

Archaeological monitoring at Clifton House, 36 Mill Lane, Witham, CM8 1BP

February – March 2022



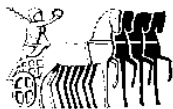
by Bronagh Quinn

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton and Laura Pooley
figures by Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Megan Seehra and Alexander Smith

**commissioned by Jon Bell
on behalf of the homeowner**

NGR: TL 81838 14451 (centre)
Planning ref.: 21/01348/FUL
CAT project ref.: 2021/111
ECC code: WHCH21
OASIS ref.: colchest3-503105



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CAT Report 1796
May 2022

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CAT wsi

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Clifton House, 36 Mill Lane, Witham, Essex in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. Located within an area of medieval and post-medieval activity, monitoring of the groundworks revealed that a large part of the site had been cleared of trees and/or shrubs. The only feature found was a modern pit or post-hole.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Clifton House, 36 Mill Lane, Witham, Essex between 24th February and 18th March 2022. The work was commissioned by Jon Bell of Design & Conservation Ltd, on behalf of the homeowner, and took place during groundworks for the construction of a three-storey detached dwelling.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council. This recommendation was for an archaeological monitoring of groundworks and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at Clifton House, Mill Lane, Witham, Braintree*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Teresa O'Connor (ECCPS 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

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 field evaluation* (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 primarily 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 site lies c 95m east of the River Brain which would have been both a resource and place of significance in prehistoric times. Although Iron Age and Roman settlement was focused in the Chipping Hill (EHER 8106-8, 8107, 8112-3, 8340 and 8444), Ivy Chimneys (EHER 14043-4) and Maltings Lane (EHER18505-6) areas of Witham, Bridge Street/Newland Street follows the line of a Roman road and Roman coins have been recovered along Mill Lane.

In 1147 King Stephen and Queen Matilda gave the manor of Witham to the Knights Templar. The Templars organised the development of the present town centre along the London to Colchester road in, or just before, 1212, when the market charter for a 'new town' at Wulvesford was granted. The new town quickly developed as a thriving commercial centre, although occupation also continued at Chipping Hill. There is considerable documentary evidence for the cloth-making industry in Witham during the 14th and 15th centuries (Medlycott 1999,4, EHER 8166).

Clifton House was constructed in the mid-20th century in the grounds of 'The Lawn', a house originally located to the north on a plot now occupied by nos. 44-50 Mill Lane and

Hollybank. Groundworks for the new dwelling at Clifton House were located to the rear of the historic street front for 'The Lawn'.

At 32 Mill Lane archaeological investigation revealed evidence for medieval activity and remains of a post-medieval building which would have fronted Mill Lane (EHER 16415-6). During an evaluation at 143-147 Newland Street concentrations of medieval and post-medieval activity was recorded (EHER 17428-9). On the opposite side of the river excavations at the Maltings Academy found well preserved medieval archaeology. Two phases of medieval occupation were recorded with pottery evidence dating features to the 11th-12th centuries, followed by a more intensive phase of activity in the 13th-15th centuries. The site showed evidence that the town may have been more extensive than previously thought to have had medieval occupation north-west of Newland Street (EHER 47679).

For a full background on the archaeology of the town, see the *Witham Historic Town Assessment Report* (Medlycott 1999) and *The Origins and Early Development of Witham* (Rodwell 1993).

4 Aim

The aims of the archaeological monitoring were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results

All groundworks were carried out by mechanical excavator under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

A bank to the north of the entranceway was reduced by between 0.1m and 1.6m deep to the level of the current driveway (Photograph 1). It covered an area of 16.6 square metres and, at its deepest, the reduction resulted in the removal of about 0.8m of modern topsoil (L1) and 0.6m of modern made-ground (L2) into natural (L3).



Photograph 1 Excavation of the bank to natural, looking west

Modern topsoil (L1/L4, 0.1-0.7m thick, increasing in depth from west to east) was stripped from the area of the new dwelling. Foundations were subsequently cut through modern made-ground (L2/L5, 0.2-0.4m thick) into natural (L3). The trenches were 0.3m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.8-0.9m.

Pit/post-hole (F1) was partially revealed. At 0.7m wide by 0.4m deep, it produced sherds of 19th-century pottery and ceramic building material. An area of grey/brown sandy-silt (F2), 8.8m by 4.4m and of varying depth (up to 0.9m), was identified by the landowners as an area of tree/shrub clearance which took place prior to the start of the groundworks.



Photograph 2 Pit F1, looking south



Photograph 3 Tree/shrub clearance F2, looking north



Photograph 4 Site shot of completed foundation trenching, looking west

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Monitoring uncovered five sherds of pottery weighing 57g with an EVE of 0.05, and four pieces of ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) weighing 567g (Table 1). This material was recovered from two features (Table 2).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	5	57	11	0.05
CBM	4	567	142	-
All	9	624	69	0.05

Table 1 Summary of the ceramic finds

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1	Post-hole	6	576	96
F2	Tree/shrub clearance	3	48	16
Total		9	624	69

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific features

The pottery includes Colchester-type ware (fabric 21) dating to c 1200-1550, post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric F40) dating to c 1500-19th/20th century (including a large bowl or pancheon (EVE: 0.05) from F2), and a sherd of Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric F48D) dating to the 19th or 20th century. The CBM, which all came from post-hole F1, consisted of sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile and un-frogged brick. None of the finds were retained.

Table 3 summarises the dating evidence for the features which contained dateable pottery and ceramics. Both features produced finds of 19th to 20th century date.

Context	Description	Post-Roman	CBM	Finds date
F1	Post-hole	F21, F40	PT, BR (un-frogged)	19th century
F2	Tree/shrub clearance	F21, F40 (large bowl/pancheon), F48D	-	19th-20th century

Table 3 Approximate dates for the features

6.2 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley

Two complete glass jars and a fragment of clay pipe stem (5.3g) were recovered from the spoil heap (finds no. 1).

