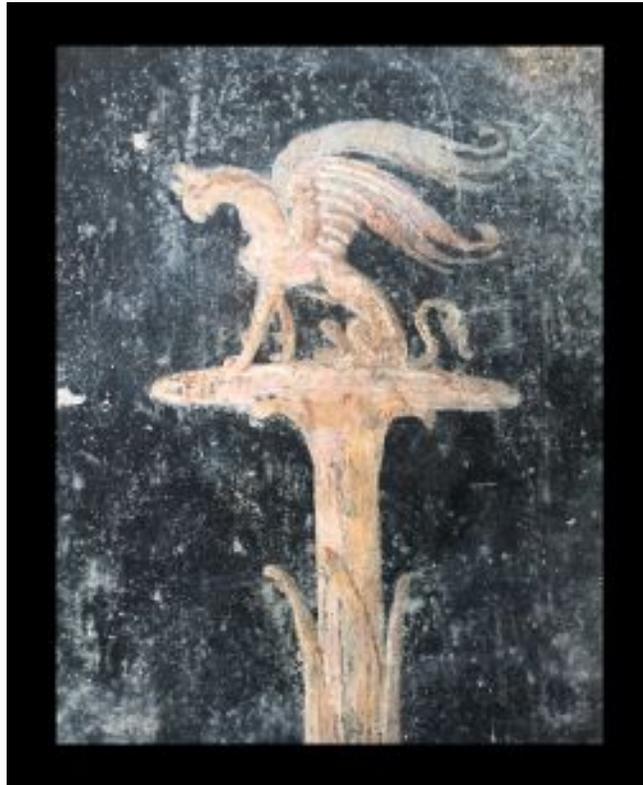


Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at The White Horse,
Maldon Road, Layer Marney, Colchester, Essex CO5 9XG



TOUCHSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

June 2020

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Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at The White Horse, Maldon
Road, Layer Marney, Colchester, Essex CO5 9XG

<i>NGR</i>	<i>OASIS Ref.</i>	<i>Event No.</i>	<i>Planning Ref.</i>
TL 92105 18697	zoeschof1-394351	ECC4516	181820
<i>Site Name</i>		<i>Touchstone Archaeology Site Code</i>	
The White Horse		TWHC20	

<i>Local Planning Authority</i>	<i>Present Land Use</i>
Colchester	Residential
<i>Planning Proposal</i>	
Detached three-car garage for related use in connection with applicant's hobby classic cars.	

<i>County</i>	Essex
<i>Village/Town</i>	Smythe's Green
<i>Civil Parish</i>	Layer Marney
<i>Museum</i>	Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service

<i>Version</i>	<i>Author</i>
2	Zoe Schofield
<i>Commissioned by</i>	<i>On behalf of</i>
Mr & Mrs Bezant	Mr & Mrs Bezant

Quality control and sign off:

<i>Primary Author</i>	Z Schofield	<i>Date</i>	18.05.2020
<i>Approved by</i>	Jess Tipper CBC Archaeological Advisor	<i>Date</i>	26.06.2020

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While every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Touchstone Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for omissions, errors or inaccuracies that occur or for any loss or damage that result from the contents of this report.

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SUMMARY

Touchstone Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Bezant to undertake Archaeological Monitoring and Recording on the development of a detached three car garage at The White Horse, Maldon Road, Layer Marney (NGR: TL 92105 18697) in order to discharge a planning condition from Colchester Borough Council (Condition 7: 181820). The PDA lies within an area of Archaeological interest on the northern edge of Smythe Green, a medieval or early post medieval heath (MCC9108). It had been occupied by a property since at least the late C18th and had been operating as a Public House from the early C19th. The site had seen no previous archaeological evaluation. The works were carried out on 17th and 18th June 2020. No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In 2018, planning consent was granted by Colchester Borough Council for the extension of the existing driveway (c.75sqm) to access a new detached three-car garage set to the south west of the existing garage (*Planning Ref: 181820*) with an archaeological condition (7) attached (Fig.2).

1.2 The Colchester Archaeological Advisor supplied a Brief for the Archaeological works (CBC, J Tipper, 23 April 2020).

1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation was submitted to and approved by the Colchester Archaeological Advisor, Jess Tipper in advance of the development (*TA, 2018*). And an OASIS form initiated (zoeschof1-394351).

1.4 On the 17th and 18th June 2020, Touchstone Archaeology carried out Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at The White Horse, Maldon Road, Layer Marney, Colchester, Essex CO5 9XG (*TQ 86432 93482*).

1.5 The works were carried out in accordance with the WSI (*TA, 2018*) and the *Standard and guidance: Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA, 2014)*, the *Management of Archaeological projects 2 (EH 1991)*, the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (HE 2016)* and *Research and Archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24 (Medlycott, M. 2011)*.

1.6 The works were carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic in accordance with Touchstone Archaeology COVID-19 Risk Assessment.

1.7 This report provides an account of the archaeological monitoring and recording.

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 The site is located in the south east of England, to the north east of the County of Essex in the Borough of Colchester and the Civil Parish of Layer Marney. The property is found in a rural area at the northern edge of Layer Marney, on the north side of the Maldon Road, adjacent to Smythe's Green. The property was formerly The White Horse Public House (*Closed 1999: www.pubwiki.co.uk*) (Fig.1).

