

**Archaeological trial-trenching evaluation
at Back Waterside Lane, R/O 90-102 High Street,
Brightlingsea, Tendring, Essex**

September 2013



**report prepared by
Mark Baister**

**commissioned by
Brettfield Developments LTD**

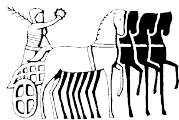
Planning references: TEN/01250/10/FUL

CAT project ref.: 11/10e

HET code: BGBW13

NGR: TM 08985 16712

Colchester and Ipswich Museum accession code: 2011.75



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CAT Report 723
September 2013

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction, archaeological & planning background	1
3	Aim	1
4	Evaluation results	1
5	Finds	2
6	Discussion	3
7	Acknowledgements	3
8	References	3
9	Abbreviations and Glossary	4
10	Archive deposition	4
11	Contents of archive	4

Figures after p 4

EHER summary sheet

List of figures

- Fig 1 Site location
- Fig 2 Evaluation results
- Fig 3 Representative sections of Trench 1 and Trench 2

List of plates

- Cover View of evaluation site
- Plate 1 Site stratigraphy

1 Summary

The site is located in Brightlingsea, on the west side of Back Waterside Lane and to the south of the High Street, within the medieval and early post-medieval core of the town.

In advance of the erection of two semi detached bungalows and associated works, an evaluation by two trenches (total length 21m) was undertaken. Nothing of archaeological significance was discovered.

2 Introduction, archaeology and planning background (Fig 1)

This is the report on the archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Back Waterside Lane, R/O 90-102 High Street, Brightlingsea, Tendring, Essex. The proposed development was the construction of two semi-detached bungalows. The evaluation trenches were positioned over the intended footprints of the new buildings (site centre TM 08985 16712).

The site is located to the south of Brightlingsea High Street, which the Tendring Historic Environment Characterisation Project (ECC, 2008) identifies as part of the medieval and early post medieval core of the town. A feature of the historic core is the number of surviving medieval, early post-medieval and Georgian buildings. These are likely to have surviving archaeological deposits associated with their occupation and use, located beneath and to the rear of the properties. The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the archaeological impact the proposed development would have on these deposits, if any.

Tendring District Council consulted Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Team in October 2010 in relation to planning application 10/01205/FUL. The Historic Environment Team made the following recommendation, after *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*:

Recommendation: Full Condition

'No demolition or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of 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'.

Historic Environment Officer (HEO) Adrian Gascoyne wrote a brief detailing the required archaeological work (Gascoyne 2011), and Brettfield Developments Ltd commissioned CAT to carry out the specified evaluation. The evaluation was carried out the 12th of September 2013 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by CAT in response to the HEO's brief and agreed with the HEO (CAT 2013). Post-excavation work was carried out in September 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 2-3)

To fulfil the requirements of the brief, two evaluation trenches (total length 21m) in a t-shape were excavated under archaeological supervision using a tracked excavator. No features were encountered, but both trenches were excavated through the same four layers:

Trenches 1 and 2 – contexts and dating

context no	type	dated finds	date
L1	coal tar, concrete and CBM	peg tile, pottery	post-medieval/modern
L2	redeposited clay	-	post-medieval/modern
L3	coal tar, CBM	peg tile, pottery	post-medieval/modern
L4	natural clay	-	post-glacial



Plate 1 Site stratigraphy in Trench 1, shot facing north-east.

5 Finds

Stephen Benfield

A small quantity of bulk finds of post-medieval and modern date were recovered from two layer contexts (L1 & L3) in Trench 1. All the finds are listed with both weight and count below (Table 2) and a spot date is provided for each context finds number.

The pottery fabrics recorded are listed below (Table 1) and the quantity of each fabric type is listed in the finds table. The medieval and post-medieval pottery fabrics refer to the Essex post-Roman fabric series (Cunningham & Drury 1985 & CAR 7).

Fabric code	Fabric name	Common date range
45M	English stonewares	19-20C
48	Porcelain and late post-medieval factory wares (general)	18/19-20C

Table 1 Pottery fabrics recorded with common date ranges

Trench	ctxt (F/L) no.	finds no	ctxt type	finds	Finds spot date
1	L1	1	Modern make-up	Pottery modern late post-medieval/modern factory wares (Fabric 48) white sherd (8 g) (dated probably modern, 19th-20th century) CBM Post-Roman peg-tile (6@ 277 g) probably all the same tile (broken), medieval-post-medieval/modern (dated probably 14th century or later)	modern (19-20C)
1	L3	2	Modern make-up	Pottery modern Modern English stoneware (Fabric 45M) three complete pots (total 765 g): spouted inkpot (352 g), inkpot or blacking jar (238 g), small jar (175 g) CBM Post-medieval (2@ 211) edge piece (16 mm thick) in red sandy fabric, slightly abraded (151 g) (dated as probably post-medieval); piece (15 mm thick) in fine sandy red fabric with finely sanded base, possibly from a pan-tile (60 g) (dated 17th-20th century)	modern (17-20C)

Table 2 Finds recovered by context with finds spot dates

6 Conclusions

The natural clay (L4) was encountered at a depth of approximately 900mm throughout the site, with no features cut into it.

Above it were three layers: two of deposited industrial waste/modern make-up (L1 and L3), and between them, one thin layer of redeposited clay (L2). In discussions with local residents the archaeologist on site was informed that prior to being an engineering works, the site was in use as a coal yard, which would account for the large amount of coal tar present in both L1 and L3, as well as the general disturbed nature of the site's stratigraphy.

The lack of archaeology on the site, as well as the contaminated stratigraphy, suggests that at some point the site has been heavily impacted by either its use as a coal yard, or the subsequent conversion into an engineering works. The presence of a layer of redeposited clay (L2) above a layer of modern make-up (L3), suggests that the natural clay (L4) has been dug into before being used to seal a deposit of modern material. If this has occurred, it would likely have removed any existing archaeology.

The spot dating of the finds from L1 and L3 suggest that this redepositing of natural clay and potential removal of archaeology occurred sometime in the 19th-20th century.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank Brettfield Developments Ltd for commissioning the work. The project was managed and fieldwork carried out by M Baister. The project was monitored by ECC Historical Environment Officer Adrian Gascoyne.

8 References

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|---|
| CAR 7 | 2000 | Cotter, J., <i>Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-85</i> , Colchester Archaeological Report 7 |
| CAT | 2012 | <i>Policies and procedures</i> |
| CAT | 2013 | <i>Written scheme of investigation for Archaeological excavation of land at Back Waterside Lane, R/O 90-102 High Street, Brightlingsea, Tendring, Essex September 2013</i> |
| Cunningham, C., & Drury, P. | 1985 | <i>Post-medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford</i> , CBA Research Report 54 |
| 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, by David Gurney (editor) |
| EAA 24 | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the east of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological Occasional Papers 24, by Maria Medlycott |
| ECC | 2008 | <i>Tendring District Historic Environment Characterisation Project</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| HEM | 2013 | <i>Archaeological Excavation of land at Back Waterside Lane, R/O 90-102 High Street, Brightlingsea, Tendring, April 2011</i> Essex County Council Brief, by Adrian Gascoyne |
| 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> |
| Ryan, P, & Andrews, D | 1993 | 'A brick and tile typology for Cressing Temple' in Andrews, D, <i>Cressing Temple. A Templar and Hospitaller Manor in Essex</i> , 93-99 |

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material (brick, tile, tessera).
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
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
layer	an accumulation or deposition of archaeological material
medieval	the period from AD 1066 to AD 1500
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
post-medieval	the period from AD 1500 to AD 1800

10 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 Colchester and Ipswich Museum under accession code 2011.75.

11 Contents of archive

Finds archive

No finds retained after report completed.

Paper archive

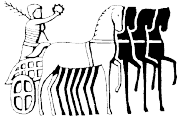
1 A4 wallet containing:
this report
original site record (context and finds sheets)
section drawings
digital photo log
attendance record
sundry papers
digital photos on disc

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Distribution list:

Brettfield Developments Ltd
Adrian Gascoyne, Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Team
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

CAT Report 723: Archaeological trial-trenching evaluation at Back Waterside Lane, R/O 90-102 High Street, Brightlingsea, Tendring, Essex, September 2013.



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Fig 1 Site location (shown by red dot).

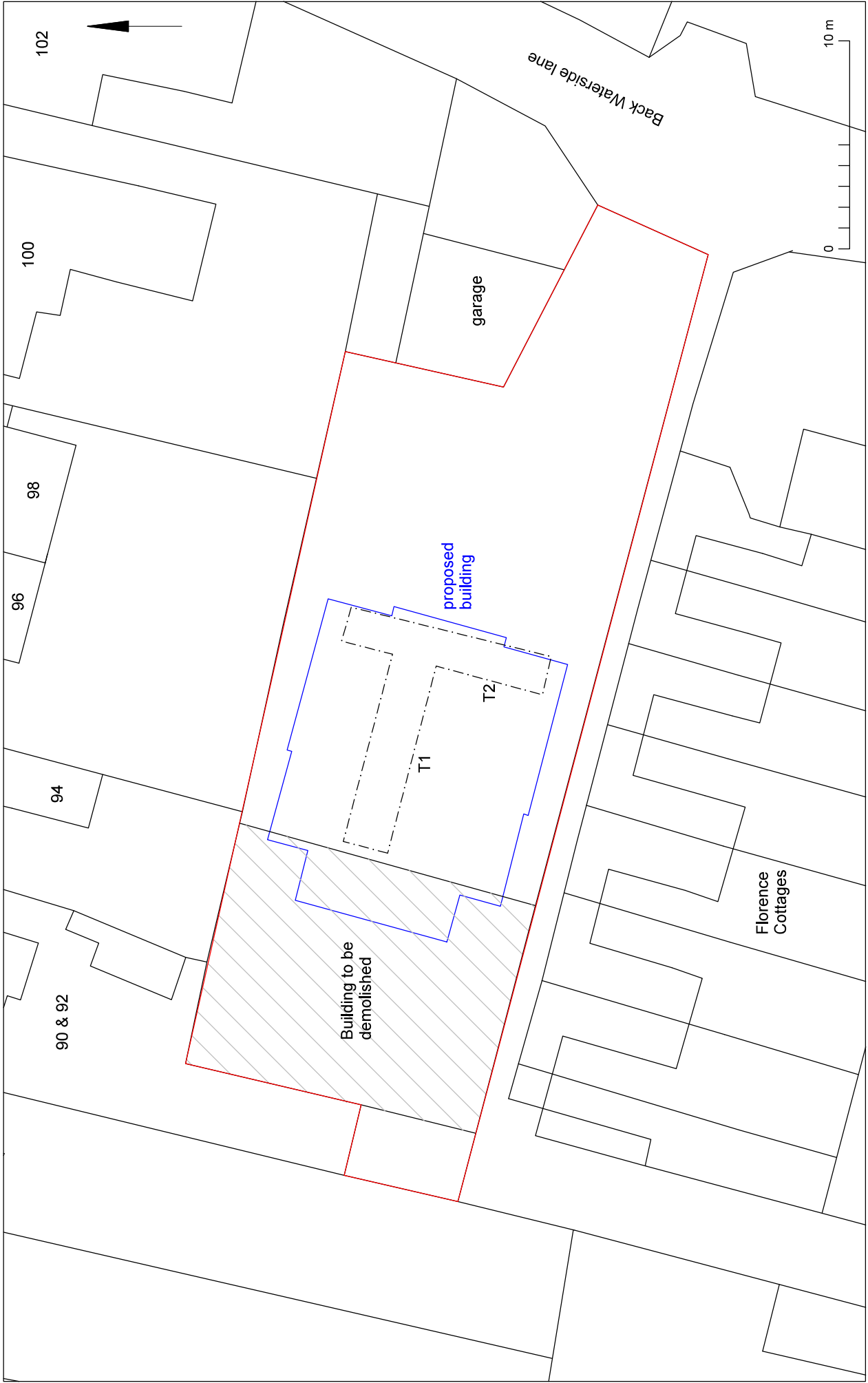


Fig 2 Evaluation results.

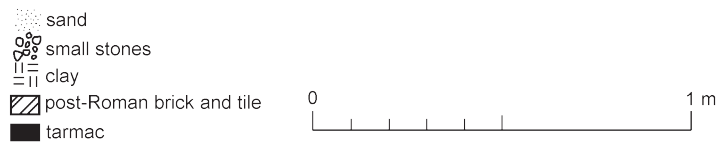
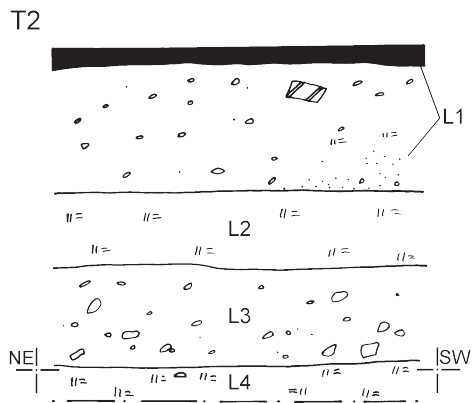
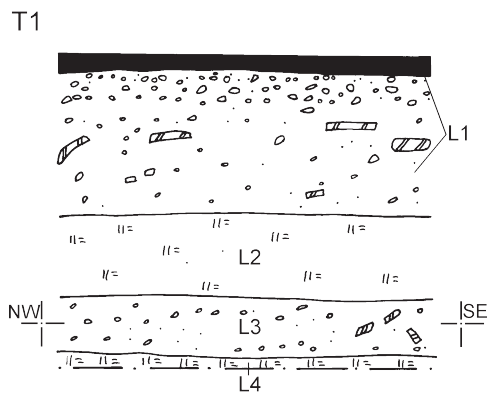


Fig 3 T1-2: Representative sections.

**Essex Historic Environment Record/
Essex Archaeology and History**

Summary sheet

Address: Back Waterside Lane, R/O 90-102 High Street, Brightlingsea, Tendring	
Parish: Tendring	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 08985 16712	Site code: CAT project code – 11/10e HET Code – BGBW13
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 12th of September 2013	Size of area investigated: 21m of trenching
Location of curating museum: Colchester and Ipswich Museum accession code : 2011.75	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: -
Final report: CAT Report 723	
Periods represented: post-medieval/modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>In advance of the erection of two semi detached bungalows and associated works, an evaluation by two trenches (total length 21m) was undertaken. Three layers of modern buildup were cut through before coming onto natural clay. Nothing of archaeological significance was discovered.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
ECC Monitor: Adrian Gascoyne	
Keywords: --	Significance: neg
Author of summary: Mark Baister	Date of summary: September 2013

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
OF LAND AT BACK WATERSIDE LANE,
R/O 90-102 HIGH STREET,
BRIGHTLINGSEA,
TENDRING**

April 2011



Essex County Council

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BRANCH

Site: Land off Backwaterside Lane R/O 90-102 High Street, Brightlingsea

Planning app. no.: TEN/01250/10/FUL

Agent: Steve Norman, e-mail: stevenorman@ntlworld.com

Historic Environment Management (HEM) Team Officer: Adrian Gascoyne 01245 437293

Planning Authority: Tendring District Council

Museum: Colchester – Philip Wise, Curator of Archaeology, Colchester Borough Council Museum Service E-mail: philip.wise@colchester.gov.uk Tel. (01206) 282928

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the HEM Team of the Historic Environment Branch 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

- 1.1 This brief for an archaeological excavation has been prepared by the HEM Team, of Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch. This brief forms the basis for a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and sets out the requirements for archaeological work to be undertaken ahead of a proposed development of two semi-detached bungalows located off Back Waterside Lane, at the rear of 90-102 High Street, Brightlingsea. The site lies within the medieval and early post medieval core of Brightlingsea, to the south of the High Street. There is the potential for medieval or post medieval activity that has survived the more recent developments on the site.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The development site is located on the west side of Back Waterside Lane and to the south of the High Street, Brightlingsea at NGR: TM 08985 16712. The site is a former engineering works. The development proposals will see the construction of two new semi-detached bungalows with associated access etc.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning application 10/01205/FUL was submitted to Tendring District Council on 29th October 2010. On the basis that the proposed development site lies within a potentially sensitive archaeological area, a recommendation was made by ECC Historic Environment Management Team for an archaeological excavation. Archaeological remains are both fragile and irreplaceable, and the proposed development will damage or destroy those present on the site, hence the requirement for preservation by record prior to any construction work taking place. As the development lies in an area of archaeological potential, the Historic Environment Branch of Essex County Council made the following recommendation to the LPA in line with advice given in with Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment:

Recommendation: Full Condition

'No demolition or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of 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'.

Further Recommendations:

A professional team of archaeologists should undertake the archaeological work. This will comprise initial trial trenches followed by open area excavation if archaeological deposits are identified. A brief outlining the level of archaeological investigation will be issued from this office on request. The District Council should inform the applicant of the recommendation and its financial implications.

4. Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, as well as the results of the initial archaeological trenching. 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).
- 4.2 The Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the proposed development lies within the medieval and early post medieval core of Brightlingsea, to the south of the High Street, in an area of archaeological potential. The Essex Historic Environment Record demonstrates that the area has the potential for well preserved archaeological deposits relating to the origin and development of the medieval and early post medieval town.
- 4.3 The Tendring Historic Environment Characterisation Project (ECC, 2008) identifies the medieval and early post medieval core of the historic town of Brightlingsea (HECZ 10.1) as being focussed on the High Street and Queen Street with historic open spaces at each end. A feature

of the historic core is the number of surviving medieval, early post medieval and Georgian buildings. These are likely to have surviving archaeological deposits associated with their occupation and use, located beneath and to the rear of the properties. Well preserved archaeological deposits associated with the origin and later development of the High Street, are likely to survive.

5. Requirement for Work

5.1 The first phase of archaeological work will consist of two trial trenches excavated in a T-shape extending as much as possible within the footprint of the proposed buildings (a trench plan should be submitted with the WSI). One trench should run roughly parallel to the High Street to pick up any historic property boundaries extending back from it. The trenches should be single bucket width (1.8m) opened under archaeological supervision down to the subsoil or the first archaeological horizon; this will be followed by hand excavation, recording and planning of any features. The evaluation will form the first phase of the archaeological work. Further open area archaeological excavation may be required to mitigate the impacts of the development should significant archaeological deposits/features be identified which cannot be preserved *in situ*. Once the trenches are opened, an on-site meeting will then be held with the archaeological contractor and curator to identify the need for further archaeological work and to refine the excavation/mitigation strategy. At this point the contractor will be required to provide a summary interpretation of the evaluation results. This may lead to further archaeological work in accordance with an additional brief and WSI or to the production of a report on the trial trenching alone.

Specific attention shall be paid to:

- Foundations and structural evidence relating to the medieval and later development of the site
- Evidence of medieval or later occupation/domestic activity, its nature and extent.
- Evidence relating to medieval or post medieval industrial use of the site
- Back plot development to the rear of the High Street

6. Methodology

6.1 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).

6.2 A provisional timetable for the work shall be given in the written scheme of investigation.

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 Management Team one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 6.6 A site code shall be obtained from the HEM Team 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 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.
- 6.9 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.
- 6.10 Masonry walls shall be carefully cleaned and planned. Where possible these will be left in situ. If these have to be removed then detailed drawings both in plan and section will be required.
- 6.11 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).
- 6.12 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.
- 6.13 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.

- 6.14 Where possible at least a 50% sample of all contained discrete features shall be excavated. A stated percentage sample to be excavated of linear features shall be provided in the WSI.
- 6.15 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
- 6.16 Section drawings shall be completed on all trenches identifying the depth of the archaeological deposits and the depth of the natural sub-soil.
- 6.17 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.
- 6.18 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 including a full site matrix and specialist assessments of artefact assemblages and environmental samples shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 1

month) from the end of the fieldwork, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a copy supplied to the EHER. A single hard copy with a full digital copy shall be supplied to the HEM team.

8.2 This report must contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological programme.
- Location plan of the excavation in relation to the proposed development and the evaluation trenches. At least two corners of the site 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).

8.3 An EHER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the HEM Team officer. This will be completed in digital form (copy can be emailed). 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).

8.5 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 fieldwork. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate peer reviewed journal.

9. Archive Deposition

- 9.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Colchester), and confirmed in writing to the HEM 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 in writing to the HEM Team.
- 9.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEM Team at the time of deposition to the museum.

10. Monitoring

- 10.1 The HEM Team 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 HEM Team one week in advance of its commencement.
- 10.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the HEM Team prior to them being carried out.
- 10.4 All excavated trenches must be inspected by the HEM Team 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 HEM Team of Essex County Council for validation prior to fieldwork commencing.

11.3 The involvement of the HEM Team 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

ECC 2008 Tendring District Historic Environment Characterisation Project
Gurney, D. 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14

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

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

Written Scheme of Investigation for

Archaeological excavation of land at Back
Waterside Lane, R/O 90-102 High Street,
Brightlingsea, Tendring, Essex

Planning applications: TEN/01250/10/FUL
NGR: TL 8272 0257

September 2013



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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological trial-trenching on land located off Back Waterside Lane at the rear of 90-102 High Street, Brightlingsea, Essex.
- 1.2 The proposed development involves the construction of two new semi-detached bungalows with associated access etc.
- 1.3 The site is located on the west side of Back Waterside Lane and to the south of the High Street, Brightlingsea (NGR: TM 08985 16712) within the medieval and early post medieval core of Brightlingsea.
- 1.4 The site is a former engineering works and there is the potential for medieval or post medieval activity that has survived the more recent developments on the site.
- 1.5 A planning application 10/01205/FUL was submitted to Tendring District Council on 29th October 2010. On the basis that the proposed development site lies within a potentially sensitive archaeological area, a recommendation was made by ECC Historic Environment Management Team for an archaeological excavation. Archaeological remains are both fragile and irreplaceable, and the proposed development will damage or destroy those present on the site, hence the requirement for preservation by record prior to any construction work taking place. As the development lies in an area of archaeological potential, the Historic Environment Branch of Essex County Council advised Tendring district Council that a full archaeological condition was required. This advice followed the guidance given in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5).
- 1.6 This WSI follows a brief produced by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Officer (ECC HEM) Adrian Gascoyne. Any variations in this WSI will be agreed beforehand with the ECC HEM. The WSI sets out proposals for evaluating and recording at the site which will lead to post-excavation work and the production of archive and (if necessary) publication texts.

2 Archaeological background

This section is based on records held by The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER), to make an appointment contact Ms A. Bennett, 01245 437637.

The Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the proposed development lies within the medieval and early post medieval core of Brightlingsea, to the south of the High Street, in an area of archaeological potential. The Essex Historic Environment Record demonstrates that the area has the potential for well preserved archaeological deposits relating to the origin and development of the medieval and early post medieval town.

The Tendring Historic Environment Characterisation Project (ECC, 2008) identifies the medieval and early post medieval core of the historic town of Brightlingsea (HECZ 10.1) as being focussed on the High Street and Queen Street with historic open spaces at each end. A feature of the historic core is the number of surviving medieval, early post medieval and Georgian buildings. These are likely to have surviving archaeological deposits associated with their occupation and use, located beneath and to the rear of the properties. Well preserved archaeological deposits associated with the origin and later development of the High Street, are likely to survive.

3 Aim

The aim of the excavation is to record and establish the character, extent, date, significance and condition of any remains and deposits exposed by the proposed works. Specific attention shall be paid to:

- Foundations and structural evidence relating to the medieval and later development of the site
- Evidence of medieval or later occupation/domestic activity, its nature and extent.
- Evidence relating to medieval or post medieval industrial use of the site
- Back plot development to the rear of the High Street

4 General Methodology

- 4.1 All works will be undertaken by professional archaeologist(s) employed by CAT. The field officer(s) will have a level of experience appropriate to the work.
- 4.2 Prior to excavation, CAT will seek information about existing service locations from the developer.
- 4.3 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard Health and Safety policy, which will be adhered to (CAT 1999 updated 2008).
- 4.4 A site code will be obtained from HEM. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.
- 4.5 For purposes of deposition of the archive, a museum accession code will be obtained through Colchester and Ipswich Museum. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.
- 4.6 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) and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluations* (2008b). Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA 3, EAA 8 and EAA 14.
- 4.7 At the start of the work an OASIS online record will be initiated. Key fields will be completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5 Fieldwork Methodology (Fig 1)

- 5.1 It is proposed that two trenches excavated in a T-shape and extending as much as possible within the footprint of the proposed buildings will be excavated. T1 will be c.13.5m long and will be roughly parallel to the High Street. Trench 2 will be c.11.5m long and will be at right angles to the High Street (Fig 1). Both trenches will be a single bucket width (1.6m- 1.8m depending on the size of the machine used).
- 5.2 The trenches will be excavated under archaeological supervision down to the subsoil or the first archaeological horizon
- 5.3 Following an on-site meeting with the HEM Officer further open area archaeological excavation may be required to mitigate the impacts of the development should significant archaeological deposits/features be identified which cannot be preserved *in situ*.
- 5.4 Any further work required will be in accordance with an additional brief from ECC and WSI from the archaeological contractor.
- 5.2 A CAT archaeologist will be present during the removal of any hardstanding and all topsoil stripping, which will be undertaken with using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 5.3 All investigation (pending the results of site discussions with the HEM officer) will be carried out by hand to an extent necessary to achieve the aims set out in section 3. This may include a 50% sample of discrete features (pits etc) and 10% of linears (ditches etc) where possible.
- 5.4 Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.
- 5.5 Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on CAT pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds and samples.
- 5.6 The normal recording scale will be feature plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10.
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. Standard 'record' shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. Colour transparencies will be used for overall site shots and all important contexts.
- 5.9 The site boundary and features and site levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

6 Finds

- 6.1 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. Val

Fryer will do any processing and reporting. 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

- 6.2 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. In these instances, 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 licence 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 HEM 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 HEM and DCA on best practice.**
- 6.3 Masonry walls shall be carefully cleaned and planned. Where possible these will be left in situ. If these have to be removed then detailed drawings both in plan and section will be required.
- 6.4 All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with HEM officer and the site owner.
- 6.5 All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.
- 6.6 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Colchester and Ipswich Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.
- 6.7 The site archive will be presented to Colchester and Ipswich Museum in accordance with their requirements.
- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 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 2001).
- 6.10 A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

7 Results

- 7.1 Notification will be given to HEM officer when the fieldwork has been completed.
- 7.2 An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of research projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006) will be submitted to the HEM officer within a length of time not exceeding 3 months from the end of fieldwork, with one copy supplied to EHER (with a digital copy) and one to Saffron Walden Museum with the archive.

This report will include:

 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the excavation.
 - Location plan of the excavation area, with 10-figure grid references at two points.
 - A section drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground level.
 - The excavation methodology and results with a suitable conclusion and discussion.
 - All specialist reports and assessments. Recommendations for further work will be kept separate from the results.
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- 7.3 If, after discussion with HEM, the results are considered worthy of publication, a report (at least at a summary level) will be submitted to *Essex Archaeology and History*. An Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the EHER, which will include an uploaded .pdf version of the report.

8 Archive deposition

- 8.1 The full archive will be deposited at Colchester and Ipswich Museum within 6 months of completion of final publication report on the project, and confirmed to HEM. All requirements for archive storage as required by Colchester and Ipswich Museum.
- 8.2 Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Colchester and Ipswich Museum.

- 8.3 Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Colchester and Ipswich Museum storage systems.
- 8.4 The photographic archive is to be presented as follows: original digital data on disk and hard copies of selected digital photos on high-quality paper, or as otherwise requested by Colchester and Ipswich Museum.
- 8.5 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to HEM at the time of deposition at the museum.

9 Monitoring

- 9.1 HEM will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 9.2 Notification of the start of work will be given to HEM officer one week in advance of its commencement.
- 9.3 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with HEM officer in writing prior to them being carried out.
- 9.4 HEM will be notified when the fieldwork is complete. The involvement of HEM shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

10 References

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--|
| 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 (EAA8) |
| Colchester
Archaeological
Trust | | <i>Policies and procedures</i> . 1999 (updated 2008) |
| ECC | 2008 | Tending Historic Environment Characterisation Project |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (MoRPHE) |
| Gascoyne A | 2011 | <i>Archaeological excavation of land at Back Waterside Lane, R/O 90-102 High Street, Brightlingsea, Tendring</i> |
| 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 watching briefs</i> . |

(ECC, 2008) to the references.

Adam Wightman 09/13
aw@catuk.org

APPENDIX: TEAM STRUCTURE

List of team members

Site supervision and Recording

Adam Wightman

Assistant

TBC

Finds consultants

Stephen Benfield (CAT): LIA/Roman pottery

Hazel Martingell (Braintree) : lithics

Joanna Bird (Guildford): samian ware

Francesca Boghi (NAU) Human bone

Ernest Black (Colchester): Roman brick/tile

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

Valerie Rigby (British Museum): LIA ceramics

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums): Roman amphoras, prehistoric & Roman pottery

Helen Walker (ECC): Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Graphics

A Wightman, E Spurgeon

Report writing

Adam Wightman, Howard Brooks

Senior Site Staff

Adam Wightman BSc, MA

After graduating from the University of Sheffield in 2004 with a BSc Hons in Archaeology and Prehistory, Adam worked for CAT during the Roman Circus excavations at Colchester Garrison in 2004/5. He then went on to work for Cambridge Archaeological Unit before completing a Masters in the Archaeology of Human Origins at the University of Southampton where he focused on lithic and animal bone analysis. Since returning to CAT in 2006 Adam has carried out evaluations and excavations at the Great Dunmow Salesrooms, 143-147 High Street Maldon, Firstsite Newsite in Colchester town centre, and at 21 St Peters Street adjacent to Colchester's Roman wall. He now completes assessments and full reports on small assemblages of animal bone and lithics for CAT.

Finds Specialists

Stephen Benfield BA, Cert Archaeol (Oxon) (CAT) Late Iron Age 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.

Peter Berridge (Colchester Museum) Lithics

A graduate of the University of Wales, Peter is now Curator of Colchester Museum. He has over the years, built up a working knowledge of flints, and his published works include contributions to *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*.

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, Paleopathology 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, FSA MIFA: (CAT) Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery

Howard's involvement in Essex archaeology goes back to 1969 when he dug at Sheepen, Colchester with Rosalind Dunnett (now Niblett). He studied archaeology at the University of Wales, and graduated in 1975. He worked for Colchester Archaeological Trust between 1975 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 1986 and 1991 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 in 1991 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 completes specialist reports on medieval and post-medieval pottery and other finds and has written a comprehensive list of site reports. He regularly contributes to *Essex Archaeology & History*, and teaches University evening classes on archaeology.

Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass

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 BA, FSA (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 Sylanus 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 specialises 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 BA, MIFA (Norfolk) Environmental Archaeologist

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.

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 works 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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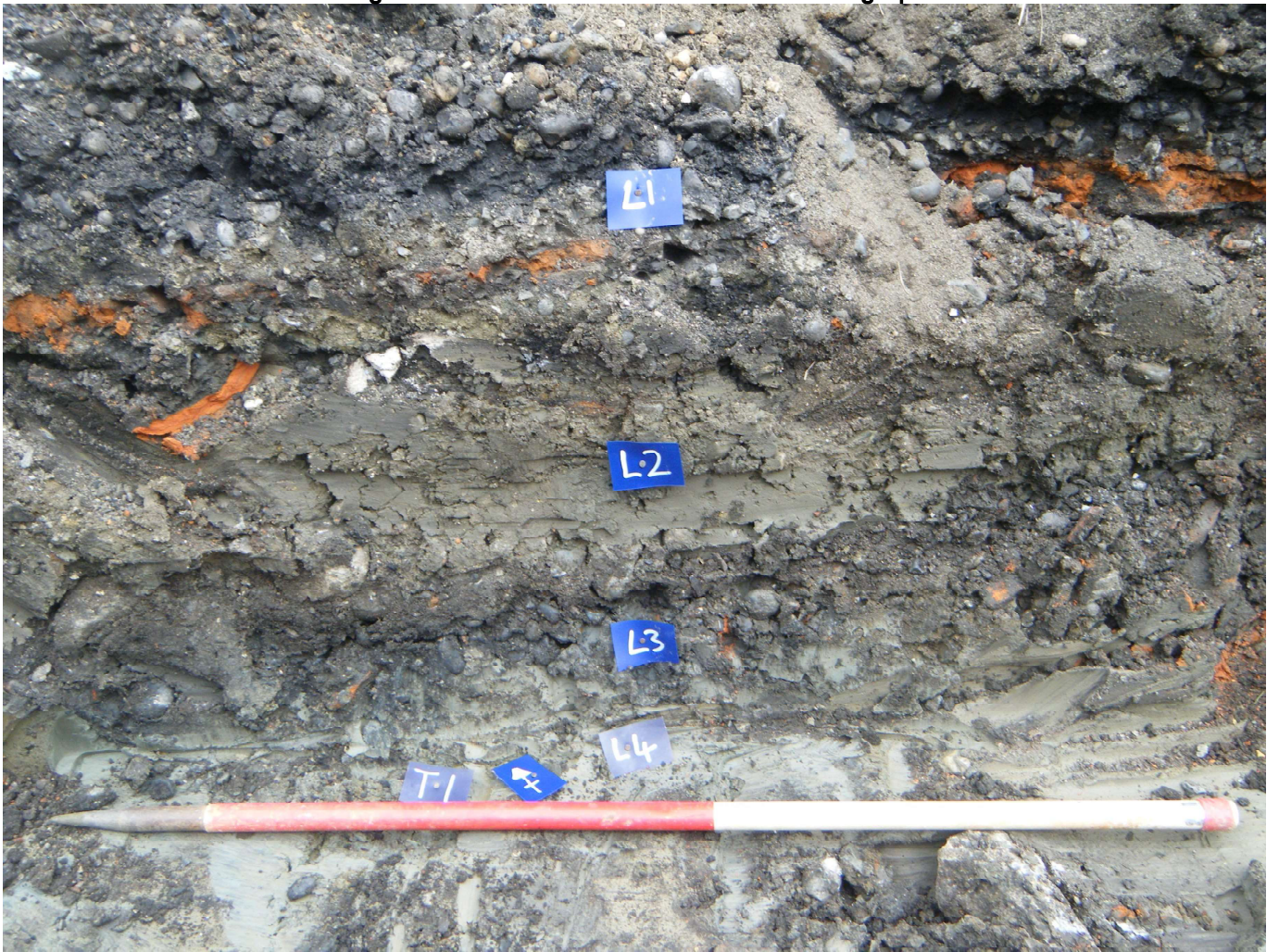
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Photographic log for Back Waterside Lane, rear Of 90-102 High Street, Brightlingsea, Tendring
Evaluation

Filename	Description
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_01.jpg	T2 long shot, Facing NE
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_02.jpg	Trench 2 long shot, Facing NE
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_03.jpg	Trench 2 long shot, Facing SW
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_04.jpg	Trench 2 long shot, Facing SW
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_05.jpg	Trench 2 rep sx, Facing SE
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_06.jpg	Trench 2 rep sx, Facing SE
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_07.jpg	Trench 1 long shot, Facing SE
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_08.jpg	Trench 1 long shot, Facing SE
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_09.jpg	Trench 1 long shot, Facing SE
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_10.jpg	Trench 1 long shot, Facing SE
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_11.jpg	Trench 1 long shot, Facing SE
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_12.jpg	Trench 1 rep sx, Facing NE
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_13.jpg	Trench 1 rep sx, Facing NE
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_14.jpg	Site shot, Facing E
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_15.jpg	Site Shot, Facing N
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_16.jpg	Site shot, Facing W
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_17.jpg	Site shot, Facing W
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_18.jpg	Site shot after backfilling, Facing NW
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_19.jpg	Site shot after backfilling, Facing NW
BGBW13_PhotoGraph_20.jpg	Site shot after backfilling, Facing SW