

An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land
at Lamb Farm, Stockhouse Road, Layer Marney,
Colchester CO5 9UH



Touchstone Archaeology

March 2018

TOUCHSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY

The Ridings, White Elm Road, Danbury, Essex CM3 4LR

Tel: 07976 275180

E: zoeschofield1@gmail.com

www.touchstonearchaeology.co.uk

An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching of land at
Lamb Farm, Stockhouse Road, Layer Marney, Colchester
CO5 9UH

March 2018

Report prepared by Zoe Schofield

Ceramics report by Helen Walker & Archaeobotany Analysis by Lisa Gray
MSc MA ACIfA

Work commissioned by
Mr Laurance Hunnaball

ECC Site Code: ECC4108

Touchstone Archaeology Project ref.: LFLM17

Museum accession code: COLEM: 2017.153

NGR: TL 91967 17414

Touchstone Archaeology

The Ridings, White Elm Road, Danbury, Essex, CM3 4LR

Tel: 07976275180

E: zoeschofield1@gmail.com

Contents:

1. Summary	Page 4
2. Introduction	Page 4
3. Results	Page 5
4. Discussion	Page 7
5. Acknowledgements	Page 8
6. Distribution List	Page 8
7. References	Page 9

Appendices:

Appendix I: Contents of archive	Page 10
Appendix II: ECC Summary Sheet	Page 11
Appendix III: WSI	Page 12

Figures:

Fig.1	Site location map	Page 28-29
Fig.2	Trench location	Page 30
Fig.3	Drawing: Trench plan	Page 31
Fig.4	Drawing: Section 1	Page 32

Plates:

Plate 1	View of trench facing East	Page 33
---------	----------------------------	---------

Appendix I: OASIS Form	Page 34
-------------------------------	----------------

Touchstone Archaeology Report ECC4108

March 2018

1. Summary

A single linear north-south evaluation trench measuring 10m x 1.8m was excavated by Touchstone Archaeology parallel to (and outside of) the boundary of the garden at Lamb Farm, Stockhouse Road in Colchester following the construction of a detached agricultural workers dwelling (152695/December 2015).

Natural orange brown clay (003) was encountered at a depth of 35cm. A northeast-southwest linear feature [004] was cut into the natural geology towards the southwest end of the trench. The feature was interpreted as a field boundary ditch. A Post-Medieval cast copper animal bell found on the site is recorded on the EHER (MCC6839) and the results of ceramics and archaeobotany analysis suggest that the land has been farmed from at least the Medieval period.

2. Introduction

This is the archive report on the archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching carried out by Touchstone Archaeology on behalf of the Mr Laurance Hunnaball at Lamb Farm, Stockhouse Road, Layer Marney, Colchester CO5 9UH (NGR: TL 91967 17414). The proposed development (LPA 152695/15) comprised the construction of a three bedroom detached agricultural workers dwelling.

The aim of the investigations was to locate, identify and assess the condition of any surviving archaeological deposits to enable an informed decision to be taken on the requirements of further archaeological mitigation strategies. The work was undertaken in accordance with a brief produced by the Archaeological Officer of Colchester Borough Council (Tipper, 2017) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Schofield, 2017) produced by Touchstone Archaeology.

This report follows the standards set out in Colchester Borough Council's *Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester* (CIMS 2008a) and also those in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (CIfA 2008a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2008b). The guidance contained in English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE 2006) and in the documents *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource assessment* (EAA 3), *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy* (EAA 8), *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA 24) was also followed.

3. Results

The fieldwork took place on the morning of 29th November 2017. A single north-south orientated trial-trench, measuring 10m x 1.8m, was excavated with a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under the supervision of the attendant archaeologist (Fig 2).

The topsoil (001), a dark brown firm silty clay loam, c.0.10m thick, overlay a c.0.15m thick layer of subsoil (002) of dark brown, firm, silty clay loam with small stone inclusions and occasional tile fragments dating to the late Medieval to Post Medieval period (see finds section below). Beneath this (002) at a depth of c.0.35m was a natural orange clay through which a northeast-southwest linear feature [004] was cut towards the southwest end of the trench. The feature was hand excavated and was found to be an elongated V shape, c.0.36m deep and c.2.2m wide, with a concave base, a steep southwest bank and a shallow northeast bank. There were three layers of fill: The upper layer (005) was a c.0.22m thick deposit of dark brown orange silty clay with small stone inclusions and occasional roof tile fragments of late Medieval to Post Medieval period and two sherds of *sandy orange ware* dating to the Medieval period (late 14th to mid 16th century – Walker, 2017). A soil sample analysis confirmed low numbers of Orache/Goosefoot (*Atriplex/Chenopodium sp.*)

seeds (Gray, 2017). The middle layer (006) was a c.0.15m thick light orange grey clay with small stone inclusions and two sherds of *sandy orange ware* dating to the medieval period (13th to 16th century – Walker, 2017). The base (007) of the feature was a 0.04m light grey clay with no inclusions. A soil sample analysis confirmed low numbers of Ruderal/Fat Hen (*Chenopodium Album L.*) seeds (Gray, 2017). All three layers contained earthworm cocoons. The feature was interpreted as a field boundary ditch (Fig 3 & 4).