2.2 The PDA is within a narrow sub-rectangular plot with detached house, garage and driveway set in a courtyard style. It comprises an extension to the existing driveway (c.75sqm) to access a new detached three-car garage set to the south west of the existing garage, a footprint of c.68sqm and is situated at an average height of 38m above Ordnance Datum (*aOD*) (Fig. 1-2).

2.3 According to the British Geological Survey the underlying solid geology at the site is London Clay Formation - clay, silt and sand. There are no superficial deposits recorded (*BGS 2019*).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site lies within an area of Archaeological interest on the northern edge of Smythe Green, a medieval or early post medieval heath (*MCC9108*).

There was a property on or near the PDA possibly by 1798 (*Cary*) or 1805 (*OS Map 1st Series*).

In the 1830 Tithe apportionment, the property is owned by Peter Wright and occupied by John Wright. Peter Wright is a large landowner in the area and John Wright occupies almost all of his property totalling c.84 acres including the PDA, a small wood and a cottage and gardens on Smythe's Green. In addition, he occupies the homestead of Creeks and the land surrounding it (*c.15 acres*).

Charles Brown (*Pigot's, 1839*) was the first victualler followed by a wheelwright named William Everitt (*Census, 1841*). There is also mention of a Judith Davey, although this may be due to the story that The White House was moved from Birch to Smythe's Green under the orders of Charles Grey Round who objected to it being located near the entrance to his property. It remained in the hands of the Everitt family until 1922. It forms part of a Sale Catalogue (*27 July 1918*) at the Essex Records Office (*ERO: SALE/A289*).

Following the sale the original building was demolished and a new building constructed to the northeast. The Essex Records Office holds a Building Plan of the new building dated 1926 (*D/RLw Pb1/1401*) by Daniell and Sons Breweries Ltd (*Owners and Builders*) and S M Osborne (*Architect*). It remained The White Horse Public House until 1999 when it was converted to a residential dwelling (*ERO: SALE/B8796*).

During an extension to Birch Pit Quarry, c.150m NE, archaeological features and deposits including the remains of a Bronze Age Barrow dating to the Middle to Late

Bronze Age were uncovered (*ECC3679/3532/MON5666*). The most intensive period of occupation dated to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. The features related to livestock management, iron-working, four possible inhumation graves and a group of six Roman cremation burials spanning the 1st to mid to late 3rd century (*ECC3679/3532/MON5666*).

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 *Leyre Marini* (1254AD) referring to the family name of *de Marinni*.

Leire Marny was established as the seat of the Marney family. The recording of a deer park in 1266 suggest that there was a Manor House here and in 1330, William de Marney founded a chantry chapel and Henry, 1st Lord Marney began the construction of the Layer Marney Tower in 1520. The church of St Mary the Virgin, stands to the west of Layer Marney Tower and was probably constructed in the early C16th by Lord Marney. It is built on the site of the earlier C14th collegiate church, from limestone, brick and plaster walls and tiled roof.

By the post medieval period, the landscape remained one of sporadic settlement, mostly made up of farmsteads. In White's Directory (1848AD) Layer Marney is described as 'a scattered village and parish and this is confirmed by the Tithe Apportionment Map (1838AD).

Smythe's Green (*MCC9108*) was known as *Smees Green* (*Tithe Apportionment Map 1838*) and later as *Smyth's Green*, probably due to the fact that there was a 'Smithy' located there. It changed in shape and size over time and the properties that occupy it, Forge Cottage (*MCC4354*) and Oak Lea (*MCC4355*) date to the 17th and 18th century.

The tithe map suggests that most of the land within the immediate area was arable and owned and occupied by a handful of people. A gravel pit, a pond and a small grove are recorded to the west of the PDA.

A Boundary Marker is recorded at the site on the OS Map of 1885 (*MCC5268*). A Boundary Marker is a robust physical marker that identifies the start of a land boundary or the change in a boundary, particularly a change in direction. In 1555, an Act of Parliament made local parishes responsible for their own upkeep and boundary markers became important. From 1767, mileposts were compulsory on all turnpikes, to inform travellers of direction and distances and to help coaches keep to schedule and for charging for changes of horses at coaching inns. The distances were also used to calculate postal charges before the uniform postal rate was introduced in 1840. Most markers were removed or defaced in World War II to baffle potential German invaders and many of those that survived the war have since been demolished.

The village underwent little change during the post medieval period. It remained a scattered village and by the C19th had some 250 inhabitants spread over 1950 acres of land, who for the most part worked in agriculture and the associated industries of blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, bricklaying and veterinary practice. There were two public houses, one being on the site and a brewery, one school and three rectors served the church. The village boasted a workhouse, slaughterhouse, grocers, butchers and dressmakers although the school closed during the two world wars and only a garage and the church survived.

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 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.

4.2 Site-specific research objectives were to determine if there was any evidence of:

- Prehistoric or Roman settlement or activity
- The Medieval and Post-Medieval development of the site

4.3 The monitoring and recording fulfilled the aims and objectives by determining that there were no archaeological features or deposits surviving within the PDA. Residual deposits point to the post-medieval use of the site.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the WSI (*TA, 2018*) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*CIfA, 2014*).

