

Archaeological evaluation at Fairfields Farm, Wormingford, Essex, CO6 3AQ

September 2015



report prepared by Ben Holloway
with contributions by Howard Brooks and Chris Lister

commissioned by AWS Power
on behalf of Fairfields Farm

Planning references: 150391
CAT project ref.: 15/08j
UAD EVT code: ECC3053
NGR: Site A: TL 92806 30778
Site B: TL 92376 30090
Colchester & Ipswich Museum accession: 2015.107
OASIS reference: colchest3-222432



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: archaeologists@catuk.org

CAT Report 872
October 2015

1 Summary

The site is on the eastern side of the former WWII Wormingford Airfield, and on the site of a WW1 landing strip. An evaluation by twenty-seven trial trenches revealed only modern material from the construction and demolition of the airfield, and two ditches which may be pre-airfield boundaries..

2 Introduction and planning background (Fig 1)

This is the report on the archaeological trial-trenching evaluation at Fairfield's Farm, Wormingford, Essex, CO6 3AQ, carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust in September 2015. Proposed work is the construction of a biogas digester (Site A: TL 92806 30778) and associated works, including a new lagoon (Site B: TL 92376 30090).

A planning application was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in March 2015 for the proposed work (planning reference 150391). As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Essex Historic Environment Record as having a locally significant heritage asset, a full archaeological condition was recommended by Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012) and states:

"No works shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. The Scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.*
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment.*
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.*
- d. Provision to be made for the publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works.*

The site investigation shall thereafter be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall not be occupied or brought into use until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been complete in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured. Reason: To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with Policy SD1 and ENV1 of Colchester Borough Council's Core Strategy (2008)."

A brief detailing the required archaeological work (as reported here) was written by CBCAA (CBC 2015). All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a CAT WSI (*Written Scheme of Investigation*) produced by CAT in response to the Brief and agreed with CBCAA (CAT 2015).

In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with normal industry standards as detailed in ClfA 2014a, ClfA 2014b, EAA 14, and EAA 24.

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford.

The site lies on the site of a locally significant First World War landing ground for the Royal Flying Corps, Wormingford which was reconstructed during 1942-1943 as an American fighter and fighter/bomber base (EHER 14383). It had three concrete and tarmac runways, suitable hard standing for bombers, aircraft hangers and a bomb dump store on the north side. The technical site was on the east side of the airfield, with mess, other communal sites and barracks dispersed further to the south-east. It closed as a military airfield in 1947, had limited use as a civilian airfield in the 1950s and was subsequently sold for agricultural use.

East of Fairfields Farm, across Fordham Road, is Jenkins Farmhouse, a grade II* listed 16th-century timber-framed house (EHER 32870). Several other listed buildings are located further along Fordham Road.

The site also has potential for earlier, and in particular prehistoric, occupation although nothing aside from a single Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged arrowhead has been found close to the site (EHER 9177).

4 Aim

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

5 Results of the evaluation (Figs 2-4)

At the time of the evaluation, the site was open ground (some grassed and used for vehicle storage) and the remainder was under arable cultivation. Trenching was carried out in three locations across the site: twenty one trenches (T1-T21) on the site of the proposed biomass facility (Area 1), and six trenches (T22-T27) on the site of a new agricultural lagoon (Area B).

The evaluation trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a tracked excavator, through two layers. A modern topsoil 250-400mm thick (L1), and a silty clay accumulation horizon (L2) 250-300mm thick. L2 sealed the natural geological horizon (L3).

Nine archaeological features were revealed by the evaluation: modern pits and ditches, and areas of disturbance associated with the construction and subsequent demolition of the airfield. There were also three undated 'natural' features.

Trench 1: summary

T1, on the northern edge of the Area 1, contained a natural feature (F1). This area had been used as a vehicle compound, so the ground was highly compacted (farmer pers comm).

Trench1: Contexts

Context	Description	Date
F1	natural pit	-

Trench 2: summary

T2, located on the northern edge of Area 1, contained no archaeological features. As in T1, the ground was highly compacted.

