

# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1843  
issued November 2022**

**Archaeological monitoring at Rochfords,  
Fordham Road, Wormingford, Essex, CO6 3AQ:  
August 2022**



**CAT project ref.: 2022/03a  
ECC code: ECC4735**

**Archaeological monitoring at Rochfords,  
Fordham Road, Wormingford, Essex, CO6 3AQ:  
August 2022**

**NGR: TL 93297 30373 (centre)**

**Planning ref.: 213209**

**CAT project ref.: 2022/03a  
CAT Report 1843**

**ECC code: ECC4735  
OASIS id: colchest3-505088**

**report prepared by Megan Seehra**

**with contributions from Dr Matthew Loughton,  
Laura Pooley and Adam Wightman**

**fieldwork by Megan Seehra**

**commissioned by the homeowner**

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<b>Issued:</b>	15th November 2022	

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## 1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring at Rochfords, Wormingford, Essex took place during excavations for an extension. Rochfords itself is a Grade II\* listed building, with its origins in the 15th to 16th centuries. There is also a significant military site nearby, firstly used as landing ground in WWI, then later as an American base in WWII. Monitoring revealed one modern pit associated with the property.

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Rochfords, Fordham Road, Wormingford on 15th to 16th August 2022. The work was commissioned by the homeowner and took place during groundworks for a rear, side and front extension.

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA) Simon Wood advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Investigation*, written by Simon Wood and detailing the required archaeological work (CBCPS 2022), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2022).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

## 3 Archaeological background

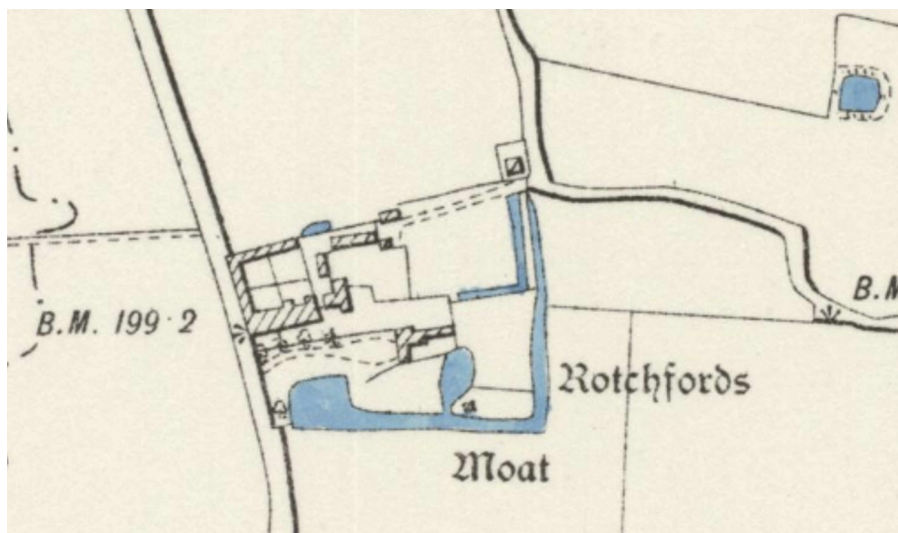
The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER MCC/DCC/ECC numbers area accessible for viewing via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

Rochfords (previously known as Rotchfords) is a Historic England Grade II\* listed building (DCC1259, MCC7151-2, MCC4715, LB no. 421805). The house is timber-framed and plastered with Georgian styling at the west front. The hall-house is L-shaped in plan and constructed in two builds, in the 15th and 16th centuries. The house was re-styled in the 18th century but retained many of the medieval features. Early historic mapping (see Map 1 below) depicts a number of outbuildings to the rear and defines the moat that partially surrounds the house (MCC7151).

West of the site is the location of a locally significant World War I landing ground for the Royal Flying Corps, which was reconstructed during 1942-1943 as an American fighter and fighter/bomber base (MCC4741). 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 the site Archaeological Solutions undertook a trial-trenched evaluation at Colchester Skip Hire, Greenacres, Old Packards Lane in 2012, which did not reveal any archaeological features or finds (ECC2875).

In 2015 CAT carried out an evaluation at Fairfields Farm. The site produced results of limited archaeological significance. Apart from two ditches of possible pre-airfield date, all archaeological features and areas of disturbance were attributed to the WWI airfield (CAT Report 872, ECC3053).



**Map 1** Extract of the OS Six-inch map of England and Wales sheet XVIII.SW, published 1898, showing the site and moat.

#### **4 Aims**

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

#### **5 Results** (Figs 2-3)

Groundworks were carried out by a mechanical excavator under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. A full context list can be found in Appendix 1.

Three areas of groundworks were monitored. The first was a small trench 1m in area and 1m in depth in the north-west corner of the site. This was dug to move an apple tree that was originally in the line of the proposed trenches (Photograph 1). Modern topsoil (L1, 0.05m thick) covered subsoil (L4, 0.3m thick). This overlaid natural clay (L3, from c 0.35m below current ground level (bcgl)).

