

Archaeological evaluation of land at Lamb Farm, Stockhouse Road, Layer Marney, Colchester CO5 9UH

NGR: TL 91967 17414

Site Code: LFLM17

Planning Application: 152695/15



Touchstone Archaeology

Report for Mr Laurance Hunnaball on behalf of Mr James Coe

September 2017

TOUCHSTONE ARCHAEOLOGY

The Ridings, White Elm Road, Danbury, Essex CM3 4LR

Tel: 07976 275180

E: zoeschofield1@gmail.com

www.touchstonearchaeology.co.uk

Contents

<i>Appendix 1 Archaeological Sites</i>	31
<i>List of Plates</i>	5
<i>List of Figures</i>	5
1. SUMMARY.....	6
2. INTRODUCTION.....	7
3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.....	8
3.1 Geology.....	8
3.2 Topography.....	8
3.3 Historic hedgerows.....	9
4. PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	9
4.1 The Proposed Development.....	9
4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework.....	9
4.3 Planning Policy Guidance.....	10
4.4 Statutory Protection.....	11
4.5 Regional Policies.....	11
4.6 Desk Based Assessment.....	11
5. PROJECT CONSTRAINTS.....	12
6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	12
6.1 Introduction.....	12
6.2 Desktop Study – Institute for Archaeologists (revised 2011).....	12
7. METHODOLOGY.....	13
7.1 Desk-Based Assessment.....	13
7.1.1 Archaeological Databases.....	13
7.1.2 Historical Documents.....	13

7.1.3	Cartographic and Pictorial Documents.....	13
7.1.4	Aerial Photographs.....	14
7.1.5	Geotechnical Information.....	14
7.1.6	Secondary and Statutory Resources.....	14
8.	RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.....	14
8.2	Archaeology.....	14
8.2.2	0-100m Radius.....	15
8.2.3	100-200m Radius.....	15
8.2.4	200-300m Radius.....	15
8.2.5	300-400 Radius.....	15
8.2.6	400-500 Radius.....	15
8.2.7	Established Stratigraphy.....	15
9.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS.....	16
9.1	Historic Period Table.....	16
9.2	Specification.....	16
9.3	Introduction.....	16
9.4	History of the Locality.....	17
9.5	Map Regression 1869 – 1992.....	19
9.6	Aerial Photographs.....	20
9.7	Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas.....	21
9.8	Setting of Listed Buildings.....	21
10.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....	22
10.1	Walkover Survey.....	22
10.2	Essex Historic Environment Record.....	22
10.2.1	Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age.....	22
10.2.2	Iron Age.....	23
10.2.3	Roman-British.....	23
10.2.4	Anglo-Saxon.....	24
10.2.5	Medieval.....	24
10.2.6	Post-Medieval.....	24

10.2.7 Modern.....	24
10.2.8 Farmsteads.....	24
10.2.9 Undated Records.....	25
10.3 Summary of Potential.....	25
11. IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	26
11.1 Introduction.....	26
11.2 Historic Impacts.....	31
11.3 Summary of Impacts Both Historic and Proposed.....	31
12. MITIGATION.....	32
13. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.....	33
13.1 Archive.....	33
13.2 Reliability/limitations of Sources.....	33
13.3 Copyright.....	33
14. REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	34

List of Plates

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Plate 1. | Aerial photograph from 2000 |
| Plate 2. | Aerial photograph from 2011 |
| Plate 3. | Aerial photograph from 2017 |
| Plate 5. | View of Site (looking North) |
| Plate 6. | View of Site (looking South) |
| Plate 7. | View of Site (looking East) |
| Plate 8. | View of Site (looking West) |
| Plate 9. | View of foundation trench (taken by owner) |
| Plate 10. | Foundation trench (taken by owner) |

List of Figures

- | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|
| Fig.1 | Site location map 1:75,000 |
| Fig.2 | Site Location map 1:10000 |
| Fig.3 | Site layout 1:1250 |
| Fig 4 | Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1874-76 |
| Fig.5 | Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1897 |
| Fig.6 | Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1923 |
| Fig.7 | Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1970-71 |
| Fig.8 | Historic mapping OS 1:2500 1993 |
| Fig.9. | EHER |

**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of the proposed
development at the site of Lamb Farm, Stockhouse Road, Layer Marney,
Colchester CO5 9UH**

NGR: TL 91967 17414

1. SUMMARY

1.1 *Touchstone Archaeology has been commissioned by Mr. Laurance Hunnaball on behalf of Mr. James Coe to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment on the site of Lamb Farm, Layer Marney, Essex.*

1.2 *The proposed development comprises of a three bedroom detached agricultural workers dwelling (152695/December 2015).*

1.3 *The proposed development area (PDA) is located in the south east of England, in the east of the county of Essex and the village and parish of Layer Marney. The PDA (NGR: TL 91967 17414) is located to the west of the village in a rural area between Smythe's Green and Layer Breton. The site comprises of c.2.5 Ha. of farmland that forms part of Lamb Farm. It is bounded east by Woodview Road, south by Stockhouse Road, west by Stockhouse Farm and north by (Fig.1-3).*

1.4 *This Desk Based Assessment has examined the wide variety of archaeological data held by EHER and other sources (section 10.2). Based on this data the potential for archaeological sites either on or in the near vicinity of the proposed development can be summarized as:*

- *Prehistoric: **low***
- *Iron Age: **low***
- *Romano-British: **low***
- *Anglo-Saxon: **low***

- *Medieval: **low***
- *Post-medieval: **moderate***
- *Modern: **low***

*The Desk Based Assessment concludes that the site has a **low** potential for archaeological discoveries.*

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 The PDA is centered on the National Grid Reference: TL 91967 17414

The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within a c.500m vicinity of the Proposed Development Area.

2.2 Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated into the assessment.

2.3 This report is a desk-based appraisal from known cartographic, photographic and Archaeological sources and is a research led statement on the archaeological potential of the proposed development.

2.4 It may be that intrusive investigations, such as a Geophysical Survey and/or an Archaeological Evaluation, with machine cut trial trenching, may be requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) as a Planning Condition.

3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the PDA is set on London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand); sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the palaeogene period in a local environment previously dominated by deep seas.

3.1.2 There are no superficial deposits recorded in this area.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 Layer Marney is located in the north east of the county of Essex, c.10km west of Colchester, 2.4km north of the village of Tolleshunt Knights and c.2.8km northwest of the village of Tiptree. Smythe's Green is c.1km to the south and the village of Layer Breton is c.1.7km to the west. The Blackwater Estuary is c.5.7km northwest, Layer Brook runs c.655m to the southeast and a small tributary of the brook is c.250m northeast.

The village is within the Landscape Characterisation Area of Messing and Marks Tey (HECA 10). The historic settlement pattern is highly dispersed and set around the modern settlements of Messing and Marks Tey. The PDA sits in a rural setting, to the west side of the village at an average height of 42m AOD.

Historically, the area was populated with widely dispersed and isolated church or hall complexes, manors, farms, moats and cottages. The fieldscape is largely pre C18th irregular fields interspersed with common fields that were later enclosed. There are several greens that were probably the result of woodland clearing, becoming common land linked to the villages by green lanes. The remains of historic woodland, Pods wood and Layer wood, survive c.600m northwest and Park wood c.1km south (Fig.1-3).

3.3 Historic Hedgerows

The PDA is located in a rural village and is currently operating as a farm. The plot was part of a larger field until the latter part of the 20th century when the west boundary was created by the partition of Stockhouse Farm and again in the early 21st century when it was divided from the adjacent north fields by a trackway. Historic maps suggest that the south and east boundaries have remained in place since at least the late 18th century. Therefore the site may have vegetation that qualifies as 'important' as defined by Schedule 1 of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. However, Historic Landscape Characterisation records that post 1950's boundary loss within the area is moderate to high, therefore, the boundaries may have undergone some disruption in the latter part of the 20th century.

The development does not appear to have had any impact on the vegetation (Plate 5-8).

4. PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 The Proposed Development

The proposed development area comprises of c.2.5 hectares of agricultural land within which is the recently constructed three bedroom detached agricultural workers dwelling (Planning No.152695/Dec 2015).

4.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) Policy 12

The NPPF (2012) paragraphs 126 – 141 is the relevant policy for the historic environment, particularly paragraphs 126 and 128:

4.2.1 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment

Paragraph 126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner

appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

4.2.2 Paragraph 128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significant.

As a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation (NPPF 2012).

4.3 Planning Policy Guidance

Planning Policy Guidance that help to preserve the built and archaeological heritage are:

- PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment
- PPG16 Archaeology and Planning

4.4 Statutory Protection

Both above and below ground archaeological remains that are considered Nationally can be identified and protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Any works affecting a scheduled Monument should be preceded by an application to the Secretary of State for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). Geophysical investigation or the use of a metal detector requires advance permission from Historic England.

The legal requirements on control of development and alterations affecting buildings, including those which are listed or in conservation areas (which are protected by law), is set out in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

4.5 Regional Policies

4.5.1 The Colchester Adopted Local Plan (2001-2021) lists the following policies relevant to archaeology:

Policy DP8: Agricultural Development and Diversification

Policy DP9: Employment uses in the countryside

Policy DP14: Historic Environment Assets

Policy DP23: Coastal Areas

4.5.2 The South-East Research Framework (SERF) is on-going with groups of researchers producing a Resource Assessment, which will identify research questions and topics in order to form a Research Agenda for the future.

4.6 This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Good Practice Advice notes 1, 2 and 3, which now supersede the PPS 5 Practice Guide, which has been withdrawn by the Government.

The Good Practice Advice notes emphasizes the need for assessments of the significance of any heritage assets, which are likely to be changed, so the assessment can inform the decision process.

Significance is defined in the NPPF Guidance in the Glossary as “the value of the heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historical. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also it’s setting”. The setting of the heritage asset is also clarified in the Glossary as “the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”.

This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist in decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for the proposed development and associated planning applications.

5. PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

No project constraints were encountered during the data collection for this assessment.

6. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Mr. Laurance Hunnaball on behalf of Mr. James Coe, in order to supplement a planning application for the proposed construction of a three bedroom detached agricultural workers dwelling to establish the potential for archeological features and deposits.

6.2 Desktop Study – Institute for Archaeologists (revised 2011)

This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (2014). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”. (CiFA 2014)

7. METHODOLOGY

7.1 Desk-Based Assessment

7.1.1 Archaeological Databases

The Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) provides an accurate insight into catalogued sites and finds within both the proposed development area (PDA) and the surrounding environs of Layer Marney. The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) was also used. The search was carried out within a 500m radius of the proposed development site and relevant HER data is included in the report. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also searched as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

7.1.2 Historical Documents

Historical documents, such as charters, registers, wills and deeds etc., were considered not relevant to this specific study.

7.1.3 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

A cartographic and pictorial document search was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by Essex County Council, the Internet and Ordnance Survey Historical mapping (Figs. 4-8).

7.1.4 Aerial Photographs

The study of the collection of aerial photographs held by Google Earth was undertaken (Plates 1-3).

7.1.5 Geotechnical Information

To date, no known geotechnical investigations have been carried out at the site.

7.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological Studies are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment where necessary.

8. RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

8.1 The report has accessed various sources of information to identify any known heritage assets, which may be located within the vicinity of the Proposed Development Area. Archaeological investigations, both recent and historic have been studied and the information from these investigations has been incorporated into the assessment.

8.2 Archaeology

8.2.1 The site is located in an area of multi-period occupation. There has been scant archaeological investigation carried out within the immediate area and two evaluations at Rockingham Farm and South of Haynes Green have proved negative. In 1954 Roman tiles and pottery were uncovered while ploughing the fields at Rockingham Farm (MCC7339) c.295 southeast of the PDA and there has been some supposition that there may be a Roman building on the site, although no evidence has been found to date. Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch and trackway are recorded at Park House Farm (MCC7398) c.330m southwest of the PDA and cropmarks of field boundaries and a possible trackway are recorded at Haynes Green (MCC5685) c.520m west of the PDA. Prehistoric, late iron age and

roman occupation have been uncovered at Birch Airfield c.2km north of the PDA and six Roman Roads are known to lie within the area, some beneath existing roads and some visible only as cropmarks. Excavations suggest that medieval occupation was more prevalent but that many sites were abandoned by the 13th and 14th centuries.

8.2.2 0-100m Radius:

There are no events recorded within the assessment area.

8.2.3 100-200m Radius:

There are no events recorded within the assessment area.

8.2.4 200-300m Radius:

There are no events recorded within the assessment area.

8.2.5 300-400m Radius:

There are no events recorded within the assessment area.

8.2.6 400-500m Radius:

A watching brief carried out in 2003 by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Rockingham Farm, c.880m south of the PDA, in advance of the excavation of a large pond proved negative (Orr K/2003/ Colchester Archaeological Trust). A watching brief carried out in 1995 by Colchester Archaeological Trust on land south of Haynes Green close to the Rampart (1005563), in advance of the excavation for a pond proved negative (Crossan C/1995/Colchester Archaeological Trust).

8.2.7 Established stratigraphy

Natural geology of clay was uncovered on site while excavating the foundation trench at 0.10m below ground level.

9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

9.1 Table of Historical Periods

Paleolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
Neolithic	c. 4.300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – c. AD 410
Anglo-Saxon	AD 410 – AD 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1485
Post-medieval	AD 1485 – AD 1900
Modern	AD 1901 – present day

Table 1 Classification of Archaeological Periods

9.2 This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development of this area, placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape (500m radius centered on each site of the PDA), followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Time scales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed on page 14 in **Table 1**.

9.3 Introduction

The Archaeological record within the assessment area is diverse and should comprise possible activity dating from one of the earliest human period in Britain through to the modern period.

The geographic and topographic location of Layer Marney is within a landscape that has been the focus of trade, travel, settlement, industry and communication since the Paleolithic.

9.4 History of the Locality

9.4.1 The setting of the village in an elevated position, not far from the coast, close to a river and in an area of woodland make it a desirable place for early occupation. Evidence of prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman settlement has been found c.2km north in the village of Birch and Roman building material has been discovered in a field just south of the PDA.

9.4.2 The village of Layer derived its name from the Saxon word *Legra* meaning 'Lookout' referring to its elevated vantage point and views over the coast. Later the name changed to the Norse *Leger* or *Leire* meaning 'mud', an accurate description of the clay soil and marshland that surrounded it. *Legra* is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 but later became the three villages of Layer de Haye, Layer Breton, and Layer Marney.

9.4.3 *Leire Marny* was established as the seat of the Marney family. The recording of a deer park in 1266 suggest that there was a Manor House here and in 1330, William de Marney founded a chantry chapel with the gift of thirty acres of land and the provision for two priests and a warden to officiate over two chantries that he had established here.

9.4.4 Henry, 1s Lord Marney began the construction of the Layer Marney in 1520 and although works continued through the life of his son, it was never completed. It is a two-storey building with a three-storey gatehouse of brick and tiled roof and terra cotta dressings designed in a courtyard plan. The main range measures some three hundred feet long, the principal gatehouse is about eighty feet tall and commands extensive views over the surrounding countryside and coast, there are several outbuildings and an earthworks and substantial mound are sited north east of the main building. The buildings suffered considerable damage from the Great Earthquake of 1884, and a subsequent report in *The Builder* magazine described the state of the house as such that 'the outlay needed to restore the tower to anything like a sound and habitable condition would be so large that the chance of the work ever being done appears remote indeed'. Fortunately the repairs were begun, by brother and sister Alfred and Kezia Peache, who

re-floored and re-roofed the gatehouse, as well as creating the garden to the south of the Tower.

9.4.5 The church of St Mary the Virgin, stands to the west of Layer Marney Tower and was probably constructed in the early C16th by Lord Marney. It is built on the site of the earlier C14th collegiate church, from limestone, brick and plaster walls and tiled roof. The rectangular building has two south porches and a west tower. The tower holds three bells; the first dated from the late C14th to early C15th and the third is by John Morton, 1711. A C15th rood screen and a large C16th painted figure of St Christopher bearing Christ are also extant.

There are several monuments to the Marney family; a C14th alabaster tomb with blank shield is probably for Sir William Marney and a C16th alabaster armoured effigy is for Lord Henry Marney, the builder of Layer Marney Tower, a C16th glass in the north chapel depicts the Marney coat of arms.

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

9.4.7 The modern period brought little change with the exception of a small amount of housing development.

9.5 Regression 1869 – 1992

9.5.1 Historic maps

9.5.1.1 In an extract from the Topographical Map of the County of Essex by A Drury & W Herbert 1769 (54 x 71cm), the PDA is located in a rural area of open fields on a road leading from the parsonage of St Mary the Virgin's church to Heyns Green and Layer Wood and onwards to the village of Messing to the west or the village of Layer Breton in the east. Layer Marney Tower is located east, adjacent to the church, Smythe Green is to the north, Park wood is to the south and Heyns Green and Pods wood and Layer wood lie to the west. Two smallholdings that became Stockhouse Farm and Park House Farm are located at the western end of the road. Dukes Farm, the Wick and Rockingham Farm are the principal buildings. In a later map of (British Library 1799) the PDA forms part of a large sub rectangular field and the eastern corner of the PDA has been squared off, it is therefore, possible that the older trackway runs through the east corner of the PDA.

9.5.2 The Ordnance Survey Maps

9.5.2.1 Historic OS map 1874-76 1:2500

The PDA forms part of a large sub-rectangular field (109) that is bounded by Stockhouse Road (S), Woodview Road (E) and Clears Road (W). A smallholding or farm, now Stockhouse farm (102) is sited on the western corner but otherwise the east, west and northern side of Stockhouse road remain undeveloped. The southern side also has a smallholding or farm at both the eastern (103) and western corners (110) and to the centre (107) and western end (105) of the road (Fig.4).

9.5.2.2 Historic OS map 1897 1:2500

The field containing the PDA has now changed its designation to (110 – 28.493). Stockhouse Farm has been redesignated 110a, Park House Farm has amalgamated with the two smallholdings to become one farm (112 – 1.232) and the smallholding to the eastern corner is now 109. The south fields have been divided up (Fig.5).

9.5.2.3 Historic OS map 1923 1:2500

The field containing the PDA has been the subject of division, now forming three fields. Otherwise the area remains unchanged (Fig.6).

9.5.2.4 Historic OS map 1970-71 1:2500

Stockhouse Farm has created an enclosure in which they have cultivated a fruit farm. Park House farm has been enlarged and two new dwellings have been created on the southern side of Stockhouse Road; Longview and Greenways; Oak cottages have survived the development. The farm in the eastern corner is named Parkgate farm and two semi-detached dwellings have been constructed to the southeast corner of the road (Fig.7).

9.5.2.5 Historic OS map 1993-62 1:2500

The PDA and the surrounding area remain unchanged (Fig.8).

9.6 Aerial photographs

9.6.1 2000

The PDA forms part of a large sub-rectangular field to the southeast corner of Stockhouse Road. Stockhouse Farm is visible to the southwest corner of the road and on the southern side are Park House Farm and Park Gate Farm, Longview, Greenways and Oak Cottages (Plate 1)

9.6.2 2011

By 2011 the field has been divided diagonally from the southeast corner to the northwest corner creating a sub triangular plot, which will become the PDA. Buildings possibly related to the farm on the west of Clears Road have sprung up to the west (Plate 2).

9.6.3 2017

By 2017 a farm with two large rectangular parallel buildings and several out buildings has been developed within the PDA. Planning permission was granted for a three bedroom

agricultural workers dwelling in 2015 and the construction is almost complete. The farm to the west has expanded significantly (Plate 3).

9.7 Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas

9.7.1 There is one Historic Environment Record within the confines of the proposed development area (PDA). There are five monuments; three buildings and four find spots recorded within the assessment area (Appendix I).

9.8 Setting of Listed Buildings

9.8.1 One of the tasks of the site visit was aimed to identify any designated heritage assets within the wider context of the PDA in accordance with The Setting of Heritage Assets – English Heritage Guidance (English Heritage 2011).

This guidance states that “setting embraces all of the surroundings (land, sea, structures, features and skyline) from which the heritage asset can be experienced or that can be experienced from or with the asset” (The Setting of Heritage Assets, English Heritage 2011).

9.8.2 There are three Grade II listed buildings within the assessment area. Oak Cottage (MCC4358) is a C17th timber framed house sited c.125m west of the PDA, Parkgate House is a C15th timber framed Hall house located c.135m southeast and Stockhouse Farm is an C18th timber framed house found c.290m west. Due to the largely unscreened nature of the boundaries both Oak Cottages and Parkgate House share some intervisibility with the PDA. It appears that the buildings that surround it protect Stockhouse farm; this may also be true of Oak House Cottages and Parkgate House, although to a lesser degree.

10. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

10.1 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey was carried out on Friday 1st September 2017. The weather was dry and sunny, however there was no visible evidence of archaeological features or surface deposits.

10.1.1 The walkover survey is for the purpose of:

1. Identifying any historic landscape features not shown on maps
2. Conducting a rapid survey for archaeological features
3. Making a note of any surface scatters of archaeological material
4. Constraints or areas of disturbance that may affect archaeological investigation

10.1.2 The walkover survey is not intended as a detailed survey but the rapid identification of archaeological features and any evidence for buried archaeology in the form of surface scatters of lithic or pottery artifacts.

10.1.3 The site has historically been farmland.

10.1.4 The PDA consists of farmland associated with Lamb Farm and the recently constructed three bedroom detached agricultural workers dwelling (Plate 3).

10.2 Essex Historic Environment Record

See Fig.9 & Appendix I

10.2.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Essex HER has no record from this period within the assessment area; therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

The Mesolithic period reflects a society of hunter-gatherers active after the last Ice Age. The Essex HER has two records from this period within the assessment area. The Essex HER has no record from this period within the assessment area; therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

The Neolithic period was the beginning of a sedentary lifestyle based on agriculture and animal husbandry. The Essex HER has no record dating to this period within the assessment area; therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

The Bronze Age was a period of large migrations from the continent and more complex social developments on a domestic, industrial and ceremonial level.

The Essex HER has no records dating to this period within the assessment area; therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

10.2.2 Iron Age

The Iron Age is, by definition a period of established rural farming communities with extensive field systems and large 'urban' centres (Colchester or *Camulodunum* was the Iron Age 'Tribal capital' or civitas of the Trinovantes). The Essex HER has one record dating to this period within the assessment area; an Iron Age coin was recovered c.410m south of the PDA (MCC5904) therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the development site is considered **low**.

10.2.3 Romano-British

The Romano-British period is the term given to the Romanised culture of Britain under the rule of the Roman Empire, following the Claudian invasion in AD 43, Britain then formed part of the Roman Empire for nearly 400 years and Colchester or *Camulodunum* became the first capital of Roman Britain. There are two Essex HER records from this period within the assessment area; a lava quernstone fragment was found c.270m west of the PDA, east of

Parkgate Farm (MCC7428) and building materials and pottery were found at Rockingham farm c.295m southeast of the PDA (MCC7339) suggesting a Roman building nearby.

Therefore, the potential for finding archaeological features or deposits from this period is considered **low**.

10.2.4 Anglo-Saxon

There are no Essex HER records from this period within the assessment area; therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period in the PDA is considered **low**.

10.2.5 Medieval

There are two Essex HER records from this period within the assessment area. Parkgate Farmhouse is a Hall house dating to the C15th and is located c.135m southeast of the PDA (MCC4357) and Field boundaries identified from cropmarks, c.520m west of the PDA, may date to this period (MCC5685). Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the potential for finding remains dating to the medieval period in the PDA is considered **low**.

10.2.6 Post Medieval

There are five records held at the Essex HER from this period within the assessment area. A cast copper animal bell was found on the site (MCC6839) and a lead musket ball was found c.215m southeast (MCC6365). Oak Cottage is a C17th timber framed house (MCC4358) located c.125m southwest of the PDA, Stockhouse Farmhouse is an C18th timber framed house, c.290m west (MCC4356) and cottages are shown on the Chapman and Andres map of 1777, south of Grass Reasons Farm, c.455m northwest (MCC7327). Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered **moderate**.

10.2.7 Modern

There are no records in the Essex HER within the assessment area from this period. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to this period is considered **low**.

10.2.8 Farmsteads

There are no farmsteads recorded within the assessment area.

10.2.9 Undated Records

There is one undated record within the assessment area. cropmarks at Park House farm suggesting linear features, a ring ditch and a trackway, c.330m southwest of the PDA (MCC7398).

10.3 Summary of Potential

10.3.1 Evidence of occupation within the village of Layer Marney prior to the medieval period is sparse.

Cropmarks at Park House farm (MCC7398), c.330m southwest, remain undated; the Rampart (ADS - 1005563) at Haynes green, c.1.18km to the west is a large earthworks that measures 470 yards in length and features a ditch 9 ft. deep and 35 ft. wide and may date to the Iron Age period, although this is unconfirmed; a coin of Athens was allegedly found locally in 1941 (ADS - TL91NW20) although the position of the found is unconfirmed.

Roman coins were found at Smythe's Green in 1960, c.1.18km north (MCC7376) and a Roman cast lead bi-conical weight was discovered within the village (PAS - ESS-DAA706) although its position is unconfirmed; Roman building material (MCC7339) and a lava quernstone (MCC7428) have been uncovered at the nearby Rockingham Farm and Parkgate farm, however, there is to date no firm evidence of a building.

A silver Anglo Saxon sceatta coin was recovered in the area of Layer Marney (PAS - ESS-16E342) however the exact position is unconfirmed.

Records suggest that the village began its life in the early medieval period as the seat of the Marney family who established a deer park (EHCR11409) in the early C13th and a collegiate church in the C14th and later built both the C16th St Mary the Virgin church (EHCR 11405-6) and their ancestral home, Layer Marney Tower (EHCR11408/9/10). Lord Henry Marney founded a hospital or almshouse (St Mary the Blessed Virgin) to the south of the church before 1523 but it was dissolved after 1557 (383537).

The common land of Haynes Green c.1.29km west probably began as woodland clearance between Pods wood and Layer wood (MCC9107).

The PDA has historically been farmland and is located some 800m from the centre of the village, Layer Marney Tower and Church of St Mary the Virgin and 1.3km from the village green. It is at a close distance from Parkgate Farmhouse (MCC4357), a C15th Hall

house, Oak cottages (MCC4358), dating to C17th and Stockhouse farm (MCC4356) dating to the C18th and has seen continued local occupation throughout the post-medieval period, therefore the recovery on site of an animal bell (MCC6839) from this period is not unusual.

There is no evidence of development on site prior to the C21st or of any use other than agricultural.

10.3.8 The desk-based assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the site. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity, map research, the historical environment record results and recent archaeological investigations have shown that the PDA may contain archaeological sites and these can be summarised as:

- Prehistoric: **low**
- Iron Age: **low**
- Roman: **low**
- Anglo-Saxon: **low**
- Medieval: **low**
- Post-Medieval: **moderate**
- Modern: **low**

11. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

11.1 Introduction

Cartographic Regression, Topographical Analysis, and Historic Research have provided evidence for the historic use of the site. By collating this information, we have assessed the impact on previous archaeological remains through the following method of categorisation:

- **Total Impact** - Where the area has undergone a destructive process to a depth that would in all probability have destroyed any archaeological remains e.g. construction, mining, quarrying, archaeological evaluations etc.

- **High Impact** – Where the ground level has been reduced to below natural geographical levels that would leave archaeological remains partly in situ either in plan or section e.g. the construction of roads, railways, buildings, strip foundations etc.
- **Medium Impact** – Where there has been low level or random disturbance of the ground that would result in the survival of archaeological remains in areas undisturbed e.g. the installation of services, pad-stone or piled foundations, temporary structures etc.
- **Low Impact** – Where the ground has been penetrated to a very low level e.g. farming, landscaping, slab foundation etc.

11.2 Historic Impacts

11.2.1 Cartographic regression (8.5), Topographic analysis (3.2) and Historical research (8.4) indicate that the PDA was farmland possibly from at least the post medieval period. In 2017 a dwelling was constructed to the southwest corner of the site, therefore, previous impacts to archaeological remains from construction are considered to be **moderate**.

11.2.2 Agriculture became gradually more intense over time and by the modern era it was mechanised. Although the farming process rarely penetrates below the upper layers of the ground, plough truncation can have a significant impact on preserved shallow deposits. The PDA has historically been subject to the agricultural process, therefore, the damage to archaeological remains from the agricultural process is considered to be **moderate**.

11.3 Summary of Impacts Both Historic and Proposed

11.3.1 Evidence suggests that the site has historically been the subject of agriculture probably connected to the nearby farmsteads of Parkgate Farm, Park House Farm and Stockhouse Farm and may have sustained **moderate** impact from the agricultural process. There is no evidence to suggest that the site has been subjected to any past construction, however, the recent development of a three bedroom agricultural workers dwelling would

have had a high but contained impact within the area of construction suggesting a **moderate** impact.

11.3.2 The level of natural geology of the site is was confirmed during the excavation of the foundation trenches. The natural clay lay immediately beneath the subsoil at a depth of c.10cm.

12. MITIGATION

The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **low** archaeological potential and the periods that have the highest potential for survival is the Post-Medieval period. The site is outside of the village core and at a reasonable distance from the village green. There is no confirmed evidence of occupation prior to the post medieval period and cartographic evidence suggest that the land use was agricultural.

13. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Archive

Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to Essex County Council within 6 months of completion.

13.2 Reliability/Limitations of Sources

The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held at EHER, and therefore considered as being reliable.

13.3 Copyright

Touchstone Archaeology and the author shall retain full copyright of the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive license to Laurance Hunnaball for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

Zoe Schofield

Touchstone Archaeology

14. REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY

Colchester Local Development Framework; adopted development Policies 20 - 2021

Colchester Borough Historic Environment Characterisation Project 2009

IFA (2014) STANDARD AND GUIDANCE for historic environment desk-based assessment

National Planning Policy Framework 2012

Data provided by Essex HER



Plate 1: Aerial image 2000



Plate 2: Aerial Image 2011



Plate 3. Aerial Image 2017



Plate 6: View of Stockhouse Road (looking East)



Plate 4: View over site (looking North)



Plate 5: View from site (looking South)



Plate 7: View of Stockhouse Road (looking West)

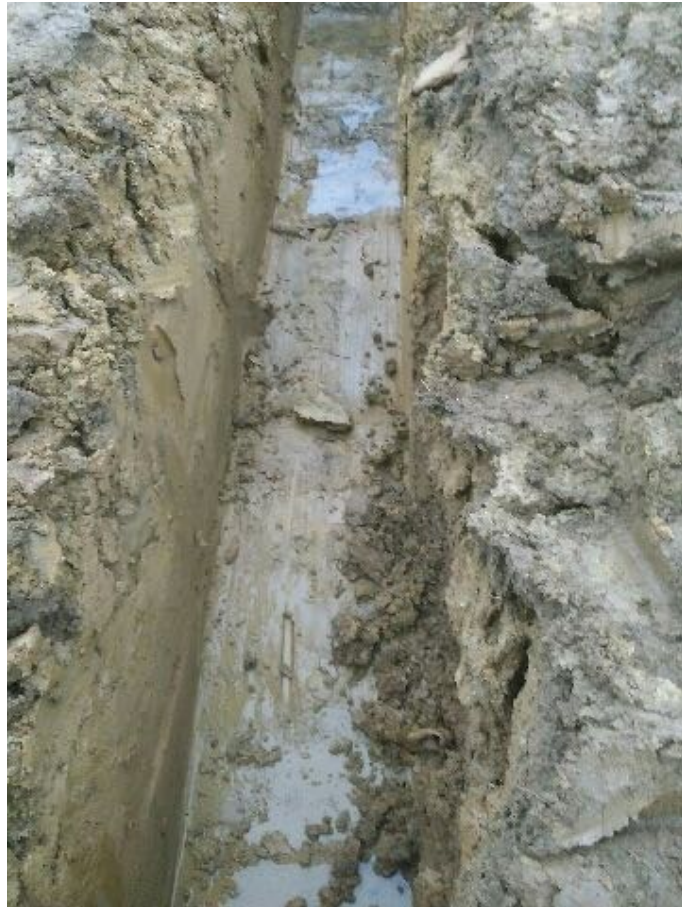


Plate 8: View of Foundation Trench (taken by owner)



Plate 9: Foundation trench (taken by owner)



Fig.1 Site location map 1:75,000



Fig.2 Site location map 1:10,000

Proposed tree screening :- Silver Birch suggested as that species is tap rooted ie "building friendly" and also indigenous to the area

New turn round and parking area together with access to lambing sheds to be a permeable construction such as fine stone rolled into type 1 or "as raised" rolled upon hardcore base on site treated with weed killer.

SITE LAYOUT PLAN OF "LAYER MARNEY LAMB" FARM INDICATING POSITION AND RELATIVE INFORMATION FOR PROPOSED FARMHOUSE AND INFRASTRUCTURE AT STOCKHOUSE ROAD, LAYER MARNEY, COLCHESTER, ESSEX, CO5 9SU.
DRAWING NUMBER :- LML/D/07/2016
SCALE :- 1:1250
DATE :- MARCH 2016

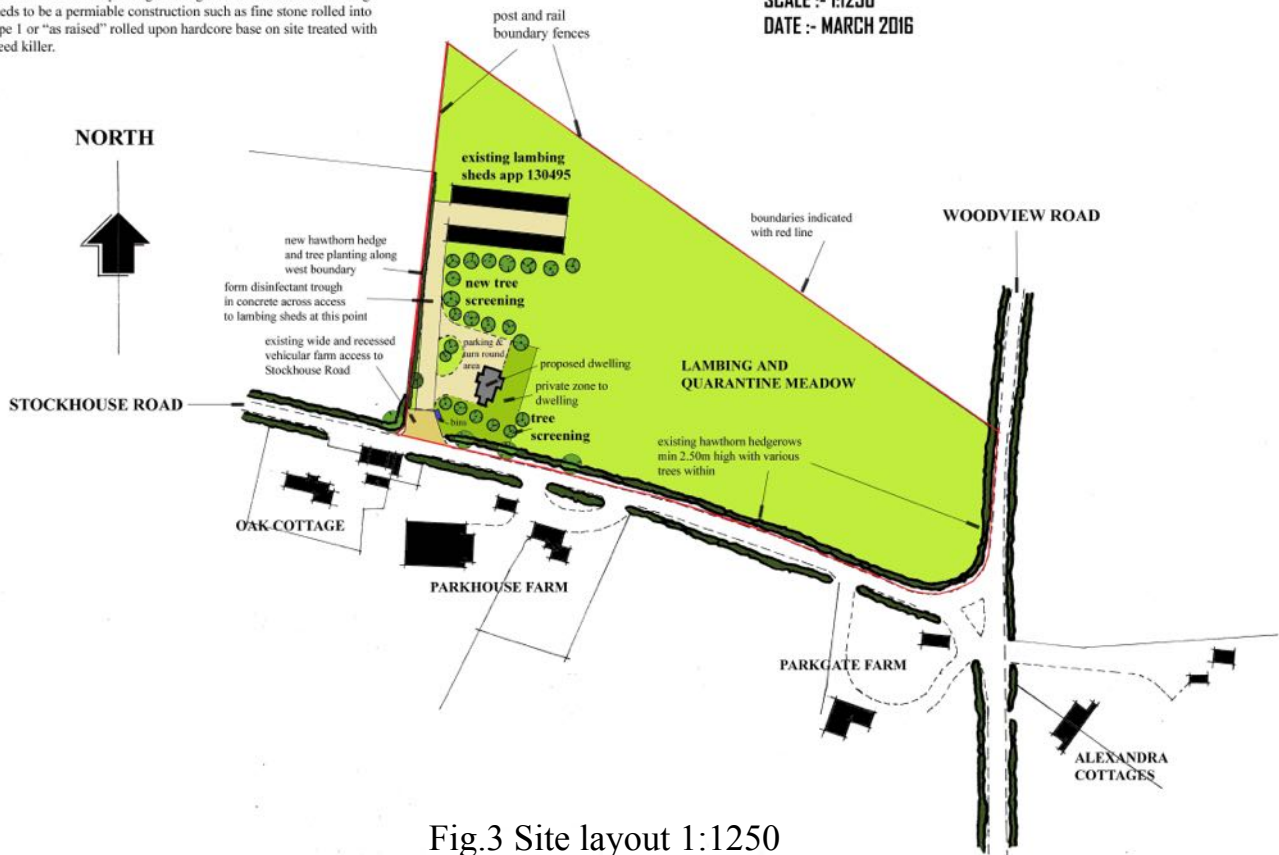


Fig.3 Site layout 1:1250

Site Details:

SHEEPCOATES FARM,
STOCKHOUSE ROAD, LAYER
MARNEY, CO5 9UH

Client Ref: LML17
Report Ref: GS-4214832
Grid Ref: 592016, 217430

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1874-1876

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

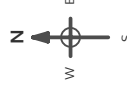
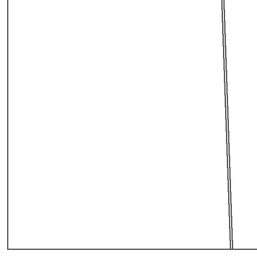


Fig.4

Surveyed 1876
Revised 1876
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



Surveyed 1874
Revised 1874
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

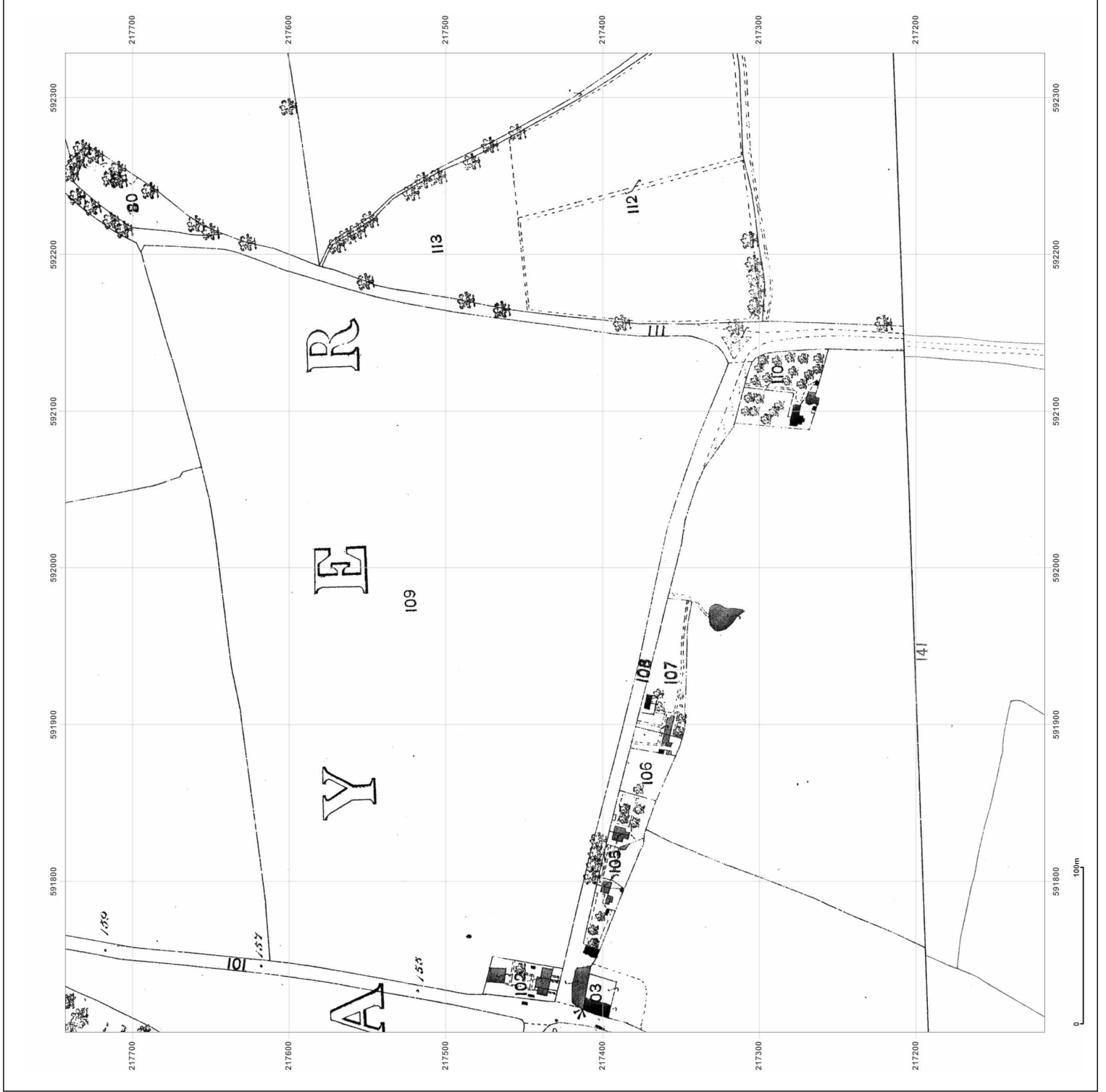


Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2015 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 August 2017

To view map legend click here [Legend](#)



Site Details:

SHEEPCOATES FARM,
STOCKHOUSE ROAD, LAYER
MARNEY, CO5 9UH

Client Ref: LML17
Report Ref: GS-4214832
Grid Ref: 592016, 217430

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1923

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

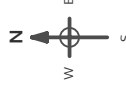
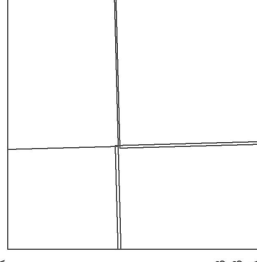


Fig.6

Surveyed 1923
Revised 1923
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



Surveyed 1923
Revised 1923
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1923
Revised 1923
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

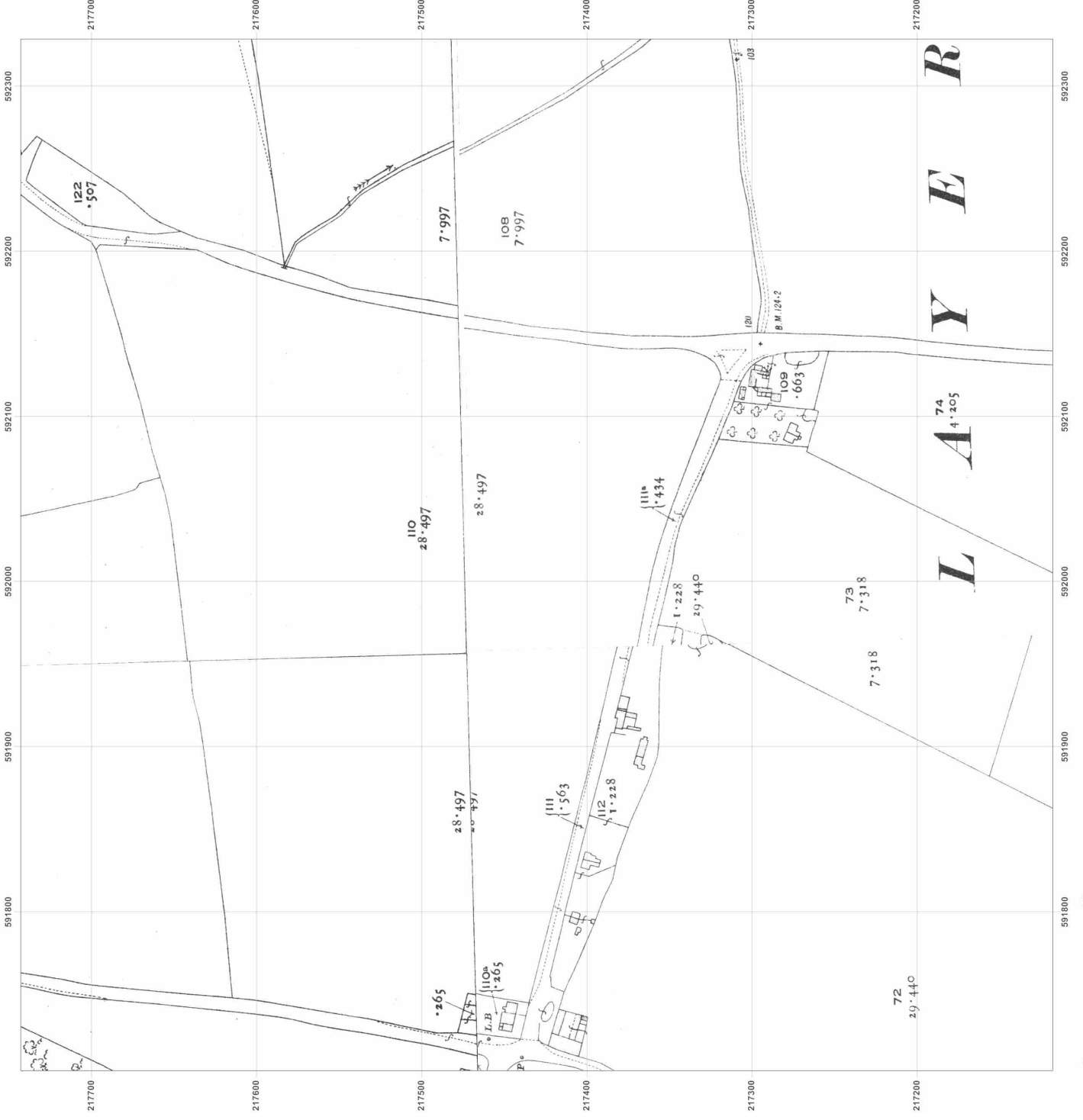


Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2015 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 August 2017

To view map legend click here [Legend](#)



Site Details:

SHEEPCOATES FARM,
STOCKHOUSE ROAD, LAYER
MARNEY, CO5 9UH

Client Ref: LML17
Report Ref: GS-4214832
Grid Ref: 592016, 217430

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1970-1971

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

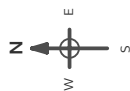
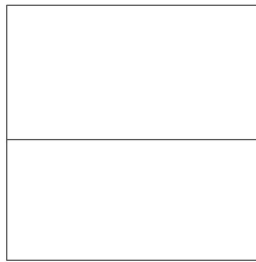


Fig.7



Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed N/A
Revised 1970
Edition N/A
Copyright 1971
Levelled 1962

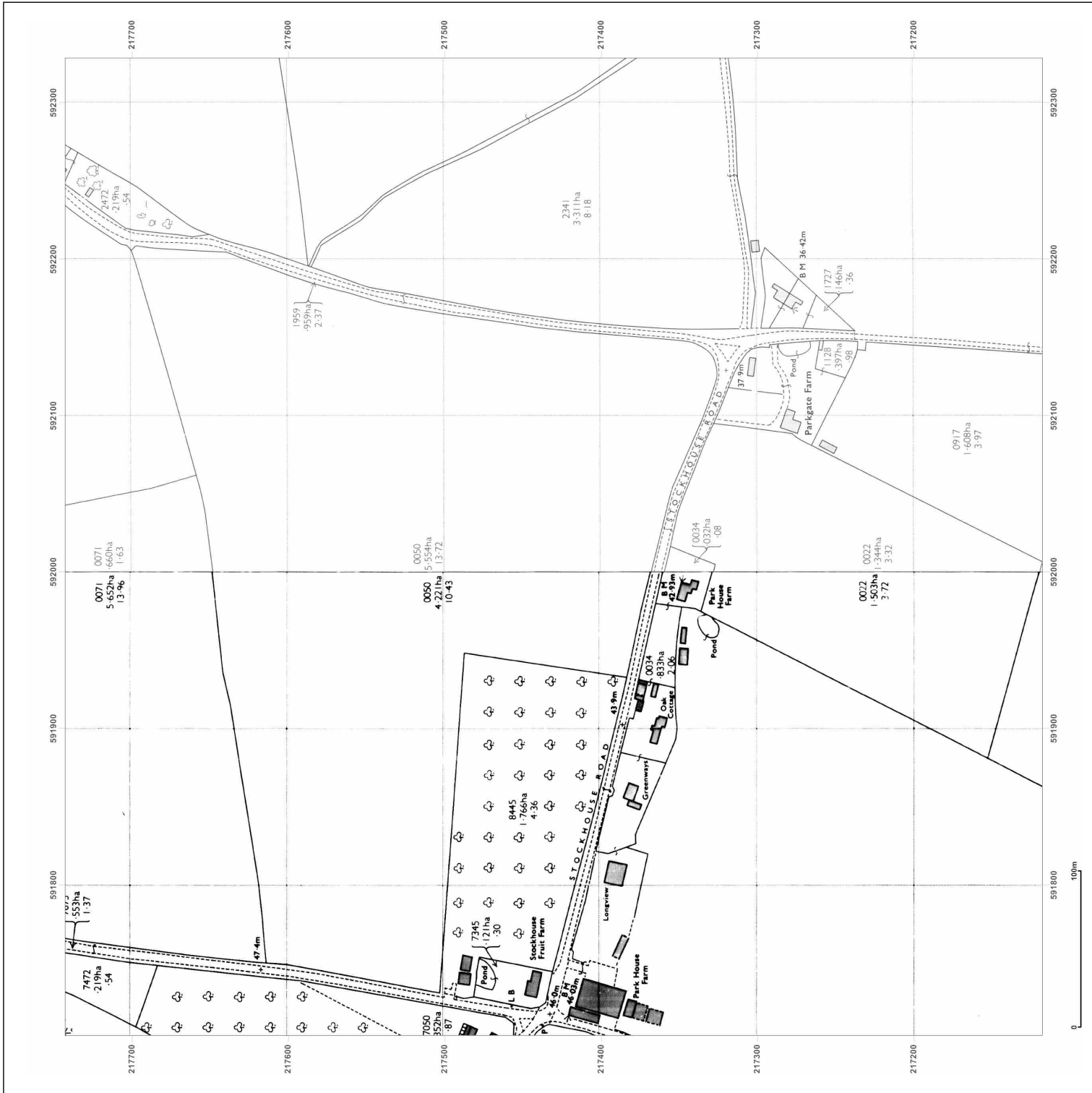


Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2015 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 August 2017

To view map legend click here [Legend](#)



Site Details:

SHEEPCOATES FARM,
STOCKHOUSE ROAD, LAYER
MARNEY, CO5 9UH

Client Ref: LML17
Report Ref: GS-4214832
Grid Ref: 592016, 217430

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1993

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

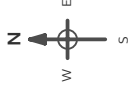
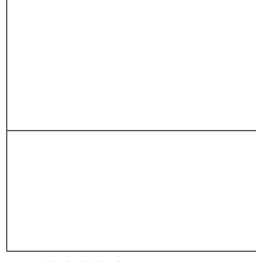


Fig.8



Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright 1993
Levelled N/A

Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright 1993
Levelled N/A

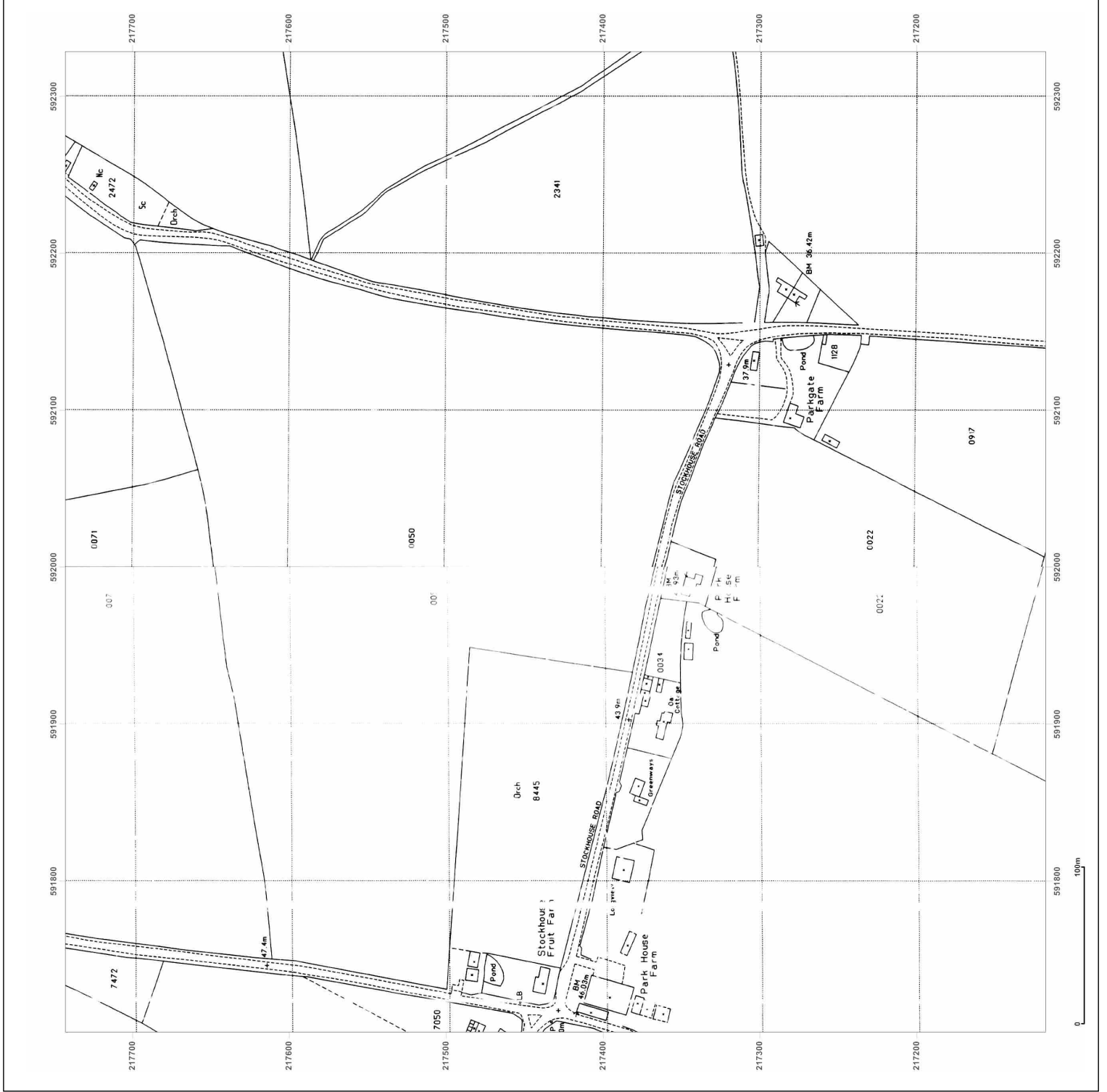


Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2015 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 29 August 2017

To view map legend click here [Legend](#)



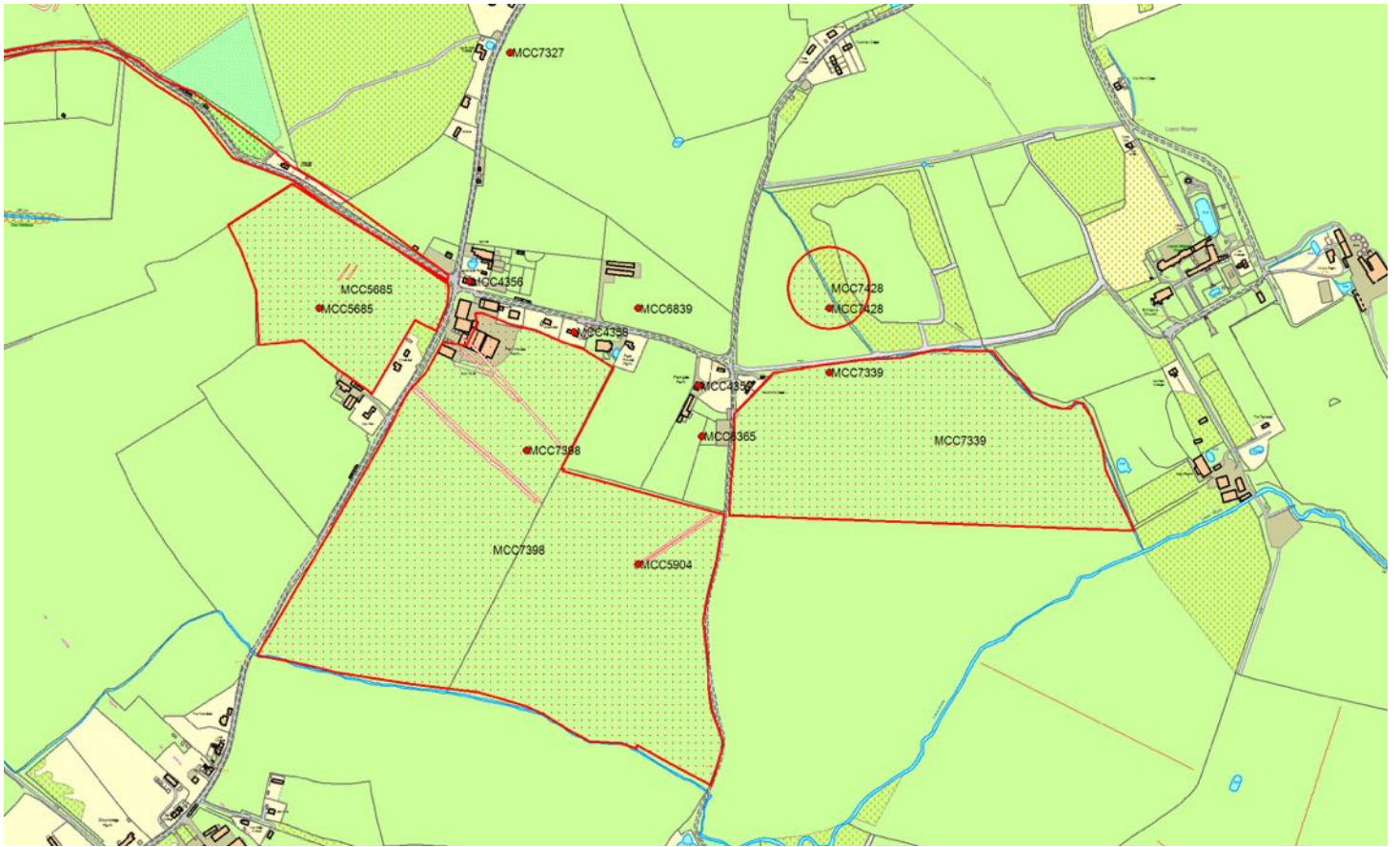


Fig.9 EHER