

**Archaeological trial-trenching evaluation
at Old Lodge Farm, White Hart Lane,
Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex
May 2013**



**report prepared by
Mark Baister**

**commissioned by
Andrew Stevenson Associates
on behalf of
Jones Projects Ltd**

CAT project ref.: 13/4j
HET code: SFOLF13
NGR: TL 7287 0993 (c)
Chelmsford Museum accession code: CHMRE 2013.077
Planning reference: 11/01751/FUL



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CAT Report 706
June 2013

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1 Summary

The site is located at Old Lodge Farm in White Hart Lane, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex, which is a traditional farmstead associated with the nearby New Hall estate and its historic deer park. To the south-west of the site, there are cropmarks which are possible evidence of prehistoric burials.

In advance of the construction of five new dwellings and associated works, an evaluation by ten trenches (total length 80m) revealed nine features, all of which were post-medieval or modern in date. Three compacted yard surfaces were also uncovered, dating from earlier phases of activity in the farmstead. Nothing else of archaeological interest was discovered.

2 Introduction, archaeological and planning background

This is the report on the archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Old Lodge Farm, White Hart Lane, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex. The proposed development was the construction of five new dwellings and associated works. The evaluation trenches were positioned over the footprints of the proposed buildings (site centre TL 7287 0993).

To the south-west of the farm there are cropmarks which may be evidence of prehistoric burials (EHER no 8896). Old Lodge Farm itself is of historic interest. It was associated with the New Hall estate, the highest-status parkland in Essex (EHER no 47229), and lies within the estate's historic deer park. The current farm complex comprises a range of listed farm buildings dating from the 17th to 19th centuries (EHER nos 31028, 31029, 31031). The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the impact which the proposed development would have on any surviving archaeological remains.

Chelmsford Borough Council consulted the Historic Environment Team (HET) of Essex County Council in December 2011 in relation to planning application 11/01751/FUL. HET made the following recommendation for archaeological trenching and further monitoring or excavation, after *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012):

"... No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority ..."

HET officer Alison Bennett wrote a brief detailing the required archaeological work (Bennett 2013), and Andrew Stevenson Associates commissioned CAT to carry out the specified evaluation. The evaluation was carried out on the 16th May 2013 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by CAT (CAT 2013) in response to the HET brief and agreed with the HET officer. Post-excavation work was carried out in May-June 2013. In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was carried out in accordance with standard policies and procedures as outlined in CAT 2012, IfA 2008a, IfA 2008b, MoRPHE, EAA 14 and EAA 24.

3 Aim

The aim of the evaluation was to record and establish the character, extent, date, significance and condition of any remains and deposits likely to be disturbed by the proposed works.

4 Evaluation results (Figs 1-5)

To fulfil the requirements of the brief, ten evaluation trenches (total length 80m) were excavated under archaeological supervision using a tracked excavator. Seven layers were observed during excavation, and nine features were identified. This section gives an archaeological summary of evaluation trenches T1-T10, with context and finds-dating information.

4.1 Trench 1: summary

A small pit (F1) was exposed at the southern end of T1. It contained modern pottery, peg-tile, and a residual sherd of medieval pottery. It was sealed by a modern layer of topsoil 250mm deep (L1) and was cut into the natural boulder clay (L2).

Trench 1 – contexts and dating.

context no	type	dated finds	date
L1	topsoil	-	modern
L2	natural clay	-	post-glacial
F1	small pit	pottery, CBM	post-medieval

4.2 Trench 2: summary

T2 was clear of archaeological features, but contained a surface of compacted gravel (L3), in addition to the modern topsoil (L1) and natural clay (L2). No finds were recovered, but the gravel surface was probably associated with a phase of activity pre-dating the modern farm complex.

Trench 2 – archaeology

context no	type	dated finds	date
L1	topsoil	-	modern
L2	natural clay	-	post-glacial
L3	gravelled surface	-	post-medieval



Plate 1: T2, facing north-west.
(L3 is visible in the foreground.)

4.3 Trench 3: summary

T3 contained three unexcavated features, all of which were modern pits (F2, F3, F4). All three contained modern building debris which was not retained.

Trench 3 – archaeology

context no	type	dated finds	date
L1	topsoil	-	modern
L2	natural clay	-	post-glacial
F2	pit	-	modern
F3	pit	-	modern
F4	pit	-	modern

4.4 Trench 4: summary

T4 contained one unexcavated feature, ie a modern pit (F5). Like the features in T3, it contained modern building debris which was not retained. In addition, L1 was only 60mm deep in T4 and, between L1 and L2, there was a 190mm-thick clayey subsoil interface (L4).

Trench 4 – archaeology

context no	type	dated finds	date
L1	topsoil	-	modern
L2	natural clay	-	post-glacial
L4	subsoil	-	modern
F5	pit	-	modern

4.5 Trench 5: summary (Fig 5)

T5 contained no features. However, its stratigraphy differed from the other trenches significantly (Fig 5). As in T4, L1 was only 60mm deep and below it was the subsoil L4. However, L4 itself was only 65mm deep and sealed a 120mm-thick layer of clinker (L5). This layer was a consolidated, deliberately placed surface, associated with a previous configuration of the farm complex. The natural clay (L2) in this trench included large patches of gravel.

Trench 5 – archaeology

context no	type	dated finds	date
L1	topsoil	-	modern
L2	natural clay/gravel	-	post-glacial
L4	subsoil	-	modern
L5	clinker surface	-	post-medieval/modern

4.6 Trench 6: summary

At the northern end of T6, a post-medieval building foundation (F9) was exposed. Modern topsoil (L1) in this trench returned to a depth of 250mm, sealing the natural clay (L2).

Trench 6 – archaeology

context no	type	dated finds	date
L1	topsoil	-	modern
L2	natural clay	-	post-glacial
F9	foundation	-	post-medieval



**Plate 2: T6, facing north-east.
(F9 is visible in the background.)**

4.7 Trench 7: summary

T7 was excavated in an existing farm building. Consequently, no topsoil was encountered. After machining through a thick deposit of straw and hay, the first layer encountered was a 130mm-deep deposition of chalk (L7). This layer was a deliberate consolidation and the base of the modern farm building. It overlaid the natural clay (L2). As in T6, a post-medieval building foundation (F8) was exposed in the northern end of T7.

Trench 7 – archaeology

context no	type	dated finds	date
L2	natural clay	-	post-glacial
L7	chalk	-	modern
F8	foundation	-	post-medieval



**Plate 3: T6, facing south-west.
 (F8 is visible to the left.)**

4.8 Trench 8: summary

T8 contained one feature, a modern ditch (F6) running north-west/south-east. It was partially excavated, and contained modern glass and CBM, as well as agricultural ironwork, none of which was retained.

Trench 8 – archaeology

context no	type	dated finds	date
L1	topsoil	-	modern
L2	natural clay	-	post-glacial
F6	ditch	-	modern



Plate 4: F6 partially excavated, facing south-east.

4.9 Trench 9: summary

T9 was clear of archaeological features but, as in T2, contained the remains of a compacted gravel surface (L6). This differed from L3 in that it

included much larger stones. Once again, no finds were recovered, but L6 almost certainly relates to a previous phase of the farm complex.

Trench 9 – archaeology

context no	type	dated finds	date
L1	topsoil	-	modern
L2	natural clay	-	post-glacial
L6	gravelled surface	-	post-medieval



**Plate 5: T9, facing north-east.
(L6 is visible in the foreground.)**

4.10 Trench 10: summary

The centre of T4 contained one unexcavated feature, ie a large modern pit (F7). Like the features in T3 and T4, it contained modern building debris which was not retained.