Table 1: Type & quantity of finds

Finds Type	No.	Wt. (g)
Pottery	4	16
Ceramic building material (CBM)	5	119

Table 2: Types of finds by context and find number

Ctxt	Find	Type	No	Wt (g)	Description	Period	Date
001	1	CBM	1	51	Roof tile fragment, thickness 13mm	Late Medieval – Post Medieval	c.1275 onwards
002	2	CBM	1	20	Roof tile fragment, thickness 13mm	Late Medieval – Post Medieval	c.1275 onwards
005	3,4,5	CBM	3	48	Roof tile fragment, thickness 12-14mm	Late Medieval – Post Medieval	c.1275 onwards
005	6,7	Pottery	2	4	Sandy orange ware: joining sherds from holloware, wheel-thrown, thin external greenish glaze, late medieval	Late Medieval	Late 14 th -mid 16 th C
006	8,9	Pottery	2	16	Sandy orange ware: two abraded, unfeatured body sherds, one is thick-walled and may be tile, med or late med	Medieval-Late medieval	13 th -16 th C

A total of five roof tile fragments weighing 119g were excavated from contexts (001) and (002) and from context (005) the fill of [004]. There were no defining features, e.g. nibs or peg holes. The thickness of around 12mm indicates a date of late 13th/14th century onwards. The presence of roof tile may indicate a building nearby or redeposited soil (Walker, 2017).

A total of four sherds of pottery weighing 16g were excavated from contexts (005) and (006), the fill of [004] and were catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16; expanded by Drury et al. 1993 and Cotter 2000). The assemblage comprised of four sherds of probably Colchester-type ware, a type of sandy orange ware made in and around Colchester, but none of the sherds is sufficiently distinctive to be certain. The sherds from (005) comprised two joining sherds from a hollowware, perhaps a jug and is wheel-thrown with a thin greenish glaze on the external surface indicating a late medieval date of later 14th to mid-16th centuries. The sherds from (006) are less diagnostic, comprising two very abraded body sherds without glaze or decoration, they span the entire period of sandy orange ware production from the 13th to 16th centuries (Walker, 2017).

4. Discussion

The evaluation has shown that medieval deposits survive within the area of the new dwelling at a depth of 0.10m BMGL (43.27m OD). One layer was observed between the topsoil and the natural geology. Three distinct fill layers were observed in the ditch feature (004). The sandy orange ware sherds indicate possible evidence of activity at this site during the later medieval period (Walker, 2017) and the animal bell found on site (MCC6839) suggests use of the land as pasture during the medieval to post-medieval period. Evidence from archaeobotany of Goosefoot and Fat Hen (Gray, 2017) a type of Orache, also known as Mountain Spinach, was one of the first vegetables cultivated by humans (4000BC) prior to spinach being introduced to the UK. During the middle ages it was one of the most commonly grown

vegetables, due to its hardy nature, long season, self-propagation by the wind and varied uses. The leaves and stems are edible and can be eaten raw or cooked and the seeds ground into flour. Goosefoot is rich in vitamin C and K, Iron and minerals, particularly potassium and Fat Hen is high in Vitamin A, Calcium, Potassium and Phosphorous and is a good source of protein, Iron and fibre. In medicine they had tonic properties, laxative qualities and the leaves could be applied as a poultice to cleanse wounds, ulcers and treat warts and as a decoction for asthma and catarrh. It was soaked in honey water to cure jaundice and the red variety used for ailments relating to the menstrual cycle. It was used in commerce for its alkaline substance and burned to make carbonate of soda.

Natural geology was encountered at c.0.35m BMGL (43.01m OD)

5. Acknowledgements

Touchstone Archaeology would like to thank Mr Laurance Hunnaball for commissioning the project. The site work was undertaken by Z Schofield, H Walker identified the finds and the archaeobotany analysis carried out by L Gray MSc MA ACIFA. B Cichy illustrated the sections.

J Tipper monitored the project for Colchester Borough Council.

6. Distribution list:

Mr Laurance Hunnaball.

The Archaeological Officer for Colchester Borough Council

Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

7. References

CBCAO Tipper, J	2017	<i>Brief for an archaeological evaluation, Lamb Farm, Stockhouse Road, Layer Marney, Colchester CO5 9UH</i>
CIFA	2014	<i>Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>
CIFA	2014	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIFA	2014	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
CIMS	2008	<i>Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester</i>
CIMS	2008	<i>Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester & Ipswich Museums</i>
EAA14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14, ed by D Gurney</i>
EAA24	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the Eastern Counties. Research agenda and strategy, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 24, ed by M Medlycott</i>
MoRPHE	2006	<i>Management of research projects in the historic environment (English Heritage)</i>
Touchstone Archaeology	2016	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
Touchstone Archaeology	2017	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological evaluation at Lamb Farm, Stockhouse Road, Layer Marney, Colchester CO5 9UH, Z Schofield</i>
Touchstone Archaeology	2017	<i>Archaeological Desk Based Assessment at Lamb Farm, Stockhouse Road, Layer Marney, Colchester CO5 9UH, Z Schofield</i>

Note: all Touchstone Archaeology fieldwork reports are available online in .pdf format at www.touchstonearchaeology.co.uk.