Glass bottles:

- 1) Medicine bottle, rectangular, pale blue glass, embossed on the front TABLESPOONS with measuring lines, 187.0g, 165mm high, 19th/20th century.
- 2) Perfume bottle, round, clear glass, embossed with a crown over ED.PINAUD / PARIS, 169.4g, 140mm high, 19th century.

A fragment of 19th-/20th-century clear glass (9.6g) and a complete cow radius (250g) came from F2 (finds no. 4). None of the finds were retained.

7 Conclusion

Excavations on this site revealed a modern post-hole and a large area of tree/shrub clearance. No evidence of earlier archaeological features was found, suggesting a limited archaeological potential.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Jon Bell and the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Seehra and A Smith. Figures are by E Holloway. The project was monitored for Essex County Council by Teresa O'Connor.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|---|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT | 2022 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at Clifton House, 36 Mill Lane, Witham, Essex, CM8 1BP</i> |
| ECCPS | 2021 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at Clifton House, Mill Lane, Witham, Braintree</i> , by Teresa O'Connor |
| 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> |
| Historic England | 2016 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 1999 | <i>Witham Historic Town Assessment</i> , ECC |
| 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. |
| Rodwell, W | 1993 | <i>The origins and early development of Witham: a study in</i> |

settlement and fortification, prehistoric to medieval, Oxbow
Monograph 26

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1796)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

Scans of all original site records

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 the Archaeological Data Service

Distribution list:

Homeowner
Jonathan Bell, Design & Conservation Ltd
Teresa O'Connor
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 30/05/2022

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Context	Description	Date
L1/L4	-	Topsoil	soft moist medium grey/brown loamy silt and inclusions of: stone 10%	Modern
L2/L5	-	Made-ground	soft moist light/medium grey/brown sandy silt with brick flecks and inclusions of: gravel 5%	Modern
L3	-	Natural	friable/firm dry medium yellow/orange sand and inclusions of: gravel 40%	Post-glacial
F1	3	Pit/post-hole	soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: gravel 1%	Modern
F2	4	Tree/shrub clearance	friable moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt with brick flecks and inclusions of: gravel 2%	Modern

Finds no. 1 – unstratified from spoil heap

Finds no. 2 – VOID

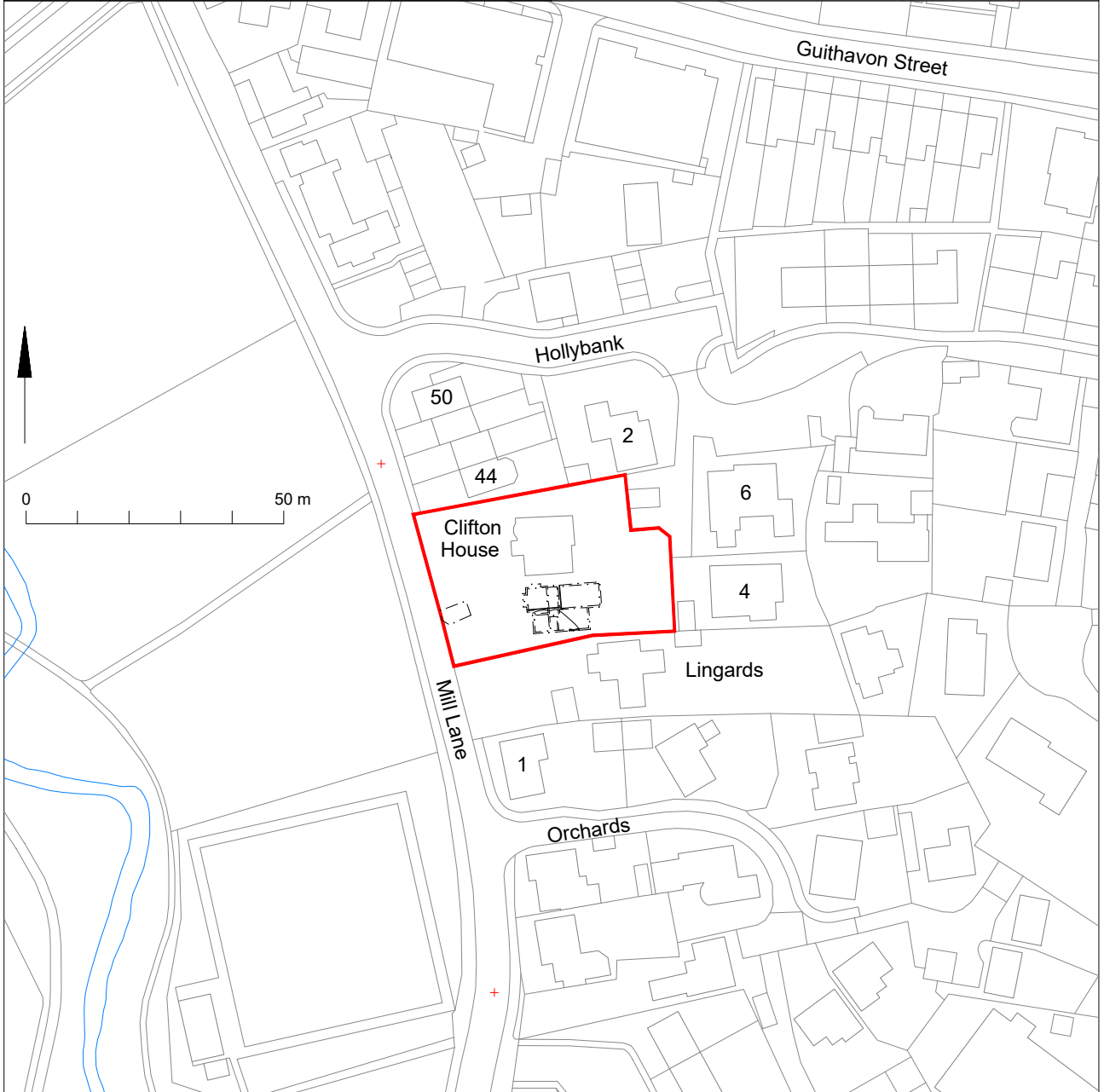
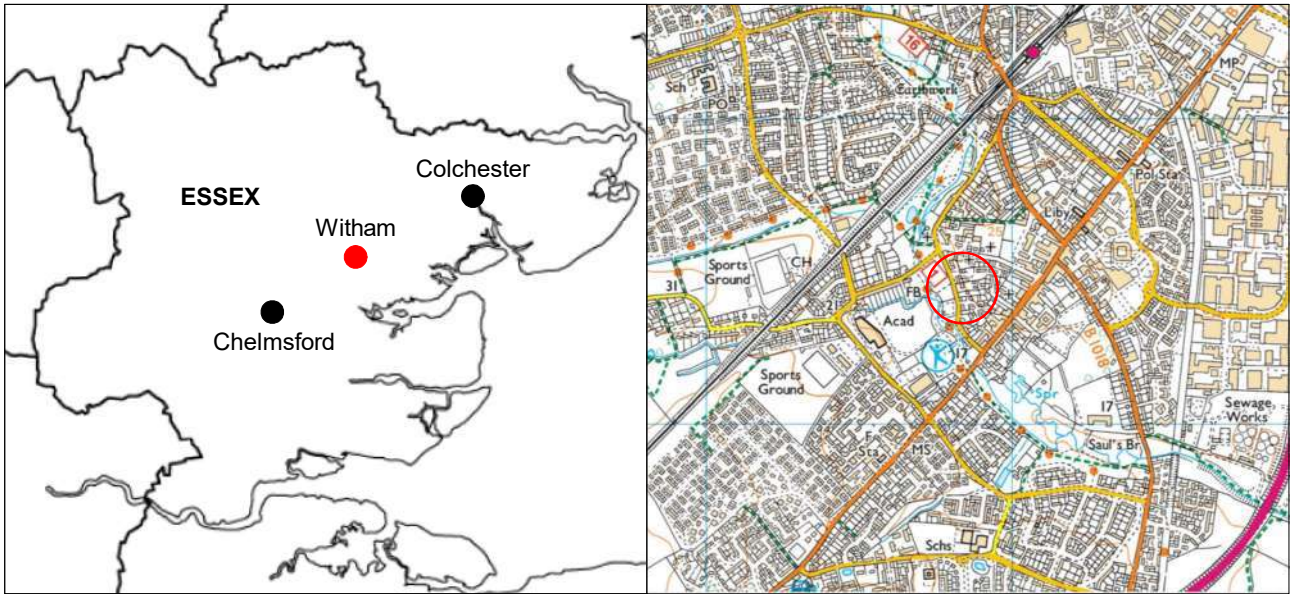