Trench 10 – archaeology

context no	type	dated finds	date
L1	topsoil	-	modern
L2	natural clay	-	post-glacial
F7	pit	-	modern

5 Discussion (Plate 6)

Features of archaeological interest were broadly absent from the site. The total breakdown of features is as follows:

context no	trench	type	dated finds	date
F1	T1	small pit	pottery, CBM	post-medieval
F2	T3	pit	-	modern
F3	T3	pit	-	modern
F4	T3	pit	-	modern
F5	T4	pit	-	modern
F6	T8	ditch	-	modern

F7	T10	pit	-	modern
F8	T7	foundation	-	post-medieval
F9	T6	foundation	-	post-medieval

Of these, the only features of any significance are the building foundations discovered in T6 and T7 and the small pit in T1.

The foundations F8 and F9 relate to a phase of agricultural building activity prior to the construction of the current farm complex. The bricks are unfrosted and hand-made, suggesting that they are not modern.

The cartographic evidence provides an identification for these foundations. The Tithe Map of 1839 shows a farm building present in the area of T7 and T6, and it is shown again on the 1st edition (1874) and 2nd edition (1897) OS maps (see Plate 6 below). Its placement and plan are such that it was clearly a later addition to the farm complex, most likely used for the housing of cattle. This building was demolished and built over by the late-to-mid 20th century (see CAT Report 705 for a more detailed history and analysis of the farm and its buildings).

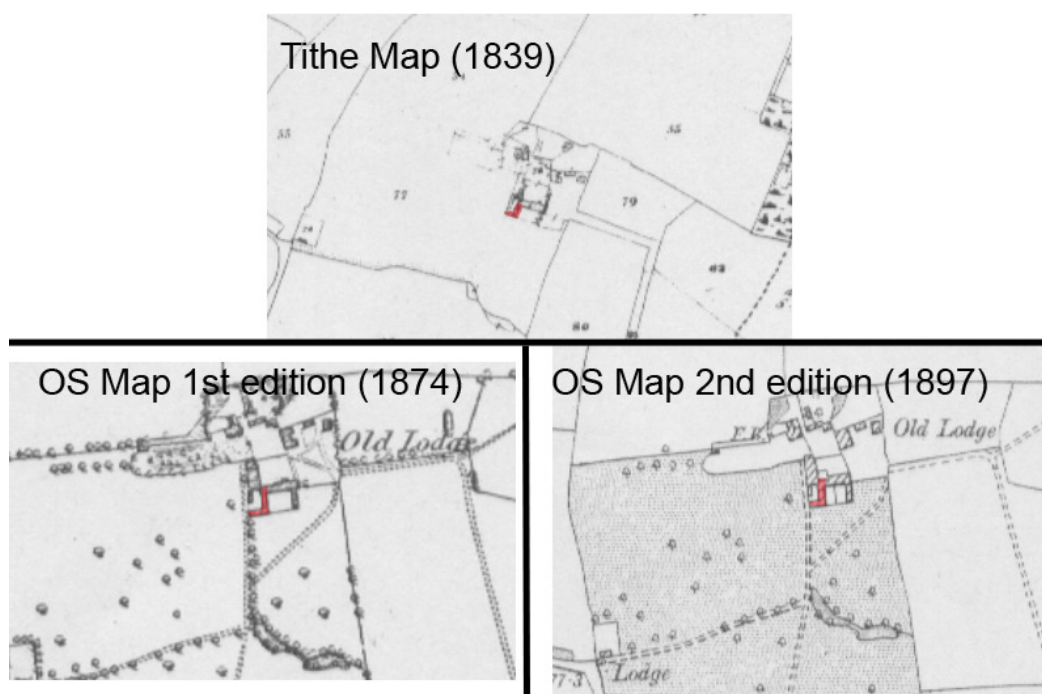


Plate 6: three successive maps of the site. (The farm building associated with F8 and F9 is highlighted in red.)

The small pit (F1) in T1 was the only feature which produced finds worth retaining. Three sherds of pottery and two pieces of peg-tile were recovered from this context and are analysed below.

Of the sherds of pottery recovered, two can be said to be 19th to 20th century in date, but lack the diagnostic elements to suggest a more accurate date range. The one earlier fragment of pottery is again largely undiagnostic, but can be broadly identified as a residual medieval sherd.

The two pieces of peg-tile from F1 cannot be closely dated, but probably date to the 14th century or later, since peg-tiles were not common in Essex prior to that date (Ryan & Andrews 1993). Given their inclusion in a context containing 19th- to 20th-century pottery, and the historical background of

the site, they are likely to be residual from the construction of a late post-medieval phase of farm buildings.

The remaining features all contained evidence of modern agricultural or construction activity in the form of ironwork and building materials.

Three layers are of archaeological interest:

context no	trench	type	dated finds	date
L3	T2	gravelled surface	-	-
L5	T5	clinker surface	-	-
L6	T9	gravelled surface	-	-

No dating evidence was retrieved from any of these layers. Each layer was uncovered outside of any buildings, suggesting that they were laid as deliberately-compacted yard surfaces for the farmstead at some point during its history.

L3 and L6 are the most similar of the three layers, with the only real differences being the larger stone nodules in L6. This suggests that they were laid at broadly contemporary times.

The full extent of L5 was not uncovered during the evaluation, but it only appeared in T5, suggesting that it was localised to the north-eastern corner of the site.

6 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank Andrew Stevenson Associates for commissioning the work on behalf of Jones Projects Ltd. The project was managed by B Holloway and the fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway and M Baister. The project was monitored by ECC HET officers Maria Medlycott and Alison Bennett.

7 References

Note: all CAT fieldwork reports are available online in .pdf format, at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>.

CAT	2012	<i>Policies and procedures</i>
CAT	2013	<i>Written scheme of investigation for archaeological building recording and evaluation at Old Lodge Farm, White Hart Lane, Springfield, Chelmsford. April 2013</i>
CAT Report 705		Archaeological building recording at Old Lodge Farm, White Hart Lane, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex: April 2013, CAT archive report, by C Lister, in prep
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> (Department of Communities and Local Government)
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14 , ed by D Gurney
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the east of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 24 , by M Medlycott
HET	2013	<i>Archaeological investigation at Old Lodge Farm, White Hart Lane, Springfield</i> (Essex County Council brief), by A Bennett
IfA	2008a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>
IfA	2008b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
MoRPHE	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (English Heritage)
Ryan, P, & Andrews, D	1993	'A brick and tile typology for Cressing Temple', in <i>Cressing Temple. A Templar and Hospitaller manor in Essex</i> , by D Andrews, 93-9

8 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material (eg brick, tile, <i>tesserae</i>)
clinker	the incombustible residue, fused into an irregular lump, which remains after the combustion of coal
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by Essex County Council
feature	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
fill	the soil filling up a hole such as a pit or ditch
HET	Historic Environment Team of Essex County Council
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
layer	an accumulation or deposition of archaeological material
medieval	the period from AD 1066 to AD 1500
modern	period from c 1850 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
post-medieval	period from c 1500 to c 1850

9 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Circular Road North, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Chelmsford Museum under accession code CHMRE 2013.077.

10 Contents of archive

Finds archive

No finds retained after report completed.

