

Archaeological strip, map and record excavation at Old House, Ford Street, Aldham, Essex, CO6 3PH

January 2019



by Dr Elliott Hicks

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton
figures by Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Emma Holloway

commissioned by Peter Sirman

NGR: TL 9200 2699 (centre)

Planning ref.: 180850

CAT project ref.: 18/11b

ECC code: ECC4277

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2018.112

OASIS ref.: colchest3-332884



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CAT Report 1368
January 2019

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CAT wsi
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1 Summary

An archaeological strip, map and record excavation was carried out at Old House, Ford Street, Aldham, Essex in advance of the installation of an open-air swimming pool and associated groundworks. Three pits were uncovered, two of which yielded material dating them from the 13th to the 16th centuries. These might relate to the late medieval or early post-medieval Old House, or alternatively, might be the product of activity at this site prior to the construction of Old House, possibly associated with the possible moated site of Street Farm.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological strip, map and record excavation was carried out at Old House, Ford Street, Aldham, Essex which was carried out 10th-11th January 2019. The work was commissioned by Peter Sirman in advance of the installation of an open-air swimming pool and associated groundworks 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 excavation and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2018).

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 excavation* (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 Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk>)).

Old House itself is a Historic England Grade II* (NHLE no.1337411) listed building. The entry by Historic England (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1337411>) has the following detail:

C16 house. Built on an H-plan and having an extension at its north end which is jettied on its east front. Exposed timber framing on both cross-wings and northern extension. Roofs ridged and gabled peg-tiled, the ridge of the north extension higher than that of adjacent cross-wing. Central red brick chimney stack pilastered on east and with one added flue on its north face. Second chimney stack of red brick against north end of the gable extension dated 1751. North cross-wing has on ground storey a flat ogee timber door as one unit. The cross-entry doorway placed north of south cross-wing with a deep pointed 4 centred head timber. Hall walls plastered in raised panels. Crenellated tie-beam to southern cross-wing.

The Colchester Historic Environment record for this house (CHER MCC3691) shows that in 2017 David Andrews carried out further analysis on the house. His Heritage Statement (CHER ECC4208) indicated that the building is actually a hall with a cross-

wing and dates to the 14th to early 15th century. There could therefore be the potential for the remains in the rear garden which could help identify earlier phases of the property. The site also lies within an area noted on the Colchester Historic Environment Record as forming part of Street Farm, a site recorded as having been the location of a possible moated site, with an incomplete rectangular moat (CHER MCC7657).

No archaeological work appears to have taken place in the Ford Street area. However, on the eastern bank of the River Colne, to the northeast of the proposed site, there is a large area of cropmarks recorded through aerial photography (CHER MCC7456). These show five ring-ditches, including one double ring-ditch, which would suggest prehistoric occupation. This could possibly be supported by the finding of a large Iron Age spearhead in the Shoulder of Mutton area (CHER MCC7456).

Ford Street contains a large number of surviving historic timber-framed buildings, the oldest being The Shoulder of Mutton public house, approximately 160m to the north, which dates to the 14th century (CHER MCC4139). Buildings dated to the 16th century include Threshers (CHER MCC3692), The Queens Head Public House (CHER MCC3693), the studio to the south of the Queens Head (CHER MCC3694), Aldham Carpentry (CHER MCC3695), Rose Cottage (CHER MCC3688), The Malting (CHER MCC3688) and Fore Acres (CHER MCC3696). Bridge House has its origins in the 17th century (CHER MCC3697). Buildings of the 18th century in the area include Ferndale and Valley (CHER MCC3689) and The Bunches (CHER MCC3700).

The site lies approximately 87m south of the River Colne. During World War II there were a number of defences built, from the bridge over the Colne to the junction with New Road where there was originally a road barrier (CHER MCC5117). Defences between those included a pillbox (CHER MCC5121), spigot mortar emplacements (CHER MCC5123), anti-tank pimples (CHER MCC5122) and surrounding the concentration of housing, an anti-tank ditch (CHER MCC5116).

4 Aim

The aim of this investigation was to excavate and record all archaeological horizons due to be destroyed during the proposed development.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Excavation of an area measuring 38.45m² penetrated modern topsoil (L1, c 0.15-0.18m thick, firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt) into natural sands (L2, firm, moist, medium orange sand).

