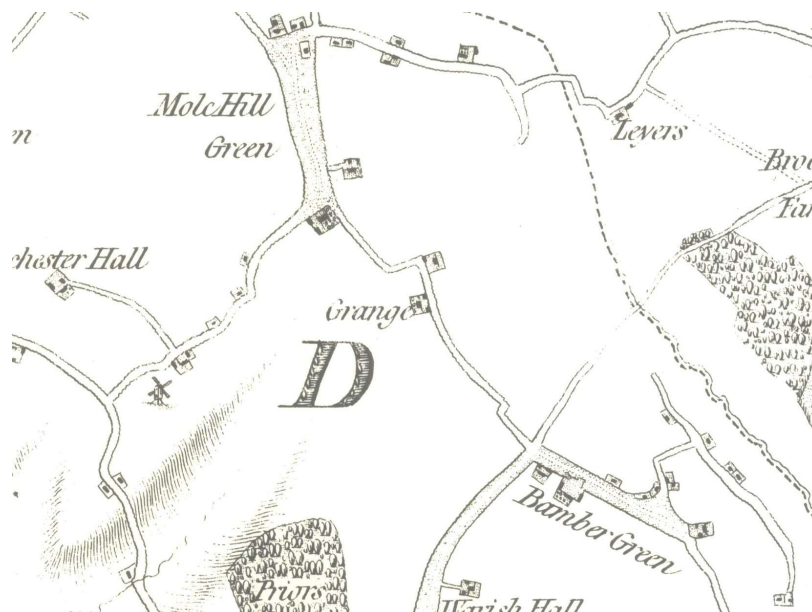


Archaeological monitoring at The Grange, Bambers Green Road, Takeley, Essex, CM22 6PF

September 2021



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

figures by Chris Lister, Robin Mathieson and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ziya Eksen

**commissioned by Ben Hughes (Richard Jackson Ltd)
on behalf of Stansted Airport Ltd**

NGR: TL 56875 23602 (centre)

Planning ref.: UTT/20/3135/HHF

CAT project ref.: 2021/03w

ECC code: TGTK21

Saffron Walden Museum accession code: SAFWM: 2021.24

OASIS ref.: colchest3-419197



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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CAT Report 1722

October 2021

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at The Grange, Bambers Green Road, Takeley, Essex during groundworks for a new sewage treatment plant. The Grange is a 17th-century Grade II listed house which occupies a medieval moated site. Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no remains were observed, although it should be noted that only a limited area was uncovered by the groundworks.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring at The Grange, Bambers Green Road, Takeley, Essex which was carried out during 22nd-23rd September 2021. The work was commissioned by Ben Hughes (Richard Jackson Ltd) on behalf of Stansted Airport Ltd, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) during groundworks for a new sewage treatment plant.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Katie Lee-Smith and the Historic England Inspector Dr Jess Tipper 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 Programme of Archaeological Monitoring* was produced by Katie Lee-Smith detailing the required archaeological work (ECCPS 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT in response to the requirement for archaeological monitoring (CAT 2021), and was approved by ECCHEA in advance of the groundworks.

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 2016), 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 background includes extracts of the ECCPS brief (2021) and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The development site includes a rectangular moated site situated on the flood plain of the River Chelmer, some 550m southeast of Waltham Hall, which is a scheduled ancient monument (SM 20719; NHLE 1011467). The moated site measures approximately 40m from northeast to southwest and 30m from northwest to southeast. The arms of the moat are waterfilled; they measure between 5m and 12m in width and have been partly revetted with concrete. A causeway which extends across the moat's eastern arm gives access to the island whilst a brick and concrete footbridge gives access across the western arm. An old beam which is thought to represent the remains of an earlier footbridge is visible alongside the modern bridge (EHER4658). The island is occupied by a Grade II listed house constructed in the 17th century with later additions. It is thought to be the original house located at the site (NHLE 1112235; EHER 4569, 37428). A waterfilled fishpond lies some 60m west of the moat. It measures approximately 20m from northeast to southwest and 13m from northwest to southeast. The pond is joined to the moat by a channel which is roughly 2m wide.

Around 6,000 known moated sites exist in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, which partly or completely enclose one or more islands on which stood domestic or religious buildings, though in some cases they were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a defensive feature. The peak

period of the moated site in England was between around 1250 and 1350, and by far the greatest concentration lies in the central and eastern parts of the country. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high degree of morphological diversity. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in medieval rural society. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The Grange moated site is well preserved and will retain archaeological information pertaining to the occupation of the site, while the waterfilled ditches will also retain environmental evidence relating to the economy of its inhabitants and the landscape in which they lived.

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site in 2018-19 during groundworks to underpin an extension to the house. Archaeological remains recorded during monitoring included four wall foundations and a clay floor (CAT Report 1365).

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Approximately 61.4m of service trenching, c 0.5m wide by c 0.5m deep, and a pit, 2.1m by 2.1m and 0.4m deep, were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Six layers were recorded. Within the western half of the site, the trenching was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.1-0.35m thick, firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay) and a further layer of soil (L2, c 0.2m thick, firm, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay) onto natural clay (L3, firm, moist medium brown clay, encountered at a depth of 0.45-0.5m below current ground level). At the northwestern part of the site, the trenching was cut through L1 and L2 onto both L3 and a layer of concrete (L4, encountered at a depth of 0.5m bcgl). Within the eastern part of the site, the trenching was cut through L1 (0.1-0.21m thick) and a modern build-up/levelling layer (L5, c 0.26-0.39m thick, composed of CBM, concrete, mortar etc) onto L3 (encountered at a depth of 0.46-0.5m bcgl).

No archaeological features or material was observed.



Photograph 1 Site shot

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

Despite being located within an archaeologically-sensitive area, no significant remains were encountered during the monitoring. It should be noted, however, that only a limited area was uncovered by the groundworks. The negative results of this investigation do not, therefore, preclude the possibility that substantial and potentially significant archaeological deposits are present at this site

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Ben Hughes of Richard Jackson Ltd and Stansted Airport Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by Z Eksen. Figures are by C Lister, R Mathieson and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Katie Lee-Smith.

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	<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	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1365	2019	<i>Archaeological monitoring at The Grange, Bamber's Green, Takeley, Essex, CM22 6PF: October 2018-January 2019</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>
Cifa	2019	<i>Code of conduct.</i> Pub. 2014, rev. 2019.
ECCPS	2021	<i>Brief for Programme of Archaeological Monitoring The Grange, Bamber's Green Road, Takeley</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	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
Cifa	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main

post-medieval section wsi from c AD 1500 to c 1800 (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1722)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photos and log

Inked sections

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1722)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

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 Saffron Walden Museum under accession number SAFWM: 2021.24.

