

Land at Fossett's Farm Southend-on-Sea Essex



Archaeological Evaluation Report



Oxford Archaeology

November 2003

Client: CgMs Consulting



Issue N^o: 1

OA Job N^o: 2037

NGR: TQ 893 878

Client Name: CgMs Consulting

Client Ref No:

Document Title: Land at Fossetts Farm, Southend-on-Sea, Essex

Document Type: Evaluation

Issue Number: 1

National Grid Reference: TQ 893 878
Planning Reference:

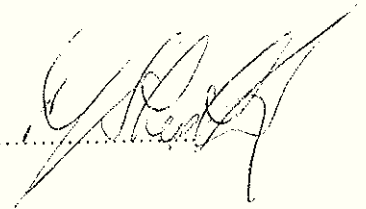
OA Job Number: 2037
Site Code: SOSFF 03
Invoice Code: SOSFF EV
Receiving Museum: Essex Museum Service
Museum Accession No: SOUMS:A2003.19

Prepared by: Alan Ford/Andrew Holmes
Position: Supervisor/Contracts Officer
Date: 20th November 2003

Checked by: Andrew Holmes
Position: Contracts Officer
Date: 24th November 2003

Approved by: Nick Shepherd
Position: Head of Fieldwork
Date: 26th October 2003

Signed.....



Document File Location: H:\PROJECTS\Essex EX\Southend-on-Sea SS\4774 Ld at Fossetts Fm ev\eval Report.doc

Graphics File Location: X:\BIDMAJOR\4774_Fossetts Farm\geomatics\autoCAD\current\Fossetts Farm_trench layout.dwg

Illustrated by: Robin Latour

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

Oxford Archaeology

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2003

Janus House

Osney Mead

Oxford OX2 0ES

t: (0044) 01865 263800

f: (0044) 01865 793496

e: into@oxfordarch.co.uk

w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

LAND AT FOSSETT'S FARM, SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, ESSEX

NGR: TQ 893 378

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

Summary.....	1
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Location and scope of work	1
1.2 Geology and topography	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background	1
2 Evaluation Aims	2
3 Evaluation Methodology	2
3.1 Scope of fieldwork	2
3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording	2
3.3 Finds	3
3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence.....	3
3.5 Presentation of results	3
4 Results: General.....	3
4.1 Soils and ground conditions	3
4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits.....	3
5 Results: Descriptions	3
5.1 Description of deposits	3
5.2 Finds	4
6 Discussion and Interpretation	5
6.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	5
6.2 Overall interpretation	5
Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory	6
Appendix 2 Bibliography and References	9
Appendix 3 Summary of Site Details.....	9

LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1 Site location
 Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Fig. 3 Trench 19, plan and sections
 Fig. 4 Trench 7, plan and sections

SUMMARY

Between the 20th and 29th October 2003 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation on Land at Fossett's Farm, Southend-on-Sea, Essex on behalf of CgMs Consulting. The evaluation revealed evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of a series of pits, multiple field ditches and an isolated posthole and pit. Pottery from the pits in the south-western corner of the site and from the posthole were dated to between the late Bronze Age and middle Iron Age suggesting the site is on the edge of a prehistoric settlement and agricultural land associated with arable farming.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 A planning application for the development of a retail warehouse has been submitted to Southend-on-Sea Borough Council, who have resolved to grant planning permission subject to the completion of a Section 106 agreement. However, at the request of the Secretary of State, determination of the application will not take place until the completion of a Public Enquiry. In order to facilitate this process it was proposed to carry out a trench based field evaluation in order to clarify any archaeological issues prior to the Public Inquiry. It is anticipated that this will form part of a 'statement of common ground' which will be presented at the Public Inquiry.

1.1.2 Paul Chadwick of CgMs Consulting prepared a Specification for the work on behalf of Lansbury Developments Ltd. (CgMs, 2003).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The proposed development lies to the north of the town of Southend-on-Sea (NGR: TQ 893 878) and occupies an area of approximately 4.5 hectares (Figs 1 and 2). The current land-use is unmanaged farmland, which extends beyond the site to the north, east and south. The Waitrose Store and associated access lie to the south-west. The underlying geology consists of London Clay overlain by third terrace gravels, which in turn is overlain by loam (BGS Map 258/259).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following archaeological background is a brief summary of information contained within CgMs's Specification for the Field Evaluation, which should be read in conjunction with this document.

1.3.2 Prittlewell Camp, interpreted as a prehistoric/Iron Age lowland 'hillfort' is the only substantial remains of prehistoric activity in the area. The clear lack of finds from this site and fieldwalking in the locality suggested that the development site had a low potential for encountering remains of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age date.

1.3.3 Extensive fieldwalking within three areas close to the development have produced no evidence for Roman period remains. A small quantity of Anglo-Saxon ceramic was discovered at Fox Hall Golf Course (Essex County Council 1992) to the east of the development site. Subsequent excavation revealed a Saxon Sunken Floored Building. Apart

from these remains no further finds of this date have been encountered and accordingly there was a low potential for encountering remains of this date within the site.

