

# Archaeological evaluation at Brook Farm, Halstead Road, Fordham, Essex, CO6 3LW

July 2020



**by Dr Elliott Hicks**

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Alexander Smith

**commissioned by Chris Exley (Stanley Bragg)  
on behalf of Mr & Mrs Wingar**

NGR: TL 91502 27603 (centre)

Planning ref.: 192106

CAT project ref.: 20/03i

ECC code: ECC4454

OASIS ref.: colchest3-390238



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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**CAT Report 1585**

August 2020

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CAT wsi

OASIS summary sheet

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at Brook Farm, Halstead Road, Fordham, Essex in advance of the conversion and extension of the existing dwelling. The site is located near a brickworks which operated from the mid 19th century until the First World War, and lies to the northeast of numerous cropmarks. Excavations revealed a large modern pit which was probably associated with activity at the brickworks.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation at Brook Farm, Halstead Road, Fordham, Essex which was carried out on 30th July 2020. The work was commissioned by Chris Exley of Stanley Bragg on behalf of Mr and Mrs Wingar in advance of the conversion and extension of the existing dwelling and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER/CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trial Trenched Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2020).

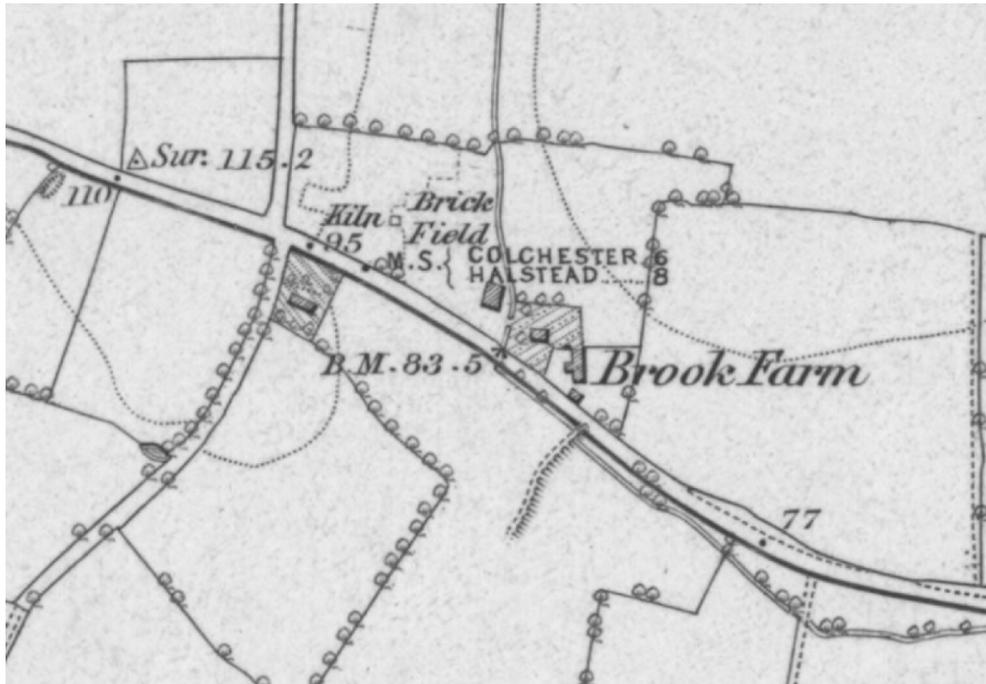
In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)):

The site is located within an area which has undergone little archaeological investigation. It is situated next to an old brickworks (MCC5195), near a brick kiln marked on early maps (see Map 1 below). The brickworks operated from c 1855 to 1915.

The site also lies c 835m northeast of a series of cropmarks. Cropmarks on land east of Ford Street indicate the presence of five ring-ditches and one double ring-ditch, amongst other remains (MCC7711). A further ring-ditch cropmark lies northwest of Fordham Bridge (MCC8646).



**Map 1** Extract from first edition OS map (surveyed 1875-6, published 1881) showing the brick kiln and brick field in relation to Brook Farm

#### **4 Aim**

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the CBCAA to determine if further investigation is required.