Fig 1 Site location

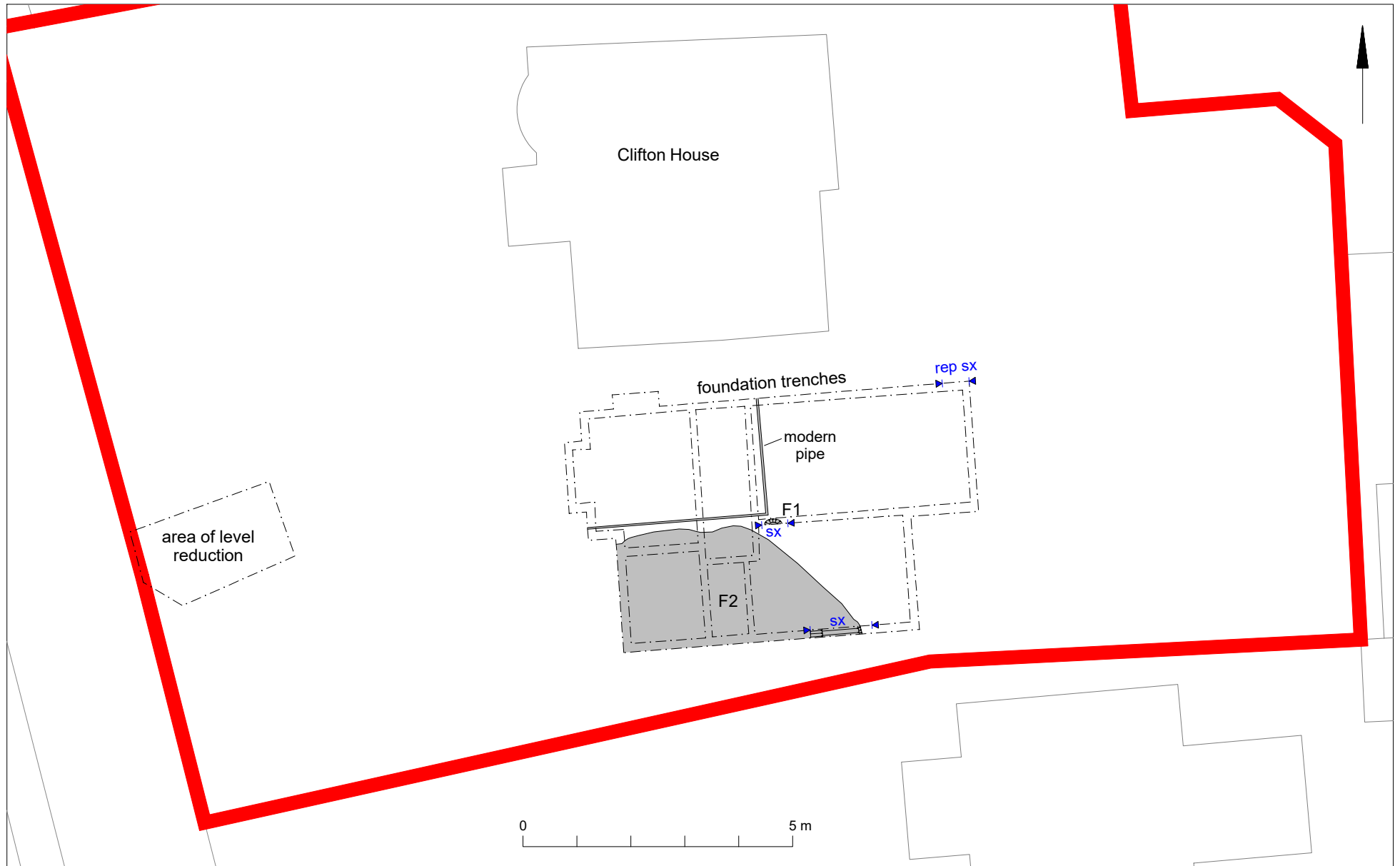


Fig 2 Results (modern features in grey).