5.2 The groundworks were monitored and recorded by archaeologist David Britchfield MCIfA.

5.3 All deposits were recorded using Touchstone Archaeology standard recording sheets. A full photographic record was made of contexts. Section drawings of the excavated profiles were drawn and digitised (*Plates 2-3*).

5.4 The Archive was subjected to selection (*CIfA, 2019*) and is currently held at the office of Touchstone Archaeology Ltd in Danbury, Essex. The archive, in the form of a PDF/A report will be deposited to Colchester Museum in due course (*ECC4516*). A summary of information from this project will be entered into the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain (*Appendix I - zoeschof1-394351*).

5.5 Archive

The contents of the archive include:

Type	No.
WSI	1
Site Diary	0
Context Register	1
Context Sheet	0
Photographic Register	1
Photographs	47
Drawings	2
HER Summary sheet	1
OASIS form	1
Archive Toolkit	1
Final Report	1

Table 1. Site Archive

6.0 RESULTS

6.1 TRENCH DESCRIPTION

Trench	Direction	L x W	Depth	Plates
1	East West	11m x 0.5m	1m bgl	1
2	North South	9m x 0.5m	1m bgl	2
3	East West	11m x 0.5m	1m bgl	3
4	North South	9m x 0.5m	1m bgl	4

6.2 CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

There was a common stratigraphy across the site. The lowest deposit identified was natural clay (Plate 1-2).

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

Context No.	Type	Interpretive Category	Depth (m)
001	Topsoil	Topsoil	0.00 – 0.8m b.g.l
002	Silty Clay	Subsoil	0.08 – 0.36m b.g.l
003	Sandy Clay	Subsoil	0.36 – 0.43m b.g.l
004	Clay	Natural	0.43 – 0.64m b.g.l
005	Gravel	Natural	0.64 – 1.11m b.g.l
006	Clay & Gravel	Natural	1.11 b.g.l >

6.3 FINDS

Residual finds of 1no nail, 3no clay pipe stems and five sherds of pottery were recovered.

The nail was a rose head nail with rectangular shaft measuring 57.4mm in length, shaft 7.52mm x 6.1mm in width, head 7.4mm x 8.5mm, point unclear.

The pottery was Victorian and included very small sherds of unglazed red clay fabric, white fabric with yellow glaze and blue transferware.

Two of the pipe stems had no identifying marks but the third fits the description and drawing in Oswald's Simplified Typology: No.24: Smaller narrower bowl, thin walled, with small narrow spur and thin stem. (Ilb, 12a, L.28). c.1810-40. At the end of the seventeenth century the top of the bowl became parallel with the stem and the flat heel was replaced with a spur. Initials were incorporated on the mould and appear on each

side of the spur with the bowl of the pipe pointing away from the body. In the latter part of the eighteenth and nineteenth century oak leaves can be found down the front of the bowl (Oswald, 1961). The Initials on the spur are JP (with pipe held as if to smoke it - J to the left indicating first name and P to the right indicating surname). The decoration to the back and front of the bowl appears to be oak leaves; three branches to the front and four to the back. The initials and decoration are in relief and moulded. An Essex manufacturer, James Pettit (1839, Colchester) of 38 East Street and his son James W Pettit, (1851-63 Colchester) (Oswald, A., 1975) were making pipes in this period and were known for using the oak leaf decoration. The stem is 0.46mm in length and 7.5mm (15/64 inch) in diameter near to the bowl reducing to 6.7mm (9/32 inch). The bore is 3/64 inch.