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

One trial-trench, 10m long by 1.8m wide, was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. It was cut through modern topsoil (L1, 0.23-0.29m thick, firm, dry dark grey/brown silty-clay), a layer of subsoil (L2, c 0.16-0.22m thick, firm, dry medium brown silty-clay) onto natural (L3, firm, dry medium orange/brown silty-clay, encountered at a depth of c 0.45m below current ground level).

Pit F1, which was of 19th- or 20th-century date, lay within the southern half of the evaluation trench. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation and so its full dimensions could not be ascertained, but it was approximately 5.9m across and an exploratory slot was excavated to a depth of 0.86m.



**Photograph 1** Trench shot – looking south

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Ceramic finds

*by Dr Matthew Loughton*

Six sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of nearly 2.3kg were recovered during the course of the evaluation (Table 1). All of this material was recovered from pit F1. This material can be dated to the 19th-20th centuries and included a brick with a shallow frog, a sherd of yellow ware (fabric F48E), peg-tile, and pan tile which dates from the 17th century onwards.

Ceramic material	no.	weight/g	MSW/g
Pottery	1	6	6
CBM	5	2,273	455
<b>All</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>380</b>

**Table 1** Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

### 6.2 Other finds

*by Laura Pooley*

A piece of metalworking debris came from modern pit F1 (finds no. 1). It weighed 191.8g.

## 7 Conclusion

Excavations at this site revealed a large pit dating to the 19th or 20th century. It is almost certainly the product of activity at the brickworks which previously stood at this site.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Chris Exley (Stanley Bragg) and Mr and Mrs WIngar for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with A Smith. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Jess Tipper.

## 9 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>
CAT	2019	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2020	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Brook Farm, Halstead Road, Fordham, Essex, CO6 3LW</i>
CBCAA	2020	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial-Trenched Evaluation at Brook Farm, Halstead Road, Fordham, CO6 3LW.</i> By J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England	2015b	<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.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
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>
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none retained

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1585)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheet, sections)

Site digital photos and log

**Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1585)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

## 12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under project ref. ECC4454.

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**Distribution list:**

Chris Exley (Stanley Bragg)

Mr & Mrs Wingar

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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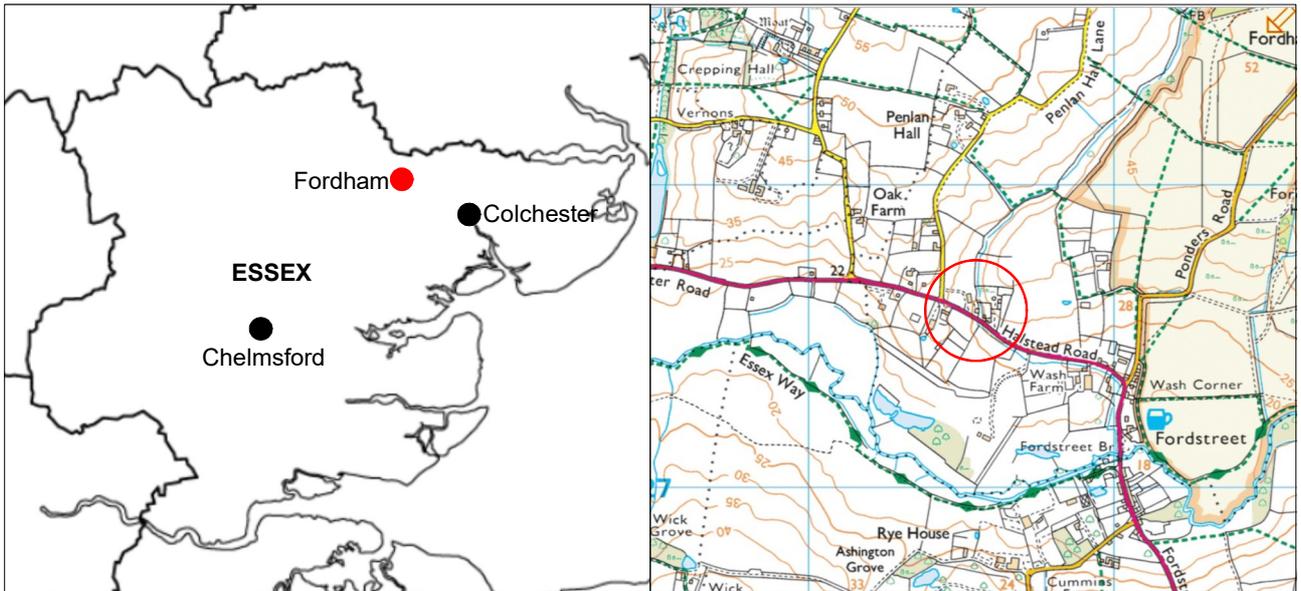
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Date: 10.08.2020



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).



