

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1848
Re-issued October 2022**

**Archaeological Monitoring at
Castle Hill Tennis Club, Museum Street,
Saffron Walden, Essex, CB10 1BN:
March – September 2022**



**CAT project ref.: 2021/12c
ECC code: SWTC21**

**Archaeological monitoring at
Castle Hill Tennis Club, Museum Street,
Saffron Walden, Essex, CB10 1BN:
March – September 2022**

NGR: TL 5386 3868 (centre)

Planning ref.: UTT/22/0044/FUL

**CAT project ref.: 2021/12c
CAT Report 1848**

**Scheduled Monument Number: 1009307
Historic England Scheduled Monument consent number:
S00242417**

**ECC code: SWTC21
OASIS id: colchest3-503371**

**report prepared by
Bronagh Quinn**

fieldwork by Sarah Veasey and Bronagh Quinn

**commissioned by Frank Palmer
on behalf of Castle Hill Tennis Club**

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Issued:	07/10/2022	
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Re-issued:	24/10/2022	

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Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	4
7	Conclusion	4
8	Acknowledgements	5
9	References	5
10	Abbreviations and glossary	5
11	Contents of archive	5
12	Archive deposition	6
	Appendix 1 Context list	7

Figures after p7

OASIS Summary

List of photographs and figures

Cover: Hard surfaced tennis court looking out towards Bury Hill castle, looking north

Photograph 1	Post hole, looking south-east	3
Photograph 2	Post hole, looking north-west	3
Photograph 3	Post hole, looking south-east	3
Photograph 4	Post hole, looking south-east	3
Photograph 5	Working shot of net post pits being dug, looking south-east	4
Photograph 6	Section of net post pit, looking south-east	4

Fig 1	Site location
Fig 2	Hard surface tennis court results
Fig 3	Boundary fence and net post pit results
Fig 4	Representative sections

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken at Castle Hill Tennis Club, Museum Street, Saffron Walden during the replacement of fencing around the hard surfaced tennis court, the replacement of fencing along the Bury Hill boundary line and the relocation of the grass court adjacent to this. Despite being located within the inner bailey of the scheduled monument of Bury Hill (HA 1009307), no archaeological remains were uncovered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring at Castle Hill Tennis Club, Museum Street, Saffron Walden which was carried out on 22nd March, 12th and 14th September 2022. The work was commissioned by Frank Palmer on behalf of Castle Hill Tennis Club as part of their project to replace a fence around the hard surfaced tennis court, replace the fencing along the Bury Hill boundary line and the relocation of the northern-most grass tennis court.

As the site lies within the inner bailey of the scheduled monument of Bury Hill (HA 1009307), an archaeological condition was recommended by both the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments Jess Tipper and the Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS) Historical Environment Advisor Katie Lee-Smith. Their recommendation was for an archaeological monitoring to be undertaken based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with scheduled monument consent (S00242417) and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT and agreed with Historic England and ECCPS (CAT 2022).

In addition to the Scheduled Monument Consent 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 draws on 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 development site is located within the inner bailey of the highly sensitive scheduled monument of Bury Hill (HA 1009307), a motte and bailey castle west of Castle Lane and Zone 1 of the Saffron Walden Conservation Area.

Saffron Walden is sited in the north of Uttlesford district. It lies about 2km to the east of the River Cam at the point where the important Lea/Stort/Cam river route cuts a gap through the East Anglian Heights (a chalk ridge). The castle is located at the highest point, 68m OD, on the top of the chalk promontory known as Bury Hill. This promontory is flanked on either side by the streams known as The Kings Ditch and the Madgate Slade; these converge to the west of the town to form the Slade (ECC 1999, 3). After the Norman Conquest Saffron Walden was granted to the de Mandevilles, becoming the centre of their Essex and Suffolk estates. They had the castle built in the late 11th century (EHER 411).

The Castle comprises of three distinct units (EHER 411): the keep which consists of a large square tower of at least three storeys with clasping buttresses; the inner bailey, an ovoid area encompassing c 1.25ha enclosing the keep and domestic buildings; and the

outer bailey, an elongated oval area which enclosed the inner bailey and the rest of Bury Hill promontory which contained the town. The church was laid out on the axis of the enclosing banks (St Mary the Virgin EHER 511). Various excavations have taken place on both the defences and town interior (EHER 408).