The second area monitored was largely taken up by a foundation trench approximately 14m in length, 0.8m wide and 1.5m deep throughout (Photographs 2-4). Modern topsoil with some modern brick (L1, 0.10m thick) overlaid modern made-ground with frequent brick and clinker (L2, 0.25m thick). This covered natural clay (L3, c 0.35m bcgl). One pit-like feature (F1) was seen in the north section of the trench at 0.5-0.9m bcgl. The full extent of the feature could not be established but it is at least 4m wide. The fill was very dark and contained frequent glass, animal bone, ceramics and brick, a small sample of which was recovered for dating purposes. This feature could only be photographed in section due to unsafe digging depths and collapsing edges.





**Photograph 1** Pit dug for an apple tree, looking south.



**Photograph 2** The main foundation trench from the north side, showing F1 in section, looking south.





**Photograph 3** Western edge of main foundation trench, looking east.



**Photograph 4** General view of foundation trench from eastern side, looking west.

The third and final area was where a shallow drainage trench ran from an existing western manhole to second eastern manhole. This trench ran around the outside of the foundation trench. It was approximately 22m in length, 0.6m wide and between 0.2-0.5m deep.





**Photograph 5** Western edge of the drainage trench, looking south.

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material (CBM)

*by Dr Matthew Loughton*

Twenty sherds of pottery (296g) and three fragments of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile (323g) came from F1 (finds no.1). Most of the pottery (18 sherds at 213g with an EVE of 0.62) consisted of Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric 48D) dating to the 19th-20th century, but there were also two pieces of a Staffordshire-type slipware dish (EVE:0.15) with a piecrust rim and combed decoration dating to AD 1650-1800 (Cotter 2000). None retained.

### 6.2 Glass and animal bone

*by Laura Pooley and Adam Wightman*

Three fragments of animal bone and a piece of wine glass came from F1 (finds no. 1). All three fragments of animal bone (222.6g) had cut marks and consisted of the distal end of a cattle humerus, the distal end of a sheep tibia and a piece of large-mammal pelvis. The fragment of wine glass stem (15-17mm diameter, 15.6g) was decorated with a semi-opaque double spiral twist and dates to the later post-medieval/modern period. None were retained.

## 7 Conclusion

Monitoring at Rochfords, Wormingford revealed a large modern pit (F1) and modern layers sealing natural over most of the site.. No earlier archaeological remains were impacted by the groundworks. It is likely that F1 is a rubbish dump created by former inhabitants of the property.



The modern layers seen throughout the site are also indicative of domestic activity related to Rochfords.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman, and carried out by M Seehra. Figures were prepared by E Holloway. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Dr Simon Wood.

## 9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

CAR 7	2000	<i>Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd by J P Cotter</i>
CAT	2022	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at Rochfords, Fordham Road, Wormingford, Essex, CO6 3AQ by E Holloway</i>
CBCAA	2022	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at Rochfords, Fordham Road, Wormingford by S Wood</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief. Revised June 2020</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Updated Oct 2020</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</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>

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> ccess to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Archive deposition

**Finds:** none retained

**Digital record:** This project falls within the CIfA definition of a sterile project (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit/sterile-projects>), and as such the preserved archaeological archive will take the form of a single digital document that incorporates all the relevant elements from the project archive. This document will be uploaded to OASIS and released into the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) library, from where it will be curated by the ADS. The single digital document will include the report, brief, wsi, photographs, and original site data (for example context sheets, section drawings).

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**Distribution list**

Homeowner

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



## Appendix 1 Context information

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Soft dry dark grey/brown clayey silt and inclusions of: stone 2%	Modern
L2	-	Made ground	Soft dry dark orange/grey/brown clayey with brick flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 50%	Modern
L3	-	Natural	Firm moist medium yellow/grey/brown clay	Post-glacial
L4	-	Subsoil	Firm dry medium grey/brown clayey silt and inclusions of: stone 5%	Undated
F1	1	Pit	Firm moist dark green/grey/brown/black clay and inclusions of: tile/brick 5%	Modern

