

Archaeological evaluation on land northwest of Springwood, High Street, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, Essex, CM3 6HB

January 2021



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NGR: TQ 88729 99938 (centre)

Planning ref.: 20/01145/FUL

CAT project ref.: 18/08b

ECC code: LAS18

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM: 2018.73

OASIS ref.: colchest3-326229



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CAT Report 1633

February 2021

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) was carried out on land northwest of Springwood, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, Essex, in advance of the construction of five new dwellings with associated groundworks, landscaping and a new access road. The site lies to the northeast of the Snoreham Hall complex, site of a now-demolished church and a deserted medieval village. Nineteen features – eleven pits, six ditches and two postholes – were recorded. The predominating remains were a series of pits and ditches dating to the medieval period, indicating that this was a site of domestic and agricultural activity during these years, possibly related to the settlement at Snoreham Hall. A medieval or post-medieval pit, a post-medieval pit, and a large modern quarry pit were also uncovered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land northwest of Springwood, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, Essex which was carried out on 27th January 2021. The work was commissioned by Pete Hills on behalf of Woodhill Estates Ltd in advance of the construction of five new dwellings with associated groundworks, landscaping and a new access road, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Maria Medlycott advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with an *Archaeological Brief for Trial Trenching and Excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Maria Medlycott (ECCPS 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2018; rev. 2019 and 2020).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015), 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 includes extracts of the ECC brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The proposed development site lies in the southern half of the historic village of Latchingdon. It is located approximately 500m northeast of the Snoreham Hall complex (EHER13596), the site of the now-demolished St Peter's Church and an associated deserted medieval village, and also of the Grade II listed timber-framed Snoreham Hall Farmhouse, built c 1570 (NHLE 1110875; EHER38521).

A possible medieval moated site is located c 350m to the east, at Red Lyons Farm (EHER7946). It consists of a wide, irregular moat dotted with a small island.

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits, and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Six trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Trenches T1 and T2 were 9m long and 1.8m wide, and trenches T3, T4, T5 and T6 were 12m long and 1.8m wide.

The trenches were cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.14-0.29m thick) and subsoil (L2, c 0.19-0.25m thick) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.36-0.54m below current ground level).

There were no features in trench T1.

Trench 2 (T2): 9m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F14, which was of mid 12th- to late 14th-century date, was aligned ENE-WSW. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation (LOE) but its exposed dimensions were 0.64m wide and 0.25m deep.

Trench 3 (T3): 12m long by 1.8m wide

Pit F18, which was of mid 12th- to late 14th-century date, extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed extent was 1.26m wide and 0.33m deep.

Ditch F19, which was also of mid 12th- to late 14th-century date, was oriented NNE-SSW and was 1.09m wide and 0.39m deep.

Trench 4 (T4): 12m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F16, which was of mid 12th- to late 14th-century date, passed through the centre of the trench on a ENE-WSW alignment and was 0.47m wide and 0.09m deep.

F16 was cut by two NNW-SSE oriented ditches, F13 and F15, which were 0.71m wide and 0.14m deep and 0.73m wide and 0.13m deep, respectively. No dating evidence was recovered from F13 but F15 produced pottery of mid 12th- to late 14th-century date.

A series of pits were also uncovered. Pit F12 cut both F15 and F16, and yielded pottery of 16th-century date. The feature extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 0.56m wide and 0.10m deep.

Pit F11 was situated at the western end of the trench. It dated to the mid 12th to late 14th century. The feature extended beyond the LOE but its exposed dimensions were 0.86m wide and 0.15m deep.

Medieval or post-medieval pit F17 lay at the eastern end of the trench. It too extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 0.35m wide and 0.12m deep.



Photograph 1 T4 trench shot – looking west

Trench 5 (T5): 12m long by 1.8m wide

Pit F7 was uncovered at the northern end of the trench. Detritus visible on the surface of the feature identified it as modern, and so it was not excavated. The feature extended beyond the LOE, but its exposed extent was 5m across. The feature extended into trench T6 to the west, where it was recorded as F4.

Ditch F8 passed through the southern end of the trench on an E-W alignment and was 0.91m wide and 0.14m deep. It yielded no dating evidence but was cut by two postholes, F9 (0.3m wide and 0.21m deep) and F10 (0.28m wide and 0.09m deep), which both produced pottery of 11th- to 13th-century date.

Two pits were also uncovered. Pit F5, which dated to the 11th to the early 13th century, extended beyond the LOE, but its exposed dimensions were 0.74m wide and 0.11m deep.

Undatable pit F6 also extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 0.75m wide and 0.11m deep.



Photograph 2 T5 trench shot – looking north

Trench 6 (T6): 12m long by 1.8m wide

Pit F1 was uncovered at the southern end of the trench. Fragments of CBM on its surface identified the feature as modern and so it was not excavated. The feature extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 5m across.