In the late medieval period Saffron Walden became the second richest town in Essex, becoming the major English centre for the production of the Saffron Crocus used to produce dyestuffs. The first market was apparently located immediately east of the High Street, between Church Street and Castle Street and probably extended a little to the west of the High Street, its limits being probably extended by Myddylton Place. The market probably remained here until the enlargement of the town.

Previous archaeological work at the tennis club includes archaeological monitoring carried out during groundworks for the construction of a new toilet, septic tank, and drainage system in 2011. Although the groundworks were relatively small-scale they have still provided a useful window into the western half of the inner bailey and have shown that potential medieval and post-medieval strata survive intact in places to a depth exceeding 1m. The discovery of the robbed foundation of a building of probable medieval date is particularly important as few remains of other contemporary buildings have so far been identified within the castle other than the keep itself (Ennis 2011). In 2020 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an evaluation prior to the construction of a new hard tennis court. Robber trenches equating to the projected walls were recorded in Trenches 1 and 2. The depth of the cuts for the robber trenches was shallow: 400mm and 310mm. Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds. There was no explanation for an area of ground disturbance detected by the geophysical survey. Post-medieval CBM was present within the made ground deposits and also robber trench F1009 (T2), and struck flint possibly derived from historic wall dressing was found with made ground L1001 and robber trench F1009.

For a full background on Saffron Walden see the *Saffron Walden – Historic Town Assessment Report* (ECC 1999) and Saffron Walden see *Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80* (Bassett 1982).

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological monitoring were to look for any surviving structural archaeological remains associated with the Bury Hill (HA 1009307) castle and assess whether any other archaeological deposits were present in the area.

5 Results (Figs 3-4)

In total sixty-three fence posts and two new net post pits were excavated by hand under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Hard surfaced tennis court

Around the hard surfaced tennis court forty-eight fence posts were dug, of which nine were new. The post-holes varied between 0.9-3.48m apart, they all measured c 0.3m² and were c 0.7-0.8m deep except for those in the corners which were c 0.4m² and c 0.7-0.9m deep. The post-holes cut through a layer of topsoil (L1, c 0.1m thick) and a makeup layer (L2, c 0.5m thick) which sealed natural geology (L3). L1 produced fragments of post-medieval peg-tile and L2 produced peg-tile, brick and animal bone. None of these finds were retained for post-excavation analysis.



Photograph 1 Post-hole, looking south-east



Photograph 2 Post-hole, looking north-west

Bury Hill boundary line

In order to move the boundary fence away from trees a new fence line was put in running parallel to the old fence and was c 1.0m away. Fifteen post-holes were dug for this new fence line, varying between 0.9-3.9m apart. The fence posts all measured between 0.3 and 0.5m² and were all c 0.7m deep. They cut through topsoil (L1 c.0.28m thick) which sealed a chalk ?natural (L4). L1 produced post-medieval peg-tile which was not retained.



Photograph 3 Post-hole, looking south-east



Photograph 4 Post-hole, looking south-east

Net post-pits

The old net post-pits of the northern-most tennis court were removed and new ones dug c 1m southwest of their original location. Each post-pit was 0.9m² and c 0.7m deep, and was dug through L1 (c 0.18m) and L2 (c 0.23m) onto L3. L1 contained some fragments of post-medieval peg-tile, building slate, clay tobacco pipe and animal bone which was not retained.



Photograph 5 Working shot of net post-pits being dug, looking south-east



Photograph 6 Section of net post-pit, looking south-east

6 Finds

Finds from L1 and L2 across the whole site include post-medieval peg-tile, building slate, animal bone and clay tobacco pipe, none of which was retained for post-excavation analysis.

7 Conclusion

Despite being within the scheduled monument of Bury Hill, no archaeological remains were uncovered in any of the areas monitored.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Frank Palmer and the Castle Hill Tennis Club for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, A Wightman and L Pooley. Fieldwork was carried out by S Veasey and B Quinn. Figures are by S Veasey. The project was monitored for Essex County Council Place Services by Katie Lee-Smith and Historic England by Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

Bassett, S R	1982	<i>Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80</i> . Chelmsford Archaeological Trust. CBA Research Report 45
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	2022	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2022	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at Castle Hill Tennis Club, Museum Street, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB10 1BN</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised October 2022
ECC	1999	<i>Saffron Walden – Historic Town Assessment Report</i>
Ennis, T	2011	<i>Archaeological monitoring at Castle Hill Tennis Club, Saffron Walden</i> . Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit Report 1967
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	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

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
EHER	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

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1848)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Scans of original site records (sections)

Graphic files

Site data

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex but will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service.