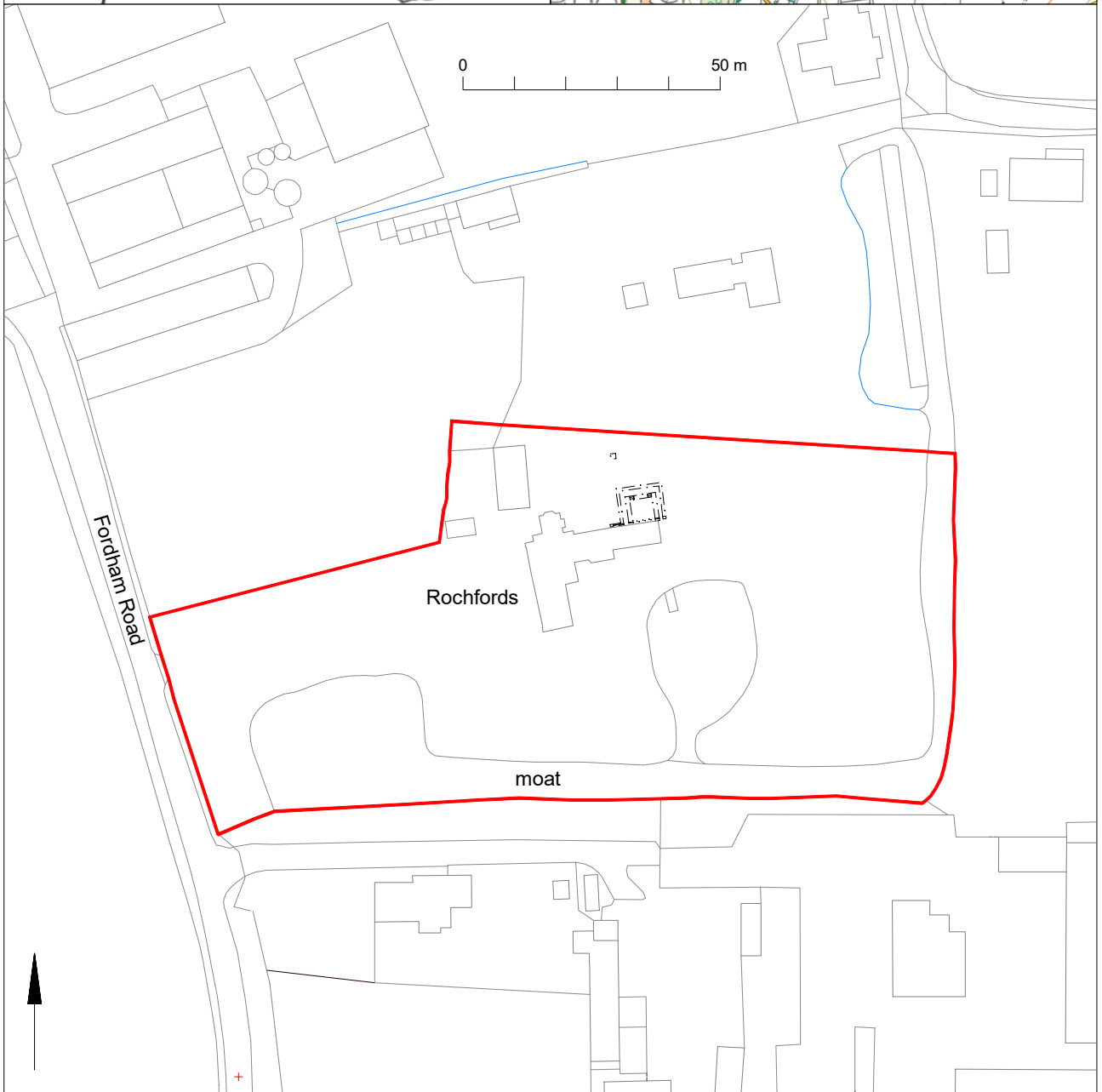
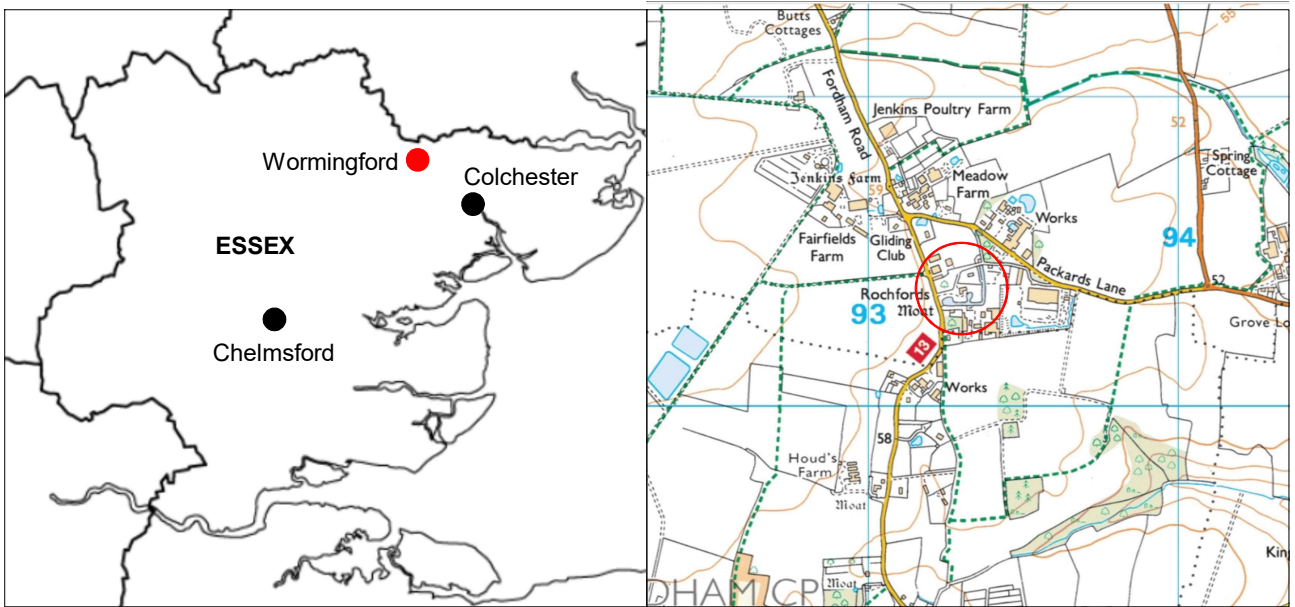