Pit F3, at the centre of the trench, dated to the 11th to the early 13th century and was 0.66m wide and 0.20m deep.

Undatable pit F2 lay just adjacent to F3. It extended beyond the LOE but its exposed dimensions were 0.75m wide and 0.13m deep.

Modern pit F4 was also uncovered. The feature extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 5m across. An exploratory slot was excavated to a depth of 0.32m. The feature extended into trench T5 to the east, where it was recorded as F7.

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation uncovered 88 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 1,785g and 0.47 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 20g. Post-Roman pottery accounts for the majority of this material (Table 1).

Ceramic material	no.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim EVE
Pottery	77	1,146	15	0.47
CBM	11	639	58	-
Total	88	1,785	20	0.47

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

Ceramics and pottery was recovered from 15 features although most of this material came from pit F18 and pit F7 (Table 2).

Cxt	Description	no.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F2	Pit	1	21	21

F3	Pit	1	4	4
F4	Pit	6	179	30
F5	Pit	1	15	15
F7	Pit	13	344	26
F9	Posthole	3	58	19
F10	Posthole	1	4	4
F11	Pit	2	39	20
F12	Pit	4	45	11
F14	Ditch	3	13	4
F15	Ditch	2	52	26
F16	Ditch	3	23	8
F17	Pit	6	42	7
F18	Pit	36	882	25
F19	Ditch	6	64	11
Total		88	1785	20

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM by features and layers

Post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 (2000) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) (Table 3). There were 77 sherds of post-Roman pottery with a weight of just over 1 kg and 0.47 vessels (Table 4). This material was recovered from 13 features although most of the post-Roman pottery came from pit F18 and pit F7 (Table 5).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F13	Early medieval sandy wares	11th-early 13th century
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	c 1150-1375/1400
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F45M	Modern English stoneware	19th-20th century
F48B	English porcelain	19th-20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-20th century
F48E	Yellow ware	19th-20th century
F48X	Miscellaneous earthenwares	19th-20th century

Table 3 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Fabric Group	Fabric description	no.	weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F13	Early medieval sandy wares	27	290	11	0.00
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	32	369	12	0.31
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	6	146	24	0.00
F45M	Modern English stoneware	3	187	62	0.00
F48B	English porcelain	1	3	3	0.00
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	3	106	35	0.05
F48E	Yellow ware	2	32	16	0.11
F48X	Miscellaneous earthenwares	3	13	4	0.00
Total		77	1146	15	0.47

Table 4 Details on the post-Roman pottery

Cxt	Description	no.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F3	Pit	1	4	4	0.00
F4	Pit	5	131	26	0.00
F5	Pit	1	15	15	0.00
F7	Pit	12	341	28	0.16
F9	Posthole	2	12	6	0.00
F10	Posthole	1	4	4	0.00
F11	Pit	2	39	20	0.07
F12	Pit	4	45	11	0.00
F14	Ditch	3	13	4	0.00
F15	Ditch	2	52	26	0.00

F16	Ditch	3	23	8	0.06
F18	Pit	35	403	12	0.18
F19	Ditch	6	64	11	0.00
Total		77	1146	15	0.47

Table 5 Quantities of post-Roman pottery by features

The majority of the post-Roman pottery consists of sherds of early medieval sandy wares (fabric F13) and medieval sandy greywares (fabric F20) (Table 4) which date from the 11th to the 14th century. These sherds were recovered from the following features: F3, F5, F9, F10, F11, F12, F14, F15, F16, F18, and F19. Cooking pots in fabric 20 (medieval sandy greywares) were recovered from pit F11, ditch F16 and pit F18, while a jug handle with stab decoration (CAR 7 2000, 102-103 figs. 64-65) in medieval sandy greyware (fabric F20) was recovered from ditch F19. Six sherds of post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric F40) with a weight of 145g were recovered from pit F4 and pit F12. Finally, there was a small quantity of 19th-20th century pottery (fabrics F45M, F48B, F48D, F48E, F48X) which all came from pit F7. Diagnostic sherds included a large bowl (EVE: 0.11) in Yellow ware (F48E) and a modern English stoneware bottle (fabric F45M) stamped MALL[on the shoulder.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

The CBM consisted of 11 sherds with a weight of 639g (Table 6) which was recovered from six features (Table 7). Medieval/post-medieval peg-tile accounts for most of the CBM (Table 6) and was recovered from pit F4, posthole F9 and pit F17. A large fragment of Roman brick (479g) was recovered from pit F18.

CBM code	CBM type	no.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RB	Roman brick	1	479	479
Post-Roman				
BR	Brick	1	24	24
PT	Peg-tile	8	136	17
Undated				
	Baked clay	1	21	21
Total		11	639	58

Table 6 Building material by period and type

Cxt	Description	no.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F2	Pit	1	21	21
F4	Pit	1	48	48
F7	Pit	1	3	3
F9	Post hole	1	46	46
F17	Pit	6	42	7
F18	Pit	1	479	479
Total		11	639	58

Table 7 Quantities of CBM by features and layers

Stone Building Material

One piece of roofing slate with a weight of 72g was recovered from pit F7.