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Distribution list:

Ben Hughes (Richard Jackson Ltd)

Stansted Airport Ltd

ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor

Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 13.10.2021

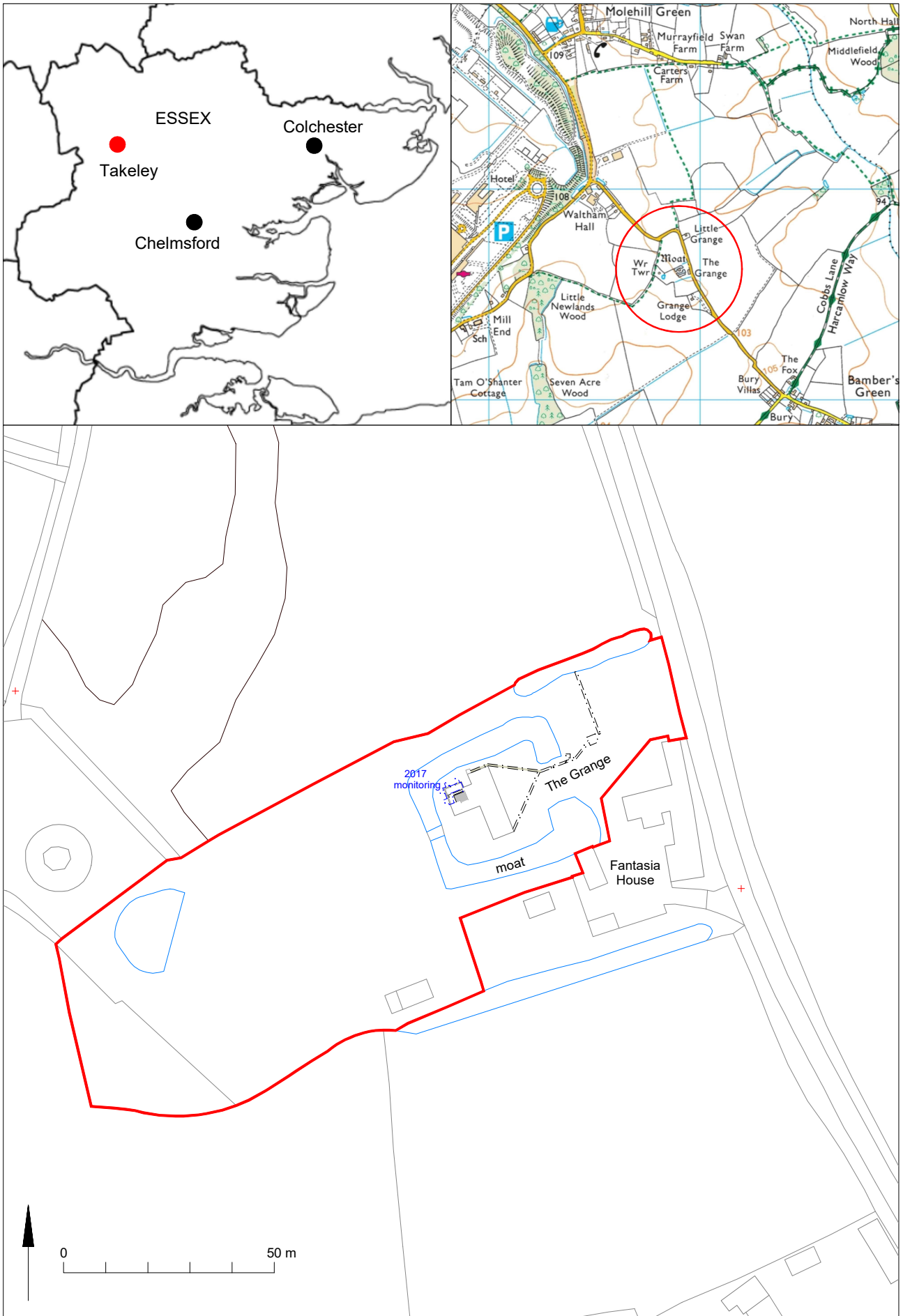


Fig 1 Site location.

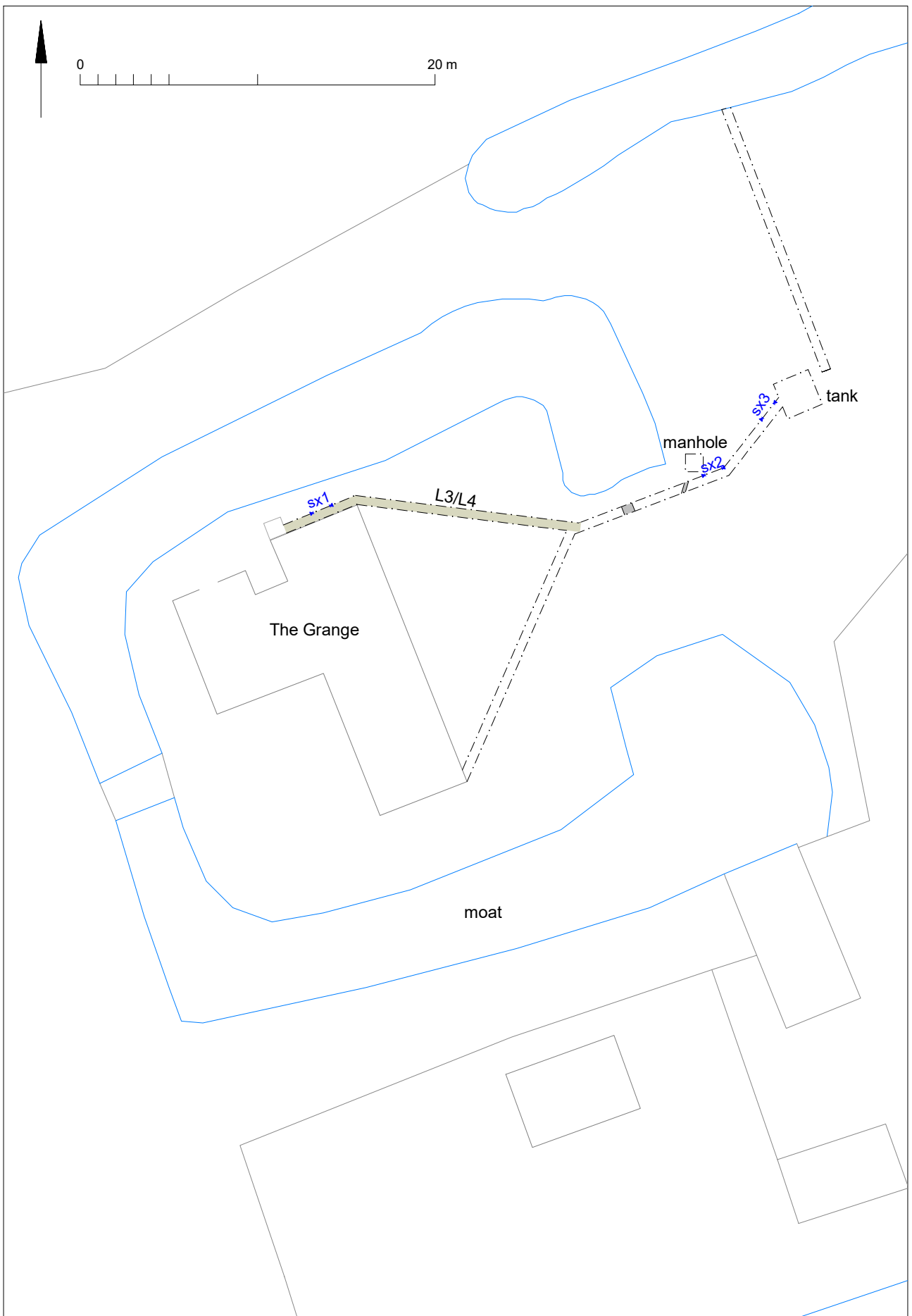


Fig 2 Results (modern services in grey)

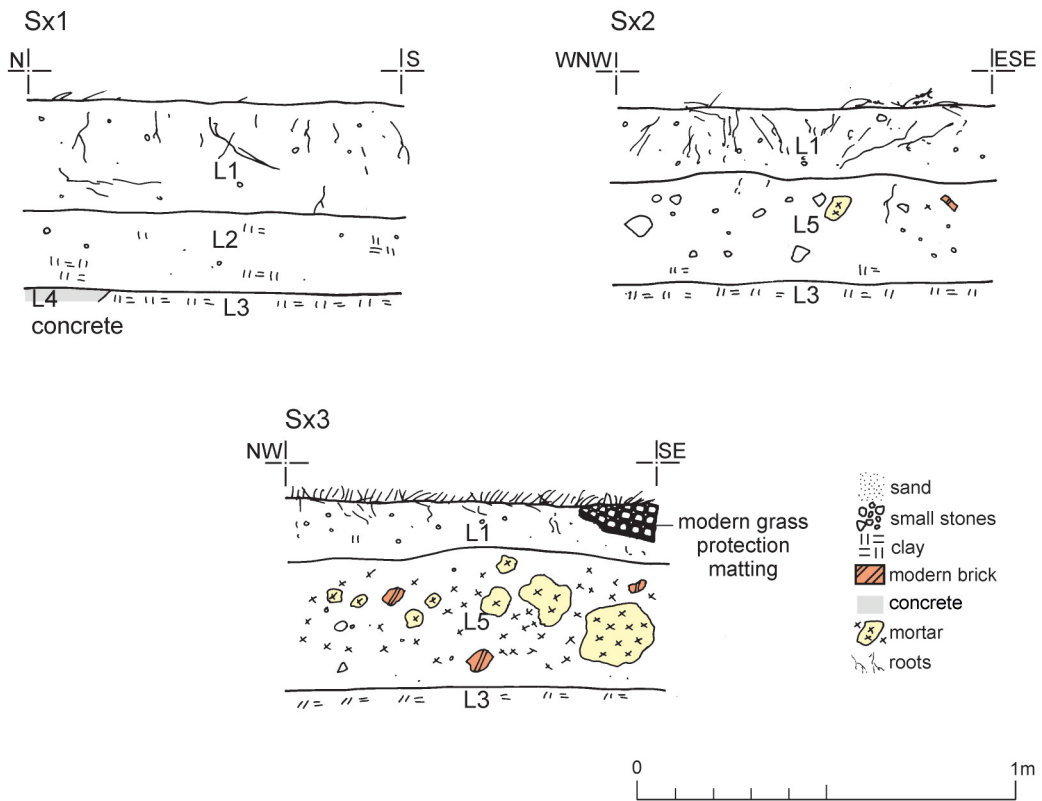


Fig 3 Representative sections.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-419197

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at The Grange, Bambers Green Road, Takeley, Essex, CM22 6PF
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at The Grange, Bambers Green Road, Takeley, Essex during groundworks for a new sewage treatment plant. The Grange is a 17th-century Grade II listed house which occupies a medieval moated site. Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no remains were observed, although it should be noted that only a limited area was uncovered by the groundworks.
Project dates	Start: 22-09-2021 End: 23-09-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	UTT/20/3135/HHF - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2021/03w - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SAFWM: 2021.24 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	TGTK21 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD TAKELEY The Grange, Bambers Green Road
Postcode	CM22 6PF
Study area	0.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 56875 23602 51.888397059729 0.279824203247 51 53 18 N 000 16 47 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley

Project director/manager Chris Lister
Project supervisor Ziya Eksen
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum
Digital Archive ID SAFWM: 2021.24
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Saffron Walden Museum
Paper Archive ID SAFWM: 2021.24
Paper Media available "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring at The Grange, Bambers Green Road, Takeley, Essex, CM22 6PF: September 2021,
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1722
Date 2021
Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication Colchester
Description A4 loose-leaf ring-bound
URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Entered by Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on 13 October 2021

OASIS:

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Brief for Programme of Archaeological Monitoring The Grange, Bambers Green Road, Takeley



Date:
9-4-21





Title: Brief for a programme of archaeological monitoring at The Grange, Bambers
Green Road, Takeley

Agent: Laura Pooley <lp@catuk.org>

Planning Reference: UTT/20/3135/HHF

Date issued: 9-04-21

Historic Environment Advisor: Katie Lee-Smith

Museum: Saffron Walden

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

The contractor is strongly 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 has prepared this brief for a programme of archaeological monitoring on the groundworks associated with the installation of New Sewage Treatment Plant located within The Grange Scheduled Monument moated site and fishpond along Bambers Green Road, Takeley. This document forms the basis for any project design or WSI submitted by an archaeological contractor for approval by the planning authority.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development site is located within the Scheduled Monument of The Grange, a well-preserved moated site and fish pond, Bambers Green Road, Takeley (TL5687523602). The development comprises the installation of New Sewage Treatment Plant and is located within the central enclosure of the moat as well as the outside area of the moat. The moat arms are waterfilled and there is evidence of a former footbridge extant. The island is occupied by the Grade II listed The Grange dating to the seventeenth century or earlier (LUID 1112235). The moat is likely to date to the thirteenth or fourteenth century and there is the probability of an earlier building within the island predating the current listed building. Full details of the planning proposal can be found on the Uttlesford planning web site.

3. Planning Background

Planning application UTT/20/3135/HHF was validated in December 2020 for the installation of New Sewage Treatment Plant. The site is located within a Scheduled Monument and will directly impact the Scheduled Monument therefore a monitoring condition was recommended to the local authority along with alterations to the plan agreed with Historic England. The archaeological condition that was recommended is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework and states:

4. RECOMMENDATION: A Programme of Archaeological Monitoring, Excavation and Reporting

- 1. No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until a programme of archaeological investigation has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority.**

2. **No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the completion of the programme of archaeological investigation identified in the WSI defined in 1 above.**
3. **The applicant will submit to the local planning authority a post excavation assessment (to be submitted within six months of the completion of the fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed in advance with the Planning Authority). This will result in the completion of post excavation analysis, preparation of a full site archive and report ready for deposition at the local museum, and submission of a publication report.**

5. Archaeological Background

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

The present proposed development is located just within and just outside of the Scheduled Monument of The Grange moated site and fishpond Scheduled Monument (LUID 1011467). The monument at The Grange includes a rectangular moated site and fishpond situated south-east of Waltham Hall (EHER4569, 4568). A causeway gives access to the island across the eastern arm and to the west is a fishpond adjoined to the moat by a channel. Two drainage ditches are located to the north and south of the moated site. The island is occupied by a 17th century house and cartographic evidence shows buildings within the vicinity of the proposed development on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875 (EHER37428). The development will directly impact the Scheduled Monument and medieval and post medieval deposits will be impacted on by the proposed development. The moat is also likely to contain preserved paleoenvironmental remains.

6. Requirement for Work

The archaeological work will comprise the monitoring of all groundworks associated with the installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant. If important archaeological deposits are identified the development work will cease and time will be allowed for the recording of the deposits. Specific research aims include:

- Record and excavate and features associated with the moat, moated site or former structures within the island and to the fore of the moated site
- Identify, record and sample the moat and any paleoenvironmental remains encountered
- Identify and record any former crossings of the moat or associated ancillary structures

7. General Methodology

7.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the archaeological work.

7.2 The number of staff involved, and the structure of the team, shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation. 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.

7.3 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists.

7.4 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.

7.5 All Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.

7.6 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. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

8. Archaeological Monitoring Methodology

8.1 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. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

8.2 Machine stripping will only be undertaken to the top of the archaeological horizon unless agreement is obtained from the archaeologist monitoring the work to deepen the foundations by this method.

8.3 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.

8.4 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the 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.

8.5 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the Historic England Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

8.6 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 must be left in situ except in those cases where damage or desecration are anticipated, or where analysis of the remains is considered to be a necessary requirement for satisfactory evaluation of the site.

8.7 The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

8.8 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.

8.9 The IFA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs, and the EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the Eastern Region document should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

9. Finds

9.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.

9.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.

9.3 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.

9.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.

10. Results

10.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 3 months) from the end of the fieldwork, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a copy supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor as a single PDF.

10.2 This report must contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the monitoring.
- Location plan of excavated areas in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of 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.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and result section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

10.3 An OASIS sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor. 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.

10.4 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in Essex Archaeology and History) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

11. Archive Deposition

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

11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.

11.3 The archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 months of the completion of the final publication report with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor

12. Monitoring

12.1 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.

12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.

12.3 The Historic Environment Advisor should be given the opportunity to monitor the foundations prior to their backfilling.

12.4 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor prior to them being carried out.

13. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

13.1 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.

13.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a WSI to the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council for validation prior to fieldwork commencing.

13.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Advisor shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

14. References

- Brown, N. and 2000 Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2 -
Glazebrook, J. Research Agenda and Strategy (East Anglian Archaeology)
(es.)

Glazebrook, J. 1997 Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1.
(ed.), Resource Assessment (East Anglian Archaeology occasional papers 3)

Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: 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.

Katie Lee-Smith
Historic Environment Advisor
Place Services
County Hall
Chelmsford
CM1 1QH

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at The Grange, Bambers Green Road, Takeley, Essex, CM22 6PF

NGR: TL 56875 23602 (centre)

District: Uttlesford

Parish: Takeley

Scheduled monument number: NHLE 1011467, SM 20719

Planning reference: UTT/20/3135/HHF

Scheduled monument consent: S00240715

Commissioned by: Ben Hughes (Richard Jackson Ltd)

Client: Stansted Airport Ltd

Curating museum: Saffron Walden

Museum accession number: SAFWM: 2021.24

ECC project code: TGTK21

CAT project code: 2021/03w

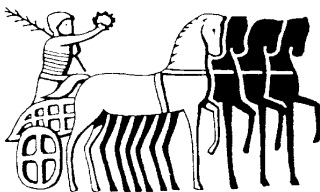
Oasis project ID: colchest3-419197

Site manager: Chris Lister

ECC Historic Environment Advisor: Katie Lee-Smith

Historic England Inspector: Dr Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 13.04.2021



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The Grange moated site and fishpond is a scheduled ancient monument (NHLE 1011467; SM 20719) located east of Stansted Airport at Bamber's Green, Takeley, Essex (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 56875 23602.

Proposed work

The planning application proposes the installation of a new sewage treatment plan.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background includes extracts of the ECCPS brief (2021) and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The development site includes a rectangular moated site and fishpond situated on the flood plain of the River Chelmer 550m southeast of Waltham Hall, and is a scheduled ancient monument (SM 20719; NHLE 1011467; EHER 4568). The moated site measures 40m SW-NE by 30m NW-SE. The arms are waterfilled and are between 5m and 12m in width and have been partly revetted with concrete. A causeway, 9m wide, gives access to the island across the eastern arm whilst a brick and concrete footbridge gives access across the western arm. An old beam, considered to be the remains of an earlier footbridge, is visible alongside the modern bridge. The island is occupied by a 17th-century house with later additions which is Grade II listed (NHLE 1112235; EHER 4569, 37428) and is thought to be the original house on the site. Sixty metres west of the moat is a waterfilled fishpond which measures 20m NE-SW by a maximum of 13m NW-SE. The pond is joined to the moat by a channel which is approximately 2m wide and is waterfilled.

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

The Grange moated site is well preserved and will retain archaeological information pertaining to the occupation of the site, while the waterfilled ditches will also retain environmental evidence relating to the economy of its inhabitants and the landscape in which they lived.

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at the development site in 2018-19 during groundworks to underpin a later extension to the 17th-century house. Archaeological remains recorded during monitoring included four wall foundations and a clay floor (CAT Report 1365).

Planning background

A planning application (UTT/20/3135/HHF) was submitted to Uttlesford District Council in December 2020 proposing the *installation of new sewage treatment plant*. Groundworks for the plant are located within the central enclosure of the moat as well as the area immediately outside of the moat.

As the site lies within a scheduled ancient monument, close to a Grade II listed building, there is a high potential for archaeological remains to be present. The Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor (ECCHEA) and the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments (HEIAM) for the East of England and the have recommended a programme of archaeological monitoring. This follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

As a scheduled monument, an application for scheduled monument consent was made to Historic England and granted. Scheduled monument consent S0024071.

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work is for archaeological monitoring. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECCHEA (2021).

The archaeological work will comprise the monitoring of all groundworks associated with the installation of the Sewage Treatment Plant. If important archaeological deposits are identified the development work will cease and time will be allowed for the recording of the deposits.

Specific research aims include:

- Record and excavate and features associated with the moat, moated site or former structures within the island and to the fore of the moated site
- Identify, record and sample the moat and any paleoenvironmental remains encountered
- Identify and record any former crossings of the moat or associated ancillary structures

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-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by ECCHEA (ECCPS 2021)

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/HEIAM 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.

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 evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, 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 micromorphical 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/HEIAM. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the evaluation, 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 Historic England guidance (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/HEIAM 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. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (2015a).

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: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

Some outside specialists are also used:

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 / Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: 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/HEIAM.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Results

Notification will be given to ECCHEA/HEIAM 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* (Historic England 2015b).

The report will be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the ECCHEA/HEIAM 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 & 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/HEIAM. 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.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

Archive deposition

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

The paper archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum on completion of the final publication report and confirmed in writing to the ECCHEA/HEIAM.

The digital archive resulting from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) to safeguard the long-term curation of the digital records. The ECCHEA/HEIAM will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre 2013) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive. A summary of the contents of the archives shall be supplied to the ECCHEA/HEIAM at the time of their deposition.

Monitoring

ECCHEA/HEIAM 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/HEIAM one week in advance of its commencement.

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

ECCHEA/HEIAM will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of ECCHEA/HEIAM 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 | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 1365 | 2019 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at The Grange, Bamber's Green, Takeley, Essex, CM22 6PF: October 2018-January 2019</i> |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| ClfA | 2019 | <i>Code of conduct.</i> Published 2014, revised 2019. |
| Digital Curation Centre | 2013 | <i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i> |
| ECCPS | 2021 | <i>Brief for Programme of Archaeological Monitoring The Grange, Bammers Green Road, Takeley</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 | 2015a | <i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse |
| Historic England | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Historic England | 2018 | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley & 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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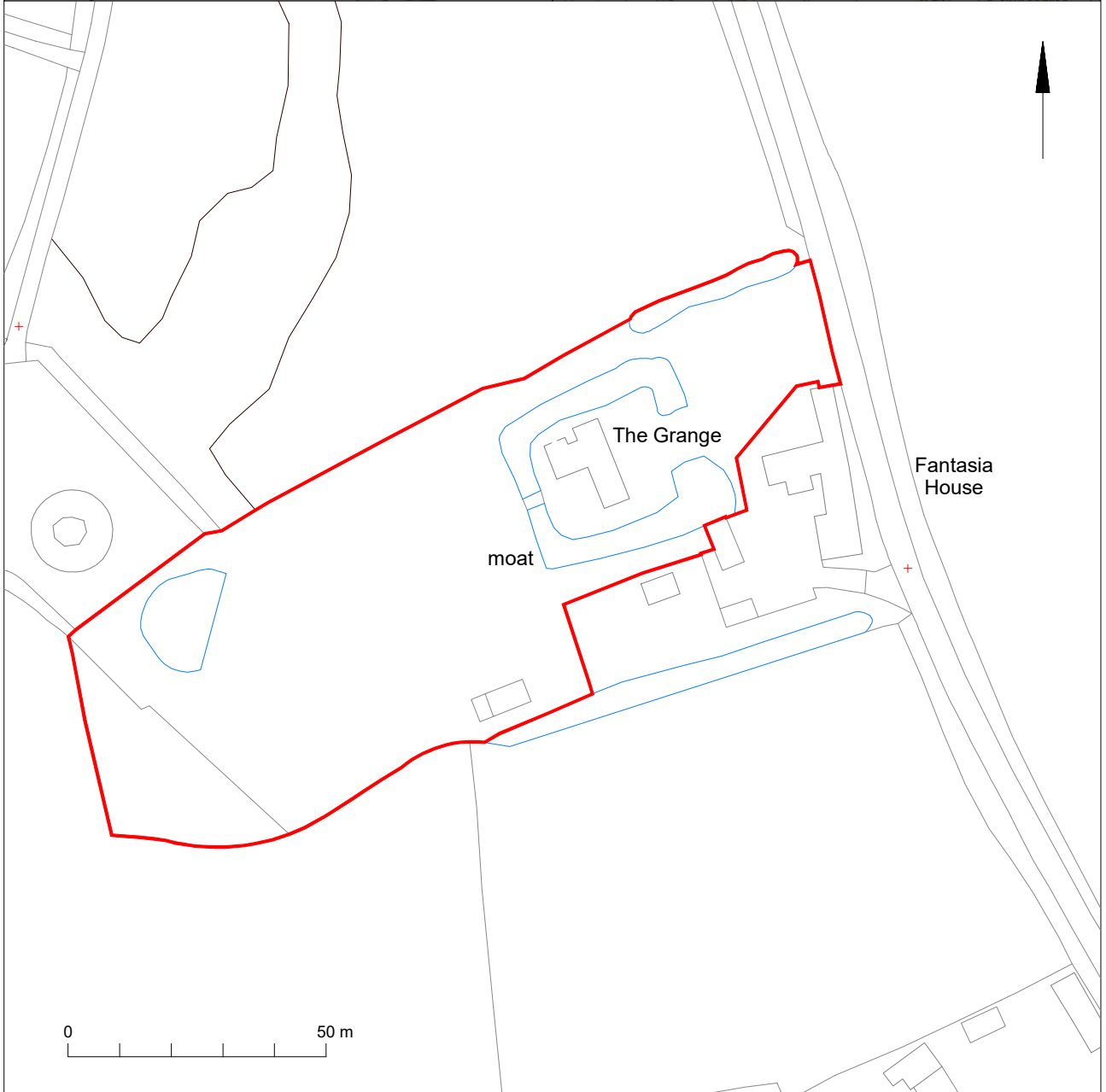
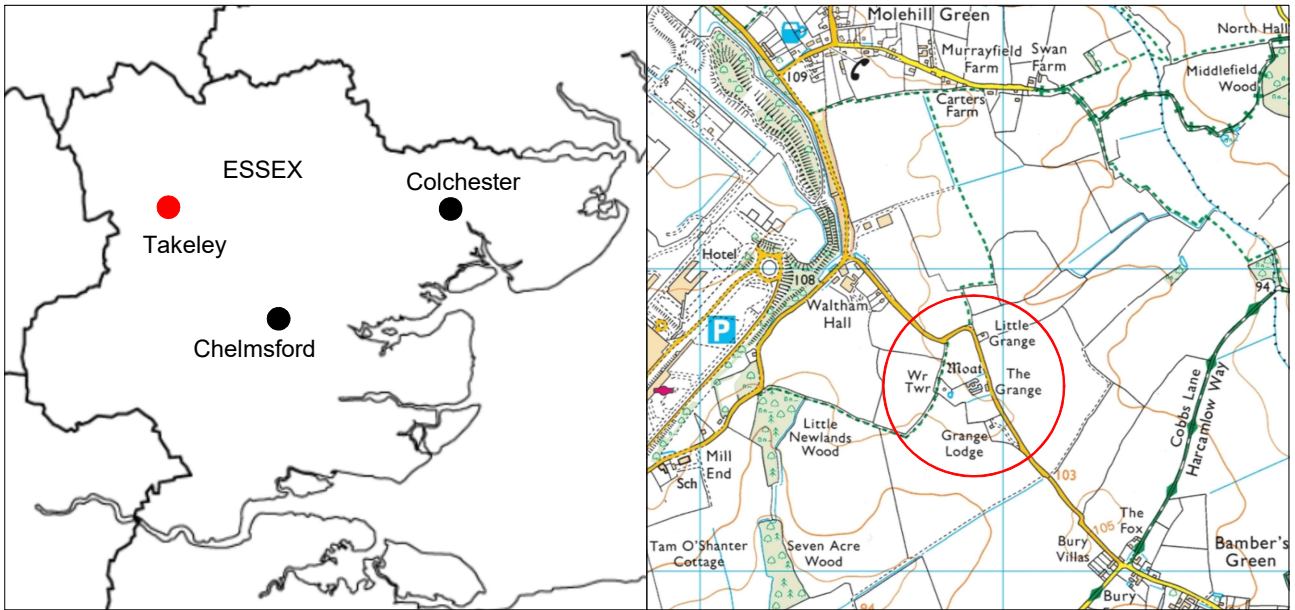


Fig 1 Site location.

Site: Takeley Bangers Gn The Grange WB Site code: TGTK21

Layer No.

Interpretation Topsoil

Period Modern

1

Location

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING Photo, 1:10 sx drawing

Plan nos

Section nos

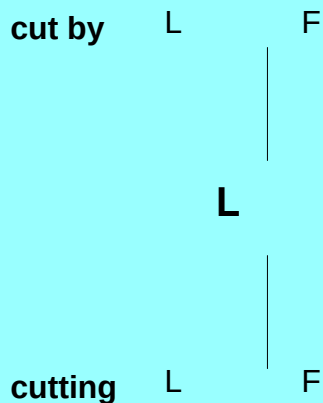
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

NOTES Modern topsoil layer, approximately 0.1-0.35m thick.



By ZE Date 22/09/21

Site: Takeley Bambers Gn The Grange WB Site code: TGTK21

Layer No.

Interpretation Accumulation

Period Undated

2

Location

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓ ✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING Photo, 1:10 sx drawing

Plan nos

Section nos

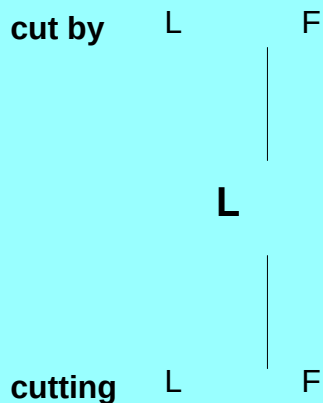
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

NOTES Accumulation layer, approximately 0.2m thick.



By ZE Date 22/09/21

Site: Takeley Bangers Gn The Grange WB Site code: TGTK21

Layer No.

Interpretation Natural

Period Post-glacial

3

Location

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING Photo, 1:10 sx drawing

Plan nos

Section nos

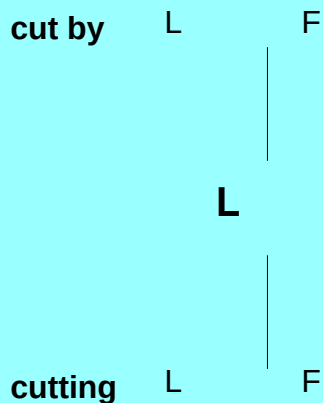
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

NOTES Natural clays, encountered approximately 0.45-0.5m bcgl



By ZE Date 22/09/21

Site: Takeley Bambers Gn The Grange WB **Site code:** TGTK21

Layer No.

Interpretation Concrete layer

Period Modern

4

Location

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black

Soil sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

Type

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING Photo, 1:10 sx drawing

Plan nos

Section nos

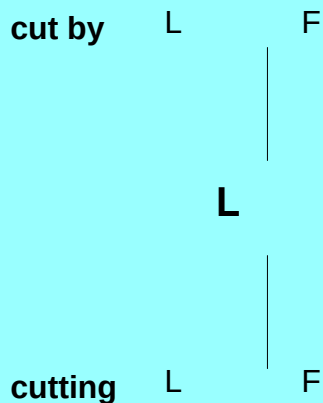
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

NOTES Concrete layer associated with drainage system



By ZE **Date** 22/09/21

Site: Takeley Bangers Gn The Grange WB Site code: TGTK21

Layer No.

Interpretation Build-up/levelling layer

Period Modern

5

Location

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black

Soil sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

Type

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING

Plan nos

Section nos

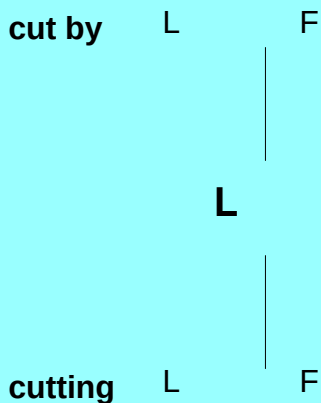
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

NOTES Modern build-up/levelling layer, composed of ceramic building material, mortar and other detritus.



By ZE Date 22/09/21



001



002



003



004



005



006



007



008



009



010



011



012



013



014



015



016



017



018



019



020



021



022



023



024



025



026



027



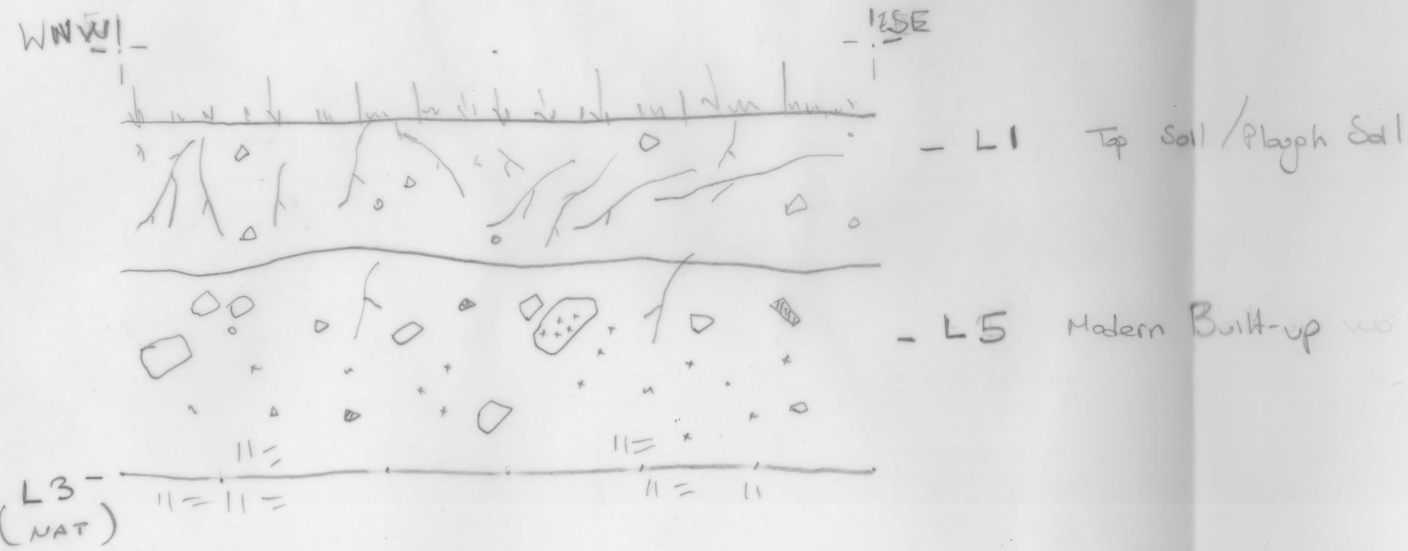
028

Filename	Description
TGTK21_Photograph_001.JPG	Site shot
TGTK21_Photograph_002.JPG	Modern man holes
TGTK21_Photograph_003.JPG	Old drainage concrete base - no direction indicated
TGTK21_Photograph_004.JPG	Rep sx 1 - looking east south-east
TGTK21_Photograph_005.JPG	Rep sx 1 - looking east south-east
TGTK21_Photograph_006.JPG	Rep sx 1 oblique view - looking east south-east
TGTK21_Photograph_007.JPG	L3 and L4 in base of trenching - no direction indicated
TGTK21_Photograph_008.JPG	L3 and L4 in base of trenching - no direction indicated
TGTK21_Photograph_009.JPG	Old man hole - no direction indicated
TGTK21_Photograph_010.JPG	Rep sx 2 - looking north-west
TGTK21_Photograph_011.JPG	Rep sx 2 oblique view - looking west south-west
TGTK21_Photograph_012.JPG	Trenching - no direction indicated
TGTK21_Photograph_013.JPG	Trenching shot - no direction indicated
TGTK21_Photograph_014.JPG	Trenching - no direction indicated
TGTK21_Photograph_015.JPG	Rep sx 3 - looking east south-east
TGTK21_Photograph_016.JPG	Tank pit - looking east south-east
TGTK21_Photograph_017.JPG	Rep sx 4 - looking north-east
TGTK21_Photograph_018.JPG	Trenching - looking north-west
TGTK21_Photograph_019.JPG	Trenching - no direction indicated
TGTK21_Photograph_020.JPG	Rep sx 5 - looking north-east
TGTK21_Photograph_021.JPG	Trenching - no direction indicated
TGTK21_Photograph_022.JPG	Tank pit - no direction indicated
TGTK21_Photograph_023.JPG	Rep sx X - looking north-west
TGTK21_Photograph_024.JPG	Trenching - no direction indicated
TGTK21_Photograph_025.JPG	Trenching - no direction indicated
TGTK21_Photograph_026.JPG	Site shot
TGTK21_Photograph_027.JPG	Site shot
TGTK21_Photograph_028.JPG	Site shot

④

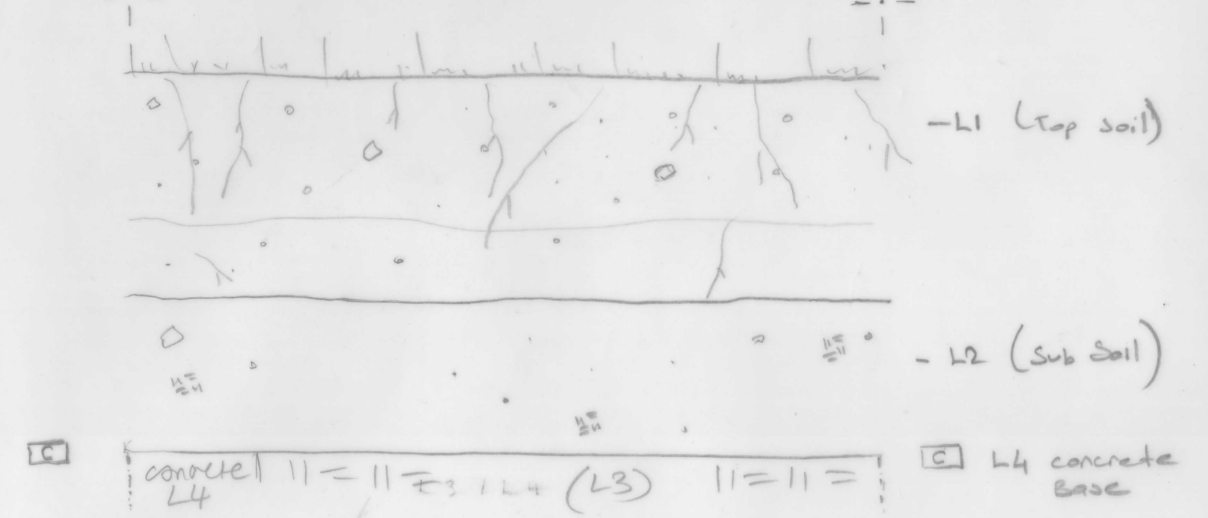
Rep sk 4

SW FAC REP SEC OF DRIVE WAY TRENCH Sk 1110



Rep sk 1

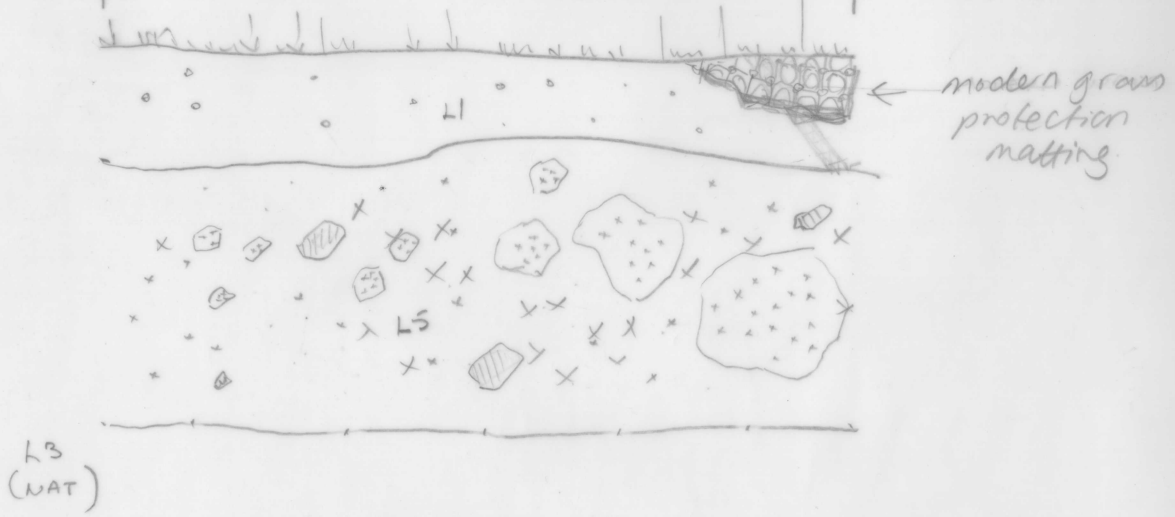
W FAC SEC OF FRONT GARDEN Sk 1110



⑤

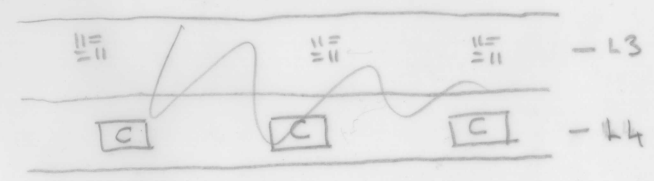
Rep sk 5

SW FAC REP SEC OF ENTRANCE GARDEN Sk 1110

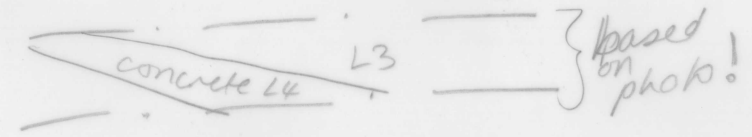


concrete crosses trench in NE-SW direction + partly in the SX.

The trench base is covered with concrete surface, - 20/25 cm in width - which is covering the old sewer line. The rest of the foundation is clay.

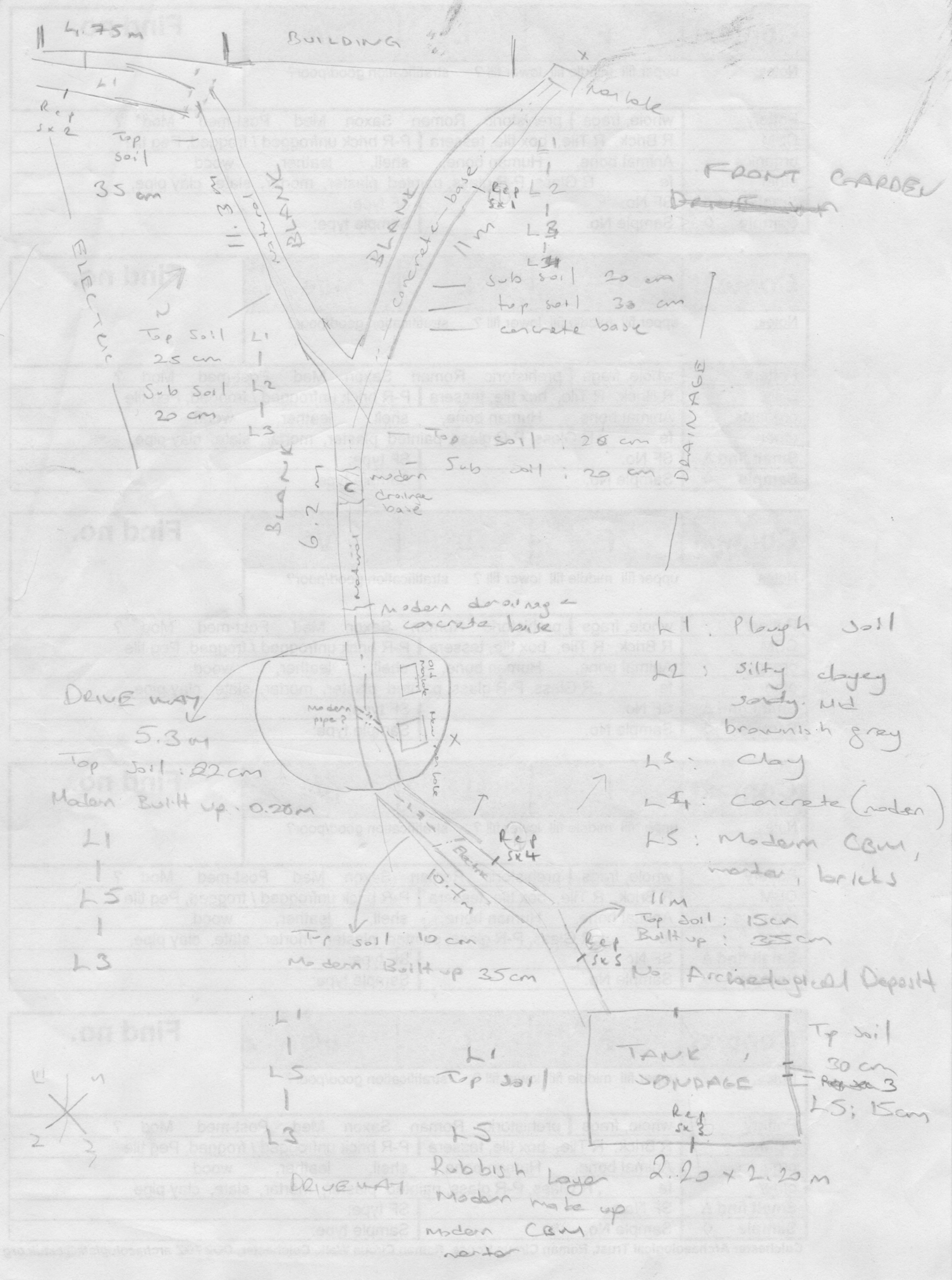


Sketch for trench base in the front garden

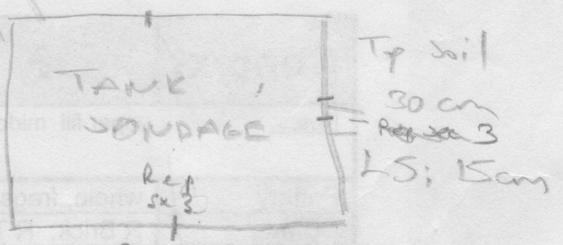


Take by Bambers Gn The Grave WB

x-x Connected



- L1: Plough soil
 - L2: Silty clayey sandy. Md brownish grey
 - L3: Clay
 - L4: Concrete (modern)
 - L5: Modern CBM, mortar, bricks
- 11m
Top soil: 15cm
Built up: 35cm
No Archaeological Deposit



DRIVEWAY
Rubbish layer 2.20 x 2.20 m
Modern make up
modern CBM
mortar