Fig 1 Site location.



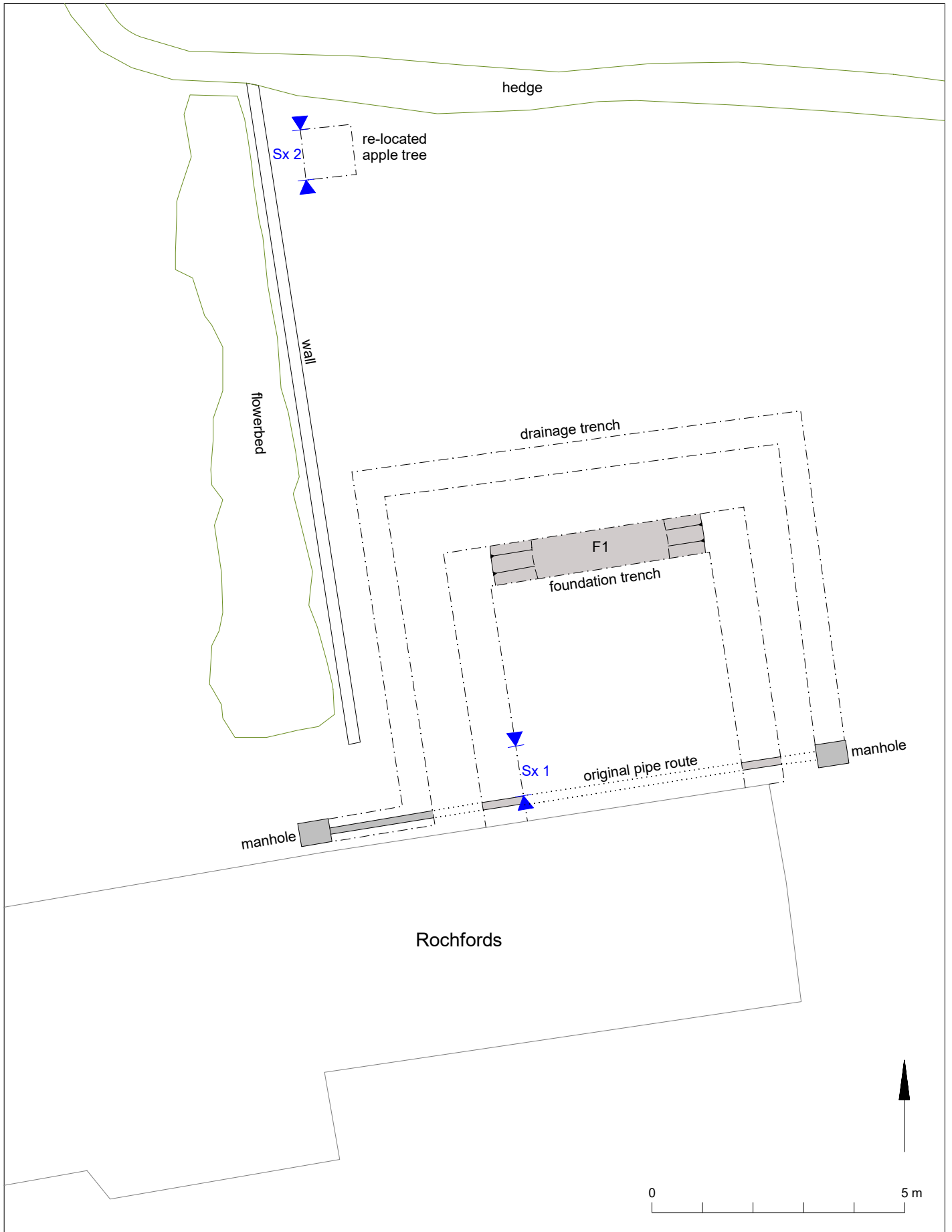


Fig 2 Results with modern features in grey.