Appendix 1: Contents of archive

Digitally stored:

1 Pre-site Archive

1. Copy of Colchester Borough Council Planning decision
2. Copy of the evaluation brief issued by ECC
3. Copy of Plans & Drawings produced by L Hunnaball
4. Copy of Historic maps & Aerial images
5. Copy of HER search
6. Copy of the WSI produced by Touchstone Archaeology
7. Copy of DBA produced by Touchstone Archaeology
8. Copy of Fieldwork Notification form

2 Site archive

1. Photographic register
2. Context summary
3. Trench recording form
4. Drawing register
5. Finds List
6. Soil sample register
7. Soil sample sheet

3 Post Site Archive

1. Copy of ECC Summary Sheet
2. Plan and Section drawings by B Cichy

3 Research archive

1. Finds
2. Copy of Ceramics report produced by H Walker
3. Copy of Archaeobotany report produced by L Gray MSc MA ACIfA

Site Name/Address: Lamb Farm, Stockhouse Lane, Layer Marney, Essex CO5 9UH	
Parish: Layer Marney	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 91967 17414	Site Code: ECC4108
Type of Work: Trial Trenching	Site Director/Group: Zoe Schofield
Date of Work: 29 th November 2017	Size of Area Investigated: 2.5 Hectares
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Colchester and Ipswich Museum	Funding source: Landowner
Further Seasons Anticipated? No	Related EHER No's: MCC6839
Final Report: To Follow	OASIS number: 302828
Periods Represented: Medieval to Post Medieval	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>A trench of 10m x 1.8m was excavated in a north-south direction to farmland to the east of the new dwelling and outside of the curtilage of the garden. Natural orange brown clay (003) was encountered at a depth of 35cm. A northeast-southwest linear feature [004] was cut into the natural geology towards the southwest end of the trench. The feature was an elongated V shape, 36cm deep and 2.2m wide, with a concave base, a steep southwest bank and a shallow northeast bank. There were three layers of fill: The upper layer (005) was a dark brown orange silty clay with small stone inclusions, the lower layer (006) was a light orange grey clay with small stone inclusions, the base (007) was a light grey clay with no inclusions. The feature was interpreted as a field boundary ditch. Five fragments of roof tile recovered from (001), (002), (005) dated to the late medieval to post medieval period (c.1275AD onwards). Four sherds of Sandy Orange ware dating to the late medieval period (13th – 16th C) were recovered from (005) and (006). A soil sample analysis of the ditch fill confirmed low numbers of Orache/Goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium sp.</i>) seeds (005) and Ruderal/Fat Hen (<i>Chenopodium Album L.</i>) seeds (007).</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: Schofield, Z, 2017, Desk Based Assessment on land at Lamb Farm, Stockhouse Lane, Layer Marney CO5 9UH, Touchstone Archaeology	
Author of Summary: Zoe Schofield	Date of Summary: 7 th December 2017

**Written Scheme of Investigation for trial trenching on
land at Lamb Farm, Stockhouse Road, Layer Marney,
Colchester CO5 9UH**

NGR: TL 9196 1741

Site Code: ECC4108

Planning Application: 152695/15



**Touchstone
Archaeology**

November 2017

TOUCHSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY

The Ridings, White Elm Road, Danbury, Essex CM3 4LR

Tel: 07976 275180

E: zoeschofield1@gmail.com

www.touchstonearchaeology.co.uk

**Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological
evaluation on Land at Lamb Farm, Stockhouse Road, Layer Marney,
Colchester CO5 9UH**

Author and Project Manager: Zoe Schofield

SITE NAME: Lamb Farm

NHER EVENT NO: ECC4108

NATIONAL GRID REF: TL 9196 1741

CLIENT: Laurance Hunnaball

DATE: 15th November 2017

Quality control and sign off:

Issue No.	Date Approved	Checked by	Verified by	Approved by	Reason for Issue
1		Z Schofield	Z Schofield	Dr. J Tipper	Client approval

Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	4
2.0	BACKGROUND.....	4
2.1	Location & Geology.....	4
2.2	Historical & Archaeological Background.....	5
2.3	Previous Archaeological Work.....	7
3.0	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	7
4.0	METHODOLOGY.....	8
4.1	Introduction.....	8
4.2	Resources & Programming.....	8
4.3	General.....	9
4.4	Trial Trenching.....	10
4.5	Recording.....	10
4.6	Finds.....	11
4.7	Results.....	12
4.8	Archive Deposition.....	13
4.9	Monitoring.....	14
5.0	TEAM STRUCTURE & SPECIALISTS.....	15
6.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	16

Figures

<i>Figure 1. Site Location Map 1:2500.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Figure 3. Trench Plan 2 – 1:500 - Located within field area.....</i>	<i>18</i>

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Touchstone Archaeology has been commissioned by Laurance Hunnaball to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological trial trenching works on land at Lambs Farm (NGR TL 9196 1741, Fig. 1). The trial trenching follows a desk-based assessment (Schofield 2017). It is anticipated that the works will comprise a single trench, targeting the area adjacent to the newly constructed agricultural workers dwelling (Planning number 152695/15). The results of the trial trenching will be finalised with post-excavation work and the production of an archive and publication (as necessary) and determine if further archaeological evaluation is required (Fig 2).

1.2 This document has been prepared by Touchstone Archaeology to document the background to the works and to provide a methodology, timescale and breakdown of resources for the archaeological evaluation and has been prepared in accordance with the current best archaeological practice as defined in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003*, the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a) and the procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (HE 2015).

1.3 Any variations to this WSI will be agreed in advance with the Archaeological Advisor.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location and Geology

2.1.1 Lamb Farm lies to the west of Layer Marney, c.10km west of Colchester, c.2.7km west of Layer Breton, c.2.8 km northeast of Tiptree, c.2.4 km north of Tolleshunt Knights

and c.1km from Smythe's Green. The development site is located on the north side of Stockhouse Road, adjacent to the junction with Woodview Road. It is bordered to the north and west by farmland, to the south by Stockhouse Road and to the east by Woodview Road and forms a single field with lambing sheds to the west side (Fig.1).