- 1.3.4 Medieval pottery from Fox Hall Golf Course and the Waitrose site (Essex County Council 1993) adjacent to the development site are believed to be the result of plough/manuring activity, therefore there was anticipated to be a low potential for encountering remains of this period on site.
- 1.3.5 Post-medieval activity within the site appears to have been limited to arable cultivation, although there was a potential to encounter Second World War defences in the form of anti-glider or anti-tank features as the area is recorded as having been strongly defended during this time.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, and state of preservation of any archaeological remains surviving on the site.
- 2.1.2 Attention was to be given to remains of all periods. This was to include evidence for past environments, with provision for environmental sampling included.
- 2.1.3 The evaluation would seek to clarify the nature and extent of any modern disturbance and intrusion on the site.
- 2.1.4 The results of the evaluation were to be made available in the form of a written report.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 A total of twenty-four 25 m x 3 m trenches were machine excavated, which equated to a 4% sample of the development area (1,800 m²). A further 1,200 m² was set aside as a contingency for more detailed analysis of any remains encountered. The locations of the trenches were targeted as per the *Specification*, and their locations are shown in Figure 2.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 3.2.1 The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and directed by an archaeological supervisor. Excavation proceeded to the first significant archaeological horizon, which in this case coincided with the surface of the natural geology.
- 3.2.2 A representative sample of the features revealed were excavated by hand to determine their depth, extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. Where finds were visible in the surface of unexcavated features these were retained. All features and deposits encountered were issued a unique context number.
- 3.2.3 A plan was drawn of each trench at a scale of 1:50, and each excavated feature was recorded in section at 1:20. Colour transparency and black-and-white photographs were taken of each feature, as well as more general shots of each trench. All recording was conducted in accordance with the practices detailed in the OA Fieldwork Manual (OAU, 1992).

3.2.4 The trenches were surveyed in by Mouchel Ltd. using a GPS total station. Levels were taken relative to Ordnance Datum utilising the survey stations left in place by Mouchel after their layout of the site.

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.4.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the evaluation.

3.5 Presentation of results

3.5.1 A general description of the soils and ground conditions is given. This is followed by descriptions of the individual trenches and finds, with a brief discussion of the results. Details of individual contexts are given in Appendix 1.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 There was a graded change in the underlying geology to the north of Trenches 10, 11, 12, 13, and 18. To the south of this line of trenches was a significant depth of sub soil masking the natural 'river brickearth' referred to in the CgMs brief. This subsoil was very similar to the underlying natural. To the north of this line the subsoil becomes significantly shallower and is entirely absent in Trenches 3 and 4 where the topsoil directly overlay the natural brickearth.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.2.1 A total of five trenches (7, 9, 12, 19, and 24) contained archaeological features or deposits. In addition Trenches 15 and 20 contained linear features filled by a material similar to the natural brickearth, these may be of natural origin, possibly representing glacial scarring.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits

Pits, Trench 19 (Figs 2 and 3)

5.1.1 A series of three pits (1904, 1911 and 1917) were seen to cut the sandy clay subsoil (1902) and natural brickearth (1900 and 1901) at the northern end of Trench 19. These pits formed a rough north-east by south-west alignment. The southerly most pit, 1904, was straight sided in plan with rounded edges, vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 1 m wide by 1.4 m deep. 1904 contained four sandy silt and sandy clay deposits varying from 5 cm to 0.7 m in depth. Fill (1905) contained a low percentage of charcoal and fragmented pieces of quern stone. This was overlain by a sandy clay deposit (1909 and 1910) up to 5 cm thick, found around the wall of the pit and may represent a pit lining. This deposit was then overlain by (1906) containing fired clay and abraded pottery dating to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age.

- 5.1.2 Pits 1911 and 1917 were similar in both shape and make-up. While 1917 was more akin to pit 1911 in depth, both measured between 0.6 m and 0.7 m deep, all three pits contained a sandy clay lining followed by a series of backfilling episodes. Pits 1904 and 1911 also contained in-situ scorched natural (1905/1912,1913,1914) prior to the lining of these pits. Pit 1917 contained middle Iron Age pottery within fill (1919).

Ditches, Trenches 7, 9, 15 and 24 (Figs 2 and 4)

- 5.1.3 All four trenches contained ditches aligned roughly east-west or north-south. Most were between 0.7 m and 1.2 m wide with gradual concave side and rounded bases and while shallow; up to 0.2 m deep on average, showed signs of truncation. Both Trenches 7 and 24 contained larger ditches (706/2405) measuring up to 1.8 m wide and 0.7 m deep, though again these were filled by a single clay silt deposit (707/2406) representing silting up of the features after abandonment. Trench 24 also contained a possible shallow pit (2403) cutting ditch 2405, which produced fired clay, animal bone and pottery dating to the middle Iron Age.