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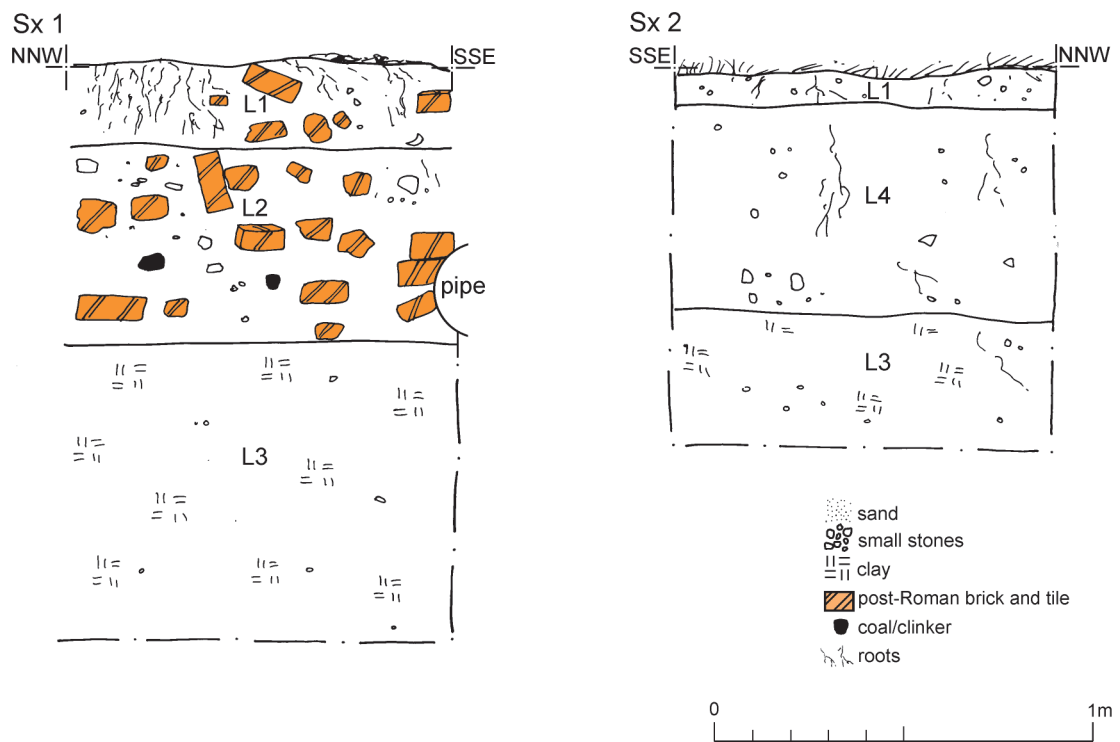


Fig 3 Representative sections.



# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> <i>Rochfords, Fordham Road, Wormingford, Essex, CO6 3AQ</i>	
<b>Parish:</b> Wormingford	<b>District:</b> <i>Colchester</i>
<b>NGR:</b> TL 93297 30373 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 2022/03a CHER ref: ECC4735 OASIS ref: colchest3-505088
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> <i>15th-16th August 2022</i>	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.006ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester Museum	<b>Funding source:</b> Owner
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> DCC1259, MCC7151, MCC7152, MCC4715, MCC4741, ECC2875, ECC3053
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1843	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Post-medieval - Modern	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> <i>Archaeological monitoring at Rochfords, Wormingford, Essex took place during excavations for an extension. Rochfords itself is a Grade II* listed building, with its origins in the 15th to 16th centuries. There is also a significant military site nearby, firstly used as landing ground in WWI, then later as an American base in WWII. Monitoring revealed one modern pit associated with the property.</i>	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> -	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> <i>Dr Simon Wood</i>	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Megan Seehra	<b>Date of summary:</b> 9th November 2022

# **Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at Rochfords, Fordham Road, Wormingford, Essex, CO6 3AQ**

**NGR:** TL 93297 30373 (centre)

**District:** Colchester

**Parish:** Wormingford

**Planning reference:** 213209

**Client:** Homeowner

**Curating museum:** Colchester/ADS Archaeology

**CHER number:** tbc

**CAT project code:** 2022/03a

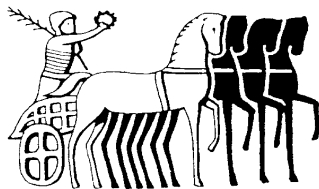
**OASIS project number:** colchest3-505088

**Contracts manager:** Chris Lister

**Fieldwork manager:** Adam Wightman

**CBC monitor:** Dr Simon Wood

**This WSI written:** 04/03/2022



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located approximately 1.14km south of the main centre of the village of Wormingford at Rochfords, Fordham Road, Wormingford, Essex. (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 93297 30373.