2.1.2 The bedrock geology is recorded as London Clay Formation clay, silt and sand with no superficial deposits (BGS 2015). The site is situated on fairly flat land at c.42m above Ordnance Datum.

2.2 Historical and Archaeological background

2.2.1 This section is collated from records held by The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford.

2.2.2 The site and surrounding landscape have been assessed for archaeological and historic assets in a desk-based assessment (Schofield 2017), which produced a low potential for surviving archaeological remains.

2.2.3 The village of Layer derived its name from the Saxon word *Legra* meaning 'Lookout' referring to its elevated vantage point and views over the coast. Later the name changed to the Norse *Leger* or *Leire* meaning 'mud', an accurate description of the clay soil and marshland that surrounded it. *Legra* is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 but later became the three villages of Layer de Haye, Layer Breton, and Layer Marney. *Leire Marney* was established as the seat of the Marney family and the recording of a deer park in 1266, suggest that there was a Manor House here. In 1330, William de Marney founded a chantry chapel, c.800m east of the PDA, with the gift of thirty acres of land and the provision for two priests and a warden to officiate over the two chantries that he had established. Henry, 1st Lord Marney, began the construction of the Layer Marney Tower in 1520 and although works continued through the life of his

son, it was never completed.

2.2.4 The PDA has historically been farmland and aside from seeing changes in field division it has remained unchanged until the C21st when lambing sheds were constructed to the northwest of the site.

2.2.5 There is one Portable Antiquities Scheme record on the site; a post-medieval cast copper animal bell (MCC6839). There are five monuments; three buildings and four find spots with c.500m of the site. There are no Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields in or directly adjacent to the proposed development area.

2.2.6 No direct evidence of either a Palaeolithic or Mesolithic presence has been found either within the site or in its vicinity but cropmarks of a possible ring ditch and trackway are recorded at Park House Farm (MCC7398) c.330m southwest and evidence of prehistoric occupation has been uncovered at Birch Airfield c.2km north.

2.2.7 There is no evidence of the Iron Age period with the exception of a coin (MCC5904) found c.410m south. There is speculation that the Rampart, an undated earthwork (1005563) c.1.2km west at Haynes Green, is of Roman or Iron Age date.

2.2.8 In 1954 Roman tiles and pottery were uncovered while ploughing the fields at Rockingham farm (MCC7339) c.295m southeast and a lava quernstone fragment (MCC7428) was found c.270m east and there has been some supposition that there may be a Roman building nearby. Six Roman Roads are known to lie within the area, some beneath existing roads and some visible as cropmarks. Roman coins (MCC7376) were found at Smythe's Green c.1.2km north in 1960.

2.2.9 There is no evidence for dispersed settlement of the type typical of the early-

middle Saxon period either within or close to the development area.

2.2.10 Excavations suggest that medieval occupation may have been more prevalent in the area but that many sites were abandoned by the C13th-14th. The site lies within c.135m of Parkgate Farmhouse (MCC4357), a C15th timber framed Hall House. Layer Marney Tower (EHCR11408) and Deer Park (EHCR11409/11410) and St Mary's the Virgin Church (EHCR11405/11406) and the associated Almshouses (TL91NW18) lie c.7-800m east of the site and both date to the C16th. One of the barns belonging to the tower has material from the C13th.

2.2.11 The development of the local settlement appears to have happened in the Post-Medieval and Modern periods. Oak Cottage (MCC4358) is a C17th house found c.125m to the southwest on the opposite side of the road and Stockhouse Farm is an C18th timber framed house in the adjacent field c.295m to the west. A cast lead musket ball (MCC6365) was found in the adjacent field c.215m to the east. The animal bell found on site corresponds with the site's historic use as farmland (MCC6839).

2.3 Previous archaeological work

A watching brief carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust in 2003 in advance of an excavation of a large pond at Rockingham Farm c.800m south proved negative (Orr K/2003/Colchester Archaeological Trust). The works were c.700m south of the position of the possible Roman Villa. The stratigraphy was a mid brown clayey loam topsoil which overlaid light brown clay subsoil.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The purpose of the work is to determine the date, character, function, extent, significance and condition of the archaeological remains and deposits within their cultural and environmental setting.

3.2 Site-specific research objectives may be able to determine if there is any evidence of settlement or land use that predates the Post-Medieval period and if there is any evidence of Roman occupation or activity that may reinforce or connect with that suspected at Rockingham Farm.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

Archaeological trial trenching involves the sampling of a site to determine whether archaeological remains are present and if so, to assess their character, extent, date, condition and potential importance. Trial trenching will aim to determine, as far as is practicable and without comprising the integrity of important archaeological deposits, the full stratigraphic sequence at the site, including information on the 'natural' substrate and soil conditions.

4.2 Resources And Programme

4.2.1 It is anticipated that the mitigation works will commence in November 2017 and are expected to take place over the course of approximately 3 days.

4.2.2 It is likely that the trial trenching will require a team led by one archaeologist and one assistant archaeologist.

4.2.3 A single linear evaluation trench measuring 10m x 1.8m will be excavated parallel to (and outside of) the boundary of the garden. The trench position is shown on the attached figure (Fig. 2). Further excavation may be required should significant features/deposits be identified which cannot be preserved *in situ*. The decision for further excavation will rest with the Archaeological Advisor.

4.3 General

4.3.1 Professional archaeologist(s) employed by Touchstone Archaeology will undertake all works. The field officer(s) will have a level of experience appropriate to the work.