Medieval / early post-medieval, c 12th to 16th century

Pit F1 was 1.13m wide and 0.63m deep. It contained seven sherds of peg-tile and two sherds of medieval pottery, giving a broad date range of AD 1300-1550 for this feature.

Pit F3 was 0.59m wide and 0.18m deep. Five fragments of peg-tile were retrieved from this feature, dating it to AD 1300-1600.

Undated

Undated pit F2 was 0.76m wide and 0.18m deep.



Photograph 1 Site shot, fully-excavated, looking east

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The excavation produced a small quantity of post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) (Table 1). All of this material came from the features F1 and F3.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW/g
Medieval/post-medieval	2	20	10
Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	12	1,366	114
All	14	1,386	99

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

Post-Roman pottery

The post-Roman pottery was recorded using the fabric groups from *CAR 7* and Cunningham (1985). Two small sherds of Colchester-type ware (fabric F21) were recovered from pit F1 including one sherd with a cream slip painted decoration. Colchester-type ware is dated from c 1200 until the mid-16th century (*CAR 7*, 107-109).

Post-Roman CBM

Twelve sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile were recovered from pits F1 (no. 7/865 g) and F3 (no. 5/501 g). These pieces are all thin with thicknesses ranging from 10 mm to 13 mm while three pieces have peg-holes with diameters of 15, 17 and 18 mm. The use of peg-tile only became widespread from the mid-13th century and they remained in use until the 16th century (McComish 2015, 33). It has been argued that peg-tile was in general use in Essex from the 14th century onwards (Ryan and Andrews 1993).

Summary

The CBM and pottery indicate a date during the late medieval period (c 1300-1550/1600) for F1 and F3 (Table 2).

Feature	Feature type	Pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F1	Pit	c AD 1200-1550	Medieval/post-medieval	AD 1300-1550
F3	Pit	-	Medieval/post-medieval	AD 1300-1600

Table 2 Feature dating summary

7 Discussion

It is possible that the archaeological remains uncovered relate to the construction of or domestic activity at Old House. Equally, these remains might be associated with occupation of this site prior to the construction of Old House, perhaps to the possible medieval moated site of Street Farm.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Peter Sirman for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with E Holloway. Figures are by B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by 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 | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 7 | 2000 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CBCAA | 2018 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Excavation at Old House, Ford Street, Aldham, CO6 3PH</i> . By J Tipper |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Cunningham, CM | 1985 | 'A typology for post-Roman pottery in Essex', in CM Cunningham and PJ Dury (eds.), <i>Post-medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford AD 1450-1750</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| McComish, JM | 2015 | <i>A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials: An Insight Report</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 | 2018 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |
| Ryan, P and Andrews, D | 1993 | 'A brick and tile typology for Cressing Temple', in Andrews, D (ed.), <i>Cressing Temple, a Templar and Hospitaller manor in Essex</i> |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT Colchester Archaeological Trust

CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
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
post-medieval	period from c AD 1500 to c 1800
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
prehistoric	pre-Roman
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 and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1368)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log

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: 2018.112.

Distribution list:

Peter Sirman

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

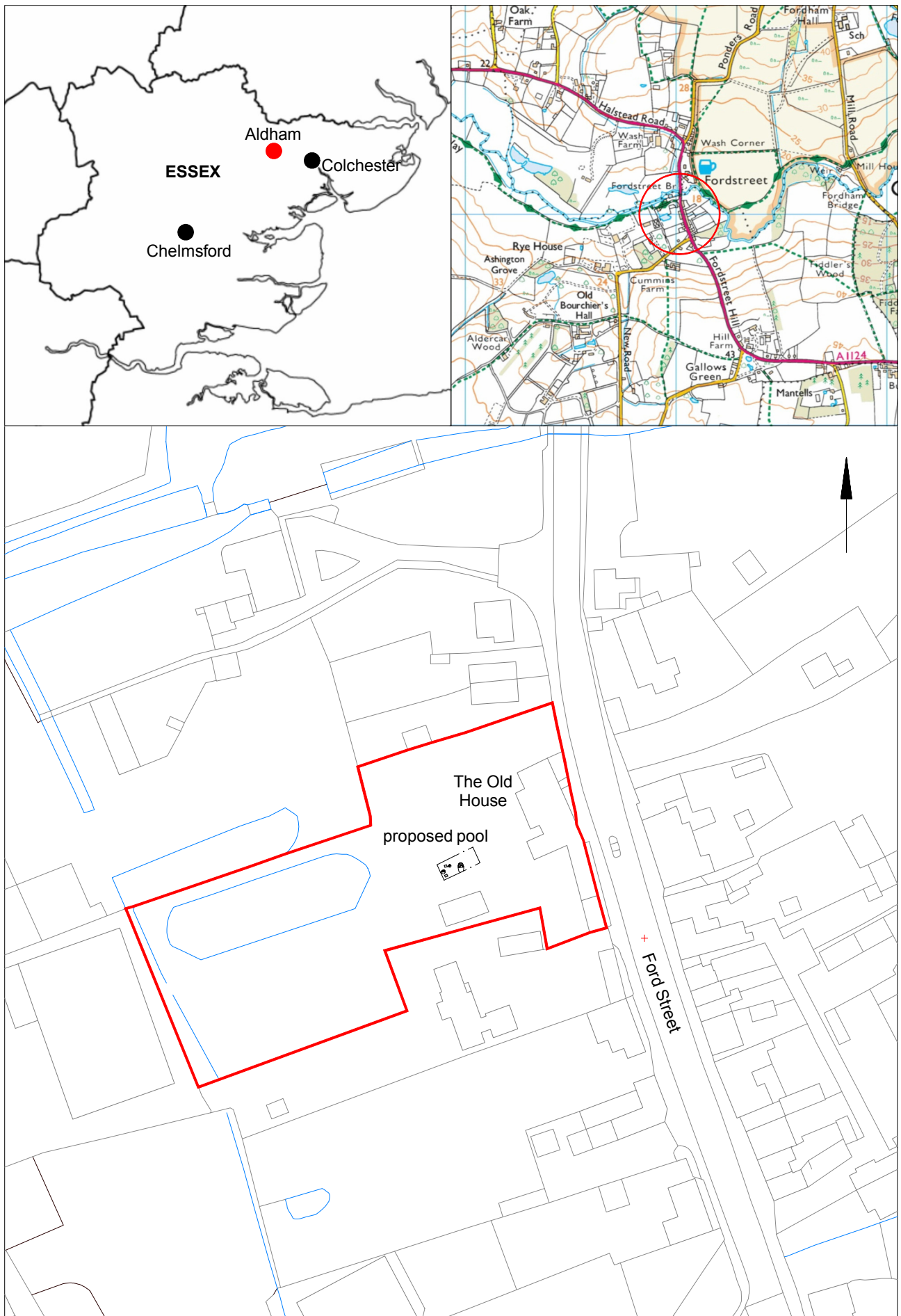
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 30.01.2019