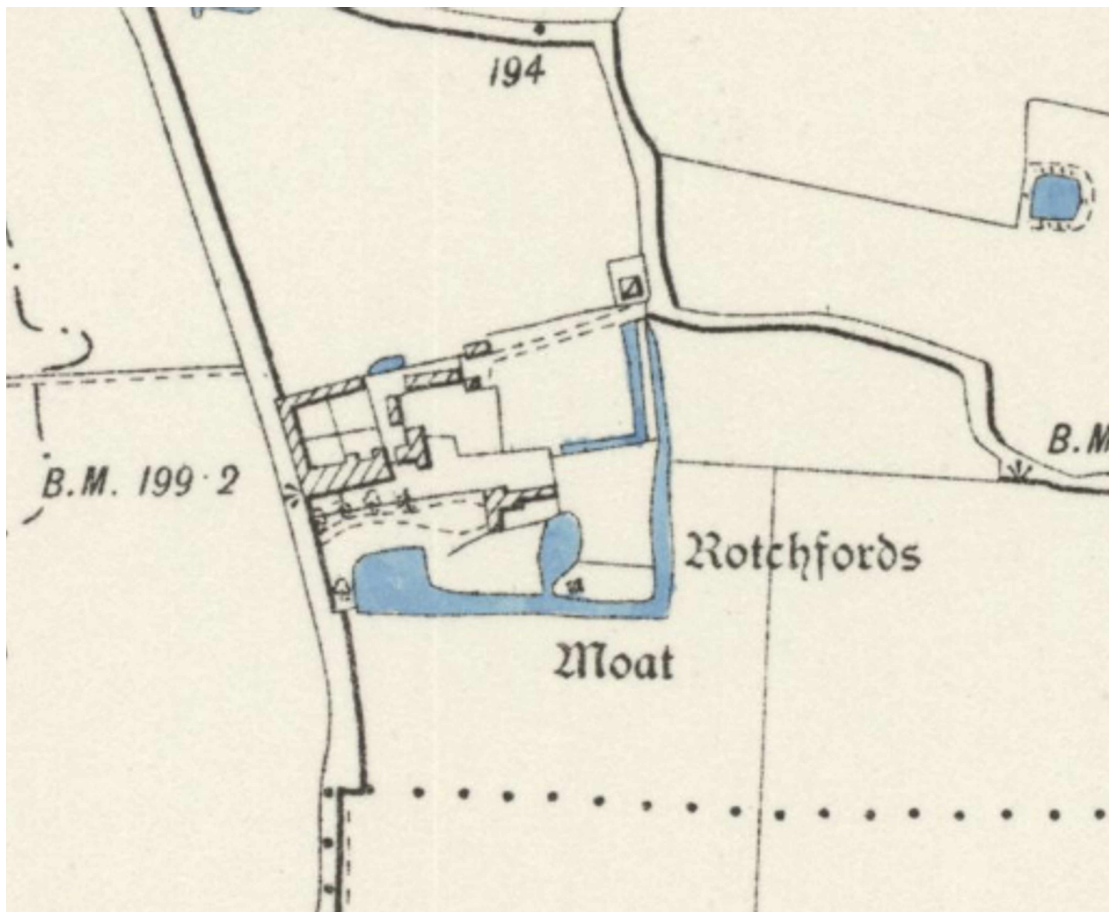
## Proposed work

The development comprises an extension to the northern side of the 20th century section of the building and internal alterations to the existing dwelling and any associated groundworks.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER MCC/DCC/ECC numbers area accessible for viewing via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>).

Rochfords (previously known as Rotchfords) is a Historic England Grade II\* listed building (DCC1259, MCC7151-2, MCC4715, LB no. 421805). The house is timber-framed and plastered with Georgian styling at the west front. The hall-house is L-shaped plan and constructed in two builds in the 15th and 16th centuries. The house was re-styled in the 18th century but retained many of the medieval features. Early historic mapping (see Map 2 below) depict a number of outbuildings to the rear and a moat that partially surrounds the house (MCC7151).



**Map 1** Extract of the OS Six-inch map of England and Wales sheet XVIII.SW, published 1898, showing the site and moat.

West of the site is the location 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 (MCC4741). 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 the site Archaeological Solutions undertook a trial-trenched evaluation at Colchester Skip Hire, Greenacres, Old Packards Lane in 2012, which did not reveal any archaeological features or finds (ECC2875).

In 2015 CAT carried out an evaluation at Fairfields Farm. The site produced results of limited archaeological significance. Apart from two ditches of possible pre-airfield date, all archaeological features and areas of disturbance were attributed to the WWI airfield (CAT Report 872, ECC3053).

## **Planning background**

A planning application (213209) was made to Colchester Borough Council in November 2021 for *proposed extension and internal alterations*.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

## **Requirement for work**

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological monitoring of all groundworks (including services and landscaping). Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2022).

Specifically:

The monitoring is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to the previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief is based. Any variations will be discussed with the CBCAA immediately.