Paper archive

1 x A4 wallet containing:

- 1 x printed copy of this report
- original site record (context and finds sheets)
- section drawings
- trench sheets
- digital photographic log
- attendance record
- sundry papers
- digital photo.s on CD

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Distribution list:

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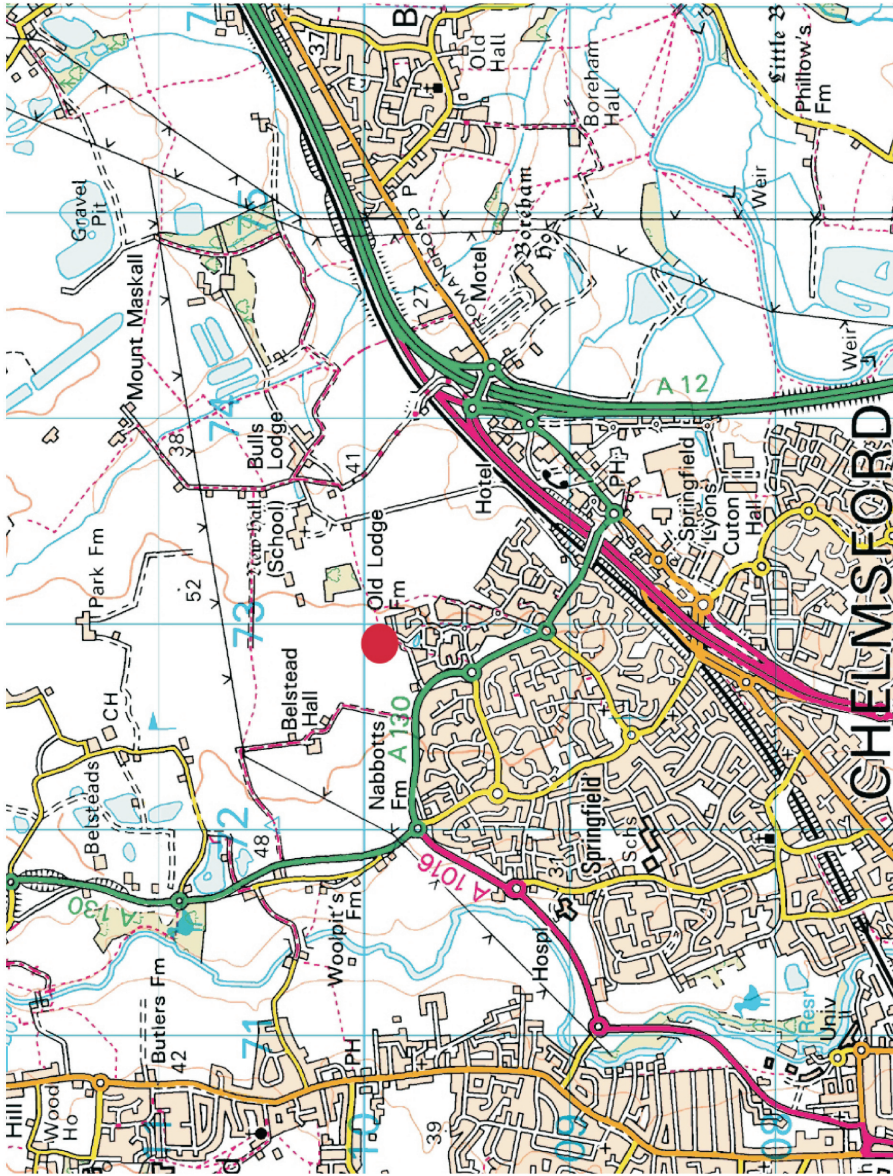


Fig 1 Site location (marked by red dot).



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Fig 2 Plan showing the results of the evaluation. (The existing farm buildings are shown with turquoise and grey tone and the proposed buildings with green outlines.)

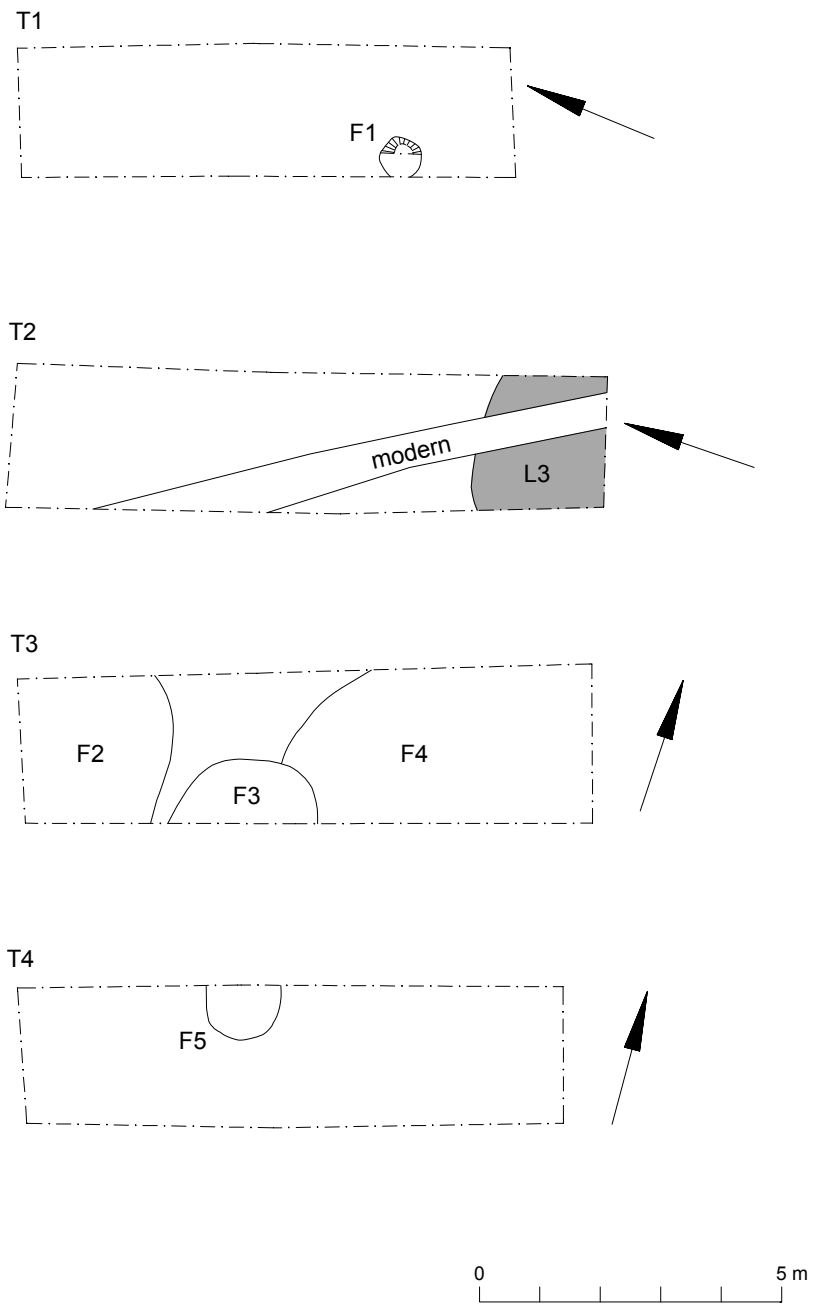


Fig 3 T1-T4: detailed trench plans.