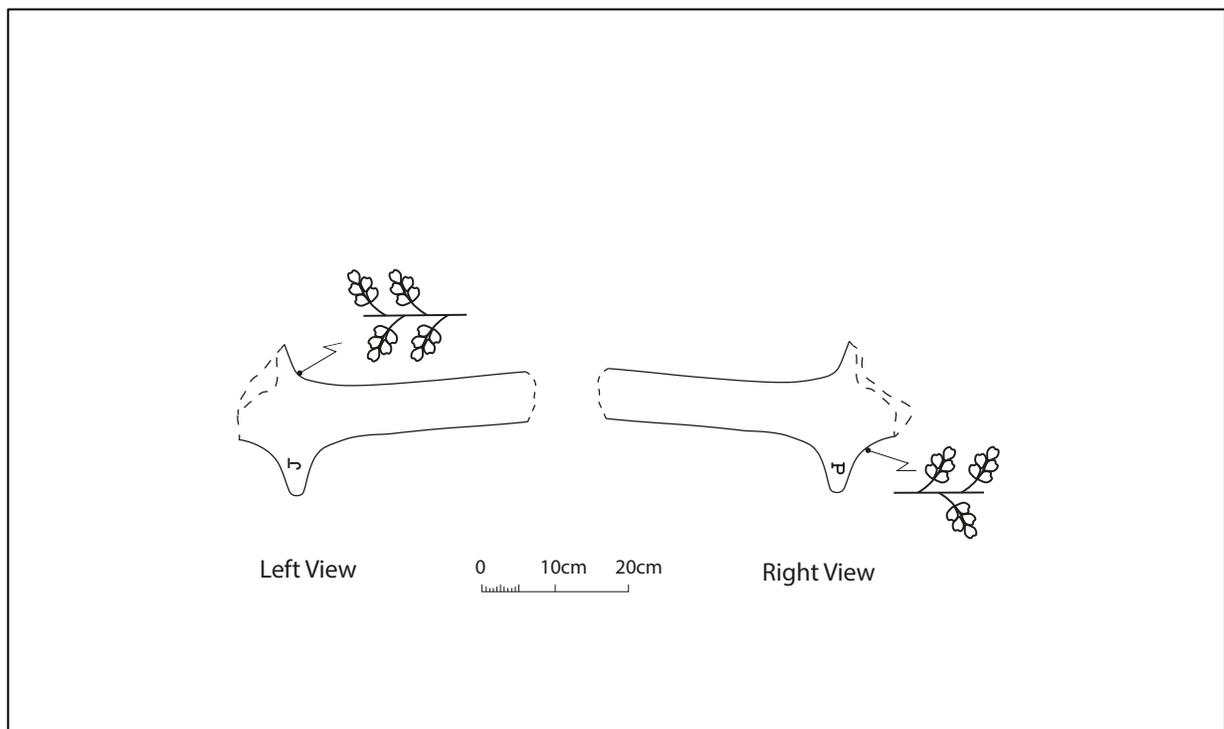


FIG. 5. CLAY PIPE DRAWING

7.0 DISCUSSION

OS Maps and Tithe records suggest that the PDA was arable land from at least the mid C19th. The topsoil overlay a dark brown black loam with small stone, chalk and CBM fragments (002). This graduated in to a natural hard yellow sandy clay followed by natural gravel and clay layers of differing quantities of constituents; either clay or gravel (004), (005), (006). Residual finds of a rose head nail, 5no sherds of Victorian pottery and a clay pipe stem with Makers mark of John Pettit (1839, Colchester) all point to the use of the site through the post-medieval period.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Touchstone Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr & Mrs Bezant for commissioning the work and Jess Tipper (CBC HEA) for his guidance throughout the project. David Britchfield MCIfA carried out the fieldwork and Zoe Schofield compiled the archive, prepared it for deposition and authored the report.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Archives, 2011: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation transfer and curation

Atkinson, D., and Oswald, A., (1969) "London clay tobacco pipes" J Archaeol Assoc, 3rd Series, Vol 32, 171-227

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

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J., 2000, Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy, East Anglian. Archaeology. Occ. Pap. 8

CifA 2014 - Standard and Guidance: For Archaeological Monitoring and Recording, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; Reading

CifA: Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials

DCLG [Department of Communities and Local Government], March 2012: National Planning Policy Framework

DCLG [Department of Communities and Local Government], March 2014: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment: Planning Practice Guide

Essex Historic Environment Record

OS Maps provided by Groundsure Ltd (2018)

Gurney, D., 2003, Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology. Occ. Pap. 14

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

*Medlycott. M., 2011, Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the
East of England, East Anglian Archaeology, Occ. Pap. 24*

The National Pipe Archive: <http://www.pipearchive.co.uk/howto/maker.html>

*Oswald, A., (1975) Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist, British Archaeological Reports,
British Series 14, Oxford, 207pp. Accession Number: LIVNP 2012.03.02 (ESSEX)*

*Oswald, A., The Evolution and Chronology of English Clay Tobacco Pipes, September
1961, Archaeological News Letter, Vol 7, No.3*

Touchstone Archaeology, 2020, Health & Safety Policies and Procedures.

Touchstone Archaeology, 2018, Written Scheme of Investigation

*Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) 1996, DCMS Treasure (Designation)
Order 2002, TSO*