## **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)

- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2022).

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.

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 Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

## **Staffing**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT Officer for the duration of the groundworks.

## **Monitoring methodology**

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

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), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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 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.

## 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 investigate 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). Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the 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 / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will do any processing and the flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

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

## Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA.

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the monitoring.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; 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 and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

Following Historic England guidance (2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

## 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. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (2015a).

## Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton  
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)  
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley  
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley  
flints: Adam Wightman  
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn  
project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)  
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray  
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth  
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow  
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Tom Lawrence  
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey  
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil  
Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)  
Roman glass: Hilary Cool  
small finds: Nina Crummy  
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.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

## Results

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



An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015b).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including 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.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied 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.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

### **Archive deposition**

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation.

If finds are retained from the site the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

**By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.**

The requirements for archive storage will 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 and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

If there are no finds retained a full digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

## 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

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

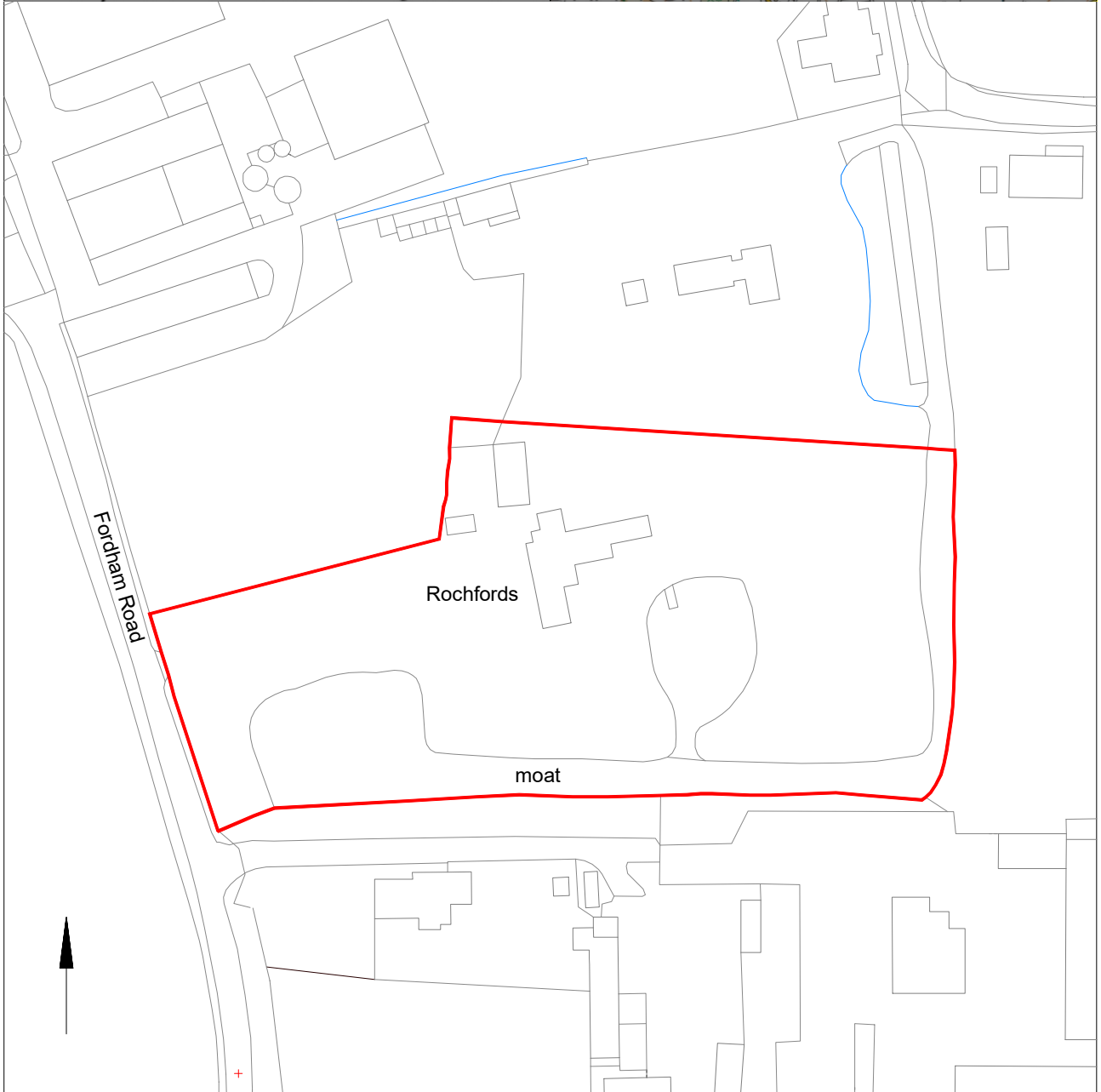
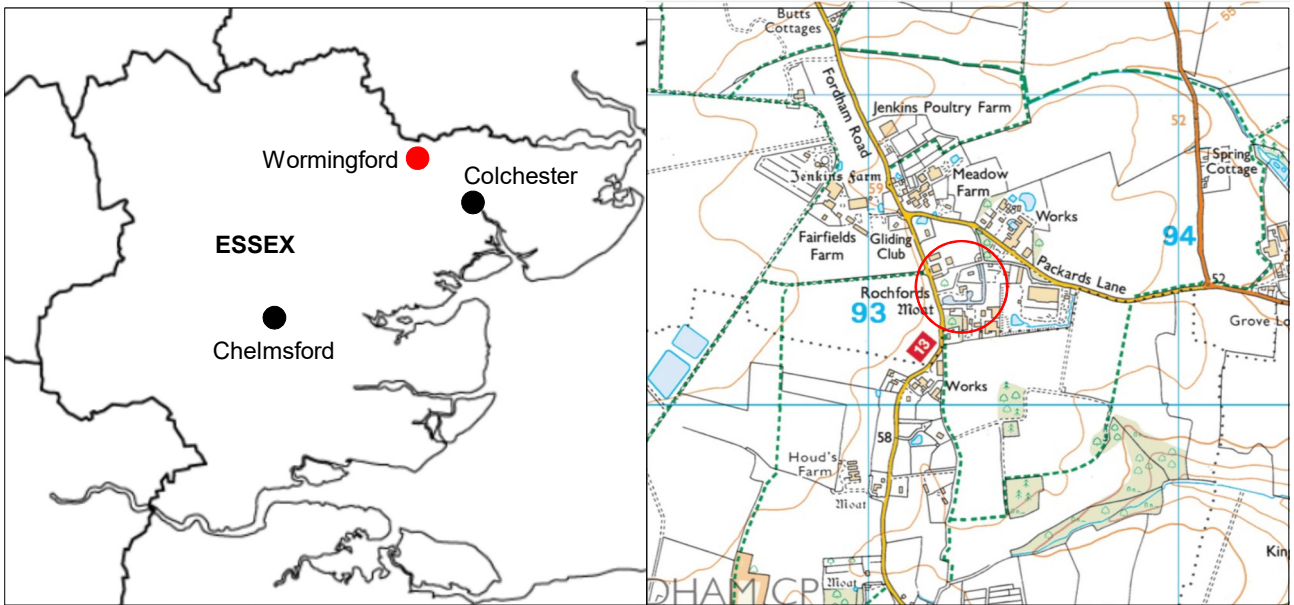
- |                  |        |   |
|------------------|--------|---|
| Brown, D         | 2011   | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>  |
|                  | 2nd ed |   |
| CAT              | 2021   | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>   |
| CAT Report 872   | 2015   | <i>Archaeological evaluation at Fairfield's Farm, Wormingford, Essex, CO6 3AQ: September 2015</i> , by B Holloway                               |
| CBCAA            | 2022   | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at Rochford, Fordham Road, Wormingford</i> . By S Wood   |
| CifA             | 2014a  | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> . Revised June 2020   |
| CifA             | 2014b  | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated Oct 2020        |
| CifA             | 2014c  | <i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised Oct 2021   |
| Gurney, D        | 2003   | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).                         |
| Historic England | 2015a  | <i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> . By S Cole & P Backhouse   |
| Historic England | 2015b  | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>   |
| Historic England | 2018   | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell                            |
| Medlycott, M     | 2011   | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG            | 2019   | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.  |