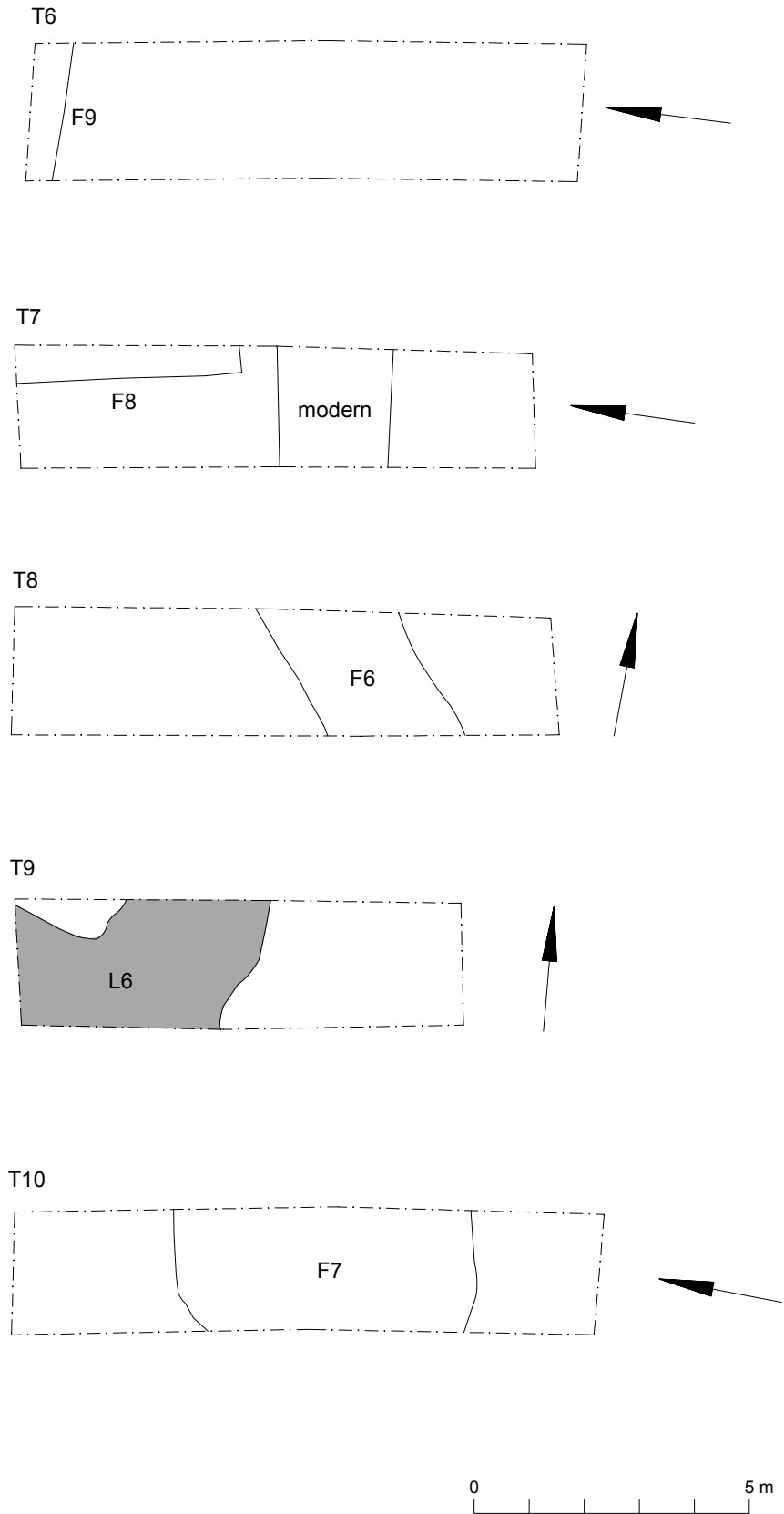


Fig 4 T6-T10: detailed trench plans.