Pits/Posthole, Trenches 12 and 20 (Fig. 2)

- 5.1.4 A single concave, flat based posthole (1204) measuring 0.26 m diameter and 10 cm deep was found in Trench 12. This feature cut the natural (1203) and was filled by a single deposit of sandy silt (1205) containing flecks of charcoal and pottery fragments dating to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age. In Trench 20, a similarly isolated shallow pit was found. This pit (2006) was distinct from those encountered in Trench 19, measuring 0.12 m deep by 1.2 m in diameter and containing a single clay silt fill (2007) indicative of gradual silting up over time.

No archaeology, Trenches 1-6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16-18 and 21-23 (Fig. 2)

- 5.1.5 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered in these trenches. In all trenches the natural brick earth was overlain by sandy silt subsoil up to 0.22 m deep, which in turn was sealed by the present topsoil. A graded change in the underlying geology to the north of Trenches 10, 11, 12, 13, was noted. To the south of this line subsoil existed above the natural 'river brickearth' referred to in the CgMs brief, while to the north of this line, the subsoil became gradually shallower and eventually absent in Trenches 3 and 4 where the topsoil directly overlay the natural brickearth.

5.2 Finds

Prehistoric Pottery - Edward Biddulf

- 5.2.1 A total of six undiagnostic sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from posthole 1204 (Tr. 12), pits 1904, 1911 and 1917 (Tr. 19) and pit 2403 (Tr. 24). These were dated to between the late Bronze Age and middle Iron Age (see Appendix 1).

Animal Bone - Emma-Jayne Evans

- 5.2.2 Eight fragments of animal bone were recovered from pits 1904 and 1917 (Tr. 24) and pit 2403 (Tr.24). These bones were very abraded and fractured but it was possible to determine that they represented the remains of both cattle and sheep.

Lithics

- 5.2.3 A total of five undiagnostic pieces of unworked burnt flint were recovered from pits 1904 and 1911 (Tr.19).

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

6.1.1 The field evaluation encountered a changeable natural, which often made identification of archaeological and natural features, such as glacial scars, difficult to discriminate between. While the natural brickearth meant subtleties in cut edges were also challenging to the eye. Overall though, the good spatial distribution of trenches and their additional width of 3 m aided in qualifying this site as having a low density of archaeology. The results of the evaluation are therefore a good representation of the archaeological potential of this site.

6.2 Overall interpretation

6.2.1 The most significant remains consisted of a possible pit alignment in the far south-west corner of the site (Tr. 19).

6.2.2 The alignment of pits 1904, 1911 and 1917 and their location might suggest this is the northern extent of a still little understood 'pit alignment'. Such alignments have been found throughout Britain but are rare. They have been found both sterile and containing domestic waste or for storage. In this case though, pottery from the fills of the pits has been dated to between the late Bronze Age and middle Iron Age, covering a significant period of time. Furthermore the difference in the shape between these pits (round vs square) suggests they are not contemporary and therefore not specifically designed as an alignment of pits.

6.2.3 The possible function of these pits is likely to have been for storage. Here, evidence of initial scorching of the natural at the base and sides of the pits, prior to lining with clay, may suggest an earlier function, though the subsequent unfired clay lining these pits strongly suggests their function was at some stage for storage purposes. In this case either for water or grain. The presence of such pits would also indicate that at least the south-western most corner of the development lies on the edge of a Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement.

6.2.4 A series of undated ditches were found, mainly limited to the south-west and north-east of the site, and may be associated with this settlement. If the ditches are contemporary with Bronze/Iron Age pits, this may suggest this area of the settlement was predominantly agricultural in use. Given the presence of parallel ditches on Trenches 9 and 15; possibly representing droveways to coral livestock into enclosures or towards grazing areas, it is likely that grazing of livestock was the prominent agricultural practice of in this area, no doubt with cultivation on a smaller scale supplementing the settlements food source.

6.2.5 Overall the evaluation has revealed an area of low density archaeological remains suggesting a prehistoric settlement lies mainly to the south and west of the site with its limits encroaching into the development site. Further investigation of prehistoric activity and land use; particularly in the area of aligned pits, would therefore be of local and regional significance.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
Trench 1						
101	Layer	-	0 - 0.30	Topsoil		
102	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.50	Subsoil		
103	Layer	-	0.50	Natural		
Trench 2						
201	Layer	-	0 - 0.30	Topsoil		
202	Layer	-	0.30	Natural		
203	Fill	0.30	0.40	Fill of 204		
204	Cut	0.30	0.40	Land Drain		
Trench 3						
301	Layer	-	0 - 0.40	Topsoil		
302	Layer	-	0.40	Natural		
Trench 4						
401	Layer	-	0 - 0.27	Topsoil		
402	Layer	-	0.27	Natural		
Trench 5						
501	Layer	-	0 - 0.24	Topsoil		
502	Layer	-	0.24 - 0.38	Subsoil		
503	Layer	-	0.38 - 0.60	Natural		
504	Layer	-	0.60	Natural		
Trench 6						
601	Layer	-	0 - 0.26	Topsoil		
602	Layer	-	0.26 - 0.48	Subsoil		
603	Layer	-	0.48	Natural		
604	Cut	0.74	0.44	Field Drain		
605	Fill	0.74	0.44	Fill of 604		
Trench 7						
701	Layer	-	0 - 0.22	Topsoil		
702	Layer	-	0.22 - 0.40	Subsoil		
703	Layer	-	0.40	Natural		
704	Cut	1.10	0.30	Ditch		Undated
705	Fill	1.10	0.30	Fill of 705		Undated
706	Cut	1.60	0.45	Ditch		Undated
707	Fill	1.60	0.45	Fill of 706		Undated
708	Cut	0.52	0.20	Ditch		Undated
709	Fill	0.52	0.20	Fill of 709		Undated
Trench 8						
801	Layer	-	0 - 0.24	Topsoil		
802	Layer	-	0.24	Natural		
803	Layer	-	0.24 - 0.38	Natural		
804	Layer	-	0.38 - 0.62	Natural		
805	Layer	-	0.62	Natural		
Trench 9						
901	Layer	-	0 - 0.24	Topsoil		
902	Layer	-	0.24 - 0.46	Subsoil		
903	Layer	-	0.46	Natural		
904	Cut	0.72	0.14	Ditch		Undated
905	Fill	0.72	0.14	Fill of 904		Undated