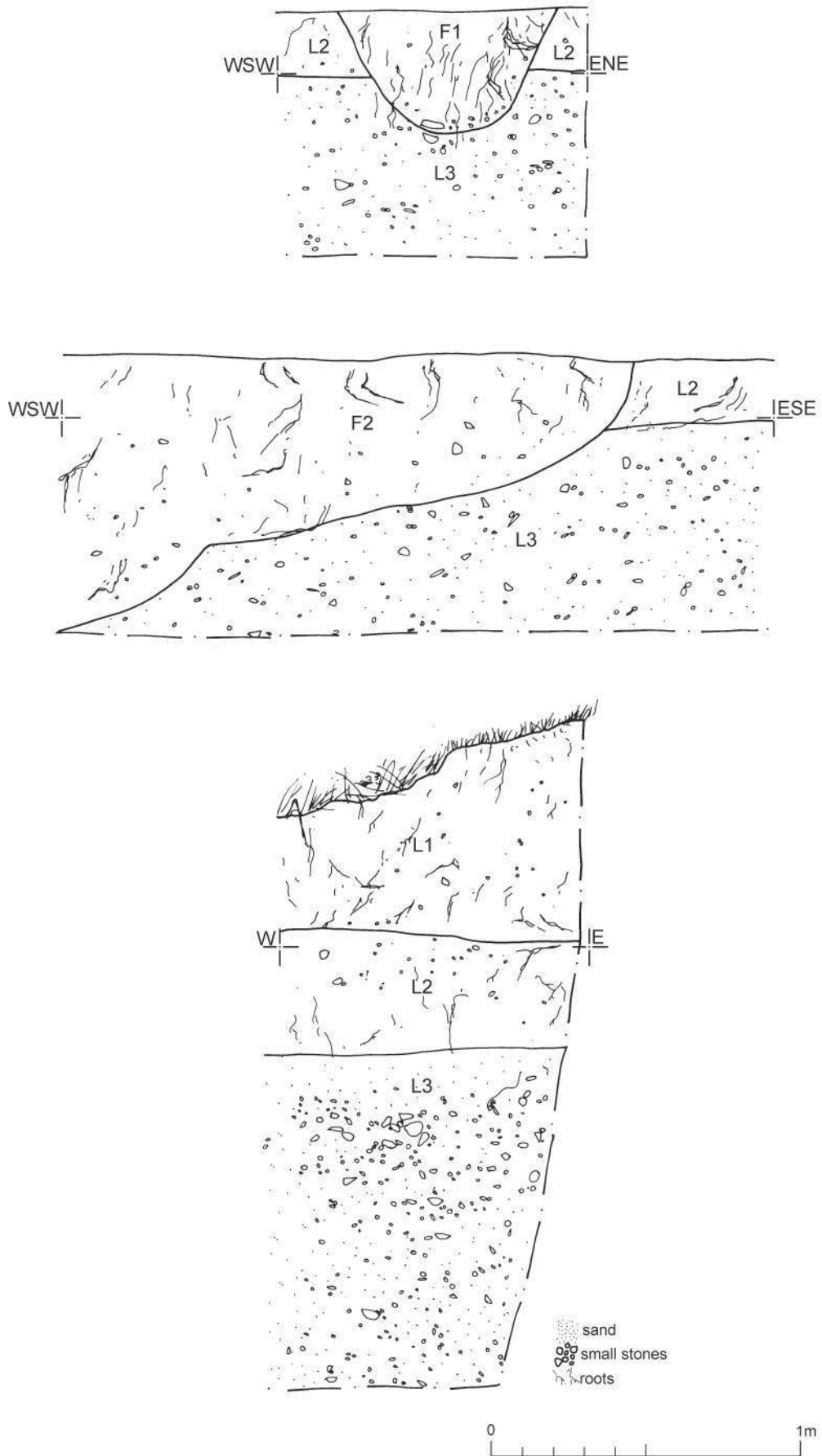


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Summary for colchest3-503105

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-503105
Project Name	Field Observation (Monitoring) at Clifton House, 36 Mill Lane, Witham, Essex, CM8 1BP
Sitename	
Activity type	Field Observation (Monitoring)
Project Identifier(s)	2021/11L
Planning Id	21/01348/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	24-Feb-2022 - 18-Mar-2022
Location	Clifton House, 36 Mill Lane, Witham, Essex, CM8 1BP NGR : TL 81838 14451 LL : 51.7991371273053, 0.63569955921567 12 Fig : 581838,214451
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Braintree Parish : Witham
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Clifton House, 36 Mill Lane, Witham, Essex in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. Located within an area of medieval and post-medieval activity, monitoring of the groundworks revealed that a large part of the site had been cleared of trees and/or shrubs. The only feature found was a modern pit or post-hole.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	B, Quinn
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at Clifton House Mill Lane Witham



Date: 11/11/2021



Title: Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at Clifton House, Mill Lane, Witham, Braintree

Agent: Jonathan Bell (jbell@designandconservation.co.uk)

Planning Reference: 21/01348/FUL

Date issued: 11/11/2021

Historic Environment Advisor: Teresa O'Connor | teresa.oconnor@essex.gov.uk | 03330 136852

Museum: Robert Rose, Museum Collections & Heritage Manager, Braintree District

Museum E-mail: robert.rose@bdtm.org.uk Tel. (01376) 328868 ext 20 or
(01376) 316780 Ext. 20

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

This brief for archaeological monitoring has been prepared by the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council. The brief sets out the requirements for archaeological monitoring of groundworks for a new dwelling and access road at Clifton House, Mill lane, Witham. The monitoring will be required following the demolition of the extant garage down to ground level.