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Fig 1 Site location.



## Summary for colchest3-505088

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-505088
Project Name	Watching Brief at Rochfords, Fordham Road, Wormingford, Essex, CO6 3AQ
Sitename	Rochfords, Fordham Road, Wormingford, Essex, CO6 3AQ
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	2022/03a
Planning Id	213209
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	15-Aug-2022 - 16-Aug-2022
Location	Rochfords, Fordham Road, Wormingford, Essex, CO6 3AQ NGR : TL 93297 30373 LL : 51.9382785943477, 0.810579131133993 12 Fig : 593297,230373
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Wormingford
Project Methodology	Groundworks were carried out by a mechanical excavator under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Three areas of groundworks were monitored. The first was a small trench 1m in area and 1m in depth in the north-west corner of the site. The second area monitored was largely taken up by a foundation trench approximately 14m in length, 0.8m wide and 1.5m deep throughout. The third and final area was where a shallow drainage trench ran from an existing western manhole to second eastern manhole.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring at Rochfords, Wormingford, Essex took place during excavations for an extension. Rochfords itself is a Grade II* listed building, with its origins in the 15th to 16th centuries. There is also a significant military site nearby, firstly used as landing ground in WWI, then later as an American base in WWII. Monitoring revealed one modern pit associated with the property.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	M, Seehra
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive; Accession Id(s): ECC4735