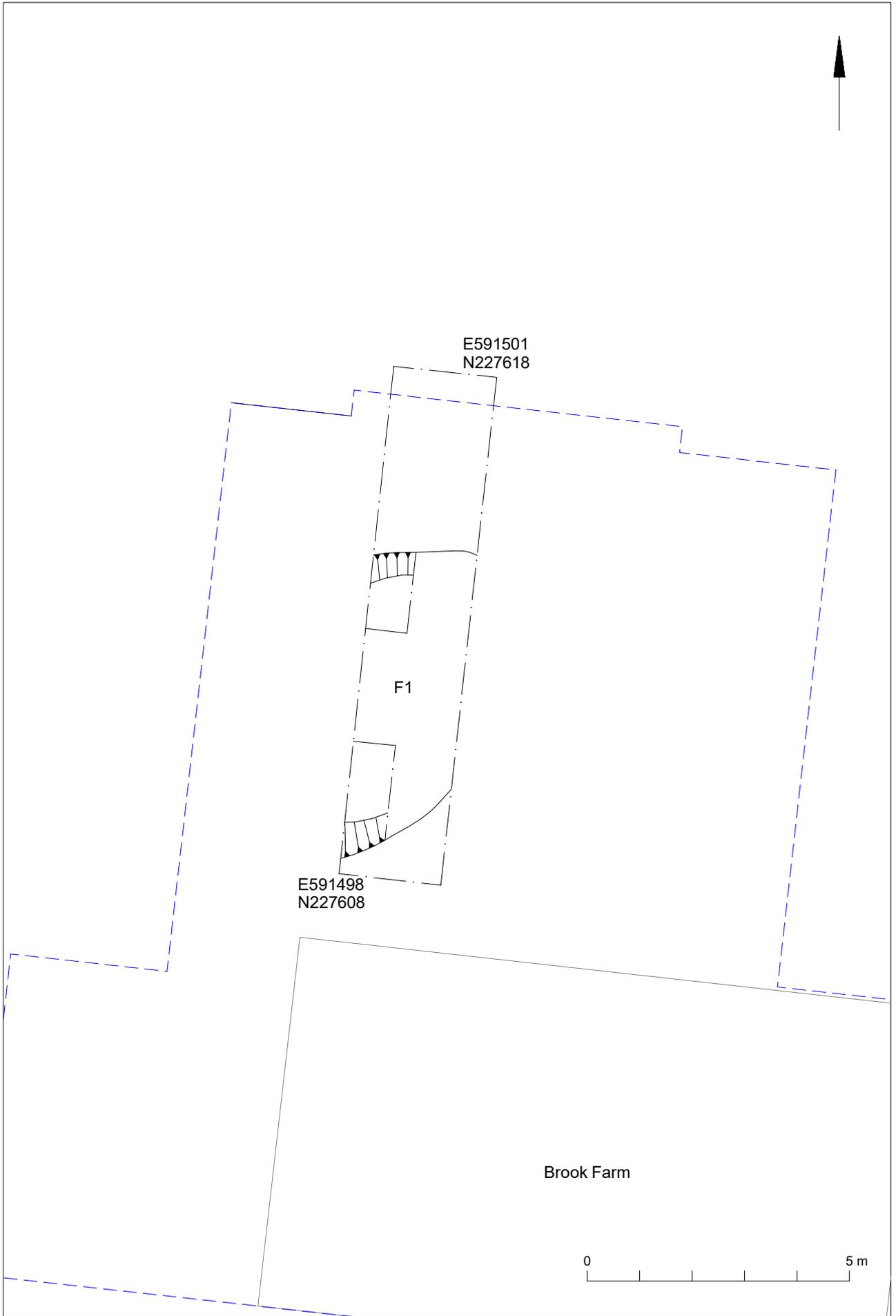


Fig 2 Evaluation results.

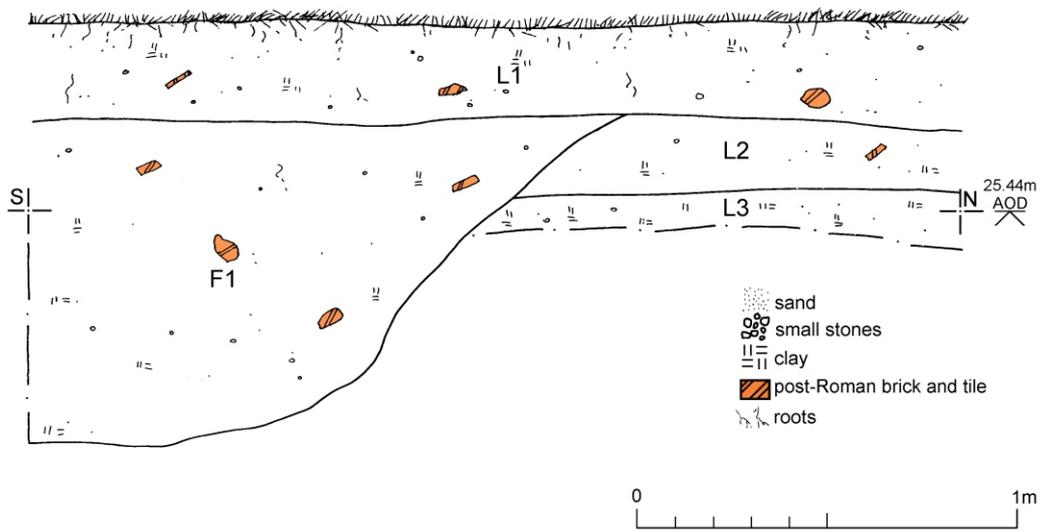


Fig 3 Section.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Brook Farm, Halstead Road, Fordham, Essex, CO3 9ST	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 91502 27603 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 20/03i CHER ref: ECC4454 OASIS ref: colchest3-390238
<b>Type of work:</b> Evaluation	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 30th July 2020	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 1.01ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> Not known	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> CHER MCC5195, MCC7711, MCC8646
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1585	
<b>Periods represented:</b> -	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at Brook Farm, Halstead Road, Fordham, Essex in advance of the conversion and extension of the existing dwelling. The site is located near a brickworks which operated from the mid 19th century until the First World War, and lies to the northeast of numerous cropmarks. Excavations revealed a large modern pit which was probably associated with activity at the brickworks.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> None	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Dr Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Dr Elliott Hicks	<b>Date of summary:</b> August 2020

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an  
archaeological evaluation at  
Brook Farm, Halstead Road, Fordham, Essex,  
CO6 3LW.**

**NGR:** TL 91502 27603 (centre)  
**District:** Colchester

**Planning reference:** 192106

**Commissioned by:** Chris Exley (Stanley Bragg)  
**Client:** Mr & Mrs Wingar

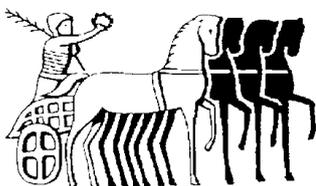
**Curating museum:** Colchester

**CHER project code:** ECC4454  
**CAT project code:** 2020/03i  
**Oasis project ID:** colchest3-390238

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 26.03.2020



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site lies on a plot of land in between the main centre of Fordham (c 1.55km northeast), Gallows Green (c1.52km southeast) and Rose Green (c 1.59km northwest) at Brook Farm, Halstead Road, Fordham, Essex, CO6 3LW (Fig 1). The proposed dwelling is located partially on top of the existing dwelling and partially on land currently part of the garden. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 91502 27603.