FIGURES AND PLATES

FIG.1. SITE LOCATION

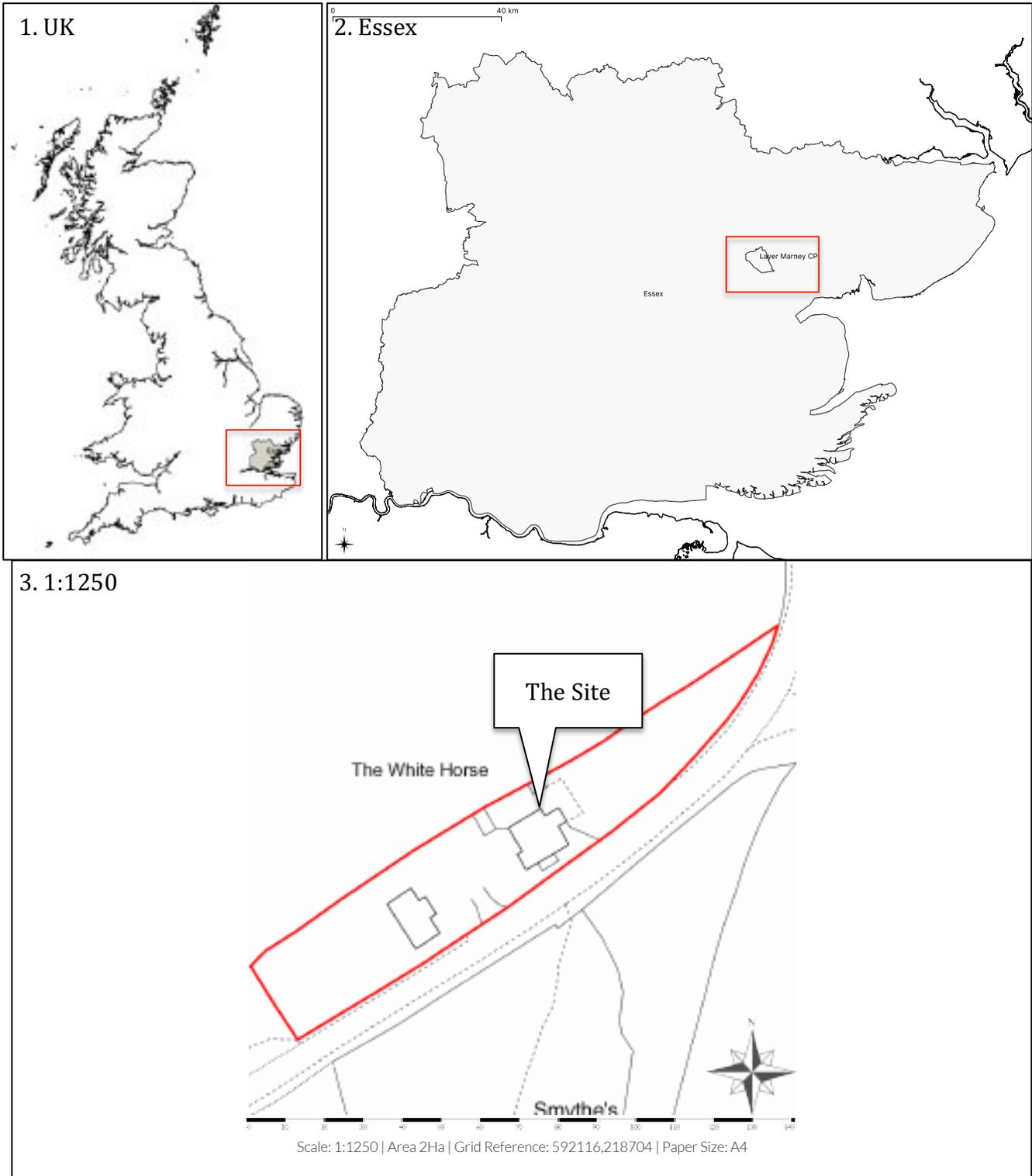


FIG. 2. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