Conclusion

Table 8 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layers which produced dateable ceramic finds. The majority of features date from the 11th to the end of the 13th century while pits F4 and F12 date to the post-medieval period. Finally, pit F7 is modern.

Cxt	Feature type	Post-Roman	CBM	Overall date approx.
F3	Pit	F13	-	11th-early 13th century
F4	Pit	F40	PT	19th-20th century
F5	Pit	F13	-	11th-early 13th century
F7	Pit	F45M F48B F48D (Large jar) F48E (Large bowl) F48X	BR SLATE	19th-20th century
F9	Posthole	F13	PT	11th-13th century
F10	Posthole	F13	-	11th-early 13th century
F11	Pit	F20 (Cooking pot)	-	c 1150-1375/1400
F12	Pit	F13 F20 F40	-	c 1500-1600
F14	Ditch	F13 F20	-	c 1150-1375/1400
F15	Ditch	F13 F20	-	c 1150-1375/1400
F16	Ditch	F20 (Cooking pot)	-	c 1150-1375/1400
F17	Pit/ditch terminus	-	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F18	Pit	F13 F20 (Cooking pot)	RB	c 1150-1375/1400
F19	Ditch	F13 F20 (Jug)	-	c 1150-1375/1400

Table 8 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers

6.2 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley

A small unidentifiable fragment of iron was recovered from ditch F15 (finds no. 14). At 29.9mm by 21.4mm and 4.8mm thick, and weighing 3.5g, it has no distinguishing features.

A small piece of charcoal (1.8g) also came from ditch F16 (finds no. 15).

7 Conclusion

Nineteen features were uncovered during evaluation at this site: eleven pits, six ditches and two postholes. These remains were uncovered across the site but were most concentrated in the central and western sections. They evidenced activity at the site broadly divided into three phases: the medieval period, the post-medieval period and the modern period.

The majority of features excavated had their origins in the medieval period, and indicated domestic and agricultural activity at the site during these years. Within the western part of the site, a number of features dating to the 11th-13th century were excavated, including two postholes, suggesting that at least one posted structure stood here during this period. Within the central and eastern sections of the site, several features dating from the mid 12th to the late 14th century were uncovered, some of which yielded sherds of cooking pots and jugs. It is unclear, however, whether these are representative of a phase of activity distinct from that evidenced by the aforementioned remains to the west, or whether these remains all derive from a single phase. It is possible that this activity is associated with that at the Snoreham Hall complex, the site of a deserted medieval village which lies 500m to the southwest. A number of the medieval ditches stand at right-angles to the Burnham Road to the north, while another runs roughly parallel to it. It may be, therefore, that the road also dates to this period, although further investigation may be required to confirm this.

Sparse remains dating to the post-medieval period were also recorded, comprising of a pit dating to the 16th century. A further pit yielded several fragments of peg-tile, placing its origins in the medieval or post-medieval period. It is possible, therefore, that this feature may form part of the earlier phase of activity described above.

Pits F4 (T6) and F7 (T5), within the western part of the site, clearly form one large pit, possibly a quarry pit. This feature produced evidence dating it to the modern period.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Pete Wells and Woodhill Estates Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner with S Carter, N Pryke and M Perou. Figures are by C Lister and S Carter. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Maria Medlycott.

9 References

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

Brown, D	2011 (2nd ed.)	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
Brown, N & Glazenbrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA 8)
CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter
CAT	2020	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for trial-trenching and excavation on land to the northwest of Springwood, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, Essex, CM3 6HB</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> , updated Oct 2020
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> , updated Oct 2020
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct</i> , revised Oct 2019
ECCPS	2018	<i>Brief for archaeological trial-trenching and excavation at land rear of Springwood, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon</i> , by M Medlycott
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)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</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
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
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
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
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
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: part of one box (pottery)

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1633)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheet, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Inked sections

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1633)

ECC 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 accession code COLEM: 2018.73

Distribution list:

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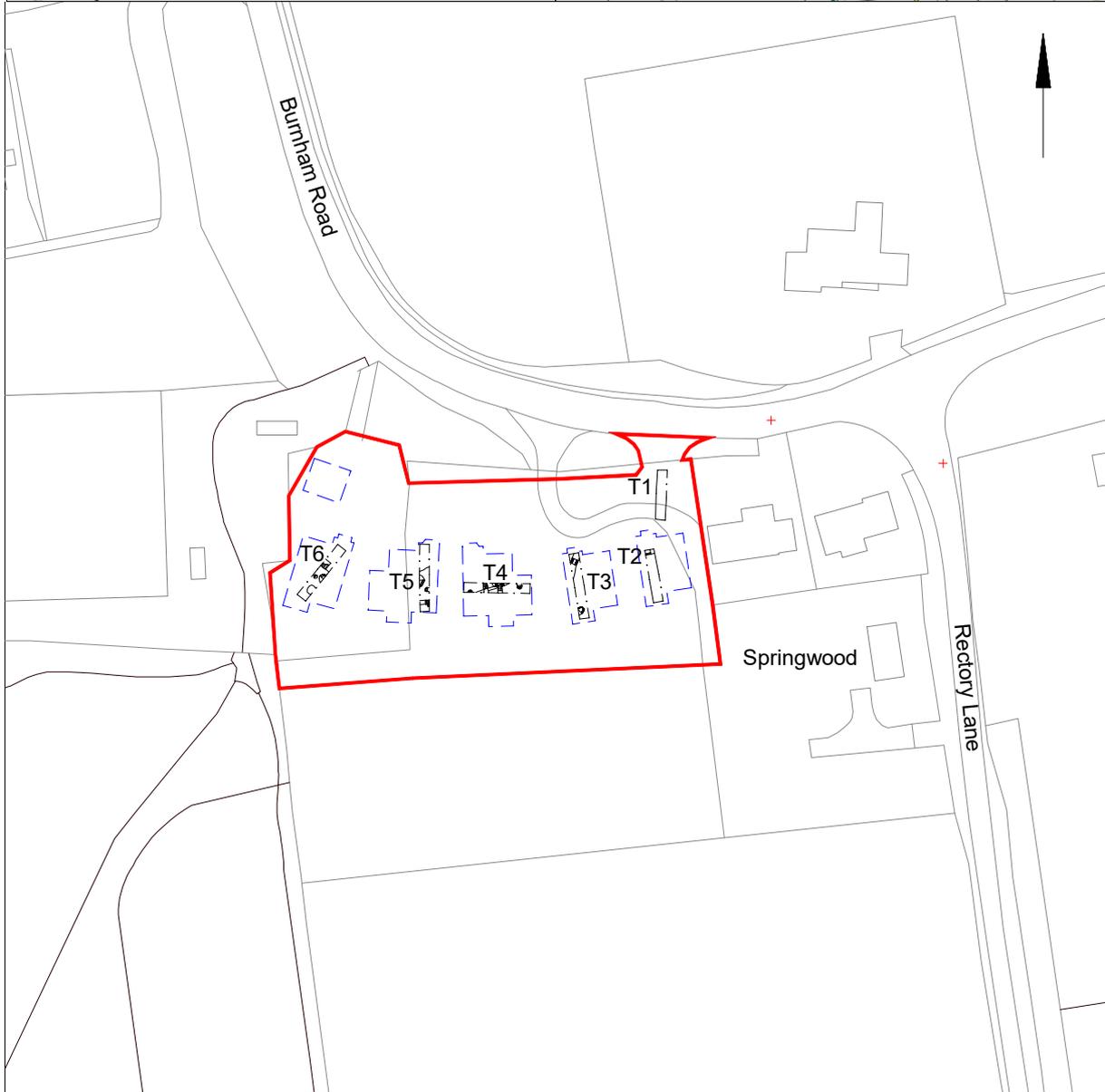
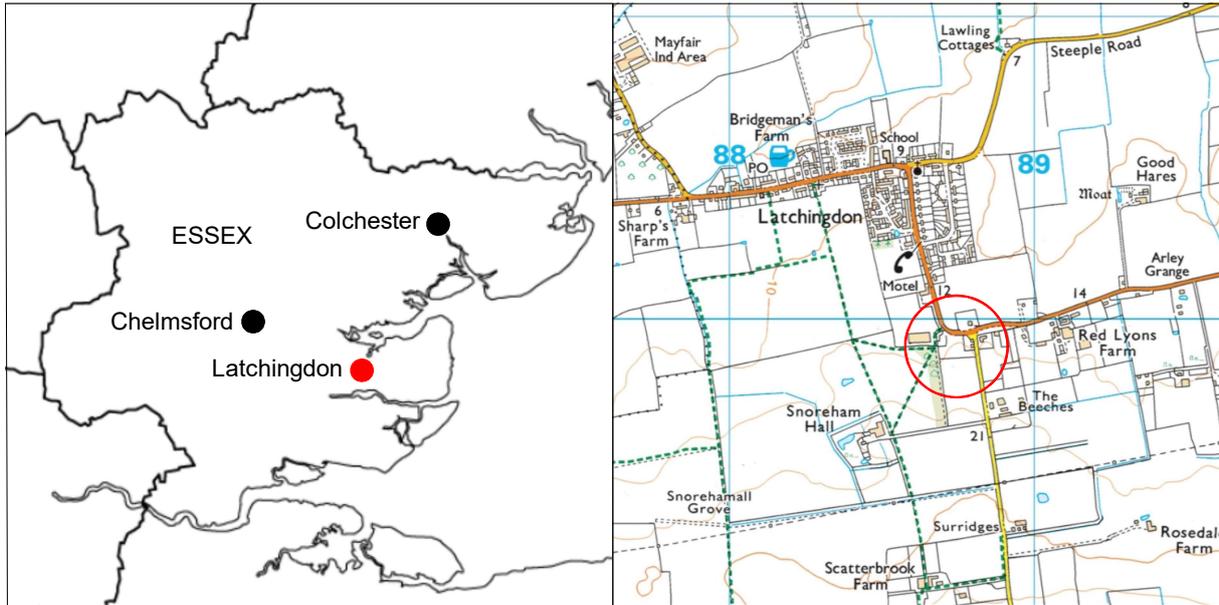
Appendix 1 Context list¹