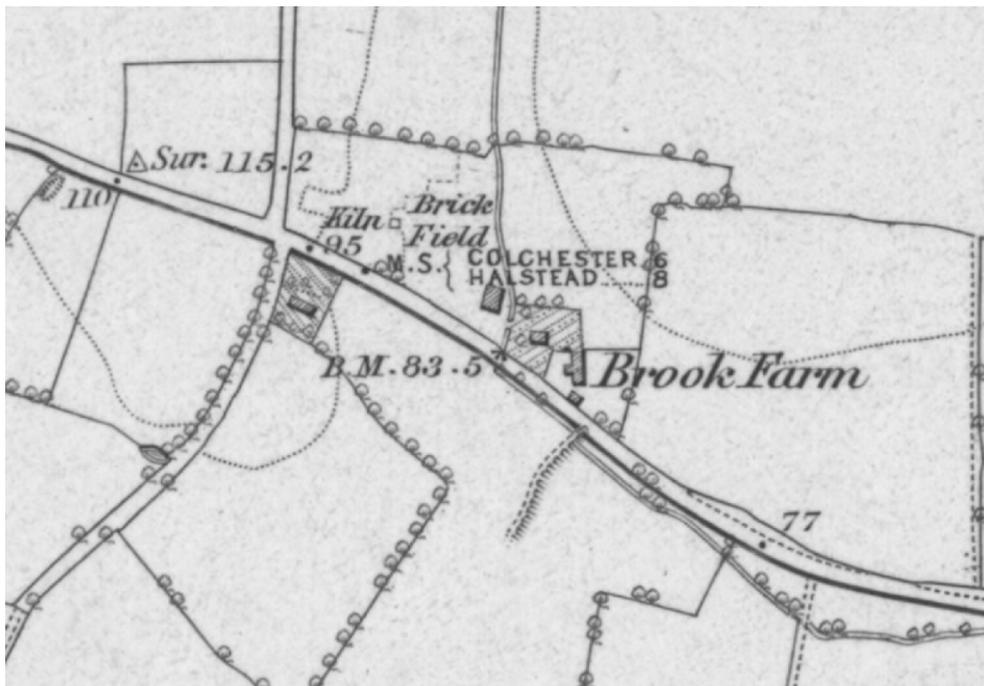
## Proposed work

The development comprises the conversion of the existing dwelling with additional extension to create a new larger dwelling with car port and any associated groundworks

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background is based on extracts of the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (search MCC/ECC numbers at [www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)):

The site is located within an area which has seen little archaeological investigations undertaken. Although the proposed new dwelling is situated within the area of a 19th-century brickworks recorded in the Colchester Historic Environment Record (MCC5195) and on the site of a brick kiln marked on early maps (see Map 1 below). The brickworks was in operation from c 1855 to 1915. There is high potential for encountering below-ground archaeological remains relating to the kiln at this location.



Map 1: Extract of OS sixth-inch map of England and Wales, surveyed 1875-6, published 1881, showing the brick kilns marked in relation to Brook Farm.

The site is also c 835m northeast from a series of cropmarks, recorded through aerial photography. On land East of Ford Street these include five ring-ditches and one double ring-ditch (MCC7711). Cropmarks northwest of Fordham bridge include another ring-ditch (MCC8646).

## Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in August 2019 (application No. 192106) for a *proposed new replacement dwelling; conversion of existing dwelling to carport*.

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** (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work was for an archaeological evaluation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2020).

The brief requires that a single linear trench measuring 10m long by 1.8m wide be excavated to cover the area of the proposed development to be located just outside of the existing dwelling (see Fig 1). The Trench will be widened in localised areas to facilitate excavation of deep archaeological features if required.

The evaluation is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified, and will be completed prior to determination of the planning application. It is also required to:

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

Further archaeological evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of an additional brief and WSI.

### **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, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2020).

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 CHER. 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 supervisor plus one archaeologist for one day.

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

## **Evaluation methodology**

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

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

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation (or exhumation in the case of burials) is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible (see human remains section below).

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

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

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

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

## Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed.

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 evaluation trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

## Environmental sampling policy

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

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or 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.

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.

## Human remains

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

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains *in situ* (i.e. a site visit).

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, 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. Conditions laid down by the DoJ licence 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.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating.

## 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 (HE 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 Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). 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

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: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby /  
Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / 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* (HE 2015b).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of groundworks. At least two corners of which 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.

### **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. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that 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).