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
906	Feature	-	-	Natural		
907	Deposit	-	-	Natural		
908	Cut	0.40	-	Ditch		Undated
909	Fill	0.40		Fill of 908		Undated
Trench 10						
1001	Layer	-	0 - 0.36	Topsoil		
1002	Layer	-	0.36 - 0.56	Subsoil		
1003	Layer	-	0.36 - 0.56	Natural		
1004	Layer	-	0.56	Natural		
Trench 11						
1101	Layer	-	0 - 0.28	Topsoil		
1102	Layer	-	0.28 - 0.70	Subsoil		
1103	Layer	-	0.70 - 1	Natural		
1104	Layer	-	1	Natural		
Trench 12						
1201	Layer	-	0 - 0.26	Topsoil		
1202	Layer	-	0.26 - 0.44	Subsoil		
1203	Layer	-	0.44	Natural		
1204	Cut	0.26	0.10	Post hole		late BA/early IA
1205	Fill	0.26	0.10	Fill of 1204	Pottery	late BA/early IA
Trench 13						
1301	Layer	-	0 - 0.34	Topsoil		
1302	Layer	-	0.34 - 0.72	Subsoil		
1303	Layer	-	0.72	Natural		
Trench 14						
1401	Layer	-	1.24 - 1.44	Natural		
1402	Layer	-	0.84 - 1.44	Natural		
1403	Layer	-	0.32 - 0.84	Subsoil		
1404	Layer	-	0 - 0.32	Topsoil		
Trench 15						
1501	Layer	-	0 - 0.30	Topsoil		
1502	Layer	-	0.30 - 1	Subsoil		
1503	Layer	-	1	Natural		
1505	Cut	1.90	0.30	Ditch		Undated
1506	Fill	1.90	0.30	Fill of 1505		Undated
1507	Cut	1	0.10	Ditch		Undated
1508	Fill	1	0.10	Fill of 1507		Undated
1509	Cut	1	0.10	Ditch		Undated
1510	Fill	1	0.10	Fill of 1509		Undated
1511	Cut	0.60	0.05	Ditch		Undated
1512	Fill	0.60	0.05	Fill of 1511		Undated
Trench 16						
1601	Layer	-	0 - 0.24	Topsoil		
1602	Layer	-	0.24	Natural		
1603	Layer	-	0.24 - 1.04	Natural		
1604	Layer	-	1.04	Natural		
Trench 17						
1701	Layer	-	0 - 0.30	Topsoil		
1702	Layer	-	0.30 - 1.20	Subsoil		
1703	Layer	-	1.20	Natural		
Trench 18						
1801	Layer	-	0 - 0.32	Topsoil		

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
1802	Layer	-	0.32 - 1.04	Subsoil		
1803	Layer	-	1.04	Natural		
Trench 19						
1901	Layer	-	0.88 - 1.50	Natural		
1902	Layer	-	0.30 - 0.88	Subsoil		
1903	Layer	-	0 - 0.30	Topsoil		
1904	Cut	1 x 1	1.60	Pit		Iron Age?
1905	Fill	> 1	0.65	Fill of 1904	Quern stone burnt flint	
1906	Fill	1.42	0.74	Fill of 1904	Pottery, fired clay, animal bone, iron	late BA/early IA
1907	Fill	1.45	0.20	Fill of 1904		
1908	Fill	1.54	0.44	Fill of 1904		
1909	Deposit	0.11	> 1.05	Lining in 1904		
1910	Deposit	0.06	0.85	Lining in 1904		
1911	Cut	1.5	0.60	Pit		
1912	Deposit	0.14	0.60	Lining of 1911		
1913	Deposit	0.48	0.06	Lining in 1911		
1914	Deposit	0.06	0.40	Lining in 1911		
1915	Deposit	1.30	0.60	Lining in 1911		
1916	Fill	1.08	0.50	Fill of 1911	Pottery, burnt flint, animal bone	mid IA
1917	Cut	1.30 x 1.30	0.50	Pit		
1918	Deposit	0.47	0.20	Natural?		
1919	Deposit	1.30	0.50	Lining in 1917	Pottery, animal bone	mid IA
1920	Fill	0.90	0.30	Fill of 1917		
1921	Fill	0.96	0.30	Fill of 1917	Oyster shell, animal bone	
Trench 20						
2001	Layer	-	0 - 0.40	Topsoil		
2002	Layer	-	0.40 - 1.10	Subsoil		
2003	Layer	-	1.10	Natural		
2004	Feature	1.40	0.28	Glacial scar		
2005	Deposit	1.40	0.28	Natural		
2006	Cut	1.20	0.12	Pit		Undated
2007	Fill	1.20	0.12	Fill of 2006		Undated
Trench 21						
2101	Layer	-	0 - 0.38	Topsoil		
2102	Layer	-	0.38 - 0.70	Subsoil		
2103	Layer	-	0.70 - 1.04	Subsoil		
2104	Layer	-	1.04 - 1.74	Natural		
2105	Layer	-	1.74	Natural		
Trench 22						
2201	Layer	-	0 - 0.34	Topsoil		
2202	Layer	-	0.34 - 0.76	Subsoil		
2203	Layer	-	0.76 - 1.08	Subsoil		
2204	Layer	-	1.08 - 1.44	Subsoil		
2205	Layer	-	1.44	Natural		
Trench 23						
2305	Layer	-	1.44	Natural		