Context Number	Trench number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	All	-	Topsoil	Soft, moist dark grey/brown clayey-loam	Modern
L2	All	-	Subsoil	Firm, wet medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
L3	All	-	Natural	Firm, moist/wet medium yellow/grey/brown clay	Post-glacial
F1	T6	-	Pit	Soft, wet dark grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
F2	T6	1	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with CBM flecks	Undatable
F3	T6	2	Pit	Firm, wet grey/brown silty-clay	11th to early 13th century
F4	T6	3	Pit	Firm, wet medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks and frequent stones	19th/20th century
F5	T5	5	Pit	Firm, moist dark brown clay	11th to early 13th century
F6	T5	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clay	Undatable
F7	T5	6	Pit	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-clayey-loam with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks	19th/20th century
F8	T5	-	Ditch	Dark grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
F9	T5	7	Posthole	Dark brown silty-clay	11th to 13th century
F10	T5	8	Posthole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	11th to early 13th century
F11	T4	4	Pit	Firm, wet light grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Mid 12th to late 14th century
F12	T4	10	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown clay	16th century
F13	T4	9	Ditch	Firm, wet light grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F14	T2	11	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Mid 12th to late 14th century
F15	T4	13, 14	Ditch	Firm, moist medium brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks	Mid 12th to late 14th century
F16	T4	15	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Mid 12th to late 14th century
F17	T4	12	Pit	Soft, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	Medieval / post-medieval
F18	T3	16	Pit	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Mid 12th to late 14th century
F19	T3	17	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 1% stones	Mid 12th to late 14th century

¹ Some sherds of pottery were recovered from ditch F13 but were misplaced.

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre	Graf Pos	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair h	Hole	Disc	Disc dian	Polishing	Fabric G	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F003	PIT	2		1	4	4											X											F13					11th-early 13th century	
F004	PIT	3		4	95	24	X														X							F40					c.1500-19th/20th century	
F004	PIT	3		1	36	36	X																					F40					c.1500-19th/20th century	
F005	PIT	5	5	1	15	15		0	0	1					X													F13					11th-early 13th century	
F007	PIT	6	5	1	31	31					X																	F45M				STAMP: MALLI	19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F007	PIT	6	5	3	106	35		1	0	0																	F48D	LARGE JAR	0.05	280		19TH-20TH CENTURY		
F007	PIT	6	5	2	156	78	X																				F45M					19TH-20TH CENTURY		
F007	PIT	6	5	3	13	4																					F48X				?	19TH-20TH CENTURY		
F007	PIT	6	5	2	32	16		1	0	0																	F48E	LARGE BOWL	0.11	210		19TH-20TH CENTURY		
F007	PIT	6	5	1	3	3	X										X										F48B					19TH-20TH CENTURY		
F009	POST HOLE	7		1	9	9									X													F13					11th-early 13th century	
F009	POST HOLE	7		1	3	3											X											F13					11th-early 13th century	
F010	POST HOLE	8	5	1	4	4																						F13					11th-early 13th century	
F011	PIT	4		2	39	20		1	0	0																		F20	COOKING POT	0.07	260		c.1150-1375/1400	
F012	PIT	10	4	1	15	15	X																					F40					c.1500-19th/20th century	
F012	PIT	10	4	1	7	7	X																					F13					11th-early 13th century	
F012	PIT	10	4	1	19	19		0	0	1																		F13					11th-early 13th century	
F012	PIT	10	4	1	4	4																						F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F014	DITCH	11		1	2	2																						F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F014	DITCH	11		1	8	8		0	0	1							X											F13					11th-early 13th century	
F014	DITCH	11		1	3	3									X													F13					11th-early 13th century	
F015	LINEAR	13		1	48	48																						F20				?	c.1150-1375/1400	
F015	LINEAR	13		1	4	4																						F13					11th-early 13th century	
F016	DITCH	15		1	6	6									X													F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F016	DITCH	15		1	11	11		1	0	0																		F20	COOKING POT	0.06	210		c.1150-1375/1400	
F016	DITCH	15		1	6	6																						F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F018	PIT	16		17	160	9																						F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F018	PIT	16		4	28	7																						F13					11th-early 13th century	
F018	PIT	16		1	43	43		0	0	1					X													F13					11th-early 13th century	
F018	PIT	16		2	9	5									X													F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F018	PIT	16		2	45	22.5		1	0	0					X													F20	COOKING POT	0.15	220		c.1150-1375/1400	
F018	PIT	16		1	8	8		0	0	1					X													F20					c.1150-1375/1400	
F018	PIT	16		2	70	35		0	0	1																		F13					11th-early 13th century	
F018	PIT	16		5	34	6.8									X		X											F13					11th-early 13th century	
F018	PIT	16		1	6	6		1	0	0																		F20	COOKING POT	0.03	200		c.1150-1375/1400	
F019	DITCH	17		4	36	9									X		X											F13					11th-early 13th century	
F019	DITCH	17		1	3	3											X											F13					11th-early 13th century	
F019	DITCH	17		1	25	25		0	1	0							X											F20	JUG				HANDLE WITH STAB IMPS, FABRIC LIKE F13	c.1150-1375/1400