**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.

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. 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. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

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

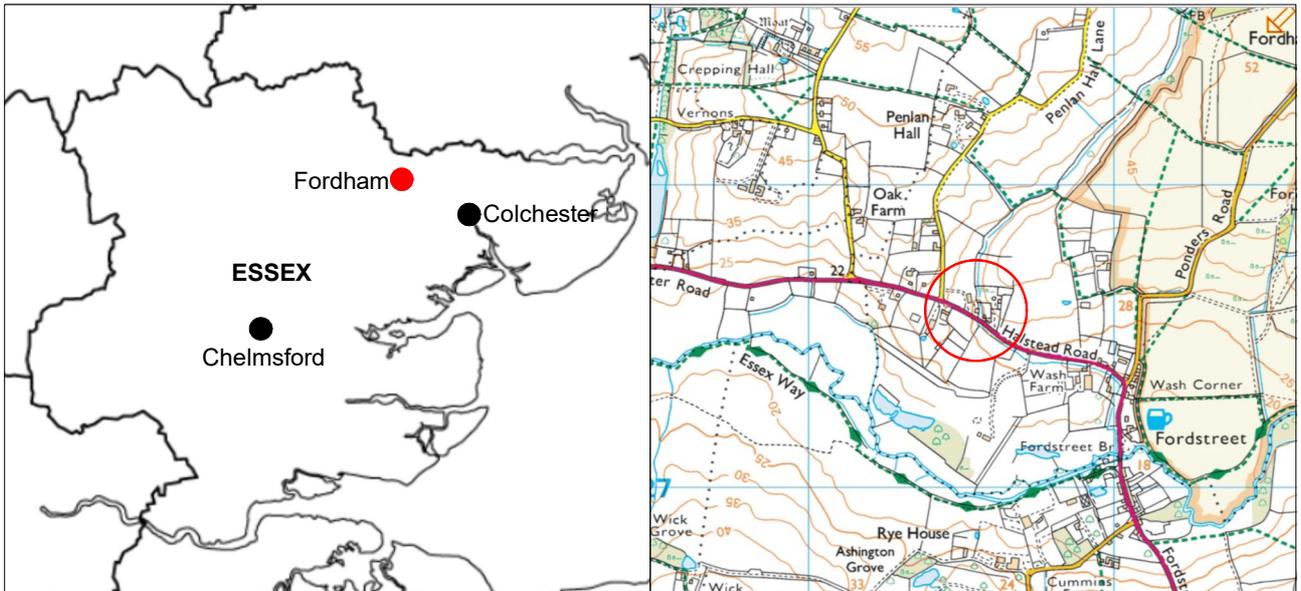
- |                       |       |                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Brown, D              | 2011  | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>                                       |
| CAT                   | 2019  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>                                                                                                              |
| CBCAA                 | 2020  | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial-Trenched Evaluation at Brook Farm, Halstead Road, Fordham, CO6 3LW.</i> By J Tipper                       |
| CIfA                  | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>                                                                                     |
| CIfA                  | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>                          |
| Gurney, D             | 2003  | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).                         |
| Historic England (HE) | 2015a | <i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse                                           |
| Historic England (HE) | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>                                                                    |
| Historic England (HE) | 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 and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-390238**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Brook Farm, Halstead Road, Fordham, Essex, CO6 3LW
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at Brook Farm, Halstead Road, Fordham, Essex in advance of the conversion and extension of the existing dwelling. The site is located near a brickworks which operated from the mid 19th century until the First World War, and lies to the northeast of numerous cropmarks. Excavations revealed a large modern pit which was probably associated with activity at the brickworks.
Project dates	Start: 30-07-2020 End: 30-07-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	192106 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2020/03i - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4454 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER FORDHAM Brook Farm, Halstead Road, Fordham, Essex
Postcode	CO6 3LW
Study area	1.01 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 91502 27603 51.91347287722 0.784689384809 51 54 48 N 000 47 04 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 25.47m Max: 25.54m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Emma Holloway

Project director/manager Chris Lister  
Project supervisor Ben Holloway  
Type of sponsor/funding body Owner  
Name of sponsor/funding body Mr & Mrs Wingar

#### Project archives

Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
Digital Archive ID ECC4454  
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
Paper Archive ID ECC4454  
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
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