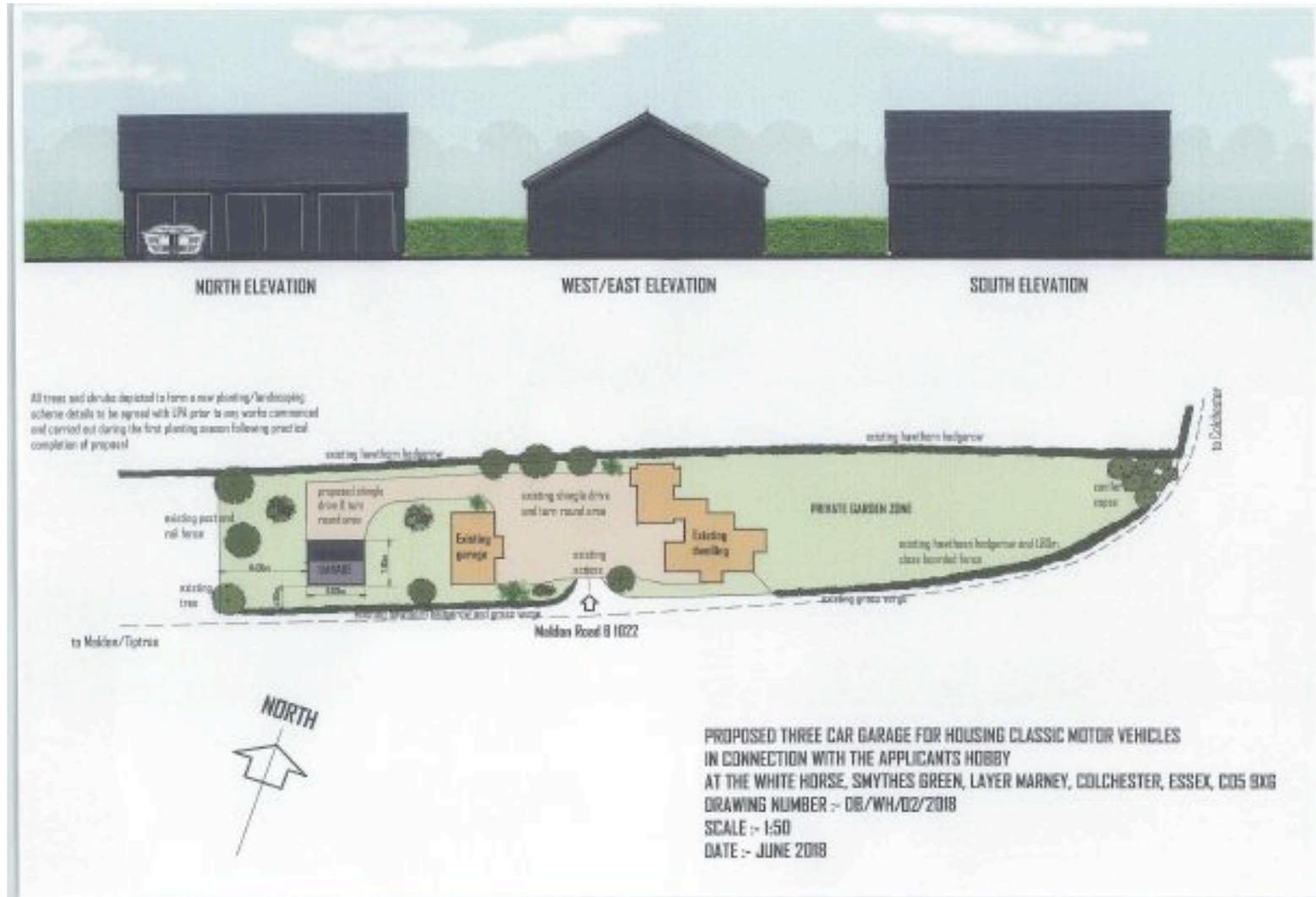


FIG 3. PLAN OF FOUNDATION TRENCH

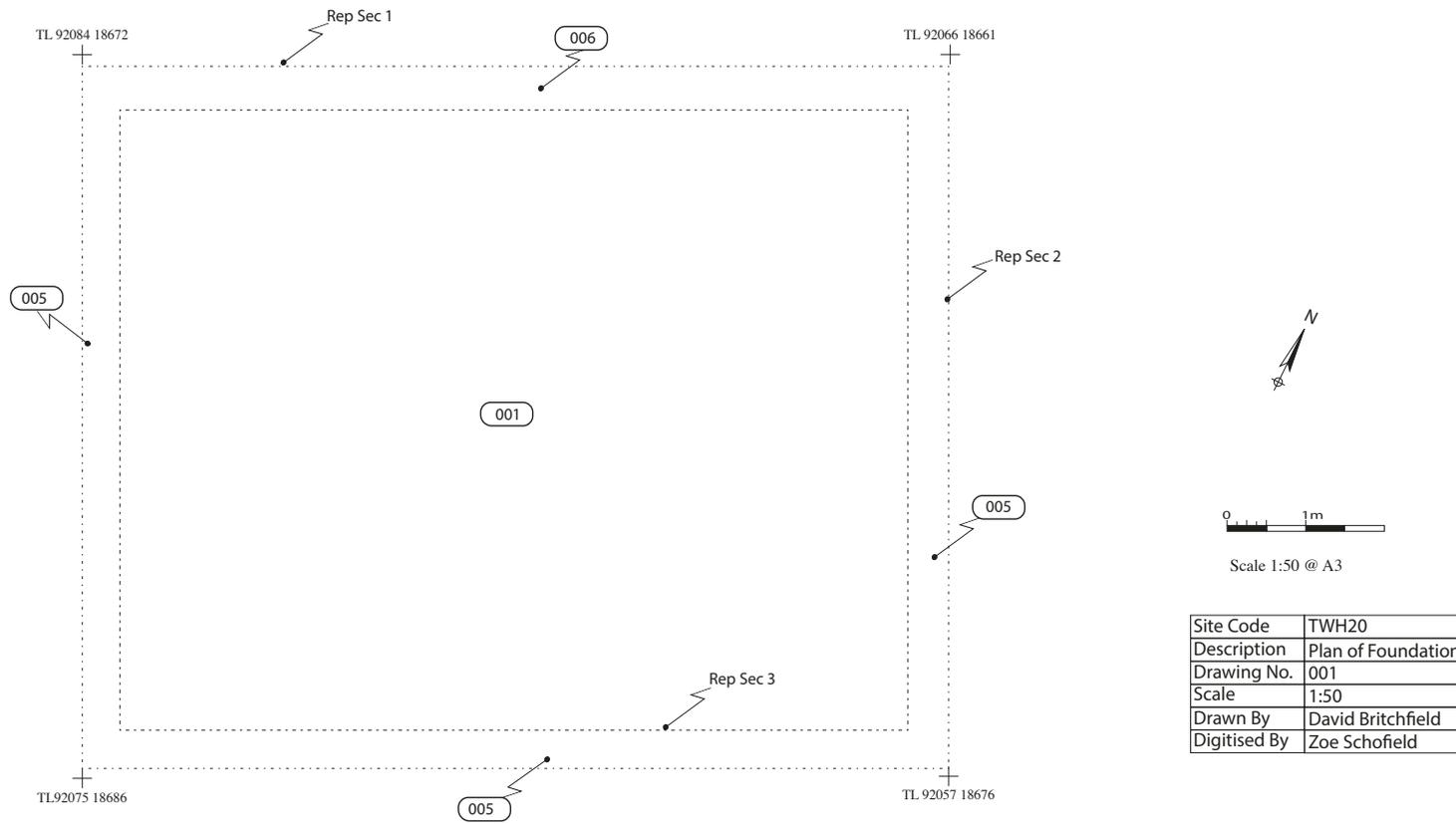
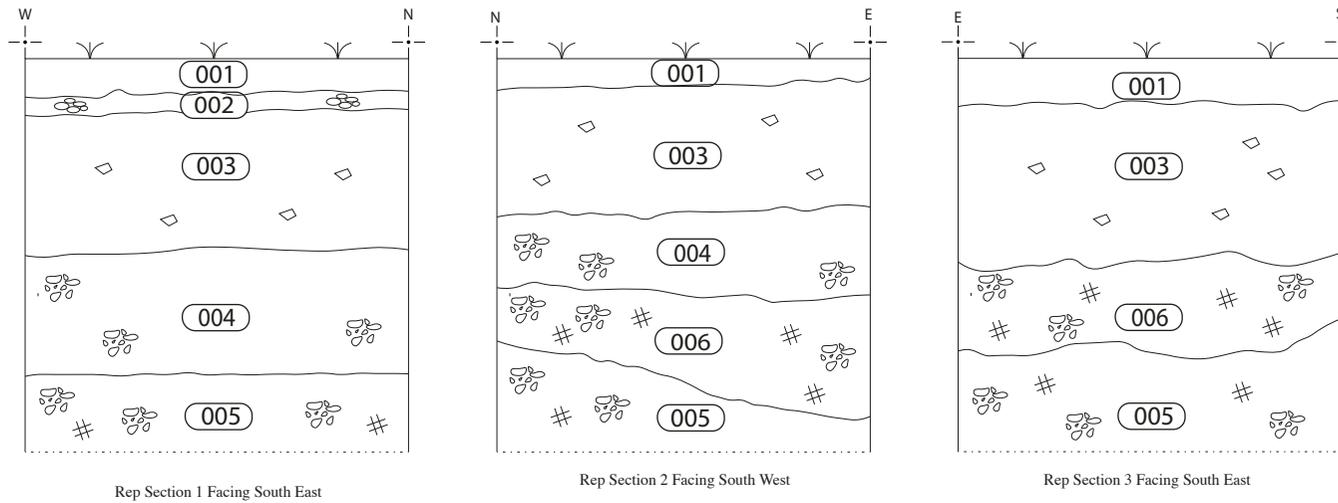