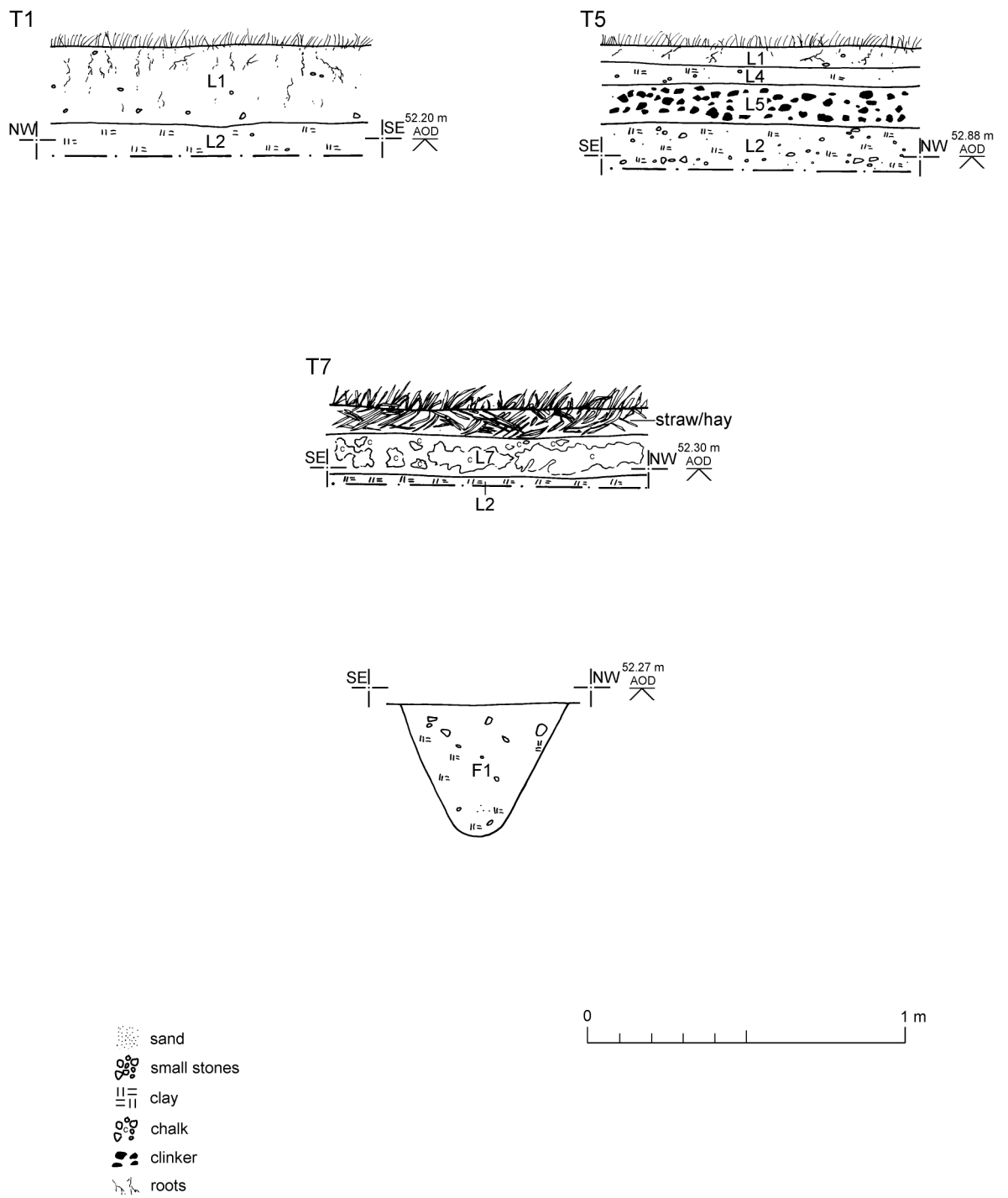


Fig 5 T1, T5, T7: representative trench sections; F1: section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Old Lodge Farm, White Hart Lane, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex	
Parish: Springfield	District: Chelmsford
NGR: TL 7287 0993 (c)	Site codes: CAT project – 13/4j HET – SFOLF13 Museum accession code – CHMRE 2013.077
Type of work: Evaluation by trial-trenching	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 16th May 2013	Size of area investigated: trenches (total length 80m)
Location of curating museum: Chelmsford Museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: 8896, 31028, 31029, 31031, 47229
Final report: CAT Report 706	
Periods represented: post-medieval/modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: <i>The site is located at Old Lodge Farm in White Hart Lane, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex, which is a traditional farmstead associated with the nearby New Hall estate and its historic deer park. To the south-west of the site, there are cropmarks which are possible evidence of prehistoric burials.</i></p> <p><i>In advance of the construction of five new dwellings and associated works, an evaluation by ten trenches (total length 80m) revealed nine features, all of which were post-medieval or modern in date. Three compacted yard surfaces were also uncovered, dating from earlier phases of agricultural activity in the farmstead. Nothing else of archaeological interest was discovered.</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
ECC HET monitor: Alison Bennett	
Keywords: -	Significance: neg
Author of summary: Mark Baister	Date of summary: June 2013

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

**AT OLD LODGE FARM
WHITE HART LANE, SPRINGFIELD**

CHELMSFORD

January 2013



Essex County Council

Old Lodge Farm, Springfield

Site: Old Lodge Farm, White Hart Lane, Springfield, Chelmsford

Planning Applications: 11/01751/FUL

Agent: Andrew Stevenson

Historic Environment Officer: Alison Bennett (01245 437637)

Museum: Chelmsford (01245 615121)

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment officer of Essex County Council should be contacted to assess whether any changes are required. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.

*The contractor is advised to visit the site before completing their **written scheme of investigation** as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.*

1. Introduction

The Historic Environment Officer of Essex County Council has prepared this brief for archaeological investigation at Old Lodge Farm, Springfield. The proposed development lies on land with potential for archaeological remains. The purpose of the initial investigation, consisting of trial-trenching, is to determine the presence/absence and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits/features within the development area and where present to record these features and to determine the need for any further archaeological work or mitigation measures.

This brief forms the first phase of below ground archaeological work on the site. If any further work is required, this will follow on from a site visit and agreement to expand the trenches.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development is situated on land at Old Lodge Farm, Springfield, located on the northern side of Beaulieu Park, and centred on NGR TL 7287 0993. The development area is occupied by modern farm buildings.

3. Planning Background

The planning application comprises the demolition of the present modern farm buildings and erection of five new houses. The application was submitted to Chelmsford Borough Council in December 2011. As the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, a full archaeological condition was recommended to ensure that appropriate archaeological recording was undertaken. This condition is based on the advice given in the new National Planning Policy Framework. The recommendation made to the Borough stated:

RECOMMENDATION: Archaeological trenching and further monitoring or excavation

"No development or preliminary groundwork's of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority."

Reason for Archaeological condition

To identify and record the extent of surviving archaeological deposits potentially surviving within the development area.

4. Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective contractors are advised to visit the EHER prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation (To make an appointment contact Ms A. Bennett, 01245 437637).

The proposed development lies within an area containing significant historic environment assets comprising both above ground structures and potential below ground archaeological deposits. The development lies within the historic deer park associated with New Hall (HER 47229). It also lies within an area containing cropmark evidence of probable prehistoric burials (HER 8896). The present farm complex at Old Lodge Farm comprises a range of listed farm buildings dating from the 17th to 19th centuries (HER 31029, 31031, 31028, and 31029). Recent work published in the *East Anglian Archaeology: Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* states that the East Anglian Farmstead (1750-1914) is a crucial, but understudied component of the East Anglian Landscape. Such farm buildings are of major importance in the development of the 'Victorian High Farming tradition ' when new ideas culminated in significant alterations in the design and layouts of buildings. It is therefore recommended

that prior to development an assessment and recording of below ground archaeological deposits is carried out.

5. Requirement for Work

The archaeological work should aim to record the location, extent, date and character of any surviving archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development. Two trial trenches shall be excavated on the site of each of the new buildings to assess the potential for further archaeological remains being recovered from this development.

Specific aims:

- Evidence of features associated with the farm, their extent and date range.
- Evidence of the historic deer park boundary.
- Evidence of prehistoric burials.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological work shall be undertaken by a professional team of field archaeologists. The number of staff involved and the structure of the team shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation. An indicative timetable for the work shall be included within the WSI.
- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and the document Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney, 2003).
- 6.3 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.
- 6.4 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.
- 6.5 Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the Historic Environment Officer one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 6.6 A site code shall be obtained from the Historic Environment Officer of Essex County Council.
- 6.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

- 6.8 Two trial trenches shall be excavated on the site of each of the proposed new buildings.
- 6.9 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 6.10 Machine stripping shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned. Machine stripping will only be undertaken to the top of the first archaeological horizon unless agreement is obtained from the Historic Environment Officer to deepen the trenches by this method.
- 6.10 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Human remains must be left in situ except in those cases where damage or desecration are anticipated, or where analysis of the remains is considered to be a necessary requirement for satisfactory evaluation of the site. The preservation state of human bone should be recorded, so as to inform development of the WSI for any future excavation.
- 6.11 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.
- 6.12 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the project written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 6.13 Section drawings shall be completed on all trenches identifying the depth of the archaeological deposits and the depth of the natural sub-soil.
- 6.16 The photographic record policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. A photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot shall accompany the photographic record.

6.17 The IFA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations and the document Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney, 2003) should be used for additional guidance in the production of the archaeological written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

7. Finds

7.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.

7.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.

7.3 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who will be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.

7.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be stated within the written scheme of investigation.

7.5 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologists Guidelines for Finds Work.

8. Results

8.1 The full report shall be submitted to the Historic Environment Officer within a length of time (but not exceeding 4 months) from the end of the fieldwork.. A single digital copy shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Officer.

8.2 This report must contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological programme.
- Location plan of trenches and excavated area in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each of the excavated areas shall be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.

- Reports on specific areas of specialist study with sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis. This includes tabulation of data by context and non-technical summaries. The objective presentation of data must be clearly separated from interpretation. Recommendations for further investigations must be clearly separated from the results and interpretation, and will be incorporated into the project brief for future archaeological work.
 - Methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- 8.3 An EHER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the Historic Environment Officer. This will be completed in digital form. This shall include a plan showing the position of the trenches.
- 8.4 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the EHER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).
- 8.4 Publication of the results at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in *Essex Archaeology and History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.

9. Archive Deposition

- 9.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Chelmsford), and confirmed in writing to the Historic Environment Officer.
- 9.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.
- 9.3 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 2 months of the completion of the report and confirmed to the Historic Environment Officer.
- 9.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Officer at the time of deposition to the museum.

10. Monitoring

- 10.1 The Historic Environment Officer of Essex County Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 10.2 Notification of the start of the archaeological work shall be given to the Historic Environment Officer one week in advance of its commencement.
- 10.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Officer prior to them being carried out.
- 10.4 All excavated trenches must be inspected by the Historic Environment Officer prior to their backfilling.

11. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 11.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide the basis for a measurable standard and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.
- 11.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a WSI to the Historic Environment Officer of Essex County Council for validation prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 11.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Officer shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy. East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
- Gurney, D. 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
- Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24

Old Lodge Farm, Springfield

For further information regarding the content of this brief and as part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content and presentation of this archaeological brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

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ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD/ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address:	
Parish:	District:
NGR:	Site Code:
Type of Work:	Site Director/Group:
Date of Work:	Size of Area Investigated:
Location of Finds/Curating Museum:	Funding source:
Further Seasons Anticipated?:	Related EHER No.s:
Final Report:	OASIS No.:
Periods Represented:	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary:	Date of Summary:

Written Scheme of Investigation for

**Archaeological Building Recording
and Evaluation at
Old Lodge Farm, White Hart Lane,
Springfield, Chelmsford**

Planning Application refs. 11/01751/FUL
11/01752/LBC

April 2013



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
ROMAN CIRCUS HOUSE,
CIRCULAR ROAD NORTH,
COLCHESTER, ESSEX CO3 3NF
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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological building recording of a complex of four farm buildings prior to their partial demolition and conversion into residential accommodation and the archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching of five proposed new building locations at Old Lodge Farm, White Hart Lane, Springfield. The work is to be carried out on behalf of Andrew Stevenson Associates by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).
- 1.2 The development site currently consists of four buildings of interest (Fig 1). These structures are to be partially demolished and then converted into residential use. They consist of three 17th to 19th-century large timber framed barns and a 17th to 19th-century granary/stable block, all of which are Grade II listed.
- 1.3 Two planning applications (11/01751/FUL and 11/01752/LBC) for the partial demolition and conversion of the Grade II listed barns and granary block to residential use and the erection of five new dwellings at Old Lodge Farm was submitted to Chelmsford Borough Council in December 2011.
- 1.4 Given the impact of the proposed works upon the historic integrity of the buildings and the historical interest of the site, the Planning Authority placed a condition on consent requiring that a programme of archaeological work should be carried out. Two design briefs (for building recording and archaeological evaluation, Bennet 2013) were issued by the Historic Environment Officer (HEO) in January 2013.
- 1.5 Any variations to this WSI will be agreed beforehand with the HEO.

2 Historical background

- 2.1 Old Lodge Farm is a traditional farmstead, which was historically associated with the New Hall estate. It lies within the historic deer park associated with New Hall (HER 47229).
- 2.2 The current complex at Old Lodge Farm comprises a range of listed farm buildings dating from the 17th to 19th centuries (HER 31029, 31031, 31028, and 31029).
- 2.3 The farm lies within an area containing cropmark evidence of probable prehistoric burials (HER 8896).

3 Aims

- 3.1 The aim of the building recording will be to compile a high quality record of all pre-modern farm buildings that will be affected or altered, or demolished, in advance of the development. This will include the timber framed barns and the granary. Interventions and alterations to the standing fabric during the redevelopment will be recorded as necessary.
- 3.2 The report will provide a comprehensive review of the local and regional historical context of the structure recorded by the project. This will be adequately detailed to place the findings of the recording in their context and to be able to inform any conservation decisions and the subsequent management of the structures.
- 3.3 The project will produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the building in its current form prior to alteration. It will also provide for the dissemination and publication of the project results, as appropriate.
- 3.4 The aim of the evaluation is to identify and record any buried archaeological deposits that are likely to be disturbed or destroyed by groundwork associated with the development. This will comprise the cutting of trial-trenches within the footprint of the new buildings.

4 Building Recording Methodology

- 4.1 An English Heritage Level 3 survey of the buildings to be converted will be undertaken prior to the commencement of development, with a photographic survey made of the farm buildings scheduled for demolition.
- 4.2 A brief documentary and cartographic assessment will be made of the evidence relating to the history and evolution of the site. The holdings of the Essex Records Office shall be consulted with particular reference to cartographic evidence and any

- estate holdings; further information in the form of title deeds may be forthcoming from the owner/agent.
- 4.3 A large-scale block plan will be made of the site using existing architects' drawings or the current OS 2500 map extract. The position of the farm buildings will be shown and each building will be given a unique number noting date of construction and function.
 - 4.4 Based on existing architect's plans/frame survey and using the English Heritage (2006) conventions a floor plan at scale 1:100 will be made of all buildings affected by the development. Doors, windows, partitions, truss positions, major carpentry joints and marks, together with any surviving fixtures/fittings will be shown together with any evidence of phasing.
 - 4.5 Based on existing architect's drawings and using the English Heritage (2006) conventions a cross-section through the surveyed buildings will be drawn. The drawings will include a truss, that least impacted by modern alterations, and its position will be accurately located on the plan.
 - 4.6 Each building will be described in detail. The description will address materials, dimensions, method of construction, joinery, spatial configuration, phasing, reused timber, carpentry marks/graffiti and any evidence of original fixtures/fittings.
 - 4.7 The completed plans will be clearly annotated to show the location and orientation of all photographs taken as part of the survey.
 - 4.8 A 12.2 megapixel DSLR camera will be utilized for both general shots and details of individual buildings. An appropriate scale will be included in all detailed photographs.
 - 4.9 A photographic register will be maintained, detailing the location and direction of shots and tied into the drawn record.
 - 4.10 The guidelines contained in *English Heritage: Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice (2006)* will be adhered to. In addition, RCHME: *Descriptive Specification 3rd Edition*, IfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2008b)* and the appropriate sections of the *ALGAO Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (East Anglian Archaeology occasional paper 14, 2003)* and *Management of research projects in the historic environment (MoRPHE)* will be used for additional guidance in the design of the project specification, the contents of the report, and for the general execution of the project.

5 Evaluation methodology

- 5.1 Ten trial-trenches (T1-10 on Fig 2) will be excavated in total, placed within the proposed footprints of the development not already covered by existing buildings. This equates to 80m of trenching at 1.8m wide, or ten 8m long trenches.
- 5.2 Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/leveling will be performed using a toothless ditching bucket. Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits. If significant archaeological deposits are uncovered, a meeting will be called on site to discuss the need for further excavation.
- 5.3 If archaeological deposits are visible these will be recorded on a plan of the site at an appropriate scale.
- 5.4 Any archaeological deposits that will be disturbed or destroyed by construction works shall be archaeologically excavated and recorded.
- 5.5 Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.
- 5.6 Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.
- 5.7 All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.
- 5.8 The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

- 5.9 A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps and any suitable strata, and the finds recovered. This will not normally be done on demonstrably modern strata.
- 5.10 The site boundary and features and site levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

6 General methodology

- 6.1 The relevant document of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) will be followed, i.e. *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2008a), *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2008b) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (2008c). Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA **3**, EAA **8** and EAA **14** and MoRPHE.
- 6.2 A site code will be requested from the HEO before fieldwork commences.
- 6.3 At the start of work an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 6.4 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site. CAT has a standard health and safety policy, which will be adhered to (CAT 1999 updated 2008).