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>Date</i>
2301	Layer	-	1.16 - 1.54	Natural		
2302	Layer	-	0.80 - 1.16	Subsoil		
2303	Layer	-	0.28 - 0.80	Subsoil		
2304	Layer	-	0 - 0.28	Topsoil		
Trench 24						
2401	Layer	-	0 - 0.40	Topsoil		
2402	Layer	-	0.40 - 1.20	Subsoil		
2403	Cut	2.60	0.15	Pit		
2404	Fill	2.60	0.15	Fill of 2403	Pottery, CBM, animal bone	middle IA
2405	Cut	> 1	0.70	Ditch		Undated
2406	Fill	> 1	0.70	Fill of 2405		Undated
2407	Layer	-	1.20	Natural		

APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

CgMs, 2003 *Specification for a Field Evaluation. Land at Fossett's Farm (B&Q Site), Southend-on-Sea, Essex*

Essex County Council, 1992 *Fox Hall Farm, Southend, Essex. Archaeological Assessment Report*

Essex County Council, 1993 *Land East of Francis Sports Ground, Southend, Essex*

IFA, 1992 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*

OAU, 1992 *Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D. Wilkinson)

APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Fossetts Farm, Southend-on-Sea, Essex

Site code: SOSFF EV

Grid reference: TQ 893 378

Type of evaluation: Twenty-four machine excavated trenches 25 m x 3 m.

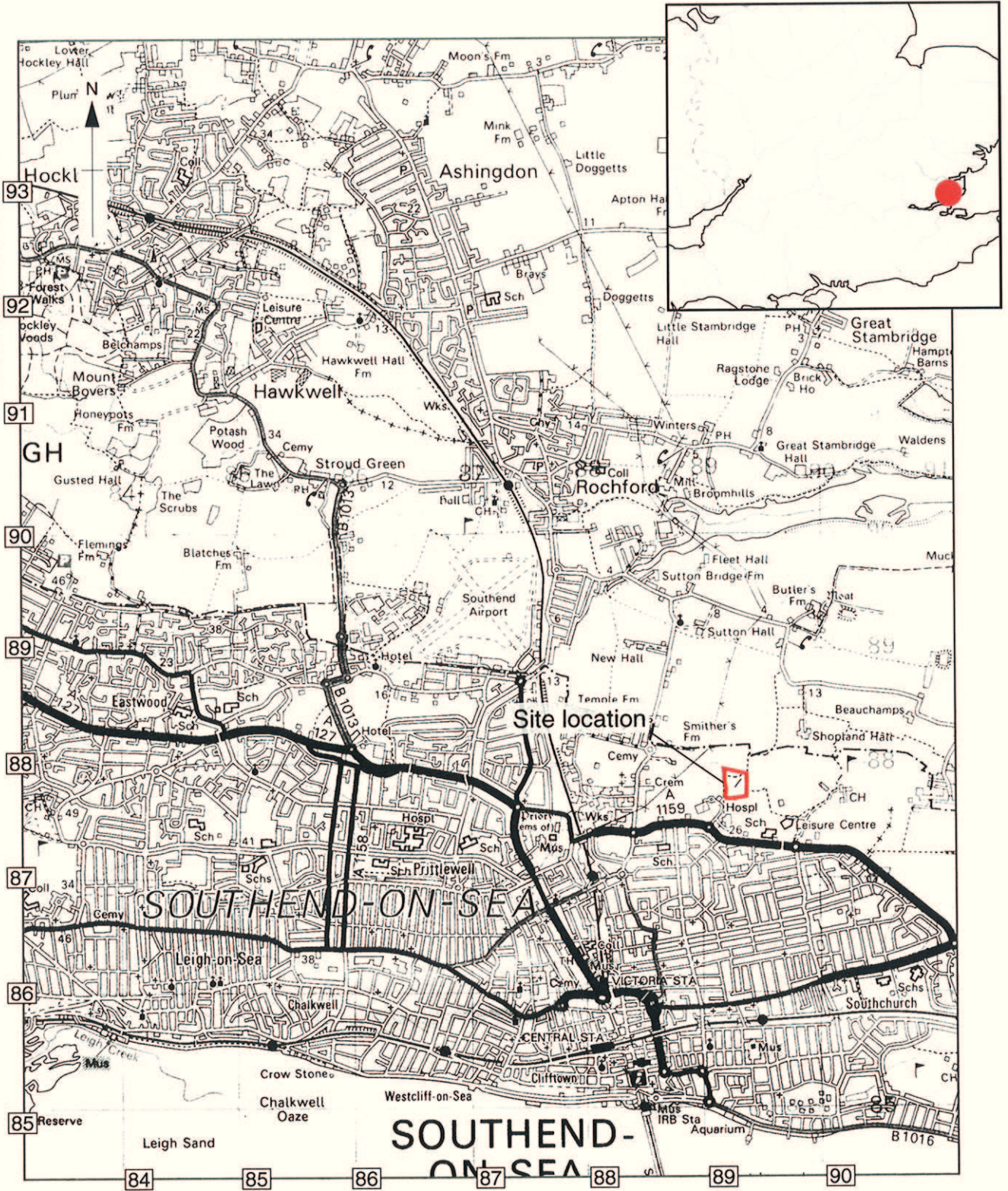
Date and duration of project: 20/10/2003 - 29/10/2003