FIG.4. REP SECTIONS 1, 2 & 3



Site Code	TWH20
Description	Rep Section 1 & 2
Drawing No.	002
Scale	1:10
Drawn By	David Britchfield
Digitised By	Zoe Schofield

0 10cm 0.5m
Scale 1:10 @ A3



PLATE 1. SECTION 2: (SCALE 2M X 1M)





PLATE 2. NW TRENCH: (SCALE 2M)

APPENDIX I. EHER SUMMARY SHEET

Site Name/Address: The White Horse, Maldon Road, Layer Marney, Colchester, Essex CO5 9XG	
Parish: Layer Marney	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 92105 18697	Site Code: TWH20/ECC4516
Type of Work: Monitoring and Recording	Site Director/Group: Touchstone Archaeology Ltd, Zoe Schofield
Date of Work: 18-19 th June 2020	Size of Area Investigated: 99sqm
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Colchester	Funding source: Landowner
Further Seasons Anticipated? No	Related EHCR No's: MCC5268
Final Report: Schofield, Z., Touchstone Archaeology Ltd, TWH20 Final Report, 2020	OASIS number: Zoeschof1-394351
Periods Represented: N/A	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological monitoring and recording on a new garage development at the property of the White Horse revealed no archaeological features or deposits. Natural geology was encountered at 0.43 below ground level. A residual find of a stem pipe with makers mark JP (John Pettit, Colchester, 1839) from the post medieval use of the site as a former Public House was recovered.	
Previous Summaries/Reports: N/A	
Author of Summary: Zoe Schofield	Date of Summary: 25 th June 2020

APPENDIX II. OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: zoeschof1-394351

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Watching Brief at The White Horse, Maldon Road, Layer Marney, Colchester, Essex CO5 9XG
Short description of the project	Archaeological Watching Brief at The White Horse, Maldon Road, Layer Marney, Colchester, Essex CO5 9XG
Project dates	Start: 17-06-2020 End: 18-06-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	181820 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	TWHC20 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4516 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Visual Inspection""
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 The White Horse
Postcode	CO5 9XG
Study area	155 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 92105 18697 51.833277846476 0.788490928705 51 49 59 N 000 47 18 E Point

Project creators

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at The White Horse, Maldon Road, Layer Marney,
Colchester, Essex CO5 9XG

Name of Organisation	TOUCHSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Zoe Schofield
Project director/manager	Zoe Schofield
Project supervisor	Zoe Schofield
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	COLCHESTER MUSEUM
Digital Archive ID	ECC4516
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive Exists?	No

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at The White Horse, Maldon Road, Layer Marney, Colchester, Essex CO5 9XG
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Schofield,Z.
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Touchstone Archaeology Ltd
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Description	PDFA
URL	www.touchstonearchaeology.com

Entered by	Zoe Schofield (zoe.schofield1@gmail.com)
Entered on	19 June 2020

OASIS:

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APPENDIX III. ARCHIVE SELECTION STRATEGY

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING AT THE WHITE HORSE<
LAYER MARNEY, COLCHESTER, ESSEX CO5 9XG**

Project TWH20, Site Code: ECC4516, 26th June 2020. V.01

SELECTION STRATEGY

Project Information

Project Management

Project Manager	Zoe Schofield zoeschofield1@gmail.com
Archaeological Archive Manager	Zoe Schofield zoeschofield1@gmail.com
Organisation	Touchstone Archaeology Ltd (TA)

Stakeholders

		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	Colchester Museums Service (CMS)	12.06.2020
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jess Tipper, HEA, Place Services	26.06.2020
Landowner / Developer	Mr & Mrs Bezant	19.06.2020
Other		

Resources

Resources required	No unusual resources required outside of TA normal operating equipment and personnel.
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Context

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the WSI (attached). The aims of this project are to investigate any activity in relation to

- Prehistoric or Roman settlement or activity
- The Medieval and Post Medieval development of the site

Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives of the project

outlined in the WSI, the regional research framework and the Colchester Museum Services Deposition Policy:

Touchstone Archaeology Ltd, 2020, Archaeological Monitoring & Recording at The White Horse, Layer Marney, Colchester, Essex CO5 9XG: Written Scheme of Investigation. Project TWH20/ECC4516

Medlycott. M., 2011, Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology, Occ. Pap. 24

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

Zoe Schofield (TA Project Manager & Archive Manager)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

All digital data will be collected, stored and selected in line with Touchstone Archaeology Ltd (TA) Data Management Plan located on TA's Main computer (IMAC) and TA Dropbox facility.

The digital data will be reviewed following data gathering and analysis to check that data is being properly preserved and version control upheld in-line with the TA DMP.

Strict version control will be applied throughout the project in line with the TA Data Management Plan (DMP) but it is proposed that only the final version of all born digital documents (reports, databases, images) will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive.

Digital photographs will be assessed during post ex and selection based on the principles set out in the TA DMP and HE guidelines.

All raw and processed survey data will be included in the preserved archive.

The final decision about selection for inclusion in the Preserved Archive will be made following the reporting stage of the project and enacted during archive completion.

The following standards/ guidelines will guide the selection of digital data:

Touchstone Archaeology 2020. Data Management Plan. TA

ADS (2) Guides to good practice. <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Main>

ADS (3) Guidelines for Depositors. <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors>

ADS (4) Guidance for the selection of material for deposit and archive

Historic England (2015a) Digital Image Capture and File Storage

Southend Museum Services: Essex Archaeological Archive Deposition Guidelines, 2015

De-Selected Digital Data

The project executive and collecting institution will be consulted on the fate of all de-selected material. It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the Touchstone Archaeology servers for 2 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the TA DMP.

Amendments: No Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
------	-----------	-----------	--------------

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Zoe Schofield (TA Project Manager & Archive Manager)

Selection

2.1 All original documentary material created during data gathering will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive. Duplicates, photocopies of originals and research materials will be de-selected during archive completion in line with Essex Museum Service Deposition Standards.

2.2 The documentary archive will be reviewed following analysis and again at archive completion in order to select for the inclusion in the Preserved Archive.

2.3 The following standards/ guidelines will guide the selection of digital data:

Touchstone Archaeology Ltd, 2020. Data Management Plan. TA

Colchester Museum Services: Essex Archaeological Archive Deposition Guidelines, 2015

De-Selected Documents

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive will be duplicates or re-productions created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefore either be retained to supplement TA's research files or recycled.

Amendments: No Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
------	-----------	-----------	--------------

3 – Materials

Material type	Residual finds of 5no sherds of Victorian pottery, one nail and 3no pipe stems	Section 3.	1
----------------------	--	-------------------	---

Stakeholders

Zoe Schofield Archive Manager and Project Manager

Selection

No material was selected for the archive.

Uncollected Material

No uncollected material evidence was recorded during the evaluation

De-Selected Material

The material recovered from the site was residual and fragmentary. The material was analysed and the data formed part of the final report. The fragments were not significant or quality diagnostic pieces and were chosen for de-selection.

Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

APPENDIX IV

CLAY TOBACCO PIPE RECORDING FORM															Touchstone Archaeology Ltd		Site: TWH20/ECC4516			
															Compiled by: Zoe Schofield		Date: 25 June 2020		Sheet: 1 of 1	
Context	SF No	B	S	M	B/64	Bur	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	DR	Comments
Residual	N/A	01	0	3/64	P	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24/30	JP	SS	R	M		Oak Leaf (4 branch) to back and three to the front of the pipe bowl	1839-63		Oswald, A., Simplified Typology (1975), Stem with spur and angle of bowl, decoration, makers mark, white fabric with burning, 40.6mm Length x 7.5 - 6.7mm or 15/64 - 9/32 inch stem Dia. Maker John Pettit, Colchester, 1839.
Residual	N/A	02	0	5/64	/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	Undated	N/A	2No Pipe stems, white fabric: 46.7mm Length x 9.3mm or 23/64 inch stem Dia, 45.3mm Length x 8.2 - 7.8mm or 9/32 - 5/16 inch stem Dia.