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

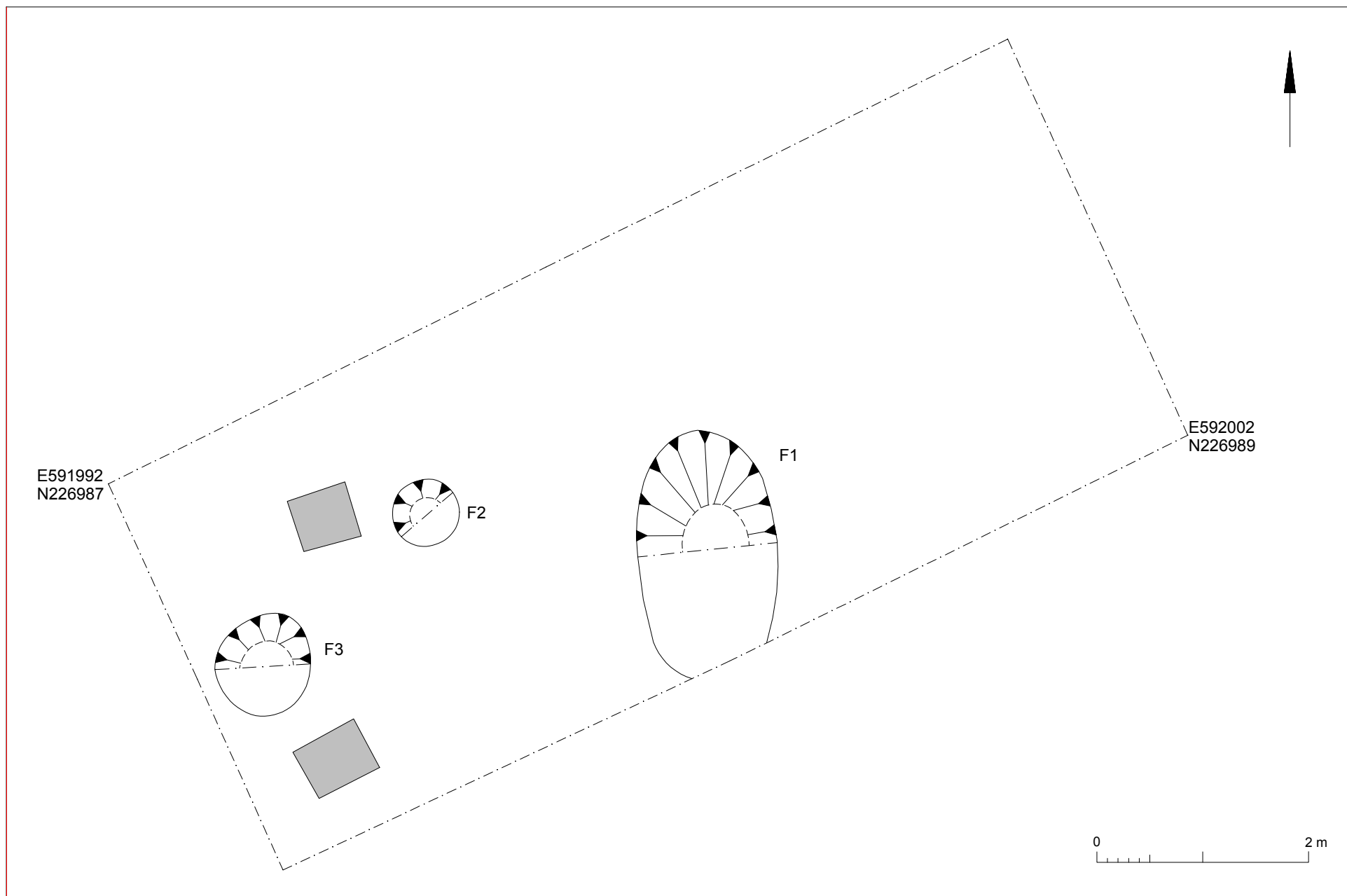


Fig 2 Excavation results.