Area of site: 4.5 hectares.

Summary of results: Three Iron Age pits, posthole and up to ten undated linear ditches representing the limits of a prehistoric settlement.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Southend-on-Sea Museum in due course, under the following accession number: SOUMS: A2003.19

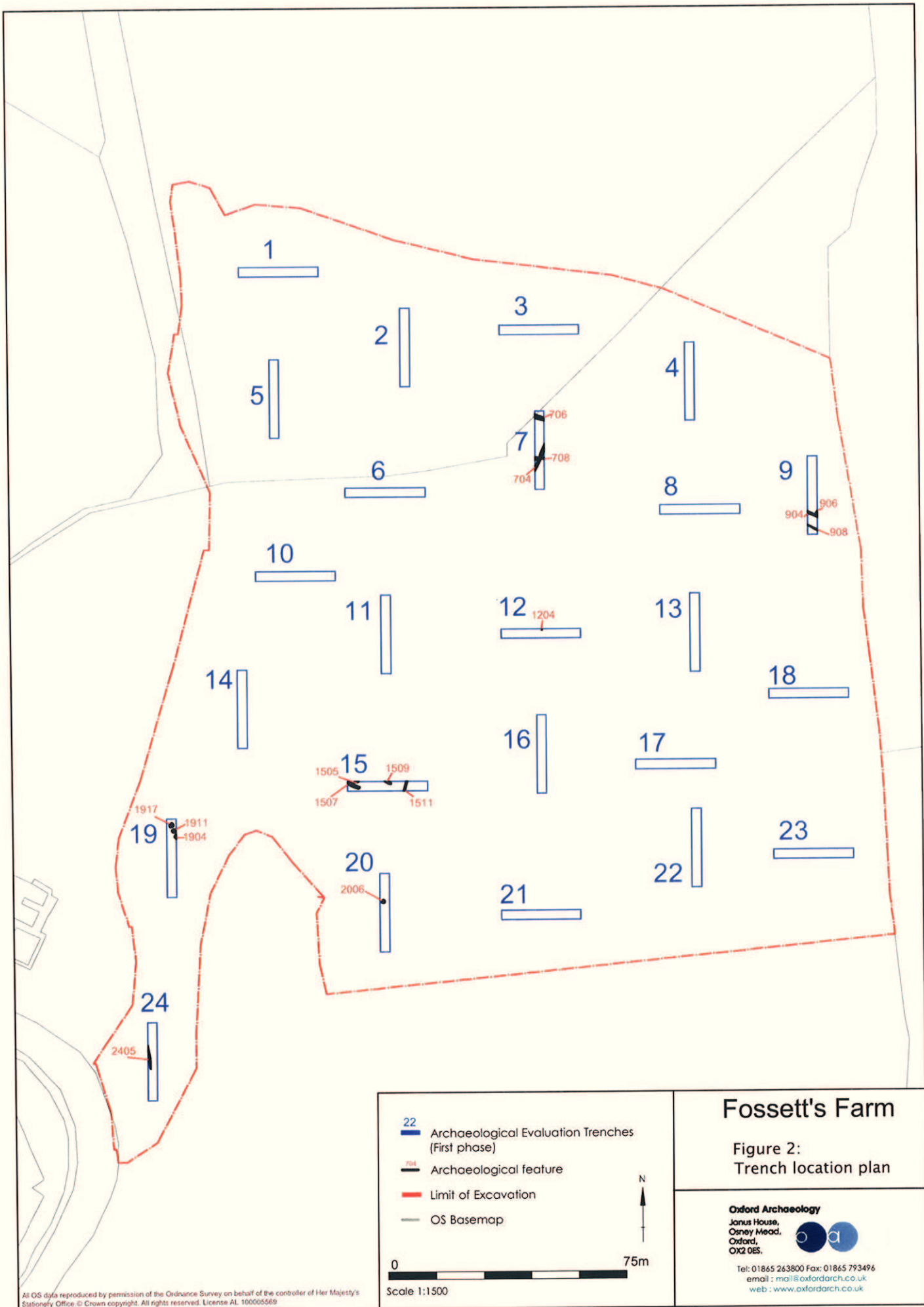
Server 10:/caupubs/1/R0/Z/SOSFEV/Fossetts Farm*RL*21.11.03.