4.3.2 Prior to excavation, Touchstone Archaeology will seek information about existing service locations from the developer.

4.3.3 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. Touchstone Archaeology has a standard Health and Safety policy, which will be adhered to (TA 2014).

4.3.4 A site code will be obtained from The Archaeological Advisor. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.

4.3.5 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.

4.3.6 The relevant document of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) will be followed, i.e. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2008a)*, including its 'Code of Conduct'. Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA 3, EAA 8, EAA 14 and EAA 24

4.3.7 At the start of the work an OASIS online record will be initiated. Key fields will be completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

4.4 Trial Trenching

4.4.1 A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket will progressively strip the topsoil, subsoil and any other overburden down to the uppermost surviving level of archaeological significance or the undisturbed geological horizon, whichever is encountered first. All removed material will be stored separately adjacent to and as close as possible to the excavation area. This work will be carried out under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. All further investigation will be carried out by hand to an extent necessary to achieve the aims set out in section 3 of this document. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits etc.) and 10% of linear features (ditches etc.).

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

4.4.3 Any features, which appear to be organically rich, will be sampled, but only if they can be dated.

4.4.4 A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps and any suitable strata, and the finds recovered unless the deposit is a demonstrably, modern strata.

4.4.5 Should human burials be encountered they will be excavated to the extent necessary that the nature of the deposit can be confirmed as a burial. The deposit will then be backfilled, its position logged and left in situ to be fully excavated and recorded as part of a later excavation stage.

4.5 Recording

4.5.1 The site boundary, trench, features and site levels will be tied into Ordnance

Datum.

4.5.2 The site archive will consist of individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits and registers will be compiled of finds and samples.

4.5.3 Plans will be drawn to a scale of 1:20 and sections to a scale of 1:10.

4.5.4 The photographic record will be digital and will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits.

4.6 Finds

4.6.1 All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained and where appropriate, washed and packaged appropriately. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with Archaeological Advisor and the site owner.

4.6.2 A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI. Finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards as presented in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008b).

4.6.3 Any suitable, securely dated, sealed archaeological layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. The volume of such samples will be context and sediment specific and will be 40 litres or 100% of feature fills (whichever is less). The environmental specialist will carry out any applicable processing and reporting which may include scientific dating, plant macro fossils, small animal bones and small artifacts and technological residues. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered the environmental specialist will be asked onto site to advise.

4.6.4 In the event that human remains are discovered and it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, Touchstone Archaeology will inform the Archaeological Advisor and apply to the Department of Justice for a license to remove them. Conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If the remains appear to be not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and Archaeological Advisor will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

4.6.5 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.

4.6.6 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Colchester and Ipswich Museum and will include at the site code and context number. The site archive will be presented to Colchester and Ipswich Museum in accordance with their requirements.

4.7 Results

4.7.1 On completion of the field works the Archaeological Advisor will be notified and a single page summary report will be submitted. This will determine further archaeological work in accordance with a further brief and WSI or the production of a report on the trial trenching alone.

4.7.2 An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE English Heritage 2006) and will be submitted to the Archaeological Advisor within 1

month from the end of fieldwork, with one copy supplied to EHER (with a digital copy) and one to Colchester and Ipswich Museum with the archive.

4.7.3 This report will include:

- A location plan of the evaluation trench area, with 10-figure grid references at two points.
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- A section drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground level.
- A suitable conclusion and discussion.
- All specialist reports and assessments.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- Recommendations for further work will be kept separate from the results.
- Where appropriate, a digital vector plan will be included with the report, compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration with the Colchester HER. AutoCAD files will also be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a .dxf or .TAB files).

4.7.4 An Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the EHER, which will include an uploaded .pdf version of the report.

4.7.5 If, after discussion with the Archaeological Advisor, the results are considered worthy of publication, a report (at least at a summary level) will be submitted to *Essex Archaeology and History*.

4.8 Archive deposition

4.8.1 Within 1 month of completion of the final publication report, the full archive will be deposited at Colchester and Ipswich Museum and this will be confirmed along with a summary of the contents to the Archaeological Advisor.

4.8.2 All finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed and the archive prepared in the manner recommended by Colchester and Ipswich Museum. Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Colchester and Ipswich Museum storage systems and the photographic archive will consist of 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.

4.9 Monitoring

4.9.1 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with Archaeological Advisor in writing prior to the works being carried out.

4.9.2 The Archaeological Advisor will be notified one week prior to the commencement of the work.

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

4.9.4 The Archaeological Advisor will be notified when the fieldwork is complete and the Archaeological Advisor shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

5.0 TEAM STRUCTURE & SPECIALISTS

Project Officer	Zoe Schofield
Assistants	TBA
Graphics	B Cichy
Report writing	Zoe Schofield

Find Type	Specialist
Flint	Chris Butler (CBAS)
Early Prehistoric Pottery	Nigel Macpherson Grant
Later prehistoric and Roman pottery	Malcolm Lyne
Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery	Helen Walker (Freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTEch (freelance)
Ceramic building material	Luke Barber BA MCIFA (Freelance)
Coins and metalwork	Luke Barber BA MCIFA (Freelance)
Small finds	Luke Barber BA MCIFA (Freelance)
Conservation support and x-ray photography	Dana Goodburn-Brown MSc (Freelance)
Faunal remains	Lisa Gray MSc AIFA (Freelance)
Plant macrofossils	Lisa Grey MSc AIFA (Freelance)
Animal Remains	Carol White MA (Freelance)
Human Remains	Carol White MA (Freelance)