This document forms the basis for any project design or WSI submitted by an archaeological contractor for approval by the planning authority. The WSI will need to be submitted to the LPA prior to the demolition of the garage structure.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development lies on land at Clifton House, Mill lane, Witham (TL81838 14451) The land is currently part of the garden of Clifton House with an extant garage.

All details relating to the planning application can be found on the Braintree District Planning web site.

3. 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 prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation.

The Essex Historic Environment (HER) Record shows that the proposed development lies within the extent of the historic town of Witham. Founded in 1212 by the Knights Templars a new market town was established on the London to Colchester Road. Witham continued to expand along Newland Street and Bridge Street, principally in response to the development of the cloth trade in the 17th century. The proposed house will be to the rear of the historic street front in an area that formed part of a formal garden belonging to The Lawn, which is no longer extant. At 32 Mill Lane archaeological investigation revealed evidence for medieval activity and remains of a postmedieval building which would have fronted Mill Lane. On the opposite side of the river excavations at the Maltings Academy found well

preserved medieval archaeology from the 13th century relating to the early development of the town which suggest that the settlement may have been more extensive.

Roman coins have been recovered from along Mill Lane and Bridge Street/Newland Street follows the line of a Roman road. Iron Age and Roman settlement was focussed in the Ivy Chimneys and Maltings Lane areas of Witham, the Roman settlement at Ivy Chimneys was replaced by a Roman temple complex. The site lies close to the River Brain which would have been both a resource and place of significance in prehistoric times.

4. Planning Background

The planning application (21/01348/FUL) for the erection of 1 dwellinghouse, new access and alterations to driveway hardstanding at Clifton House Mill lane Witham was submitted in April 2021

As the site lies within an area having potential for archaeological deposits being present an archaeological condition was recommended to the Local Planning Authority. The condition states:

RECOMMENDATION: Archaeological evaluation

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.

Due to site constraints the method of archaeological investigation will be archaeological monitoring of groundworks and not archaeological trial trenching in advance of development. A WSI will need to be submitted to discharge the pre-commencement condition.

5. Requirement for Work

The specific aim of the monitoring is therefore to preserve, by record, the archaeological deposits that will be exposed in the areas to be stripped for the groundworks of the new dwelling and new access

road. Any features that are exposed should be planned, recorded and if necessary due to depths, excavated.

Specific attention should be paid to:

Medieval and postmedieval roadside settlement,

Iron Age and Roman activity

6. General Methodology

- 6.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the archaeological work.
- 6.2 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.
- 6.3 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.4 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.
- 6.5 All Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.
- 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. 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.

7. Monitoring and Excavation Strategy

- 7.1 Machine stripping shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket and under the supervision, control and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist.
- 7.2 Details of how all archaeological contexts and artefacts will be excavated, surveyed, recovered and recorded shall be provided in the WSI.
- 7.3 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the WSI. 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.
- 7.4 Details of the photographic record shall be given in the WSI. This shall include both general and feature specific photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 7.5 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. If any burials located cannot be preserved in situ then they will require full excavation.
- 7.6 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 by the contractor from the Historic England Science Advisor (East of England).
- 7.7 The ClfA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs and Field Excavations and the EAA document Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England 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.
- 7.8 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.

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 might 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 agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.

9. Results

- 9.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 2 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.
- 9.2 This report must contain:
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological programme.
 - Location plan of excavated areas in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each of the excavated area 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) and the historic town assessment.
 - Reports on specific areas of specialist study
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- 9.3 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
- 9.4 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.

10. Archive Deposition

- 10.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Braintree).
- 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 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

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 work shall be given to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.
- 11.3 All excavated trenches and open areas must be inspected by the Historic Environment Advisor prior to their development.
- 11.4 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 (WSI)

- 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 of Essex County Council 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 2000 Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2.
Glazebrook, J. 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 Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24
- Medlycott, M. 1999 Witham Historic Town Assessment

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.

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Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at Clifton House, 36 Mill Lane, Witham, Essex, CM8 1BP

NGR: TL 81838 14451 (centre)

District: Braintree

Parish: Witham

Planning reference: 21/01348/FUL

Commissioned by: Jon Bell (Design & Conservation Ltd)

Client: Homeowner

Curating museum: Braintree

Museum accession code: tbc

ECC project code: tbc

CAT project code: 2021/11L

Oasis project ID: colchest3-503105

Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman

Contracts manager: Chris Lister

ECC monitor: Teresa O'Connor

This WSI written: 29/11/2021



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

tel: 01206 501785

email: services@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located at Clifton House, 36 Mill Lane, Witham, Essex (Fig 1). The site is centred at National grid reference (NGR) TL 81838 14451. The site is located in the centre of Witham on the eastern side of Mill Lane overlooking the River Brain. The site is just outside of the Newland Street Conservation Area and Flood Zone 1.

Proposed work

The proposed work involves demolishing the current garage and the erection of a three-storey detached dwelling and associated groundworks within the garden of the current property.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background primarily 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 site lies c 95m east of the River Brain which would have been both a resource and place of significance in prehistoric times.

Although Iron Age and Roman settlement was focused in the Chipping Hill (EHER 8106-8, 8107, 8112-3, 8340 and 8444), Ivy Chimneys (EHER 14043-4) and Maltings Lane (EHER18505-6) areas of Witham, Bridge Street/Newland Street follows the line of a Roman road and Roman coins have been recovered from along Mill Lane.

In 1147 King Stephen and Queen Matilda gave the manor of Witham to the Knights Templar. The Templars organised the development of the present town centre along the London-Colchester road in, or just before, 1212, when the market charter for a 'new town' at Wulvesford was granted. The new town quickly developed as a thriving commercial centre, although occupation also continued at Chipping Hill. There is considerable documentary evidence for the cloth-making industry in Witham during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. (Medlycott 1999,4, EHER 8166).

Clifton House was constructed in the mid 20th century in the grounds of a house, The Lawn, originally located to the north east and prior to nos. 44-50 Mill Lane and Hollybank. The proposed house will be to the rear of the historic street front for this property.