Scale 1:50,000

Reproduced from the Landranger 1:50,000 scale by permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
© Crown Copyright 2001. All rights reserved. Licence No. AL 100005569

Figure 1: Site location



All OS data reproduced by permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. License AL 10000569

Fossett's Farm

Figure 2:
Trench location plan

Oxford Archaeology
Janus House,
Osney Mead,
Oxford,
OX2 0ES.



Tel: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 793496
email: mail@oxfordarch.co.uk
web: www.oxfordarch.co.uk

22 Archaeological Evaluation Trenches
(First phase)

704 Archaeological feature

— Limit of Excavation

— OS Basemap

N

0 75m

Scale 1:1500

Trench 19 Plan

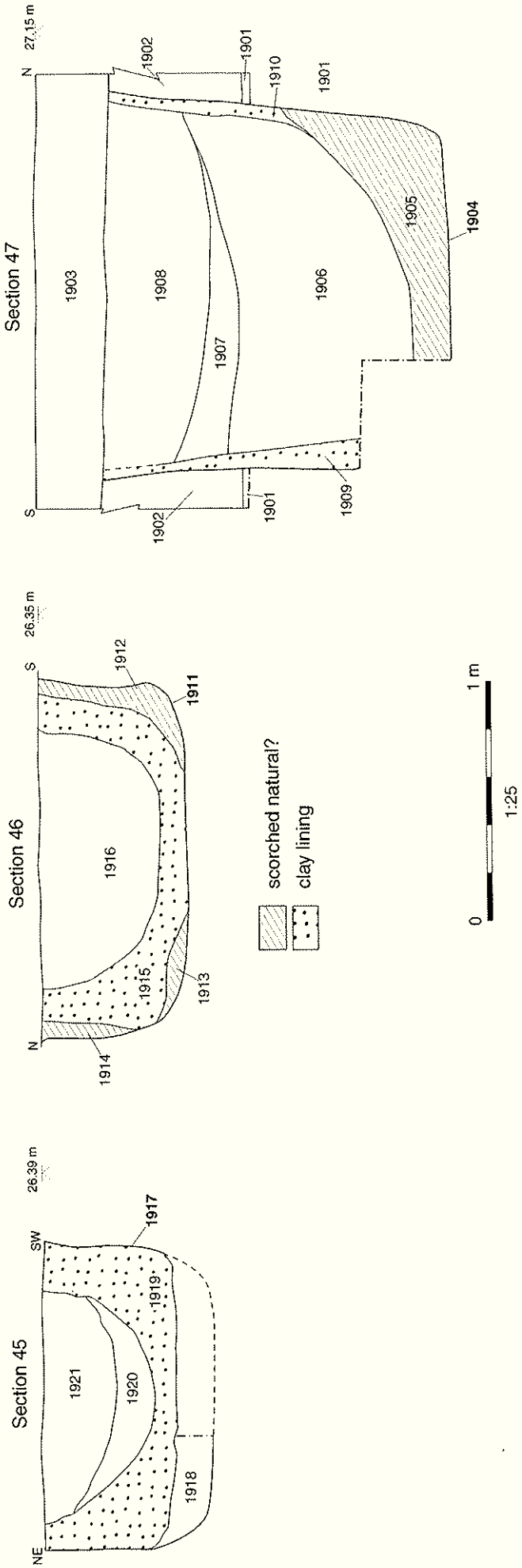
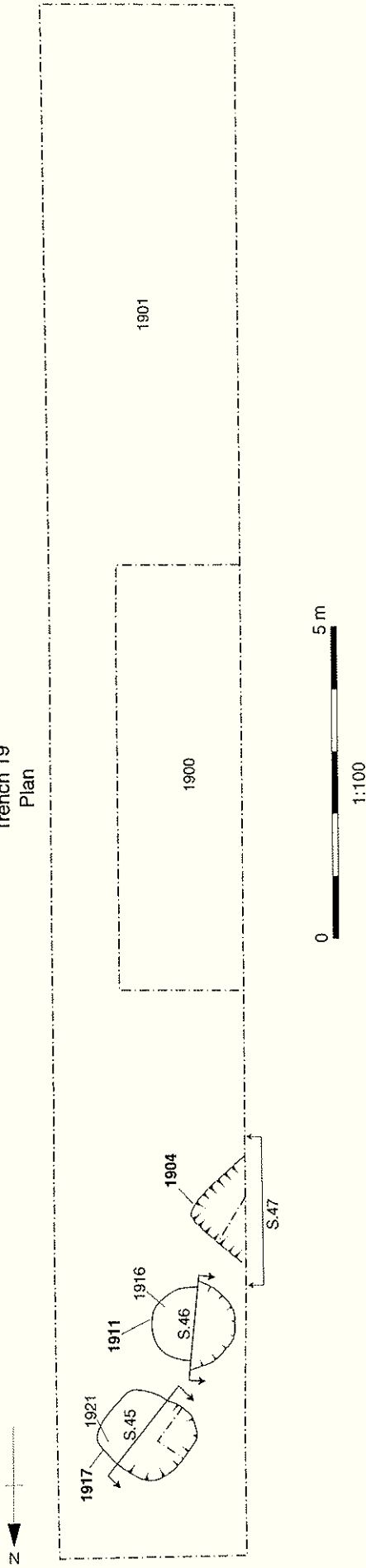