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

0 50 m

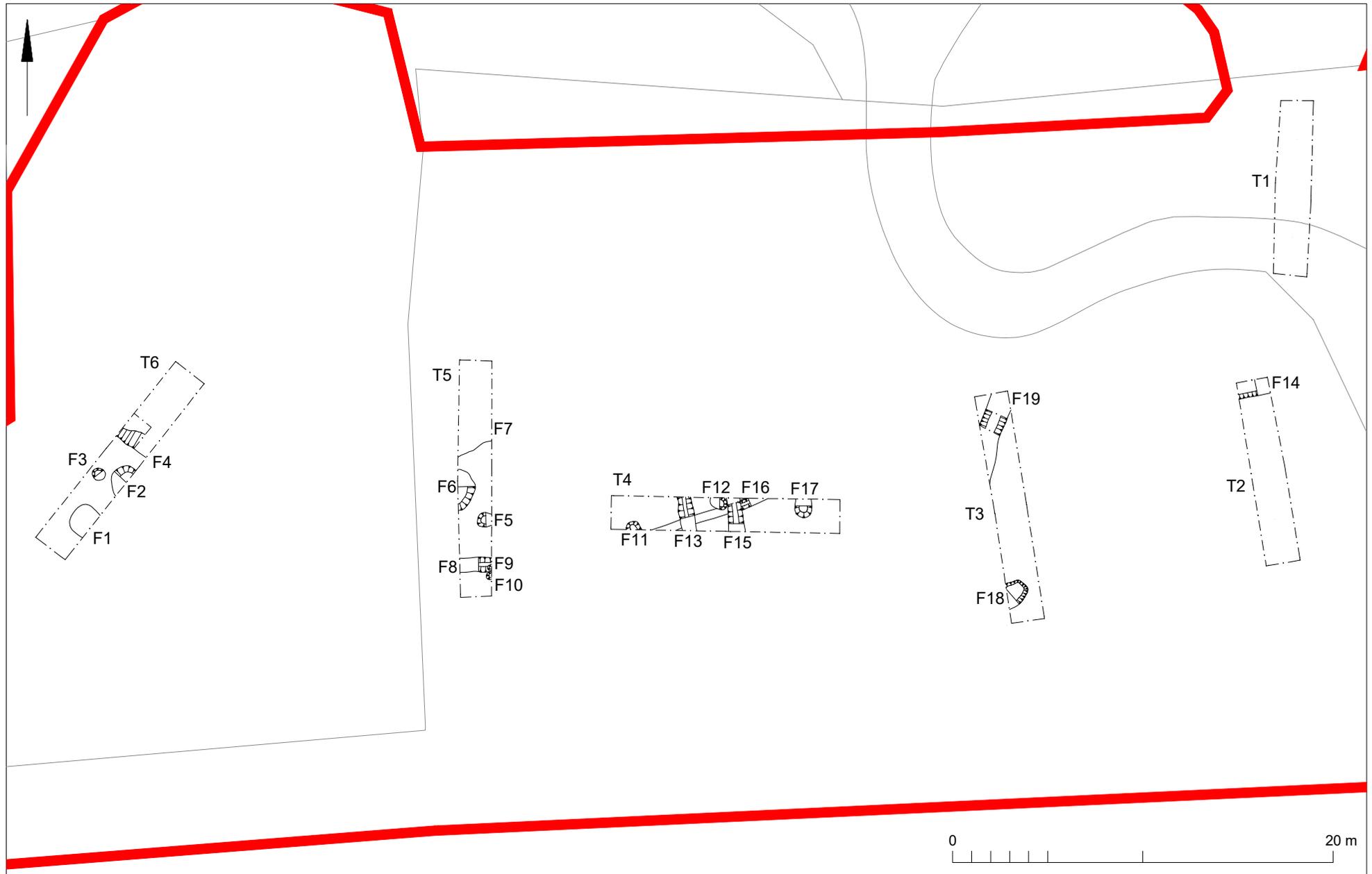


Fig 2 Results.

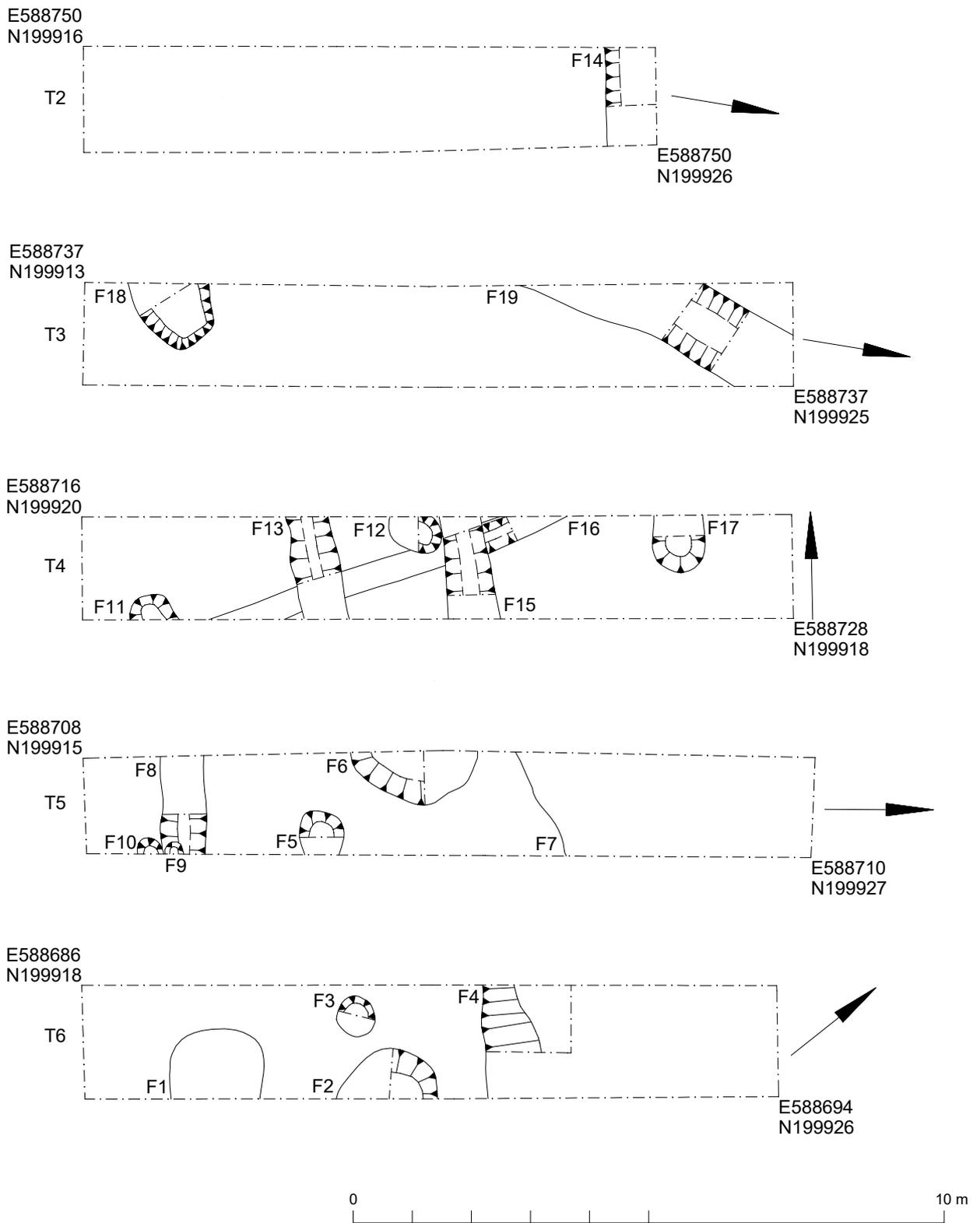


Fig 3 Detailed trench plans.

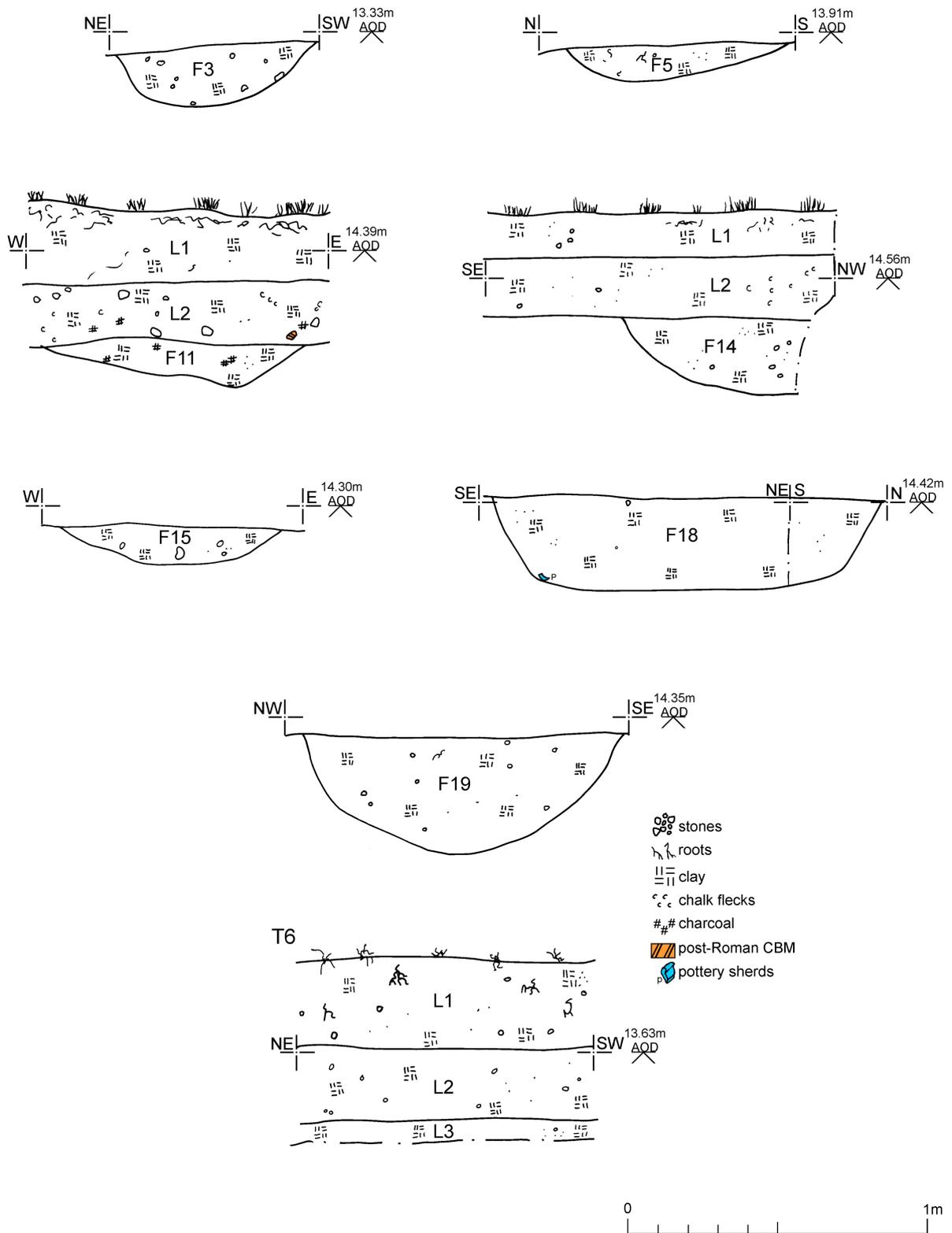


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-326229

Project details

Project name	Archaeological trial-trenching and excavation at land rear to Springwood, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, CM3 6HB
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) was carried out on land northwest of Springwood, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, Essex, in advance of the construction of five new dwellings with associated groundworks, landscaping and a new access road. The site lies to the northeast of the Snoreham Hall complex, site of a now-demolished church and a deserted medieval village. Nineteen features - eleven pits, six ditches and two postholes - were recorded. The predominating remains were a series of pits and ditches dating to the medieval period, indicating that this was a site of domestic and agricultural activity during these years, possibly related to the settlement at Snoreham Hall. A medieval or post-medieval pit, a post-medieval pit, and a large modern quarry pit were also uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 27-01-2021 End: 27-01-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	18/8b - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2018.73 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	LAS18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-326229 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SLATE Uncertain
Significant Finds	BAKED CLAY Uncertain
Significant Finds	IRON OBJECT Uncertain
Significant Finds	CHARCOAL Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON LATCHINGDON Land to the North-West of Springwood
Postcode	CM3 6HB
Study area	0.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 88731 99938 51.665943328772 0.72939459784 51 39 57 N 000 43 45 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13.4m Max: 14.42m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Sarah Carter
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Nigel Rayner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.73
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.73
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.73

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological evaluation on land northwest of Springwood, High Street, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, Essex, CM3 6HB: January 2021

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.

Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1633

Date 2021

Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust

Place of issue or publication Colchester

Description A4 loose-leaf brass-stapled

URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Entered by Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)

Entered on 17 February 2021

OASIS:

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