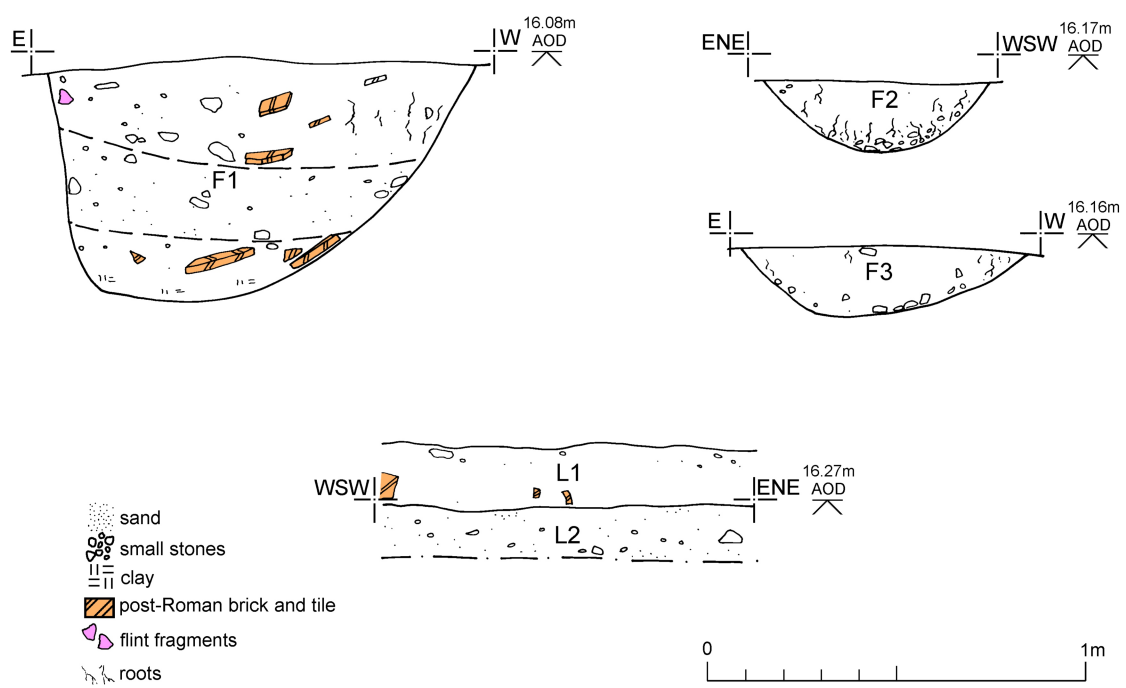


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Old House, Ford Street, Aldham, Essex, CO6 3PH	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9200 2699 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 18/11b CHER ref: ECC4277 OASIS ref: colchest3-332884
Type of work: Strip, map and record excavation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 10th-11th January 2019	Size of area investigated: 0.48 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2018.112	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC3688, MCC3689, MCC3691, MCC3692, MCC3693, MCC3694, MMC3695, MCC3696, MCC3697, MCC3700, MCC4139, MCC5116, MCC5117, MCC5121, MCC5122, MCC5123, MCC7456, MCC7657; ECC4208
Final report: CAT Report 1368	
Periods represented: Medieval, post-medieval	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological strip, map and record excavation was carried out at Old House, Ford Street, Aldham, Essex in advance of the installation of an open-air swimming pool and associated groundworks. Three pits were uncovered, two of which yielded material dating them from the 13th to the 16th century. These might relate to the late medieval or early post-medieval Old House, or alternatively, might be the product of activity at this site prior to the construction of Old House, potentially associated with the possible moated site of Street Farm.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: *
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: January 2019

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological strip, map and record excavation at Old House, Ford Street, Aldham, Essex, CO6 3PH.

NGR: TL 9200 2699 (centre)

Planning references: 180850

Commissioned by and on behalf of: Peter Sirman

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER number: ECC4277

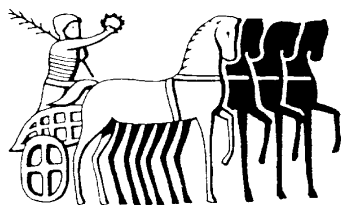
CAT project code: 2018/11b

OASIS project number: colchest3-332884

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 06/11/2018



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies in the village of Ford Street, within the parish of Aldham. Approximately 7.7km northwest of Colchester Town Centre at Old House, Ford Street, Aldham, Essex, CO6 3PH (Fig 1). The proposed development is within the garden to the rear of the house, which is Grade II* Listed and within the Ford Street conservation area. Site centre is NGR TL 9200 2699.

Proposed work

The development comprises the installation of an open air swimming pool and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk>)).

Old House itself is a Historic England Grade II* (NHLE no.1337411) listed building. The entry by Historic England (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1337411>) has the following detail:

C16 house. Built on an H-plan and having an extension at its north end which is jettied on its east front. Exposed timber framing on both cross-wings and northern extension. Roofs ridged and gabled peg-tiled, the ridge of the north extension higher than that of adjacent cross-wing. Central red brick chimney stack pilastered on east and with one added flue on its north face. Second chimney stack of red brick against north end of the gable extension dated 1751. North cross-wing has on ground storey a flat ogee timber door as one unit. The cross-entry doorway placed north of south cross-wing with a deep pointed 4 centred head timber. Hall walls plastered in raised panels. Crenellated tie-beam to southern cross-wing.

The Colchester Historic Environment record for this house (CHER MCC3691) shows that in 2017 David Andrews carried out further analysis on the house. His Heritage Statement (CHER ECC4208) indicated that the building is actually a hall with a cross-wing and actually dates to the 14th to early 15th century. There could therefore be the potential for the remains in the rear garden which could help identify earlier phases of the property. The site also lies within an area noted on the Colchester Historic Environment record as forming part of Street Farm, a site recorded as having been the location of a possible moated site, with an incomplete rectangular moat (CHER MCC7657).

No archaeological work appears to have taken place in the Ford Street area. However, on the eastern bank of the River Colne, to the northeast of the proposed site, there is a large area of cropmarks recorded through aerial photography (CHER MCC7456). These show five ring-ditches, including one double ring-ditch, which would suggest prehistoric occupation. This could possibly be supported by the finding of a large Iron Age spearhead in the Shoulder of Mutton area (CHER MCC7456).

Ford Street contains a large number of surviving historic timber framed buildings. The earliest being The Shoulder of Mutton Public House approximately 160m to the north. This dates to the 14th century (CHER MCC4139). 16th century buildings include Threshers (CHER MCC3692), The Queens Head Public House (CHER MCC3693), the studio to the south of the Queens Head (CHER MCC3694), Aldham Carpentry (CHER MCC3695), Rose Cottage (CHER MCC3688), The Malting (CHER MCC3688) and Fore Acres (CHER MCC3696). 17th century Bridge House (CHER MCC3697). 18th century buildings include Ferndale and Valley (CHER MCC3689) and The Bunches (CHER MCC3700).

The site lies approximately 87m south of the River Colne. During World War II there were a number of defences built, from the bridge over the Colne to the junction with New Road where there was originally a road barrier (CHER MCC5117). Defences between those included a pillbox (CHER MCC5121), spigot mortar emplacements (CHER MCC5123), anti-tank pimples

(CHER MCC5122) and surrounding the concentration of housing, an anti-tank ditch (CHER MCC5116).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in March 2018 (application No.180850) proposing to install an open air swimming pool in the back garden of Old House .

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 2018).

Requirement for work

The required work is for an archaeological excavation (strip, map and record) to be carried out in advance of any groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2018).

Specifically, a controlled strip, map and sample excavation will take place within the area of the proposed swimming pool measuring 6m long by 4m wide (Fig 1).

If unexpected or unusual remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately, and who may decide that amendments to the brief, and this wsi, are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

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 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2018).

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork alongside a project or site code from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one supervisor plus three

archaeologists for three days.
In charge of day-to-day site work: Nigel Rayner.

Excavation 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.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. 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, and only then after discussion with the CBCAA, will it be removed.

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

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all areas of the strip and map both before and during excavation. All features and spoil heaps will be scanned and 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.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. A representative section will be drawn to include ground level and the depth of machining. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

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, but only if they are

datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by VF/LG. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Matthew Loughton (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown

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.

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* (English Heritage 2006).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

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

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

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 and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

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

Monitoring

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

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out.

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>
Brown, D 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*

CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CBCAA	2018	<i>Brief for Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Excavation at Old House, Ford Street, Aldham, CO6 3PH. By J Tipper</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>
MHCLG	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>

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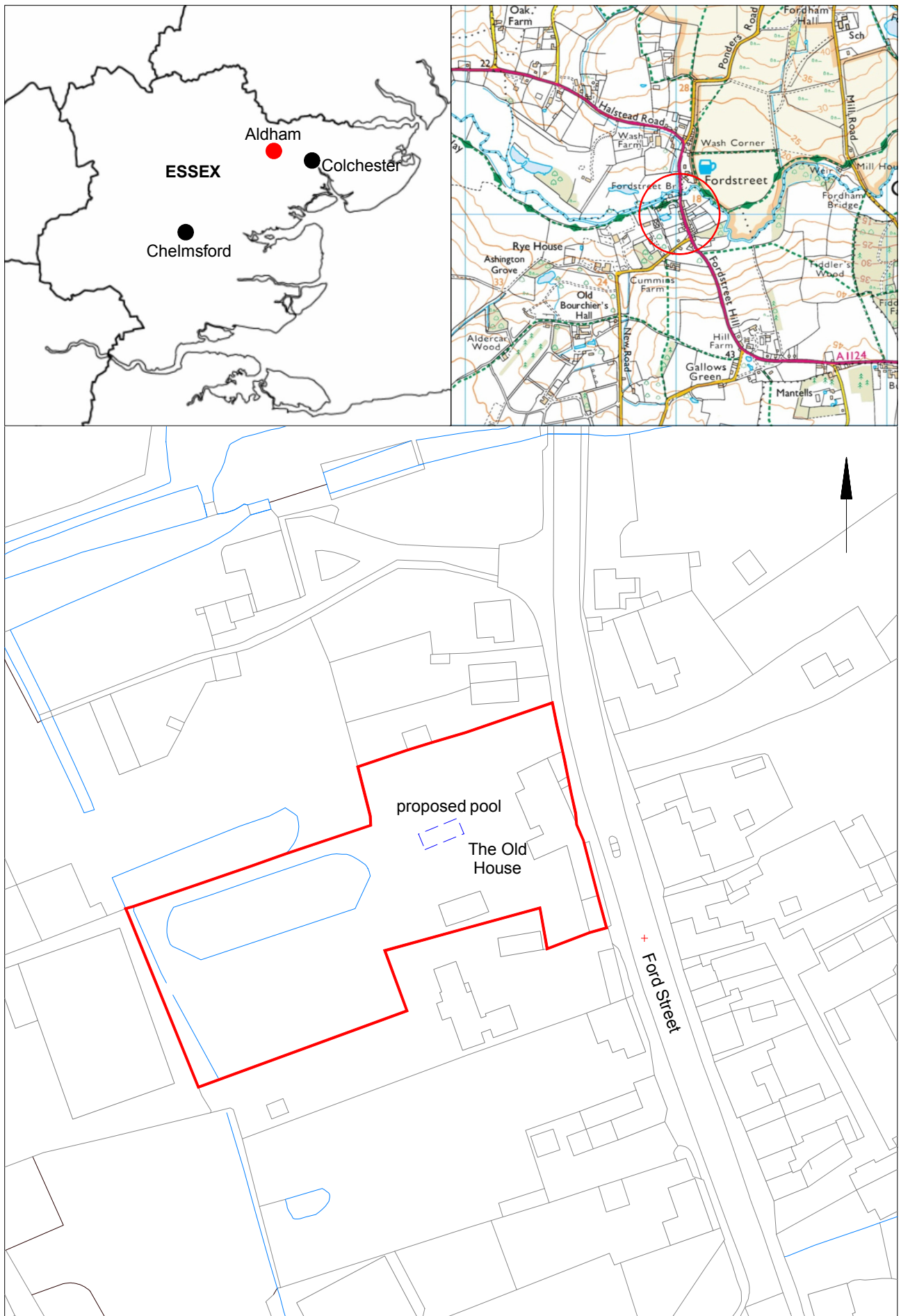


Fig 1 Site location.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-332884

Project details

Project name	Archaeological strip, map and record excavation at Old House, Ford Street, Aldham, Essex, CO6 3PH
Short description of the project	An archaeological strip, map and record excavation was carried out at Old House, Ford Street, Aldham, Essex in advance of the installation of an open-air swimming pool and associated groundworks. Three pits were uncovered, two of which yielded material dating them from the 13th to the 16th centuries. These might relate to the late medieval or early post-medieval Old House, or alternatively, might be the product of activity at this site prior to the construction of Old House, possibly associated with the possible moated site of Street Farm.
Project dates	Start: 10-01-2019 End: 11-01-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2018/11b - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	180850 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2018.112 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4277 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds	PEG-TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG-TILE Post Medieval
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER ALDHAM Old House, Ford Street, Aldham
Postcode	CO6 3PH
Study area	0.48 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9200 2699 51.907795239155 0.791580041817 51 54 28 N 000 47 29 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 15.42m Max: 16.25m

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	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.112
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.112
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological strip, map and recird excavation at Old House, Ford Street, Aldham, Essex, CO6 3PH: January 2019
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.

Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1368
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ring-bound
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk
Entered by	Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on	30 January 2019

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