At 32 Mill Lane archaeological investigation revealed evidence for medieval activity and remains of a post-medieval building which would have fronted Mill Lane (EHER 16415-6). During an evaluation at 143-147 Newland Street concentrations of medieval and post-medieval activity was recorded (EHER 17428-9). On the opposite side of the river excavations at the Maltings Academy found well preserved medieval archaeology. Two phases of medieval occupation were recorded with pottery evidence from dating features to the 11th-12th centuries, followed by a more intensive phase of activity in the 13th-15th centuries. The site showed evidence that the town may have been more extensive than previously thought to have medieval occupation north-west of Newland Street (EHER 47679).

For a full background on the archaeology of the town see the *Witham Historic Town Assessment Report* (Medlycott 1999) and *The Origins and Early Development of Witham* (Rodwell, 1993).

Planning background

A planning application (21/01348/FUL) was submitted in April 2021 to Braintree District Council proposing the *erection of 1 x 3 bedroom two-storey detached dwelling house, new access and alterations to driveway hardstanding*.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological remains an archaeological condition was recommended. The original

recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation but due to site constraints this was altered to archaeological monitoring. 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. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECCPS (*Brief for archaeological monitoring at Clifton House, Mill Lane, Witham, Braintree – ECC 2021*).

The archaeological monitoring will preserve, by record, any archaeological deposits uncovered during the groundworks. Time will be allowed before further work or machine stripping in the area to plan, excavate and record any features exposed.

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:

- look for evidence of post-medieval roadside settlement
- look for evidence of Iron Age and Roman 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, c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by ECC Historic Environment Advisor (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 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/Sarah Veasey/ Robin Mathieson

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), at least 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 investigated areas will be located by NGR coordinates where possible.

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). 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. 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 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 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 Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). 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

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth

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.

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* (Historic England 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 & 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 | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Revised December 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Revised October 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised October 2021 |
| ECCPS | 2021 | <i>Brief for Archaeological monitoring at Clifton House, Mill Lane, Witham,</i> by Teresa O'Connor |
| 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 | 1999 | <i>Witham Historic Town Assessment,</i> ECC |
| 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. |
| Rodwell, W | 1993 | <i>The Origins and Early Development of Witham: a study in settlement and fortification, Prehistoric to medieval,</i> Oxbow Monograph 26 |

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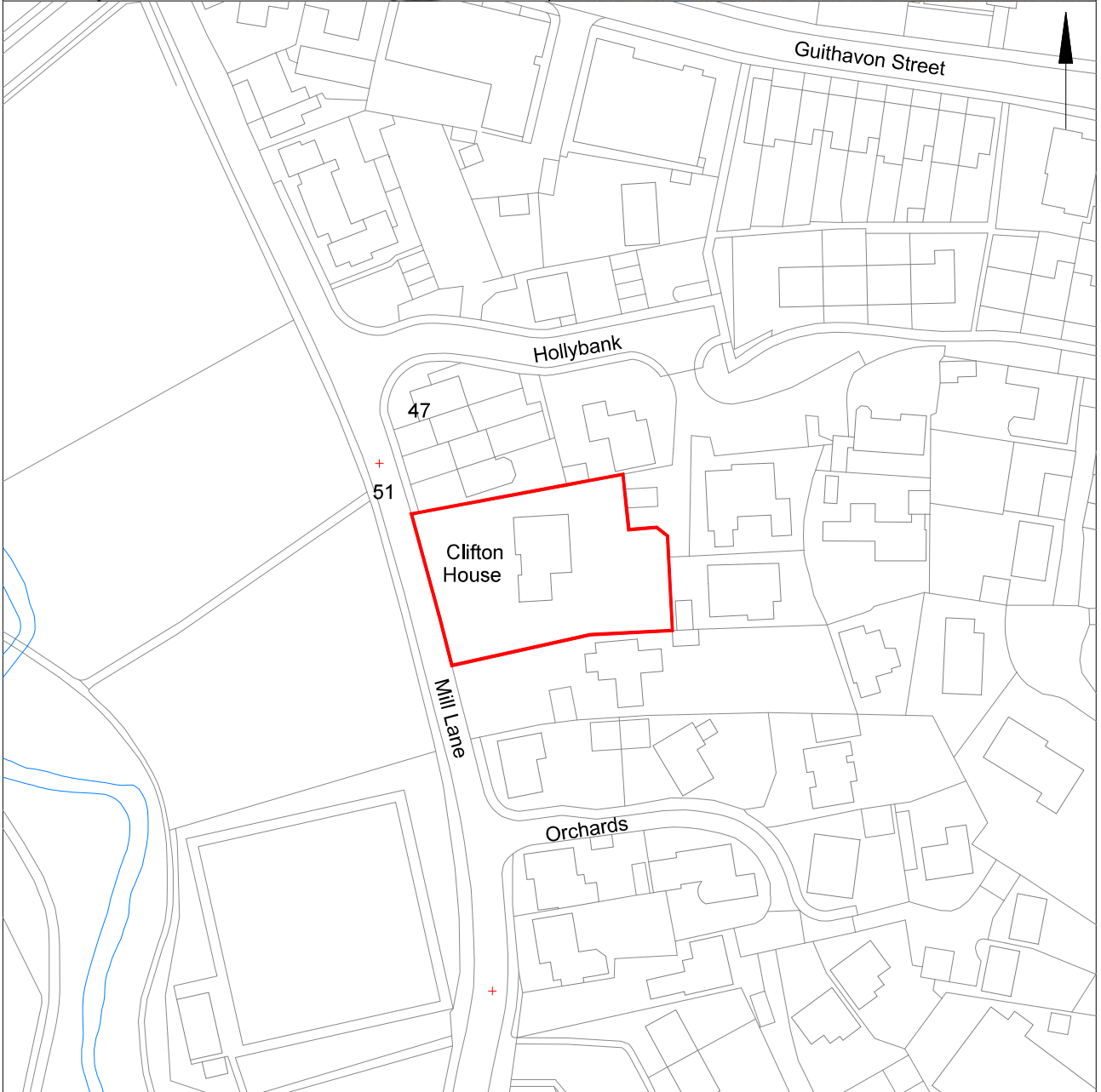
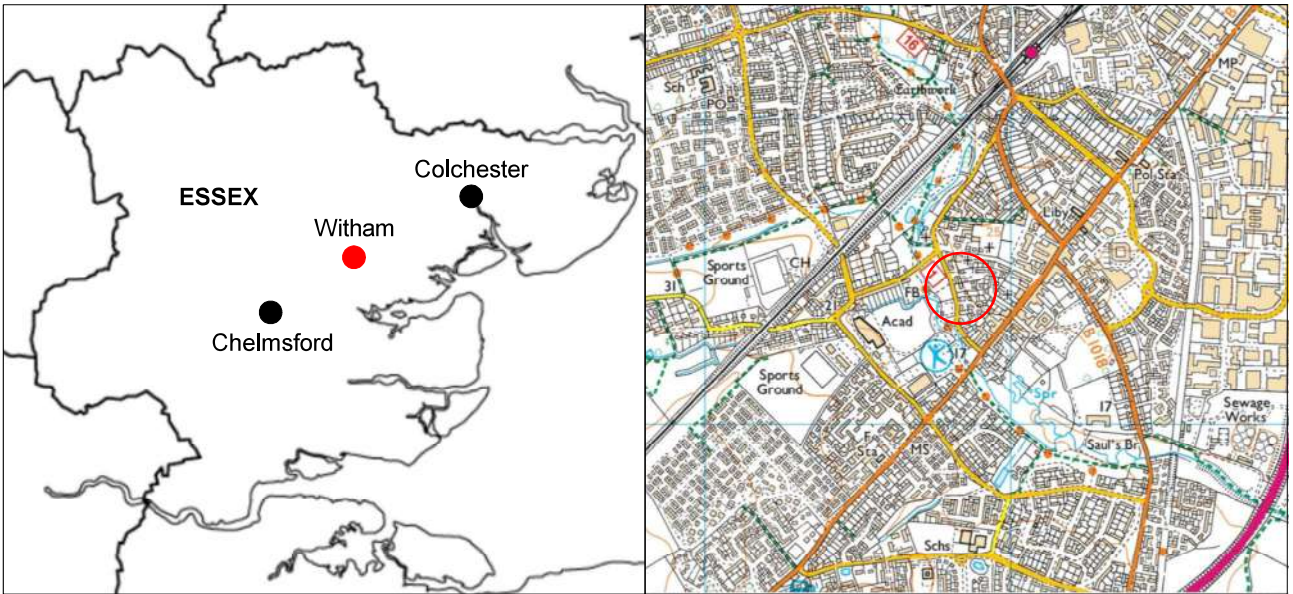
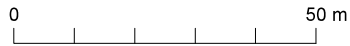