Figure 3: Trench 19, plan and sections

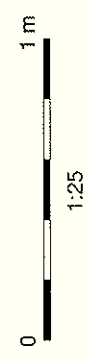
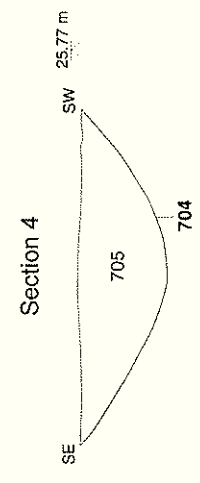
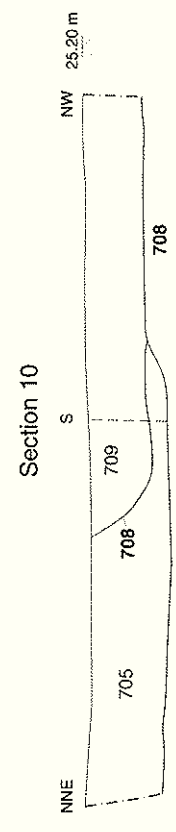
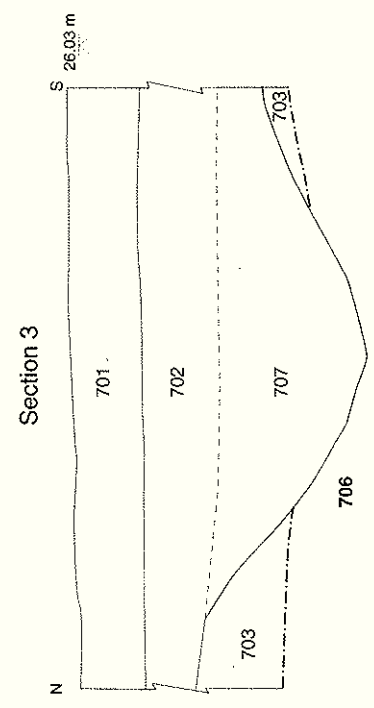
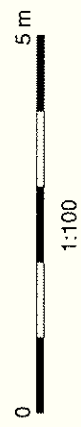
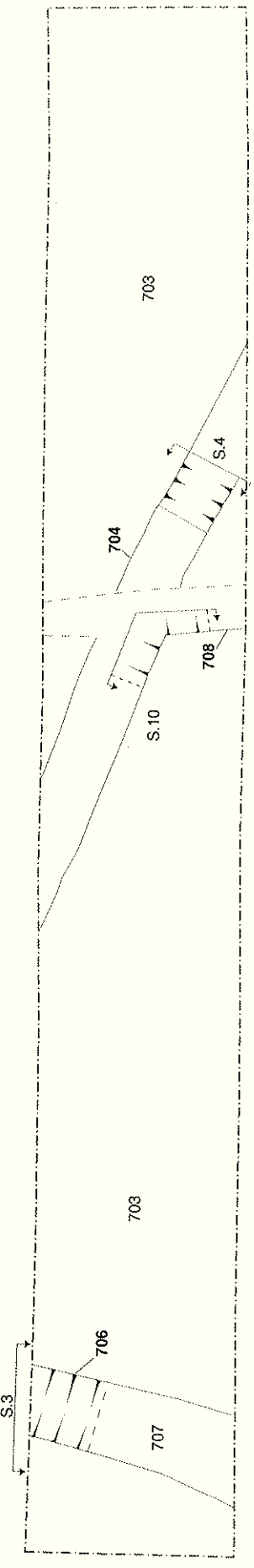


Figure 4: Trench 7, plan and sections



Oxford Archaeology

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: (0044) 01865 263800
f: (0044) 01865 793496
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk



Oxford Archaeology North

Storey Institute
Meeting House Lane
Lancaster LA1 1TF

t: (0044) 01524 541000
f: (0044) 01524 848606
e: lancinfo@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: www.oxfordarch.co.uk



Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

Oxford Archaeological Unit is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627

Registered Office:

Oxford Archaeological Unit
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES