

Archaeological monitoring at Tantrums, The Green, Writtle, Essex, CM1 3DT

February 2021



by **Laura Pooley**

figures by Laura Pooley and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Megan Seehra

on behalf of **Gerry Dobbs**

NGR: TL 6780 0624 (centre)

Planning ref.: CHL/19/01794 with revision CHL/20/01532

CAT project ref.: 2020/04a

ECC code: WRTTG20

Chelmsford Museum accession code: CHMER: 2021.001

OASIS ref.: colchest3-390849



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CAT Report 1643

April 2021

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Tantrums, The Green, Writtle, Essex during groundworks for the construction a rear extension. Despite being located in the historic settlement area of Writtle there were no significant archaeological remains.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring at Tantrums, The Green, Writtle, Essex which was carried out on 23rd February 2021. The work was commissioned by Gerry Dobbs, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) during groundworks for a rear extension.

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

A Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at Tantrums, The Green, Writtle, was produced by Alison Bennett detailing the required archaeological work (ECCPS 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS in advance of the groundworks (CAT 2020). Both of these documents were based on the original planning application (CHL/19/01794) that included the monitoring of groundworks associated with a proposed replacement garage. Revisions to the planning application (CHL/20/01532) however, meant that the original garage would be retained and there would be no new groundworks requiring archaeological monitoring.

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological includes extracts of the ECC brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>)

The proposed development site is located within the historic settlement area of Writtle. The settlement has its origins in the late Anglo-Saxon period when it was a royal manor, with lands belonging to the church and to a priest mentioned in Domesday book of 1086.

On The Green are a number of listed buildings (EHER 30926, 30933) reflecting its historic location. A series of test-pits dug between 2009-2013 by Cambridge Access East recovered evidence for medieval and post-medieval occupation around the site (EHER 48702, 48703, 48810, 48826, 48827, 48828, 48831, 48892).

The property also lies to the northeast of the All Saints Church (EHER 705). The church was built in the late 12th to 13th century with substantial repairs and restorations in the 19th century, including rebuilding the tower in 1802 after it collapsed. The fabric of the church includes some Roman bricks, and excavations within the east of the churchyard in 1953 recovered Roman brick and pottery. Roman brick has also encountered in the make-up of the floor of the chancel (EHER 707).

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to identify, excavate and record any archaeological contexts revealed during groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Approximately 24.5m of foundation trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trenches were c 0.4m wide by c 1m deep, with the footprint of the extension being reduced by 0.2m.

Over most of the site the trenches were cut through either a thin layer of concrete from the demolished patio (L5) or a layer of gravel on membrane on a bed of sand (L6, c 0.2-0.3m thick). Beneath this was a modern accumulation/make-up layer layer (L7, c 0.4m thick, mid grey/brown sandy-silty-clay) which sealed a dark blue/grey clay (L8, c 0.1m thick) which had modern inclusions within it. Natural clay (L4) was encountered at a depth of c 0.7-0.8m below current ground level.

In the far southwestern corner of the site the trenches cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.12m thick, dark brown sandy-silt) and two layers of modern accumulation/make-up (L2, c 0.37m thick, mid grey/brown sandy-silt and L3, c 0.21m thick, a stony yellow silty-clay). Natural clay (L4) was encountered at a depth of c 0.70m below current ground level.

No archaeological features were revealed within the foundation trenches.



Photograph 1 The foundation trenches, looking southwest



Photograph 2 The foundation trenches, looking northwest

6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

7 Conclusion

Despite being located within the historic settlement area of Writtle, no remains of archaeological significance were encountered during the monitoring. The modern accumulation/make-up layers probably date to the 1960s when the property (originally an outbuilding) was rebuilt and enlarged to form the current dwelling.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Gerry Dobbs for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Seehra. Figures are by L Pooley and S Carter. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Alison Bennett.

9 References

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

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)

CAT	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2020	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at Tantrums, The Green, Writtle, Essex, CM1 3DT.</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
ECCPS	2020	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at Tantrums, The Green, Writtle, by A Bennett</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A cces S to the Index of Archaeological Investigation S , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1643)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photos and log

Inked sections

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1643)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The 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 Chelmsford Museum under accession number CHMER: 2021.001, WRTTG20.

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Distribution list:

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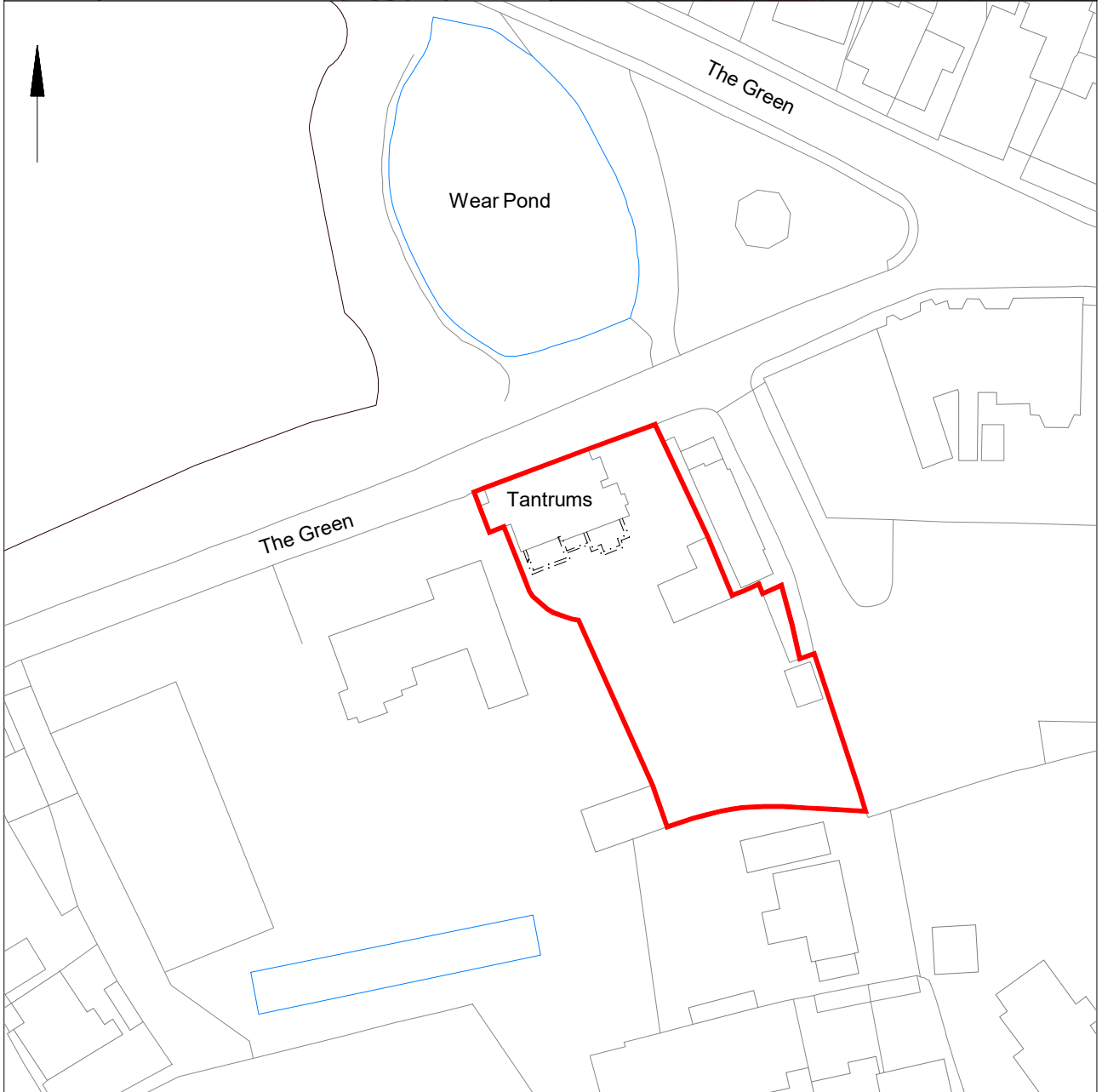
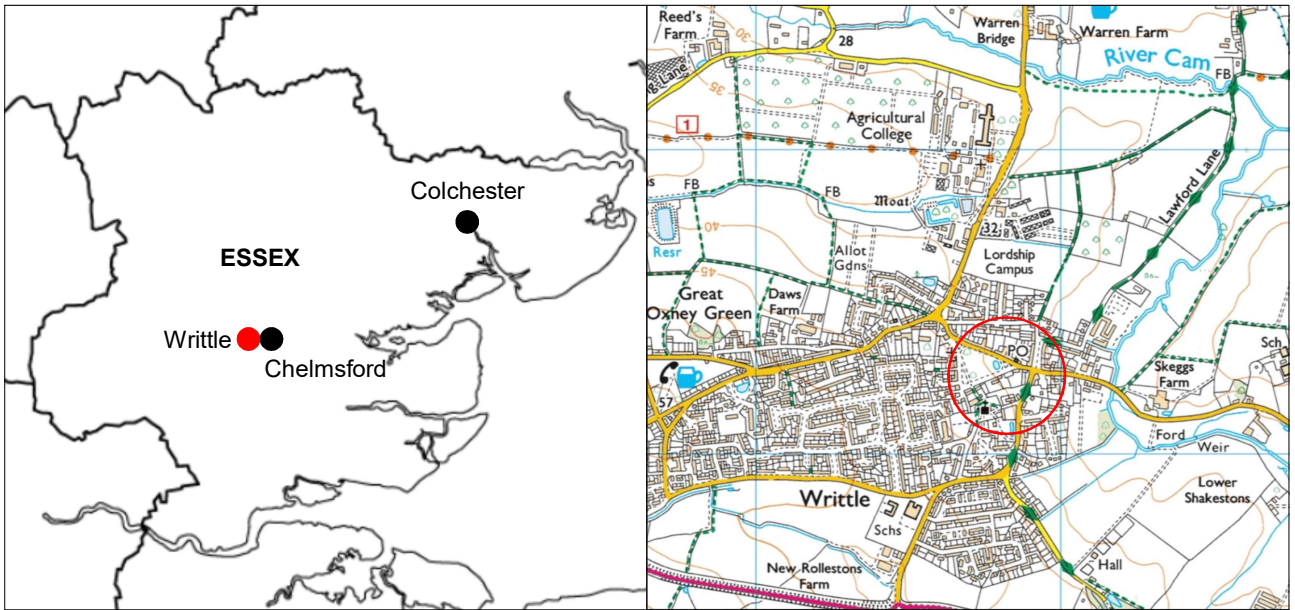


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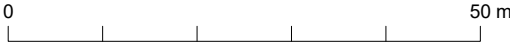
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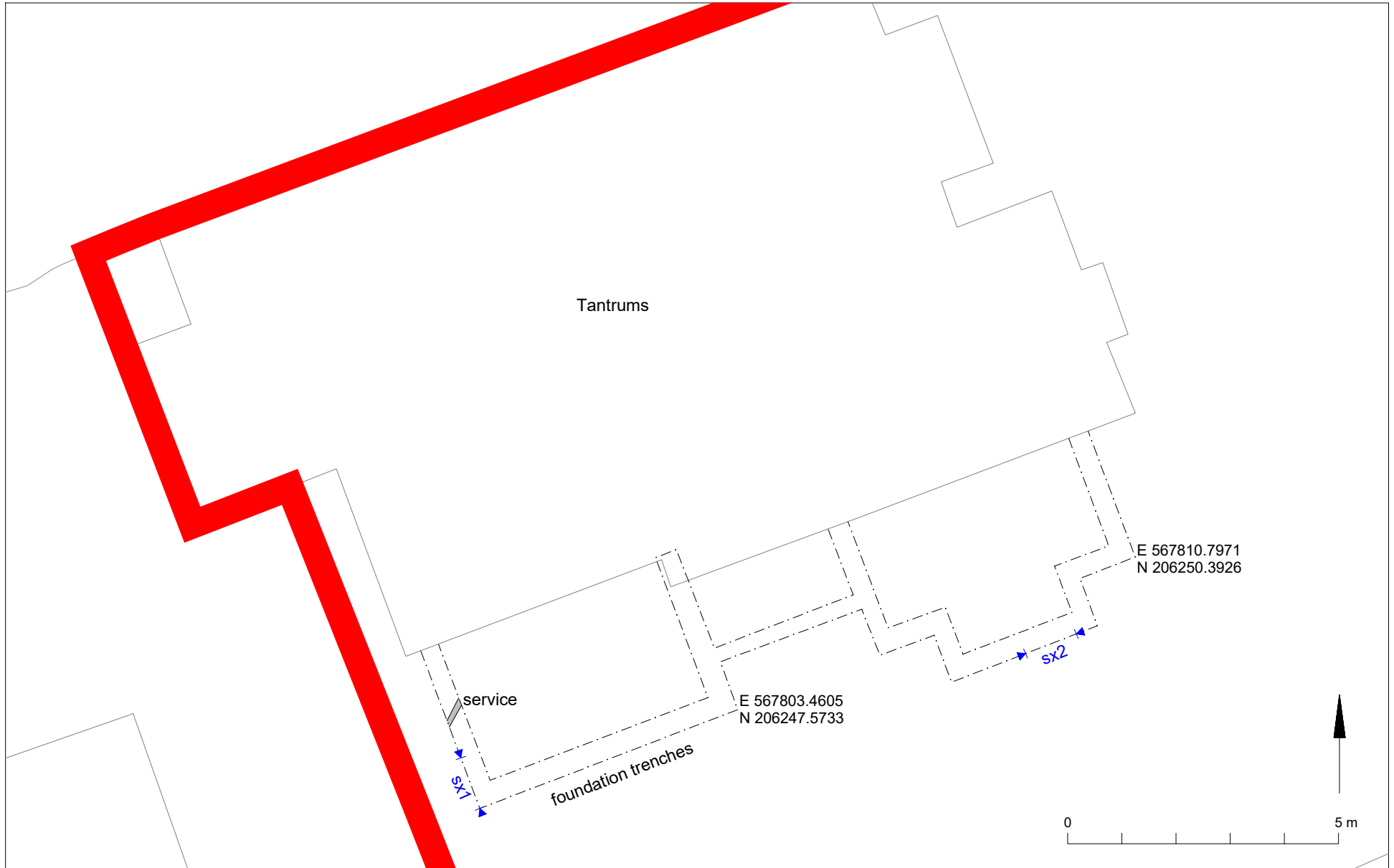
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Fig 1 Site location.





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Fig 2 Results

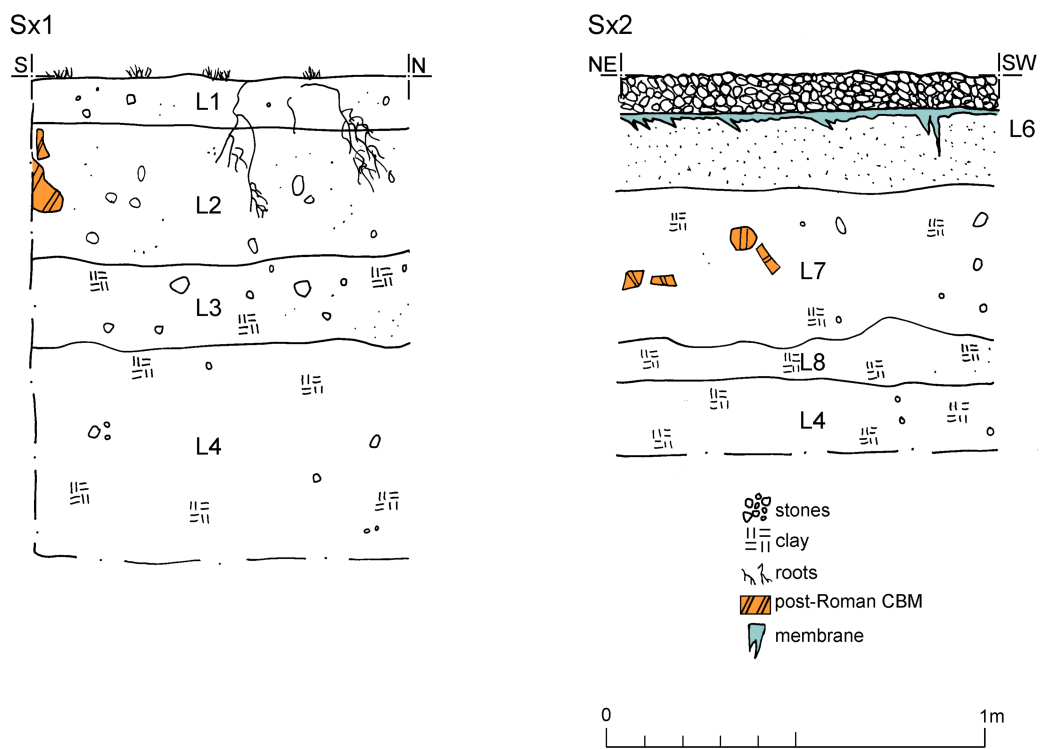


Fig 3 Representative sections.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-390849

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at Tantrums, The Green, Writtle, Essex, CM1 3DT
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Tantrums, The Green, Writtle, Essex during groundworks for the construction a rear extension. Despite being located in the historic settlement area of Writtle there were no significant archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 23-02-2021 End: 23-02-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CHL/19/01794 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	CHL/20/01532 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2020/04a - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	CHMER: 2021.001 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	WRTTG20 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX CHELMSFORD WRITTLE Tantrums, The Green
Postcode	CM1 3DT
Study area	0.12 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 6780 0624 51.729227450926 0.430037436725 51 43 45 N 000 25 48 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Megan Seehra
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Digital Archive ID	CHMER: 2021.001
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive	Chelmsford Museum

recipient
Paper Archive ID CHMER: 2021.001
Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring at Tantrums, The Green, Writtle, Essex, CM1 3DT: February 2021
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URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

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Entered on 16 April 2021

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Brief for archaeological monitoring at Tantrums, The Green, Writtle



Date:
4/2/20

Title: Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at Tantrums, The Green, Writtle

Agent: Sue Bell, (suebell555@aol.com)

Planning Reference: CHL 19/01794/FUL

Date issued: 3/2/20

Historic Environment Advisor: Alison Bennett | alison.bennett@essex.gov.uk |

03330 136851

Museum: Chelmsford Museum

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council should be contacted to assess whether any changes are required. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.

The contractor is advised to visit the site before completing their written scheme of investigation as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

1. Introduction

The Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council has prepared this brief for archaeological investigation at Tantrums, The Green, Writtle. The proposed development lies on land with archaeological potential for remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval development of Writtle. The purpose of the investigation, consisting of archaeological monitoring, is to determine the presence/absence and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits/features within the development area and where present to record these features.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development is situated at Tantrums, The Green, Writtle centred on NGR TL 6780 0624. The development area is a garden at present. Details of the planning application can be found on the Chelmsford Planning web page.

3. Planning Background

The development comprises extensions and the construction of a new garage. A planning application was submitted to Chelmsford City Council in October 2019. As the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, a full archaeological condition was recommended to ensure that appropriate archaeological recording is undertaken. This advice is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework. The recommendation made is:

- (i) No demolition, development or preliminary ground works shall take place within the site until a written scheme of investigation for the programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.**
- (ii) No demolition, development or preliminary ground works shall take place until such time that the programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.**

4. Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective contractors are advised to obtain the EHER data prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation.

The proposed development is located within the historic settlement area of Writtle, which has its origins in the Late Saxon period. There are numerous Listed Buildings around The Green, reflecting its historic location, and the property lies just to the north-east of the church. Test-pitting has recovered evidence for medieval and post-medieval occupation layers in the immediate vicinity.

5. Requirement for Work

The archaeological work will determine the presence or absence, the extent, date and character and significance of any archaeological remains that may be present and ensure their preservation by record prior to damage or destruction.

Specific aims:

- Evidence of Late Saxon, medieval or post-medieval settlement.
- Evidence of earlier activity

6. Methodology

6.1 The archaeological work shall be undertaken by a professional team of field archaeologists. The number of staff involved, and the structure of the team shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation. An indicative timetable for the work shall be included within the WSI.

6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and the document Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney, 2003).

6.3 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.

6.4 Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of commencement of work.

6.5 A site code shall be obtained from the Historic Environment Advisor prior to the commencement of work

6.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

7. Monitoring Methodology

- 7.1 The contractor shall agree a defined time with the developer for all excavation work involved with archaeological deposits identified during the monitoring programme and this will be stated in the WSI.
- 7.2 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 7.3 Machine stripping shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist.
- 7.4 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Human remains will require full excavation where they are threatened by the development.
- 7.5 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the project written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.6 The photographic record policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. A photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot shall accompany the photographic record.
- 7.7 The CIFA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching briefs and the document Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney, 2003) should be used for additional guidance in the production of the archaeological written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

8. Finds

- 8.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 8.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.

- 8.3 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who will be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.
- 8.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be stated within the written scheme of investigation.
- 8.5 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologists Guidelines for Finds Work.

9. Results

- 9.1 The full report shall be submitted to the Historic Environment Advisor within a length of time (but not exceeding 3 months) from the end of the fieldwork. A single digital copy shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 9.2 This report must contain:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological programme.
 - Location plan of groundworks observed during the archaeological monitoring. At least two corners of each of the excavated areas shall be given 10 figure grid references.
 - A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
 - Reports on specific areas of specialist study
 - Methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- 9.3 An EHER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor. This will be completed in digital form. This shall include a plan showing the position of the trenches.
- 8.4 An OASIS sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor (in lieu of the previous HER summary sheet). This will be completed in digital form. A copy should also be e-mailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex

Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects in the Journal paul.gilman@me.com

10. Archive Deposition

- 10.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Chelmsford), and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 10.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.
- 10.3 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 2 months of the completion of the report and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 10.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor at the time of deposition to the museum.

11. Monitoring

- 11.1 The Historic Environment Advisor will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 11.2 Notification of the start of the archaeological work shall be given to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.
- 11.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor prior to them being carried out.

12. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 12.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide the basis for a measurable standard and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.
- 12.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a WSI to the Historic Environment Advisor for validation prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 12.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Advisor shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* 2. Research agenda and strategy. East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
- Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24

For further information regarding the content of this brief and as part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content and presentation of this archaeological brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

Alison Bennett
Place Services
Essex County Council
County Hall
Chelmsford, CM1 1QH

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at Tantrums, The Green, Writtle, Essex, CM1 3DT.

NGR: TL 6780 0624 (centre)

Parish: Writtle
District: Chelmsford

Planning reference: 19/01794/FUL

Client: Gerry Dobbs

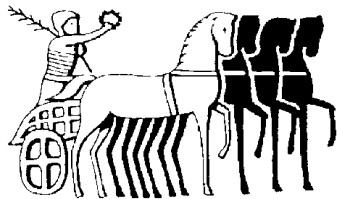
Curating museum: Chelmsford
Museum accession code: tbc

ECC project code: tbc
CAT project code: 2020/04a
Oasis project ID: colchest3-390849

Site manager: Chris Lister

ECC monitor: Alison Bennett

This WSI written: 01.04.2020



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
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email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located on land currently used as part of the garden at the rear of Tantrums, The Green, Writtle, Essex (Fig 1). Site is centred at National grid reference (NGR) TL 6780 0624.

Proposed work

The proposed work is for erection of a new two storey extension at the rear of the existing dwelling, the demolition of the detached garage to be replaced with a new triple garage and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background includes extracts from the Brief and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessible to the public via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The proposed development is located within the historic settlement area of Writtle, which has its origins in the late Anglo-Saxon period when it was a royal manor, with lands belonging to the church and to a priest are mentioned in Domesday book of 1086.

On The Green lie a number of listed buildings (EHER 3092630933) reflecting its historic location. A series of test-pits dug between 2009-2013 by Cambridge Access East recovered evidence for medieval and post-medieval occupation around the site (EHER 48702, 48703, 48810, 48826, 48827, 48828, 48831, 48892).

The property lies just to the north-east of the All Saints Church (EHER 705). The church was built in the late 12th-to 13th-century with substantial repairs and restorations in the 19th-century, including rebuilding the tower in 1802 after it collapsed. The church's fabric includes some Roman bricks. Excavations within the immediate east of the churchyard by Mr J W Anstee in 1953 recovered Roman brick and pottery. Roman brick was also encountered in the make-up of the floor of the chancel when investigated in 1974 (EHER 707).

Planning background

A planning application (19/01794/FUL) was submitted in October 2019 to Chelmsford City Council proposing a *two storey rear extension and alterations. Replacement windows, new pitched roof over utility. Demolition of detached garage and replacement with triple garage and store.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological remains a phased full archaeological condition was recommended. This follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work will consist of archaeological monitoring and recording. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECCPS (*Brief for archaeological monitoring at Tantrums, The Green, Writtle – ECC 2020*).

The archaeological work will comprise monitoring of the groundworks (foundations and service trenches) associated with the development with archaeological recording and excavation of any features or finds revealed during this process.

Archaeological work will determine the presence or absence, the extent, date and character and significance of any archaeological remains that may be present and ensure their preservation by record prior to damage or destruction.

Specific aims are:

- Look for evidence of the Late Saxon, medieval or post-medieval settlement.
- Look for evidence of earlier activity

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECCPS 2020)

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

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to ECCHEA 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 EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from ECCHEA and/or the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. 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 CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks, plus extra CAT staff for excavation if and when necessary.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Mark Baister

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' groundworks to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of CAT staff. Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If any features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand, planned and recorded. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded.

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

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

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

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

Site surveying

The site and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS where possible, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Environmental sampling policy

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

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

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

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

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 or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or ECCHEA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during 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 and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the

client, and the ECCHEA 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. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc.: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

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

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

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to ECCHEA.

Post-excavation assessment

An updated post-excavation assessment will be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time with the ECCHEA.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the ECCHEA to proceed straight to grey literature / publication.

Results

Notification will be given to ECCHEA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- 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. Appropriate discussion and results section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An OASIS summary sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the ECCHEA. This will be completed in digital form with a paper copy included with the archive. A copy (with trench plan) will also be emailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects (paul.gilman@me.com).

Publication of the results at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. 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

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 month of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to ECCHEA.

Monitoring

ECCHEA 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 ECCHEA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of ECCHEA 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>

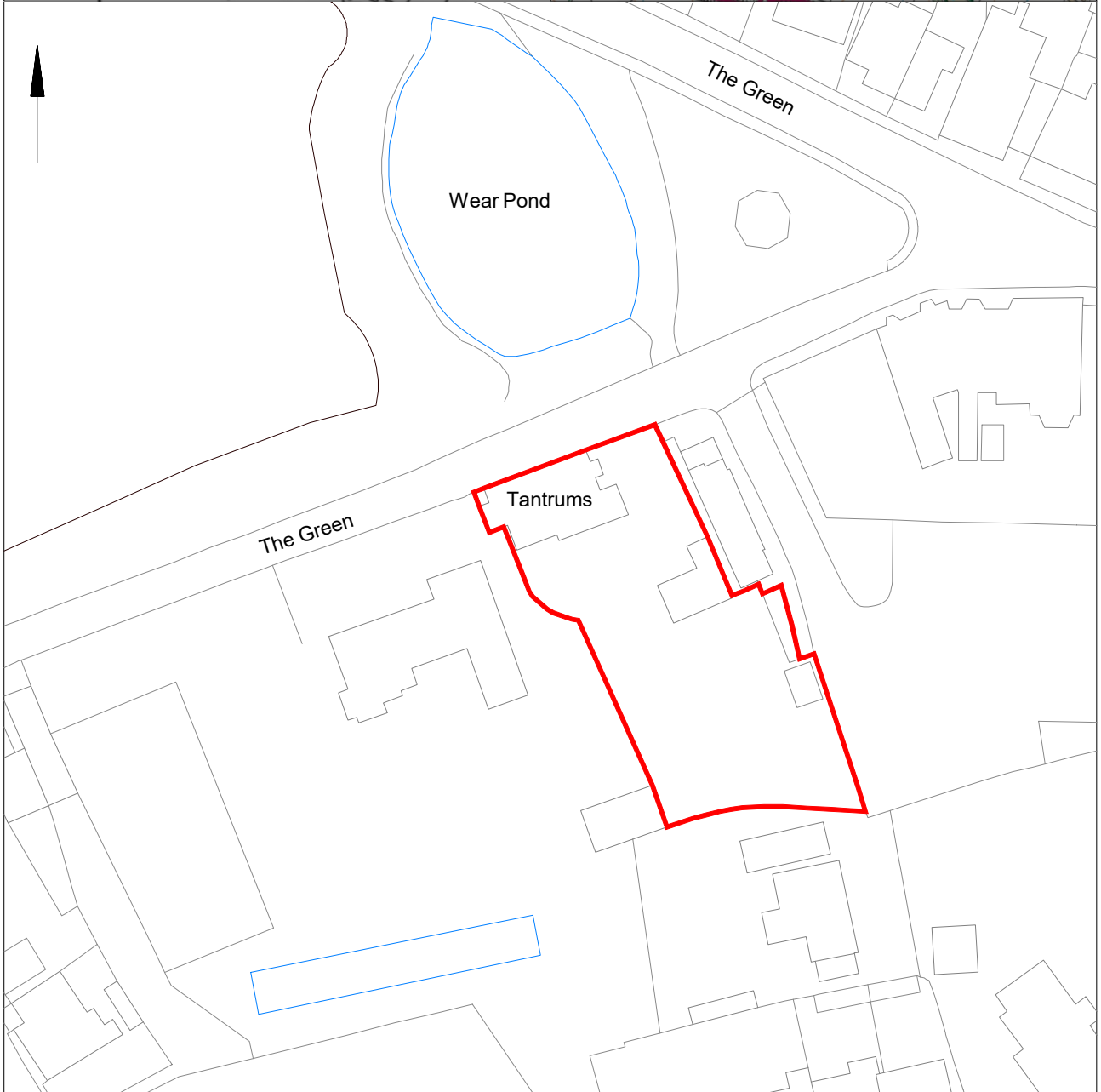
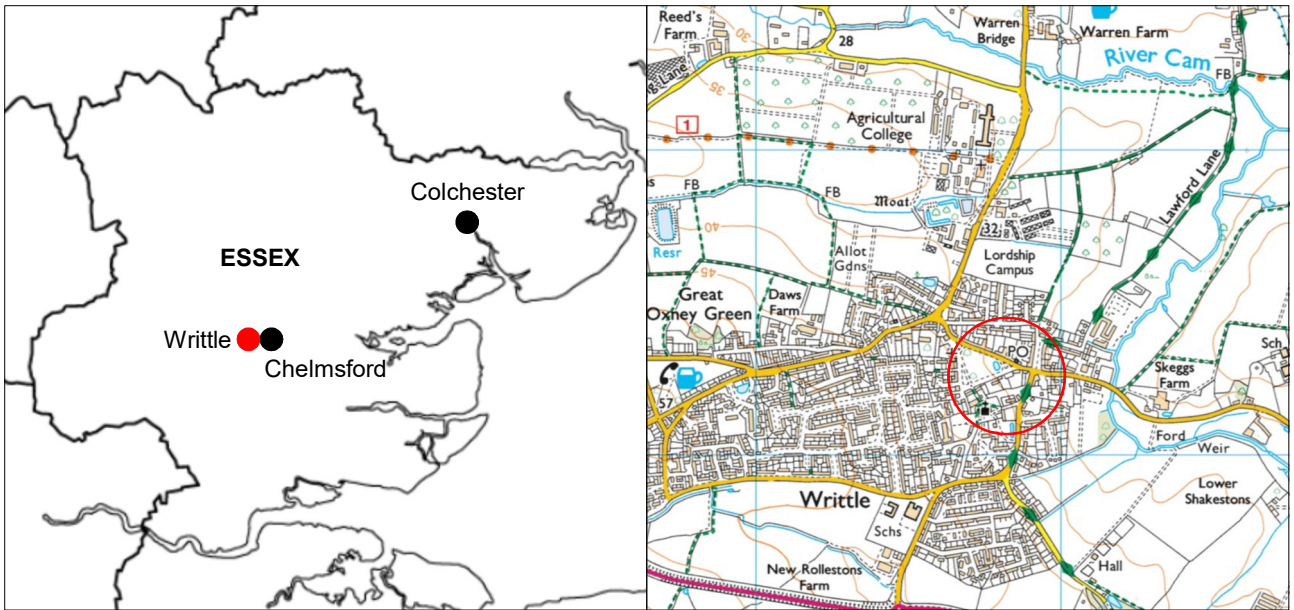
Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2019	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
ECCPS	2020	<i>Brief for archaeological monitoring at Tantrums, The Green Writtle</i> , by Alison Bennett
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

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Fig 1 Site location.





001



002



003



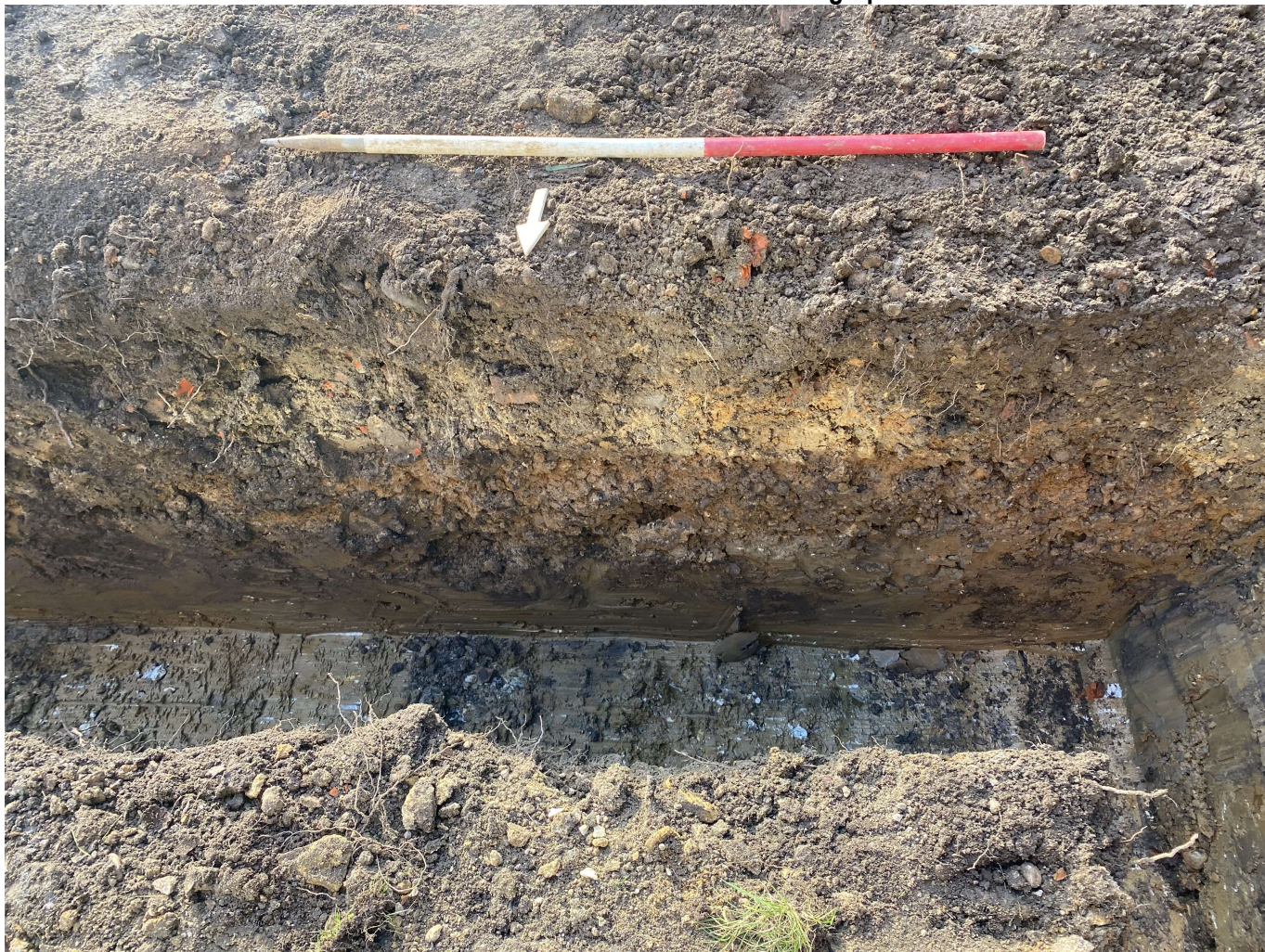
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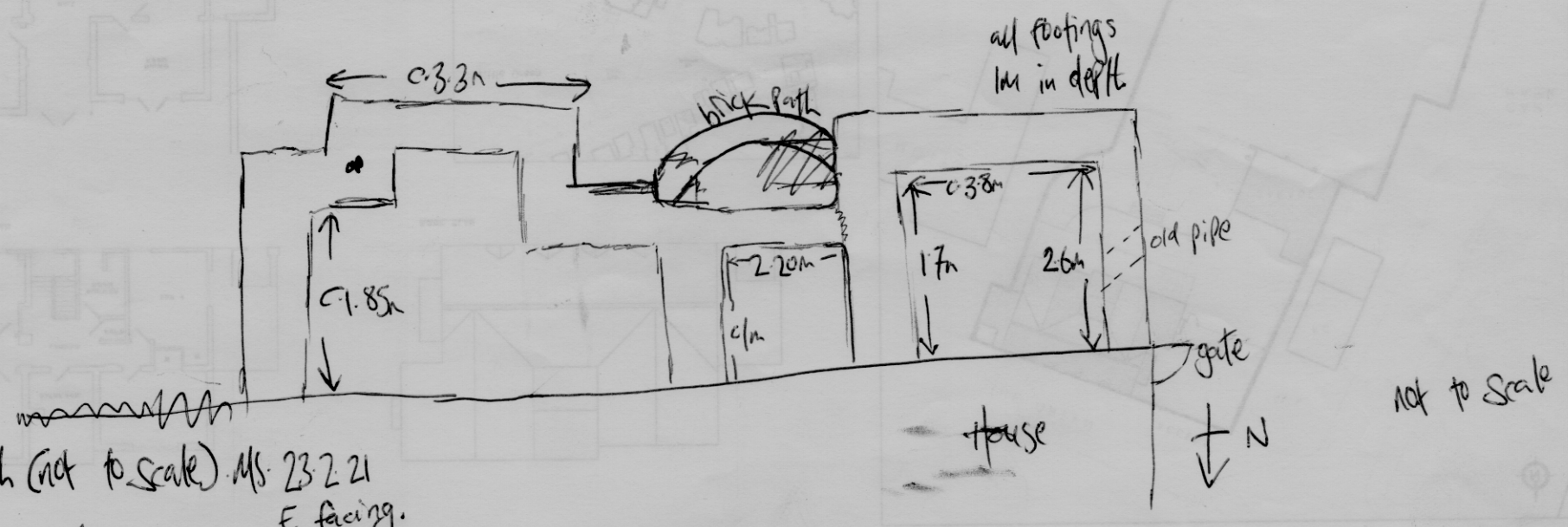


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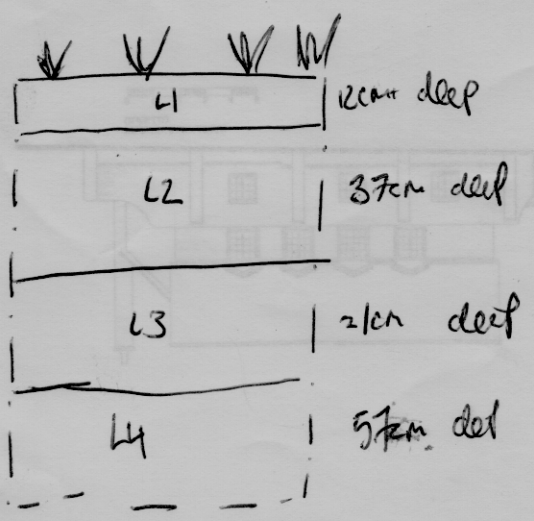
listing

CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	working shot, looking NE
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	working shot, looking NE
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Southwestern end of foundation trenches, looking NE
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Southwestern end of foundation trenches, looking NW
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Southwestern end of foundation trenches, looking SW
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Southwestern end of foundation trenches, looking SW
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Foundation trenches, looking S
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Foundation trenches, looking N
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Foundation trenches, looking SE
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Foundation trenches, looking SE
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Foundation trenches, looking SE
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Foundation trenches, looking SE
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Foundation trenches, looking NW
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Central section of foundation trenches, looking NE
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Southwestern end of foundation trenches, looking SW
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Foundation trenches
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Central section of foundation trenches, looking NW
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Representative section, southwestern end of foundation trenches, looking SW
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Foundation trenches, looking E
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Foundation trenches, looking W
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Central section of foundation trenches, looking N
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Southwestern end of foundation trenches, looking SW
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Northeastern end of foundation trenches, looking N
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Northeastern end of foundation trenches, looking SW
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Northeastern end of foundation trenches, looking SW
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Northeastern end of foundation trenches, looking SE
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	Northeastern end of foundation trenches, looking SE
CHMER2021.001_WRTTG20_Photo	The foundation trenches, looking SE

- L1 = top soil (dark brown) → sandy silt - almost landscaped out
- L2 = Subsoil (mid grey brown) sandy silt - landscaped out c. 3m east
- L3 = ? Modern layer (yellow) → stony (silty clay). obvious brick inclusions - not brought back
- L4 = natural (mid orange brown clay) → gets very blue grey to east. - stays at similar depth throughout



rep sk sketch (not to scale) Ms. 23221
 E facing.



notes:
 landsc. gravel across most of site: 20cm layer of yellow sand underneath.
 * dark blue-grey clay area just above natural. Unknown interpretation but modern inclusions + bad smell.