Fig 1 Site location.

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Site: Witham Clifton House Mill Ln WB

Site Code: WHCH21

Feature No.

Interpretation Post hole

Period Post-medieval

Location Central area of the footings

1

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 1

RECORDING Photo and 1:10 Sx

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

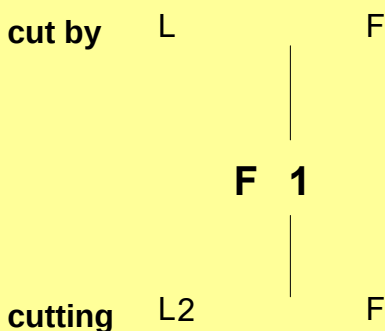
Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos

NOTES Pit cutting L3 and L5. Concave base, presumed sub circular in plan, located in the central area of the footings. Around the extent of F2 (potentially the most northerly point of f2), post medieval pottery and ceramic building material (cbm) recovered.

Finds no. 3, fragments of post-medieval pottery, post medieval tile and cbm



By Date 15/03/22

Site: Witham Clifton House Mill Ln WB

Site Code: WHCH21

Feature No.

Interpretation Tree-throws/horticultural clearance

Period Modern

Location

2

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
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile
✓

Inclusions: pieces gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %
2

RECORDING photos, 1:20 Sx of clearest visibility

Plan nos

Section nos

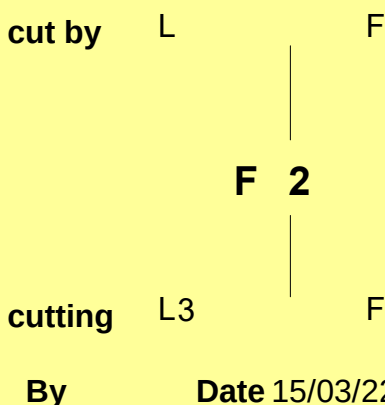
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos

NOTES Deep feature observed across the eastern footings running into the central footings. Uneven sides, uneven base (where observed) and very heavily rooted. Trees and bushes removed prior to footings being cut were located across this area of site. Post medieval through to modern pottery and ceramic building material (cbm) observed and recovered, modern and post medieval material recovered from throughout fill with no clear stratigraphy. Finds no. 4: post medieval and modern pottery fragments, post



Site: Witham Clifton House Mill Ln WB

Site code: WHCH21

Layer No.

Interpretation Landscaped topsoil

Period Modern

Location Bottom of site

1

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 10

RECORDING Photo and 1:20 Sx

Plan nos

Section nos

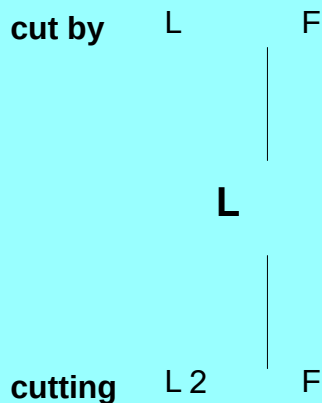
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS -

Find Nos:

NOTES Landscaped modern topsoil, c.60-80cm thick. Created to flatten/build up bottom of property for driveway. Bottom of property is downhill from main house near top.



By MS Date 24/02/22

Site: Witham Clifton House Mill Ln WB

Site code: WHCH21

Layer No.