Trench 3: summary

T3, located on the northern edge of Area 1, contained a pit F2 whose fill and irregular profile indicates a natural origin. Like T1 and T2, T3 was highly compacted.

Trench 3: Contexts and dating

Context	Description	Date
F2	natural pit	-

Trenches 4-7: summary

T4-7, located on the western side of Area 1, contained no archaeological material or features. Modern plough scarring was seen in T4, observed.

In T6 modern disturbance was apparent at the south end of the trench. This appears to be associated with the World War II airfield, it contained brick and concrete fragments as well as fragments of telegraph cable (none of this material was retained).

Trench 8: summary

T8, located in the central of Area A, contained a modern foundation F8, probably associated with the former airfield.

Trench 8: Contexts and dating

Context	Description	Date
F8	foundation	modern

Trenches 9-12: summary

T9-T11, located in the centre of Area 1, contained no archaeological material. The ground was highly compacted in T9. Modern plough scarring was seen in T11-12.

Trench 13: summary

T13, located in the centre of Area 1, contained a modern ditch F5 and an undated pit F6. F5 may be agricultural, or associated with the WWII airfield. An area of modern disturbance was seen in T13 (containing brick and concrete fragments).

Trench 13: Contexts and dating

Context	Description	Date
F5	ditch	modern
F6	pit	undated

Trench 14: summary

T14, in the centre of Area 1, contained no archaeological material.

Trench 15: summary

T15, in the centre of Area 1, contained a ditch, F4. It may be an agricultural ditch predating the airfield, but it did not cross any adjacent trenches.

Trench 15: Contexts and dating

Context	Description	Date
F4	ditch	undated

Trench 16: summary

T16, on the eastern edge of Area 1, contained two features, modern pit F9 (containing brick and glass fragments - not retained) is probably associated with airfield activity. The undated pit F9 was shallow and irregular in profile, and probably natural.

Trench 16: Contexts and dating

Context	Description	Date
F3	pit	modern
F9	pit	undated

Trenches 17-27: summary

T17-21 (Area 1), and T22-7 (Area B) contained no archaeological material or features. Modern plough scarring was observed in T17, T21-27. The ground in T19 was highly compacted due to its use as a vehicle compound. T20 and T24 contained an area of modern (airfield) disturbance with brick, concrete, and corrugated iron (none retained).

6 Finds

Modern material associated with the construction and subsequent dismantling of the World War II airfield (fragments of brick and concrete, telegraph cable, and corrugated iron) was observed in the plough soil and in areas of modern disturbance, but was not collected. In addition, agricultural ironmongery and brass caps from shotgun cartridges were seen in the topsoil, but not collected.

7 Discussion

Despite this proximity of the WWI landing strip and the WWII airfield, this evaluation has produced results of limited archaeological significance. Apart from two ditches of possible pre-airfield date, all archaeological features and areas of disturbance can be attributed to the WWI airfield.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Helena Goodchild of AWS Power for commissioning the work, and Fairfield Farm for funding. The project was managed by Ben Holloway, with fieldwork carried out by BH, Emma Sanford and Sarah . Figures by Mark Baister and Emma Holloway. The project was monitored for ECC by Maria Medlycott.

9 References

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| CAR 7 | 2000 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7, Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85, by John Cotter</i> |
| CAT | 2015 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological trial-trenching evaluation at the Ship and Anchor Public House, High Street, Maldon, by E Holloway.</i> |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| ECC | 2015 | <i>Brief for archaeological trial-trenching at the Ship and Anchor Public House, High Street, Maldon. Maria Medlycott</i> |
| Gurney, D (ed) | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i> |
| Medlycott, Maria | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24).</i> |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	after the Roman period, dating <i>circa</i> AD 430 to 1066.
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
HER	(Essex) Historic Environment Record
medieval	period from AD 1066 to <i>circa</i> 1500/1530
modern	period from <i>c</i> AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to <i>c</i> AD1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

This report (CAT Report 872)

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, trench record sheet)

ECC Brief and CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

Site digital photographic log, site photographic record on CD

Attendance register, Benchmark data, Risk assessment

12 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum (accession code 2015.tbc).

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Distribution list:

Fairfields Farm
Jess Tipper, CBC AA
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



**Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House**

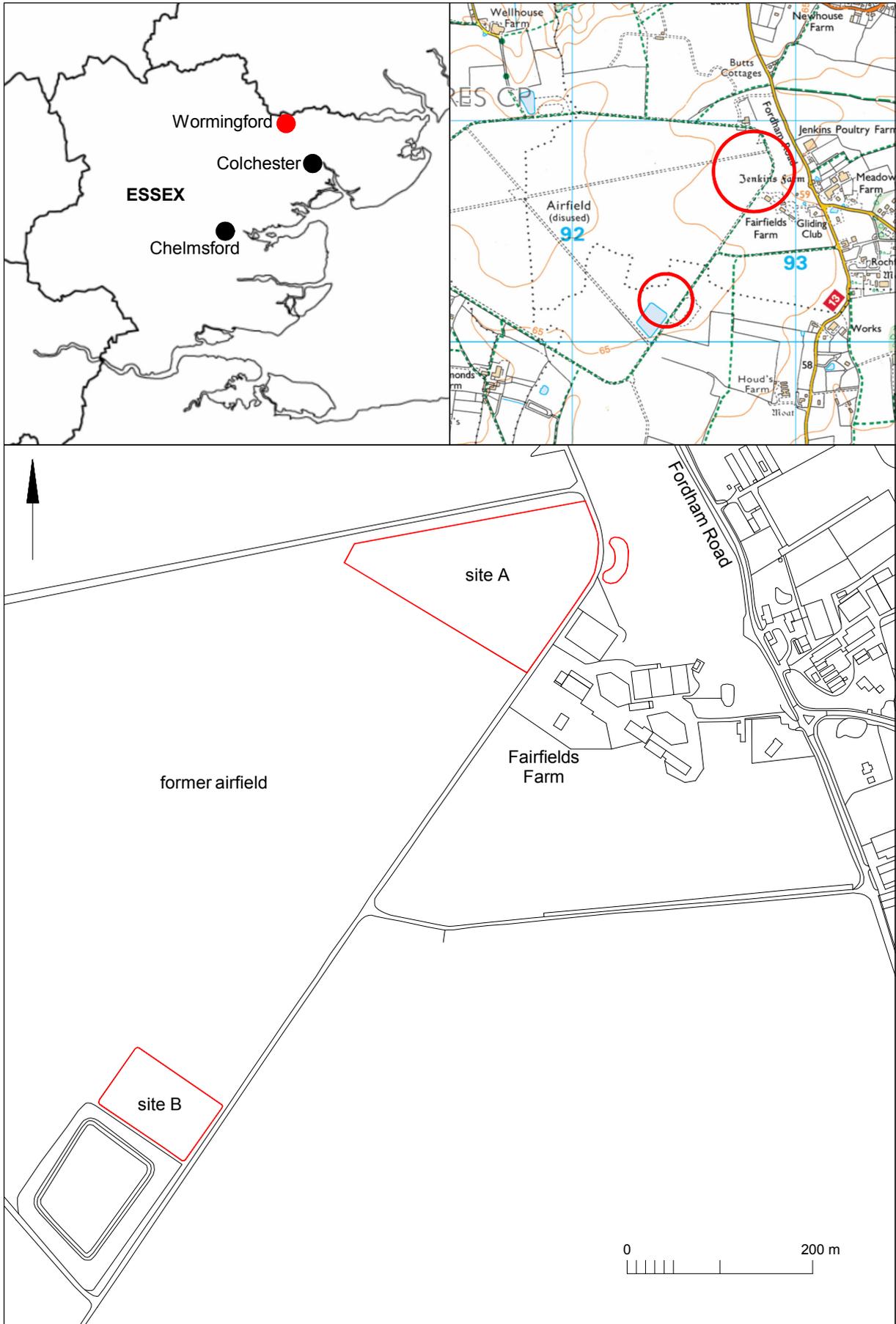
Circular Road North,
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: archaeologists@catuk.org

Checked by: Howard Brooks

Date: 19.10.2015



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Fig 1 Site location showing the two areas to be developed (sites A & B).

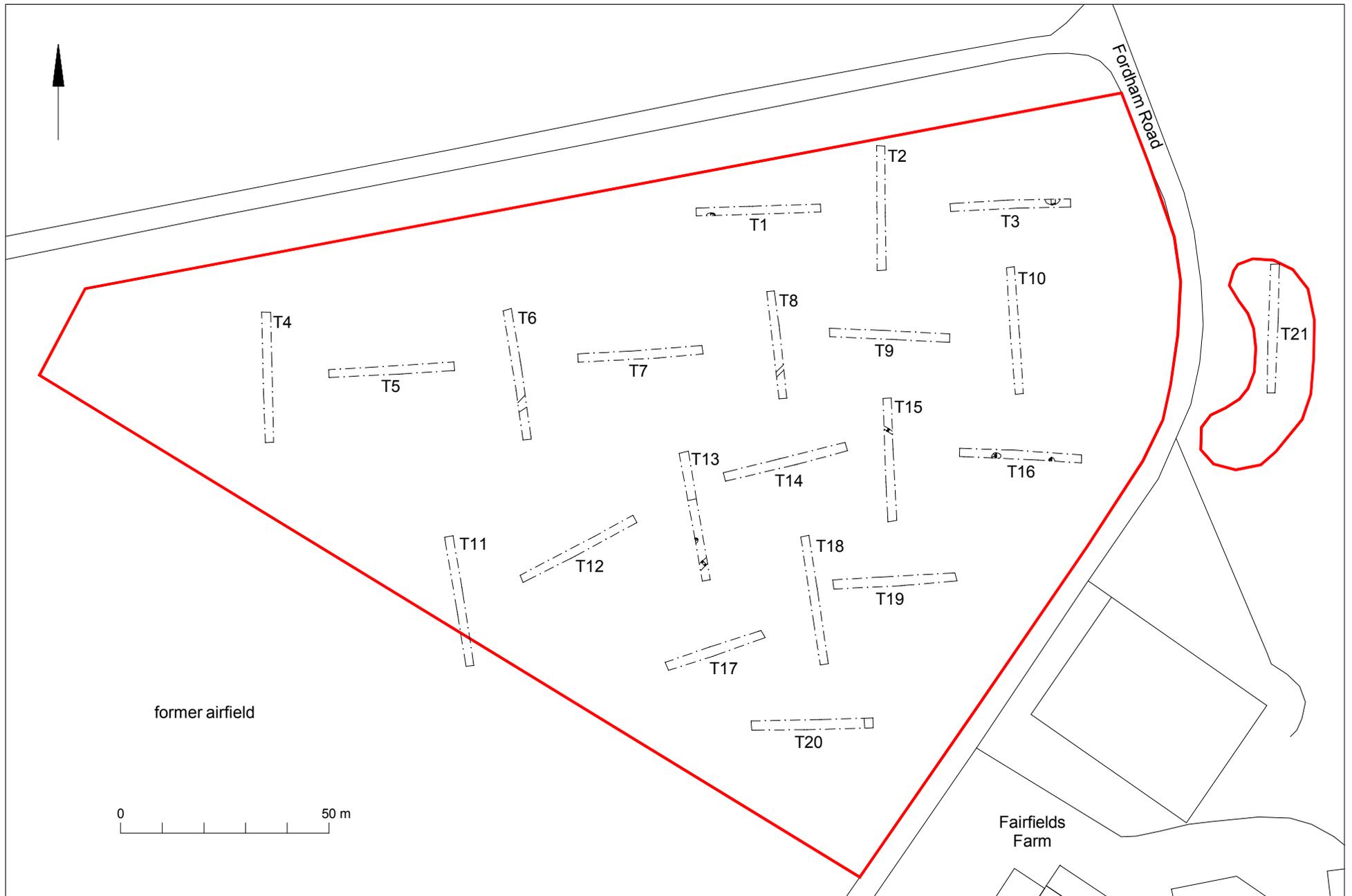
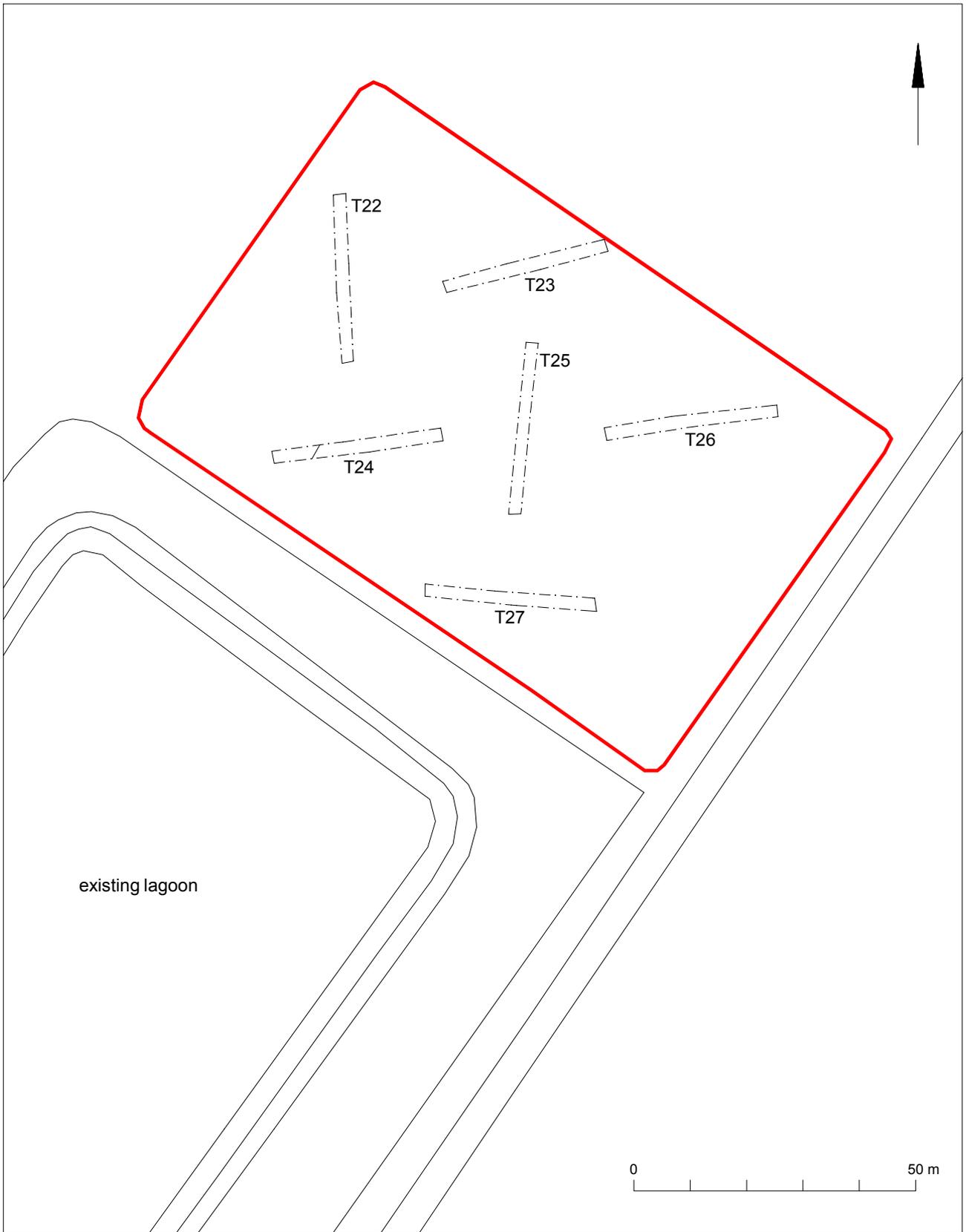


Fig 2 Trial-trenching results for Area A.



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Fig 3 Trial-trenching results for Area B.

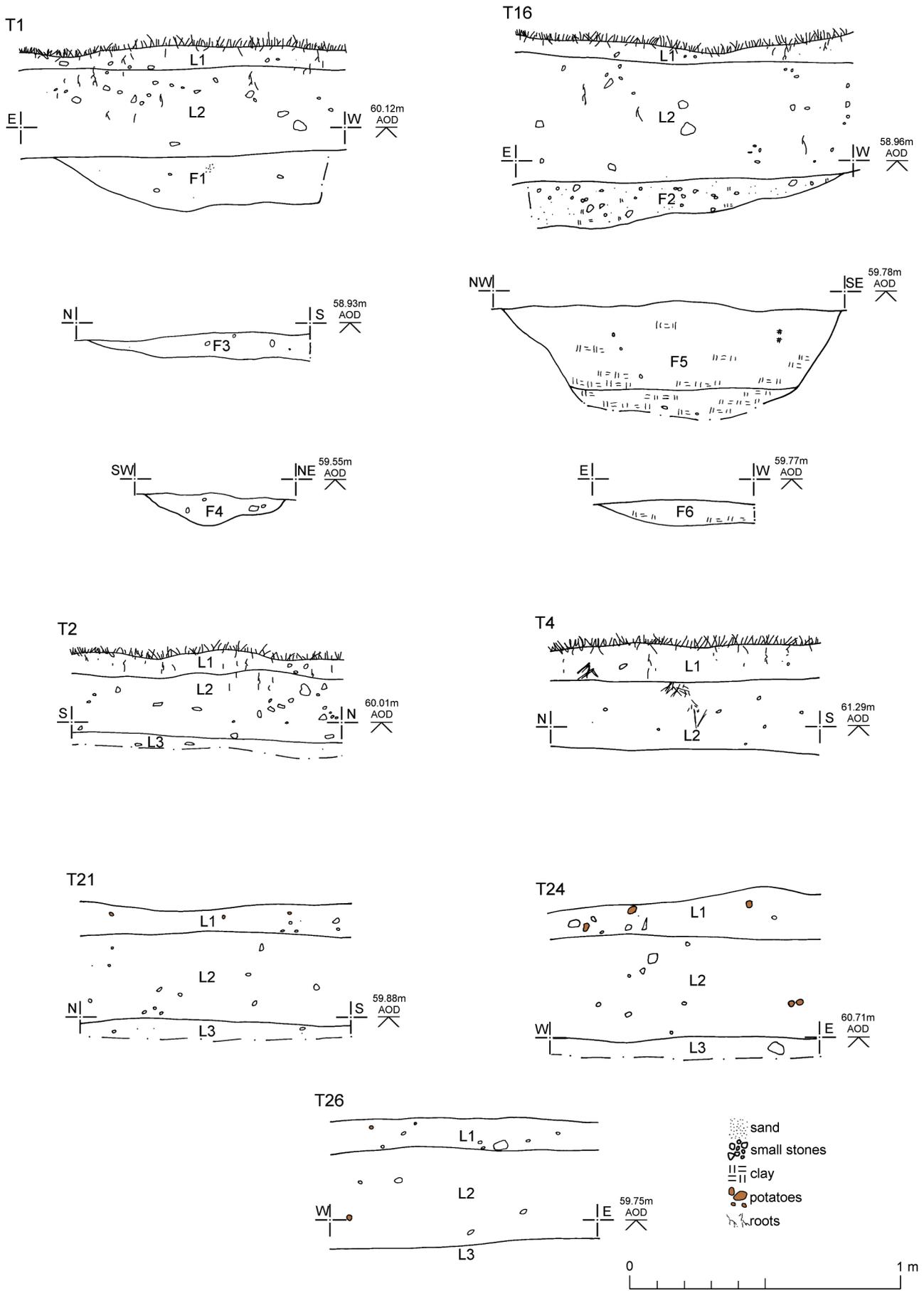


Fig 4 Feature sections (F1-6) and representative trench sections (T1, T2, T4, T16, T21, T24 and T26).

Essex Historic Environment Record

Summary sheet

Address: Fairfields Farm, Wormingford, Essex, CO6 3AQ	
Parish: Wormingford	District: Colchester
NGR: Site A: TL 92806 30778 Site B: TL 92376 30090	Site code: CAT project code – 15/08j UAD EVT Code – ECC3053 OASIS colchest3-222432
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 14-18th September 2015	Size of area investigated: 3.12 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester & Ipswich Museum accession: 2015.107	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Yes	Related EHER number: EHER 14383, EHER 32870, EHER 9177
Final report: CAT Report 872	
Periods represented: post-medieval, modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>The site is on the eastern side of the former WWII Wormingford Airfield, and on the site of a WW1 landing strip. An evaluation by twenty-seven trial trenches revealed only modern material from the construction and demolition of the airfield, and two ditches which may be pre-airfield boundaries.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: --	
CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: WWII airfield	Significance: neg
Author of summary: Ben Holloway/ H Brooks	Date of summary: October 2015

Appendix 1

(following pages)

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for archaeological evaluation on land at Fairfield's
Farm, Fordham Road, Wormingford, Essex, CO6
3AQ

NGR: TL 9285 3078

Planning reference: 150391

Client: Fairfield's Farm

Agent: n/a

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: 2015.

UAD Event number: tbc

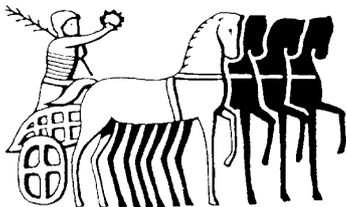
CAT Project code: 15/08j

OASIS Project id: colchest3-222432

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 28.08.2015



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester,
Essex, C02 7GZ
tel: 01206 501785
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

Site Location and Description

The proposed development site lies to the northwest and southeast of Fairfield's Farm, Fordham Road, Wormingford. The site is currently open fields on a former World War 2 airfield (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TL 9285 3078.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a farm-based Biogas Digester and associated works, including a new lagoon.

Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background draws on the Essex Historic Environment Record accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

This application lies on the site of a locally significant First World War landing ground for the Royal Flying Corps, Wormingford which was reconstructed during 1942-1943 as an American fighter and fighter/bomber base (EHER 14383). It had three concrete and tarmac runways, suitable hard standing for bombers, aircraft hangers and a bomb dump store on the north side. The technical site was on the east side of the airfield, with mess, other communal sites and barracks dispersed further to the south-east. It closed as a military airfield in 1947, had limited use as a civilian airfield in the 1950s and was subsequently sold for agricultural use.

To the east of Fairfield's Farm, across Fordham Road, is a grade II* listed 16th-century timber-framed house (Jenkins Farmhouse, EHER 32870). Several other listed buildings are located further along Fordham Road.

The site also has potential for earlier, and in particular prehistoric, occupation although nothing aside from a single Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead has been found close to the site (EHER 9177).

Planning Background

A planning application was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in March 2015 for the proposed work (above: Planning reference 150391). As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Essex Historic Environment Record as having a locally significant heritage asset, a full archaeological condition was recommended by Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012) and states:

"No works shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. The Scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.*
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment.*
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.*
- d. Provision to be made for the publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works.*

The site investigation shall thereafter be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall not be occupied or brought into use until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been complete in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured. Reason: To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with Policy SD1 and ENV1 of Colchester Borough Council's Core Strategy (2008)."

Requirement for Work

The required archaeological work involves undertaking an evaluation of linear trial-trenching of the development area. Twenty-seven trenches, each 30m long and 1.8m wide will be excavated across the digester area and lagoon site (Figs 2 & 3). The mechanical stripping of the trench will involve using a flat-edged ditching bucket whilst under constant archaeological supervision. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Fairfield's Farm,

Fordham Road, Wormingford, CO6 3AQ - CBC 2015). Once the strip is complete a meeting will be held on site with CBCAA, the developer and CAT to discuss what further work is needed.

It is anticipated that this work will comprise the complete excavation and recovery of any burials on the site and standard sample excavation of all other features. If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be notified immediately, potentially resulting in amendments to the brief.

Specific research aims are to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

General Methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- required standards of fieldwork in Colchester Borough (CM 2008a, b)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2015)

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Written Scheme of Investigation

Prior to start of work, a Written Scheme of Investigation will be submitted to CBCAA. The WSI will describe in appropriate detail how the *Brief* from CBCAA will be implemented in fieldwork, post-excavation, reporting and publication stages.

The WSI shall be submitted to CBCAA, and fieldwork will not commence prior to approval of WSI from CBCAA.

The WSI will include a location plan of the development site showing the area of proposed excavation or trench layout.

OASIS Record

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to CBCAA and EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows – one supervisor to continually monitor the strip with an additional four archaeologists for archaeological contexts that require excavation. This will take place over 6 days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway.

Evaluation methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground reduction, footings work, service trench digging, and all related works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction, will be done with a toothless bucket.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be planned and recorded.

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc).

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A metal detector will be used to examine the site, spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

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.

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.

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough)

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer (Loddon) whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Val Fryer will do any processing and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF and/or the English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking monolith samples.

Human remains

Policy depends on the age of the burial. 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 Department of Justice 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 CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Allowance will be made in the budget and timetable to allow a human bone specialist to visit site to advise on recording and lifting human remains (inhumations), and for an experienced conservator to visit site and advise on recording and lifting of fragile grave goods.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Post-excavation assessment

If a post-excavation assessment is required by CBCAA, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with CBCAA.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin. This is usually a PDF report available as hard copy, and also published on the CAT website and on the OASIS website.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Nina Crummy.

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

End of Fieldwork, and Report

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate report will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The draft report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork for approval by CBCAA.

Final report will normally be submitted to CBCAA as PDF, but printed copy can be provided on request.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methodology adopted in the course of the archaeological project
- Location plan of site and excavated area in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench / excavated area will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Detailed archaeologists results including list of sites resulting from an EHER/UAD search, and historic maps to show changes and development of site, with a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- As Appendices, the OASIS entry and the WSI.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and attached as Appendix to the site report, which will be emailed as PDF to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

Archive Deposition

A site archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards given in CM 2008, ClfA 2014b, and MoRPHE (EH 2006).

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

A Drawing Interchange File (.dxf) will be supplied to for integration in the UAD/HER. AutoCAD files will also be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo.

Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

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

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out.

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

CBCAA	2015	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Fairfield's Farm, Fordham Road, Wormingford, CO6 3QA</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
ClfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CM	2008	<i>Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester</i>
CM	2008	<i>Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester & Ipswich Museums</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>

Laura Pooley



Colchester Archaeological Trust,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, C02 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: c/o cl@catuk.org

Appendix 2

(following pages)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-222432

Project details

Project name	Fairfields Farm, Wormingford, Essex, evaluation, September 2015
Short description of the project	The site is on the eastern side of the former WWII Wormingford Airfield, and on the site of a WW1 landing strip. An evaluation by twenty-seven trial trenches revealed only modern material from the construction and demolition of the airfield, and two ditches which may be pre-airfield boundaries.
Project dates	Start: 14-09-2015 End: 17-10-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	15/08j - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	AIRFIELD Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER WORMINGFORD Fairfields Farm
Postcode	CO6 3AQ
Study area	3.12 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9285 3078 51.941538317987 0.806046049467 51 56 29 N 000 48 21 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	n/a
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	2015.107
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	2015.107
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Report", "Survey "
Entered by	Howard Brooks (hb@catuk.org)
Entered on	20 October 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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