7 Finds

- 7.1 The policy with regard to human remains depends on how old they are. If it is clear, from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Home Office (Department of Constitutional Affairs) for a license to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the HEO will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed. Note: As the relevant legislation is currently in a state of flux, advice will be sought from the HEO and DCA on best practice.
- 7.2 Environmental sampling policy. CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer at the University of East Anglia whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered VF will be asked onto site to advise. Helen Chappell of EH is available for further advice.
- 7.3 All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with the HEO and the site owner.
- 7.4 All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.
- 7.5 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Chelmsford Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.
- 7.6 The site archive will be presented to Chelmsford Museum in accordance with their requirements.
- 7.7 All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.
- 7.8 Finds work will be to accepted professional standards as presented in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008a).
- 7.9 A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

8 Results

- 8.1 Two reports (one detailing the building recording phase of the work and one covering the trial-trenching) will be submitted to the Historic Environment Officer within four months of the completion of the respective site work. These will include:
- A brief executive summary of the work undertaken and the results obtained
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording
 - The detailed description and specialist interpretation of all archaeological material and structures recorded by the project. The building recording report will,

therefore, propose an interpretation for the phasing, dating and development of the farm buildings, on the basis of the information collected during the project

- Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings, and photographs
- Photographs of key views needed to illustrate the text of the report and, as an appendix, contact prints of all films used on the project - including annotated site plans and elevations indicating views (position from which photos were taken) and frame nos
- Any specialist report in full
- A summary of results
- A description of the contents of the project archive
- Information on the arrangements for the long-term deposition of the project archive
- An HER entry summary sheet
- An HER enquiry number
- A detailed schedule of the archaeological contractors on-site time, including details of the staffing levels present on site

8.2 The report will place the findings of the project in their local and regional context, having made a comprehensive assessment of the regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests, and made reference to relevant research agendas (*East Anglian Archaeology occasional papers*, 2000 & 2011) and to cartographic, documentary and other research.

8.3 In addition to the copies of the report supplied to the client, the contractor will submit one digital copy to the County Planning Archaeologist for approval. Further to its acceptance the contractor will supply additional copies (paper and electronic) as necessary for inclusion in the HER.

8.4 A report (of a level appropriate to the project's findings) will be submitted, accompanied by appropriate resources, for publication in *Essex Archaeology & History* or another agreed publication within six months of the completion of the fieldwork.

9 Monitoring

9.1 The Historic Environment Officer of Essex County Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, reporting, and publication stages.

9.2 Notification of the start of work will be given to the HEO one week in advance of its commencement.

9.3 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with the HEO before they are carried out.

10 Archive deposition

10.1 The full archive will be deposited at Chelmsford Museum within twelve months of the completion of the fieldwork.

10.2 The storage of the archive will accord with Chelmsford Museum's guidelines.

10.3 A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to the Historic Environment Officer at the time of deposition at the museum.

11 References

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|--|
| Bennett, A | 2013 | <i>Historic Building Recording at Old Lodge Farm, White Hart Lane, Springfield, Chelmsford</i> |
| Bennett, A | 2013 | <i>Archaeological Investigation at Old Lodge Farm, White Hart Lane, Springfield, Chelmsford</i> |
| Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J. | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAAS) |
| Colchester Archaeological Trust | 1999 | <i>Policies and procedures</i> . 1999 (updated 2008) |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording</i> |

practice

Glazenbrook, J.	1997	<i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 1 resource assessment</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 3 (EAA3)
Gurney, D.	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14 (EAA14)
IfA	2008a	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
IfA	2008b	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
IfA	2008c	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs</i>

Mark Baister 24/04/13

Appendix - team structure and details

List of team members

Site supervision and Recording

Building recording- Chris Lister and Mark Baister
Archaeological evaluation - Ben Holloway

Finds consultants

Stephen Benfield (CAT): Prehistoric and Roman pottery
Francesca Boghi (NAU): Human bone
Joanna Bird (Guildford): Samian ware
Ernest Black (Colchester): Roman brick/tile
Howard Brooks (CAT): Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery
Dr Hilary Cool (Nottingham): Roman glass
Nina Crummy (Colchester): Small finds
Julie Curl (NAU): Animal bone
John Davis (Norwich Museum): Roman coins
Val Fryer (UEA/Loddon): Environmental remains
Helen Chappell (English Heritage): Regional Science Advisor
Hazel Martingell (Braintree): Lithics
Valerie Rigby (British Museum): LIA ceramics
Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums): Roman Amphoras
Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford): Medieval and later brick and tile
Sue Tyler (ECC): Saxon Pottery.
Helen Walker (ECC): Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval pottery.
Adam Wightman (CAT): small animal bone and lithic assemblages

Graphics

Chris Lister

Report writing

Chris Lister and Ben Holloway

Senior Site Staff

Chris Lister BA

Chris joined CAT in June 2000 working on the Head Street excavation. He studied Ancient History and Civilization at the University of Wales, College of Swansea, graduating in 1997. He is now the unit surveyor responsible for the site recording of the majority of works undertaken by CAT. In addition to his survey work Chris has supervised excavations at Colchester Zoo and Colchester Garrison, and carried out evaluations and watching briefs throughout the county. As a buildings surveyor Chris has worked on medieval moated enclosures and post-medieval barns, an iron foundry at Rayne near Braintree, the former Riding School and Cavalry Barracks at Colchester Garrison along with several groups of 20th century air-raid shelters, and Daniel Defoe's house at Tubbeswick in Colchester.

Ben Holloway BSc AIFA

Ben joined CAT staff in June 2000, a graduate in Archaeology from Bournemouth University. Ben has conducted fieldwork in Scotland and the Isle of Man. Since joining the Trust Ben has carried out extensive work in Colchester at various supervisory and project positions including evaluations and excavations at Colchester Garrison PFI (including the circus), St Marys Hospital and Colchester 6th Form College. His work in Essex includes the Sandon Park and Ride Site, Skyline 120 Business Park at Great Notley, Dry Street, Basildon and the Stanhope industrial park Stanford-le-hope.

Finds Specialists

Stephen Benfield BA, Cert Archaeol (Oxon) (CAT) Prehistoric and Roman pottery

Steve's first involvement with Colchester archaeology was in 1985, working on a Manpower Services Commission sponsored project to assist in processing the enormous collection of Roman pottery from excavations in the town. He graduated from Reading University with a degree in archaeology and subsequently studied for his post-graduate Certificate in Archaeology at Oxford. Returning to CAT, he has since worked on many CAT projects at various supervisory and directorial positions, including the major projects at Stanway Iron Age burial site and Gosbecks Roman temple/theatre complex. Stephen has also, through much hands-on experience, built up a considerable working knowledge of LIA and

Roman ceramics. He now completes ceramic assessments and full reports for CAT, drawing on the unrivalled catalogues provided by the standard Colchester works *Camulodunum* (Hawkes & Hull 1947), *Roman Colchester* (Hull 1958) and now *CAR 10*, and by examining the fabric series held at CAT headquarters.

Francesca Boghi MSc (Norfolk Archaeological Unit) Human bone

Francesca has been the Norfolk Archaeological Unit's human bone specialist since 1998. Her previous experience includes work for the Calvin Wells laboratory at the University of Bradford, where she undertook the analysis of 79 skeletons from the medieval cemetery of Pennell Street, Lincoln, Lincolnshire and of a group of Romano-British cremations from Kempston, Bedfordshire. Since joining Norfolk Archaeological Unit she has analysed the medieval assemblage from the parish church of Brettenham, Norfolk (89 skeletons), the human remains from Norwich Whitefriars (thirty-three skeletons from the Carmelite Friary and thirty-seven from the Baptist Chapel of Friary Yard), the skeletal remains from a medieval well in Norwich and numerous other smaller assemblages of inhumations and cremated human remains from the county. In addition she contributes to local education programmes by providing short sessions on skeletal analysis and interpretation. Her professional qualification is an MSc from the University of Sheffield and Bradford in Osteology, Palaeopathology and Funerary Archaeology. She is a member of the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteoarchaeologists (BABAO).