Interpretation Make-up

Period Modern

Location Bottom of site

2

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 and 1:20 Sx

Plan nos

Section nos

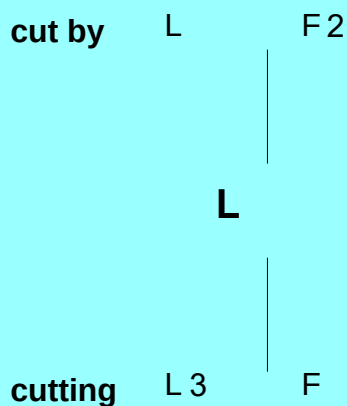
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS -

Find Nos:

NOTES Patchy/irregular makeup. c. 40-60cm thick. Modern ceramics found in fill (none retained). ?Probably related to L1 landscaped layer. Extent unclear.



By MS Date 24/02/22

Site: Witham Clifton House Mill Ln WB

Site code: WHCH21

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 sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
Type ✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces 40

RECORDING Photo and 1:20 Sx

Plan nos

Section nos

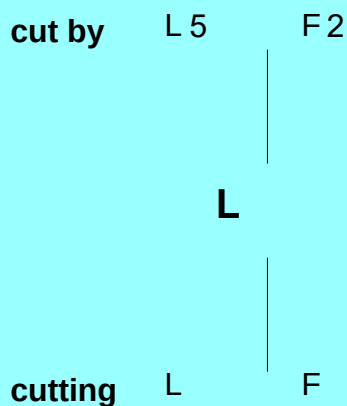
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS -

Find Nos:

NOTES Yellow sandy natural, from c.1m at bottom of site. Depth probably affected by L1 and L2 modern landscaping.



By MS Date 24/02/22

Site: Witham Clifton House Mill Ln WB

Site code: WHCH21

Layer No.

Interpretation Topsoil

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 Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile
✓ ✓

Inclusions: pieces gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %
2

RECORDING Photo and 1:20 Sx

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

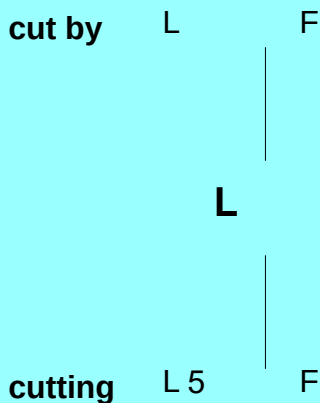
Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

NOTES Modern topsoil, much thicker at eastern end of site. Largely machined away across site before footings were cut. Maximum of 60cm deep. heavily rooted.

PX: MERGED WITH L1



By AS Date 15/04/22

Site: Witham Clifton House Mill Ln WB

Site code: WHCH21

Layer No.

Interpretation Make-up

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 Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile
✓

Inclusions: pieces gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %
5

RECORDING Photo and 1:20 Sx

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

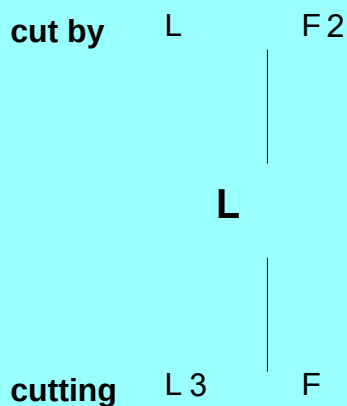
Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

NOTES Cut by F1 and F2. Approximately 30cm deep, between 10cm-25cm of this has been stripped away prior to footings being cut.

PX: MERGED WITH L2



By AS Date 15/03/22

Site: Witham Clifton House Mill Ln WB

Site code: WHCH21

Find No.

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

CONTEXT

✓

3117

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes Should be Find no 1. Two bottles and clay pipe stem from spoil heap

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

other

✓

✓

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type

Site: Witham Clifton House Mill Ln WB

Site code: WHCH21

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

3118

upper fill middle fill lower fill ? good poor ?

Notes

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

other

Small Find? Small Find No. Small Find type

Sample? Sample No. Sample type



001



002
1/



003



004
2/



005



006
3/



007



008
4/



009



010
5/



011



012
6/



013



014
7/



015



016
8/



017



018
9/



019



020
10/1:



021



022
11/1:



023



024
12/1:

Listing

WHCH21_Photo graph_001.jpg	Rep sx 1, looking roughly north-west
WHCH21_Photo graph_002.jpg	Rep sx 1, looking north-west
WHCH21_Photo graph_003.jpg	Northern wall of existing driveway, looking roughly south
WHCH21_Photo graph_004.jpg	General view of existing driveway area, looking east
WHCH21_Photo graph_005.jpg	Post excavation shot of F2 - view south
WHCH21_Photo graph_006.jpg	Post excavation shot of F2 - view north-east
WHCH21_Photo graph_007.jpg	Post excavation shot of patio strip - view north-east
WHCH21_Photo graph_008.jpg	Post excavation shot of patio strip - view north
WHCH21_Photo graph_009.jpg	Post excavation shot of footings - view west
WHCH21_Photo graph_010.jpg	Post excavation shot of footings - view south-east
WHCH21_Photo graph_011.jpg	Post excavation shot of footings highlighting topsoil strip away - view north-east
WHCH21_Photo graph_012.jpg	Post excavation of footings - view north-east
WHCH21_Photo graph_013.jpg	Highlighting shot of modern pipe - view south-west
WHCH21_Photo graph_014.jpg	Oblique post excavation shot of footings - view south-east
WHCH21_Photo graph_015.jpg	Post excavation shot of footings - view east
WHCH21_Photo graph_016.jpg	Post excavation shot of footings - view north
WHCH21_Photo graph_017.jpg	Post excavation shot of footings - view west
WHCH21_Photo graph_018.jpg	Section shot of F2 - view east
WHCH21_Photo graph_019.jpg	Oblique shot of F2 - view north-west
WHCH21_Photo graph_020.jpg	Bulk section shot - view north
WHCH21_Photo graph_021.jpg	Working shot - view south
WHCH21_Photo graph_022.jpg	Section shot F1 - view south
WHCH21_Photo graph_023.jpg	Oblique shot of unlabelled F2/ working shot - view south-east
WHCH21_Photo graph_024.jpg	Working shot - view south