6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS 2015 <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/> British Geological Survey

Brown, N and J. Glazebrook, 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA8)

Colchester Borough Council 2017 *Archaeological Brief*

Colchester Borough Council 2009 *Historic Environment Characterisation Project*

Essex County Council *Historic Environment Record*

HE 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*,

Historic England

Glazebrook, J. 1997 *Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 1 resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 3 (EAA3)

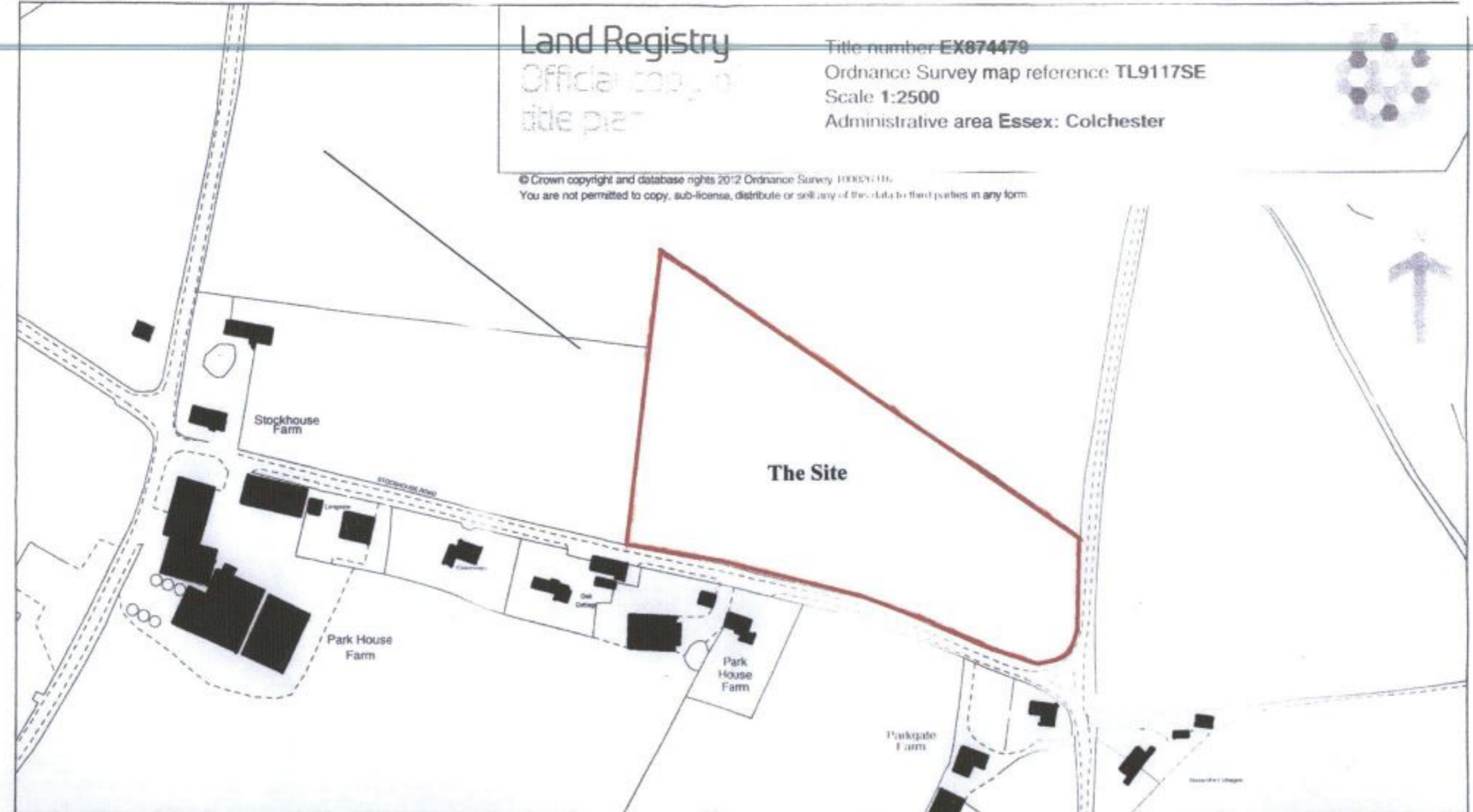
Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14 (EAA14)

IfA 2008a *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation*

IfA 2008b *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeological Occasional Papers 24 (EAA24)

Touchstone Archaeology 2014 *Policies and procedures*.



This official copy issued on 3 April 2012 shows the state of this title plan on 3 April 2012 at 13:56:50. It is admissible in evidence to the same extent as the original (s.67 Land Registration Act 2002).
 This title plan shows the general position, not the exact line, of the boundaries. It may be subject to distortions in scale. Measurements scaled from this plan may not match measurements between the same points on the ground. See Land Registry Public Guide 19 - Title Plans and Boundaries.
 This title is dealt with by Land Registry, Peterborough Office.



Figure 1: Site location map

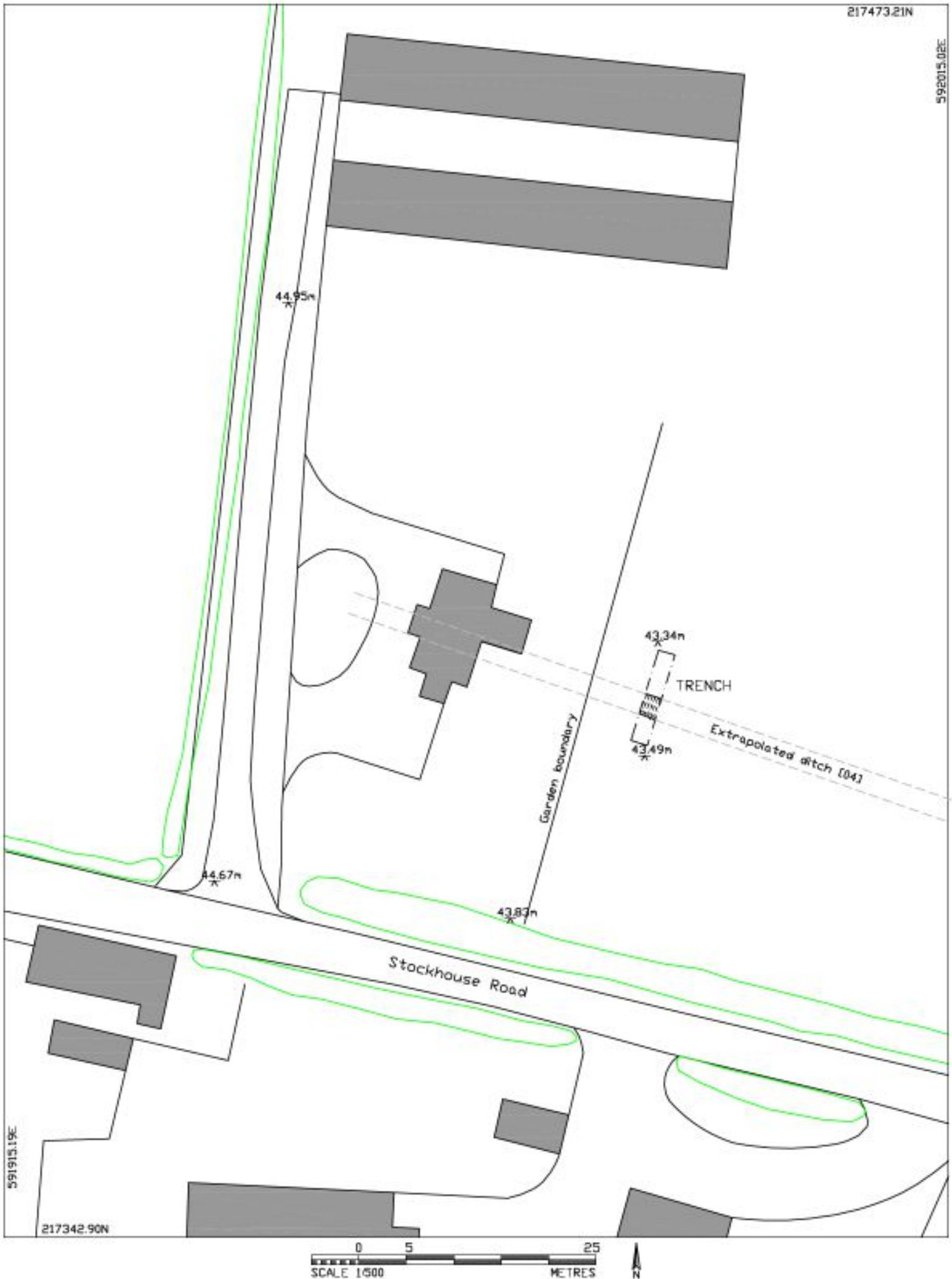


Figure 2: Trench location

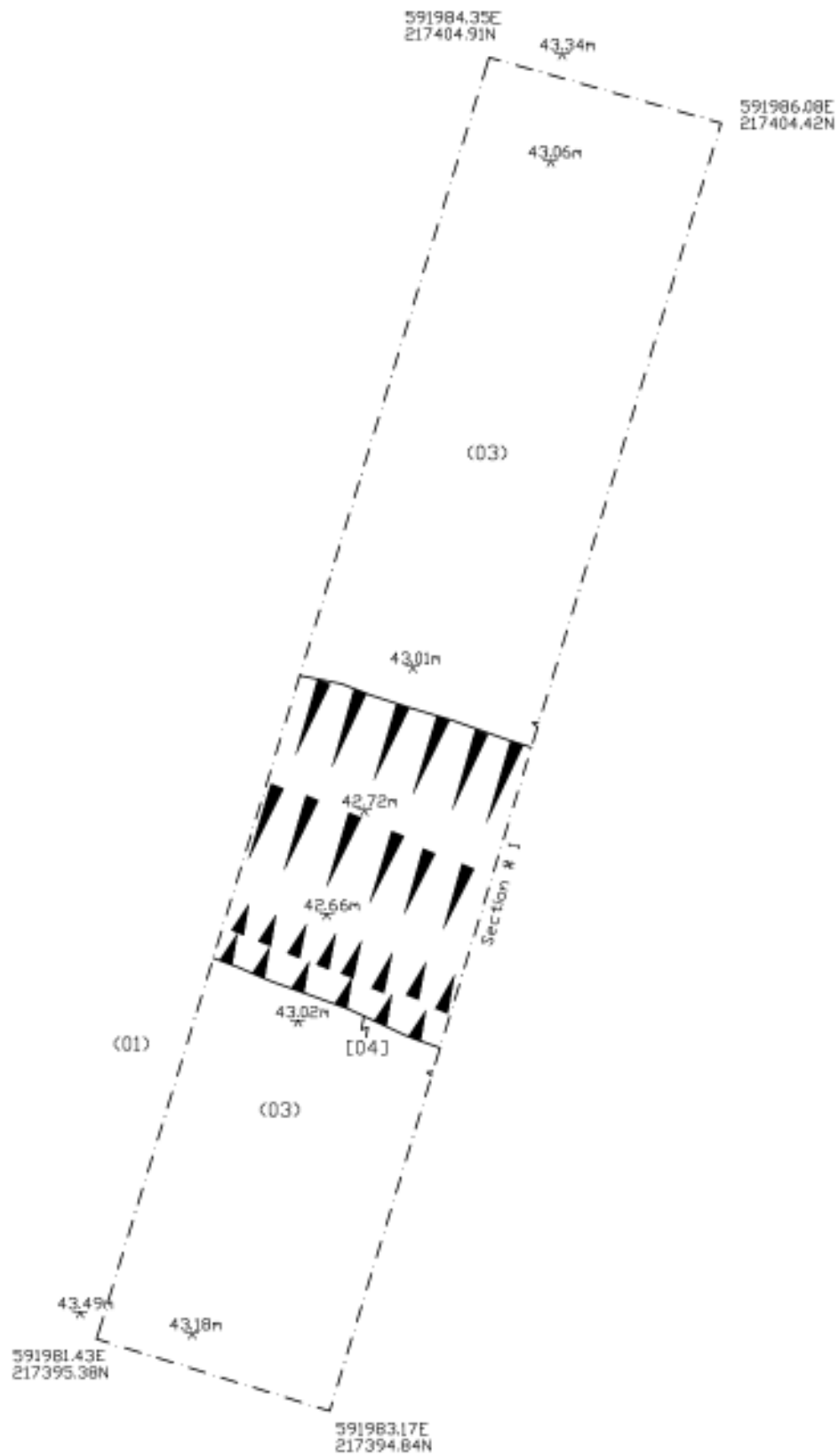


Figure 3: Trench plan

Section 1
Section of ditch [004], scale 1:10

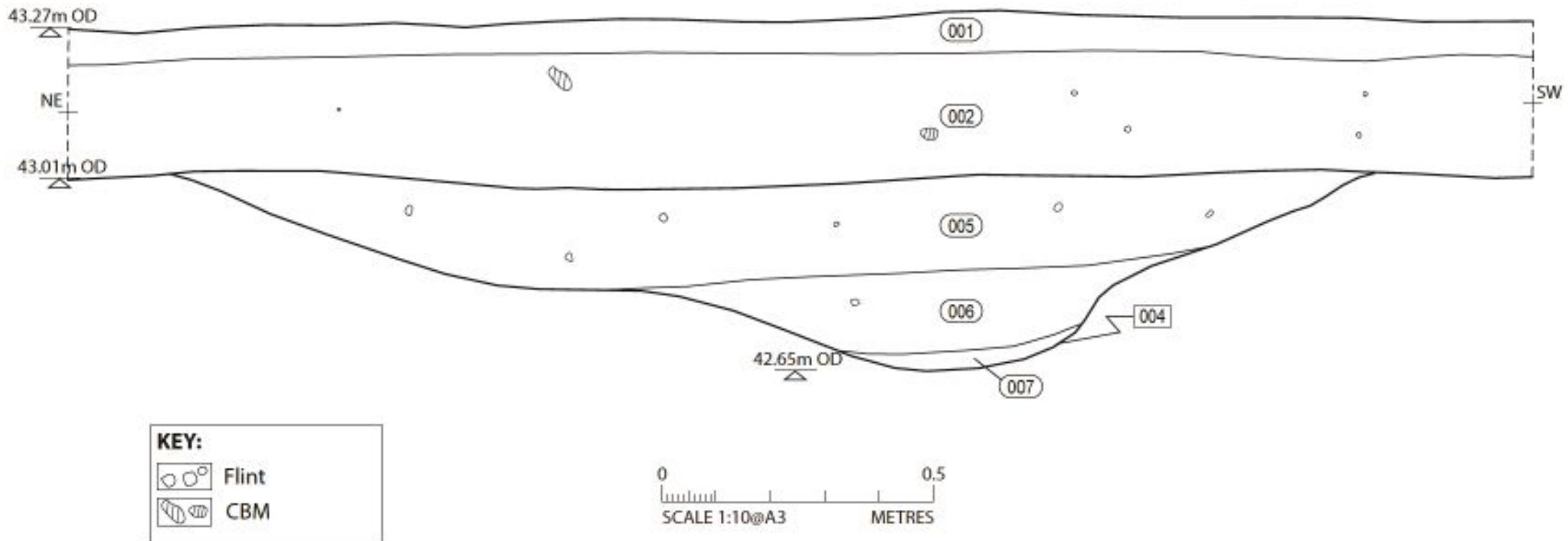


Figure 4: Section



Plate 1: View of Trench facing East

OASIS ID: zoeschof1-305067

Project details

Project name	Lamb Farm, Stockhouse Road, Layer Marney, Colchester CO5 9UH
Short description of the project	Archaeological Evaluation
Project dates	Start: 29-11-2017 End: 29-11-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4108 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg, As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER LAYER MARNEY Lamb Farm, Stockhouse Lane
Postcode	CO5 9UH
Study area	2.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 91967 17414 51.821802499549 0.785778844745 51 49 18 N 000 47 08 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 43.01m Max: 43.18m

Entered by	Zoe Schofield (zoeschofield1@gmail.com)
Entered on	3 January 2018