Joanna Bird FSA (Guildford) Samian

Joanna is one of the country's top samian specialists. Among her large corpus of work is a contribution to the publication *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-1986*.

Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile

Ernest is a Colchester schoolteacher with a wide interest in archaeology and the classical world. In this sense, he is following in the footsteps of A.F. Hall, and Mike Corbishley who were also local schoolmasters. He has developed his specialism by large scale hands-on experience with Roman brick and tile, and has contributed to the *Arch J, CAR 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-1985*.

Howard Brooks BA, MIFA (CAT) Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery

Howard's involvement in Essex archaeology goes back to 1970 when he dug at Sheepen, Colchester with Rosalind Dunnnett (now Niblett). He studied archaeology at the University of Wales, and graduated in 1975. He worked for Colchester Archaeological Trust between 1976 and 1981, and again in 1985, where he was involved at various levels of responsibility (up to Co-Director) in the excavation of deeply stratified urban remains in Roman Colchester and suburbs (Colchester Archaeological Report 3 [1994]). Between 1992 and 1995 he worked for Essex County Archaeology Section, first in directing the fieldwalking and excavation project at Stansted Airport (East Anglian Archaeology 107, 2004), and then in Development Control. Howard then left ECC to set up and run HBAS, the county's smallest contracting team, in which capacity he carried out over twenty field projects and wrote a dozen consultancy reports. He rejoined CAT in 1997. He regularly contributes to Essex Archaeology & History, and teaches University evening classes on archaeology.

Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass

Yet another graduate of the University of Wales, Hilary is now a freelance glass and finds specialist, and has written many reports on glass from Colchester sites, including contributions to *Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85*, and *Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993)*. Among her major works is the internationally selling *Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*.

Nina Crummy (Colchester) Small finds

Nina first worked in the early 1970s as finds assistant on the major urban excavations in Colchester for the Colchester Excavation Committee (later the Trust). Over the next twenty years she built up an unrivalled working knowledge of small finds of all types. She has collaborated in most of the *Colchester Archaeological Reports*, and was principal author of the best-selling *Colchester Archaeological Reports 2* (Roman small finds), *4 (The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9)* and *5 (The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85)*. She recently worked for the Museum of London, and was instrumental in the recent transfer of and the massive improvement in accessibility to archaeological archives in London. She now works freelance on small finds reports for CAT, HBAS, and other bodies including Winchester Excavation Committee.

Julie Curl (Norfolk) Animal Bone

Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service. After many years working as both a bone specialist and in graphics for the NAU Julie has recently established her own freelance company Sylvanus in which she specialises in Archaeological and Natural History illustrations as well as being a freelance

animal and human bone specialist. She has been producing faunal remains reports for many years and produces assessments and analysis reports for clients across the East Anglian region. She has her own extensive bone reference collection built up over many years. Her particular interests in faunal remains are animal husbandry and pathologies. She has also worked as a conservator, particularly on Pleistocene vertebrates and a wide variety of archaeology and natural history projects at the Norwich Castle Museum. Julie is also an extra-mural lecturer with the University of East Anglia, teaching Animal bones in Archaeology.

Dr John A Davies (Norwich Museum) Roman coins

John has, for some years, written reports on Roman coins from Colchester excavations. He specializes in barbarous radiates, and has contributed to *British Numismatic Journal* on that topic. Among his other publications is a contribution to *Colchester Archaeological Report 4: The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, and *CAR 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993)*.

Val Fryer (Norfolk) Environmental Archaeologist BA, MIFA

Val has fifteen years experience in environmental archaeology, working for English Heritage, County Units and independent archaeological bodies across the United Kingdom and Southern Ireland. She has published reports in East Anglian Archaeology (including occasional papers), Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, Medieval Archaeology and Norfolk Archaeology. Specialist work for various police authorities across England and Northern Ireland. Val is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with special accreditation for environmental archaeology and she is also a Member of the Association of Environmental Archaeologists.

Helen Chappell (English Heritage) Regional Science Advisor

Helen Chappell is English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor (RSA) for the East of England, providing regionally-based advice on all aspects of archaeological science: geophysics, scientific dating, hydrology, geoarchaeology, analysis of biological remains and technological residues, artifact analysis and conservation. RSAs give advice to a range of organizations and also produce good practice standards and guidelines. RSAs are all actively involved in research, and applying new methodologies to site investigation and management.

Hazel Martingell BA, FAAIS (Braintree): Lithics

Hazel has for many years worked as a lithics illustrator and specialist, undertaking work for The British Museum, ECC Field Archaeology Unit and for London and Cambridge Universities, to name but a few. Since 1987 she has been self-employed and has excavated at a Middle Stone Age site at Gorham's Cave, Gibraltar as well as writing and illustrating worked flint reports for CAT, ECC FAU, and the British Museum. Her impressive publication record includes reports on sites from around the globe. Closer to home she has published work in *Essex History and Archaeology*, *The East Anglian Archaeology Monograph series*, *Antiquity* and *British Museum Occasional Papers*. Hazel is a fellow of the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors and a founder member of the Lithics Study Group, London.

Valerie Rigby (Hertfordshire) LIA ceramics

Formerly working for the British Museum, Val is one of the country's leading authorities on later prehistoric ceramics in general, and traded wares in particular. She has published widely. Her major work include *Baldock: the excavation of a Roman and pre-Roman settlement, 1968-72 (Britannia Monograph Series 7, with Ian Stead)*. On a more local level, she has contributed to the magisterial *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-88*, and to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum (CBA Research Report 57, 1985)*.

Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford) Medieval and later brick and tile

Pat has for many years been examining excavated collections of brick and tile from Essex sites, and contributing reports which are usually consigned to the gloomier parts of archive reports, or as footnotes in published texts. Her regular contributions to *Essex Archaeology & History*, therefore, under-represent the devoted study which Pat has put in over the years. Nobody knows more about local brick and tile, except for David Andrews, with whom she collaborated on significant sections of *Cressing Temple: A Templar and Hospitaller Manor in Essex (1993)*.

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museum) Amphoras

Paul has worked at Colchester Museum since the late 1970s. His PhD specialism was Roman amphoras, a topic on which he writes specialist reports. His main areas of interest are prehistory and the Roman period, and he has developed a familiarity with those periods and their ceramics. He has published widely. His major works include *Amphoras from the 1970 excavations at Colchester Sheepen (BAR 142, 1985)*, contributions to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum (CBA Res Rep 57, 1985)*. He regularly contributes to *Essex Archaeology & History*.

Sue Tyler (ECC) Saxon Pottery

Sue is the County authority on Saxon material, especially pottery. She has had several spells working with Essex County Archaeology Section, interrupted by a late-1980s spell in Hertfordshire. She has written reports on Saxon material for many Essex Projects, and contributes regularly to Essex Archaeology & History, including the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Prittlewell (*Essex Archaeol Hist* 19 (1988)).

Helen Walker BSc (ECC) Medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Helen is Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group's medieval and post-medieval pottery specialist. Before joining ECC in 1985, she worked on finds in Carmarthen, and for Hampshire CC on projects in Winchester. Since 1985, she has contributed reports on ceramics to many other projects in the county. A regular contributor to *Essex Archaeology & History*, her principal publications include reports on the Rayleigh kiln dump, and George Street and Church Street, Harwich (*Essex Archaeology & History*, 21 [1990]), and North Shoebury (*EAA* 75).



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Fig 1 Site plan, showing buildings subject to Level 3 survey shaded red and buildings to be photographed prior to demolition shaded grey.