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Distribution list:

Frank Palmer, Castle Hill Tennis Club

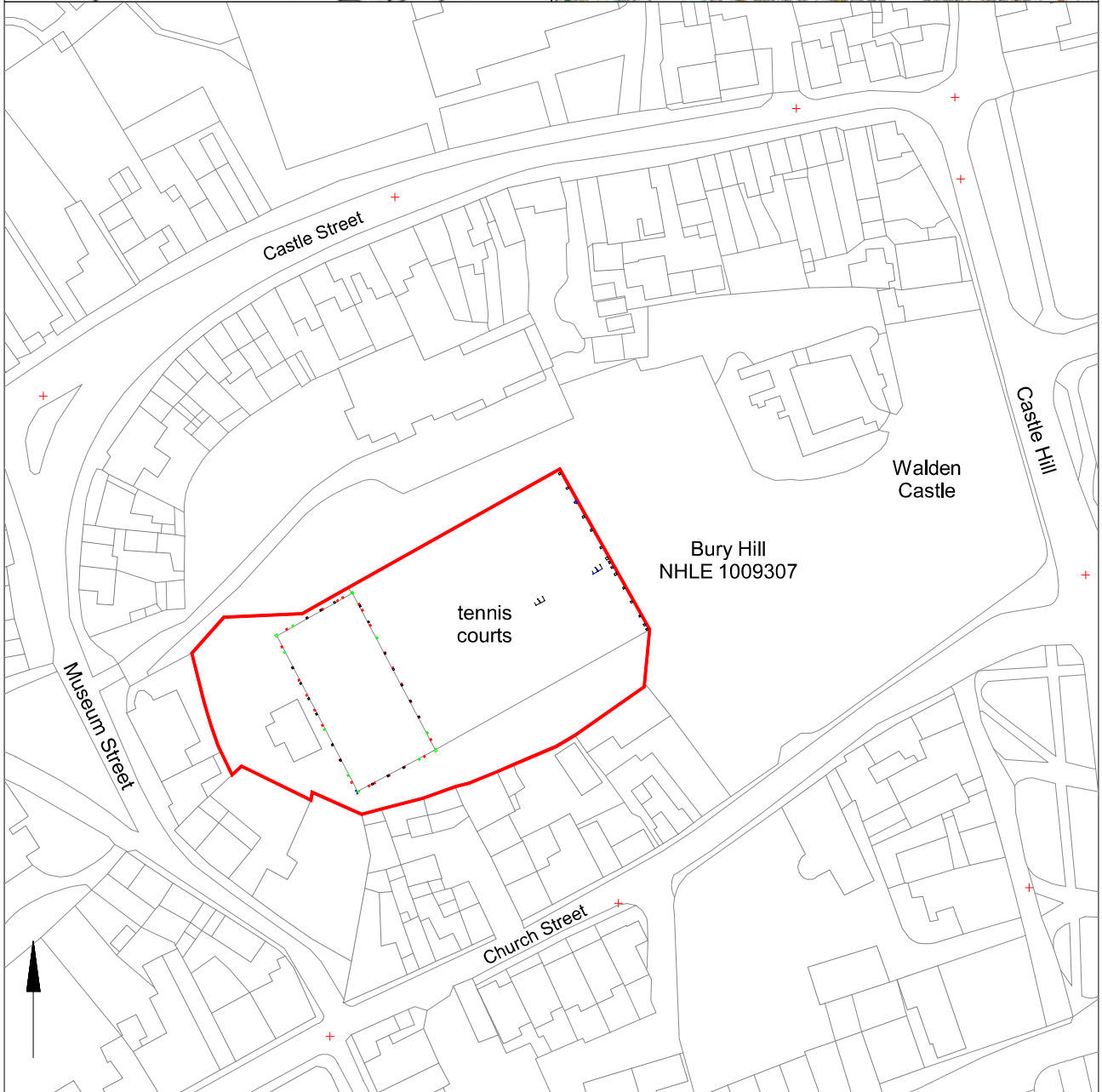
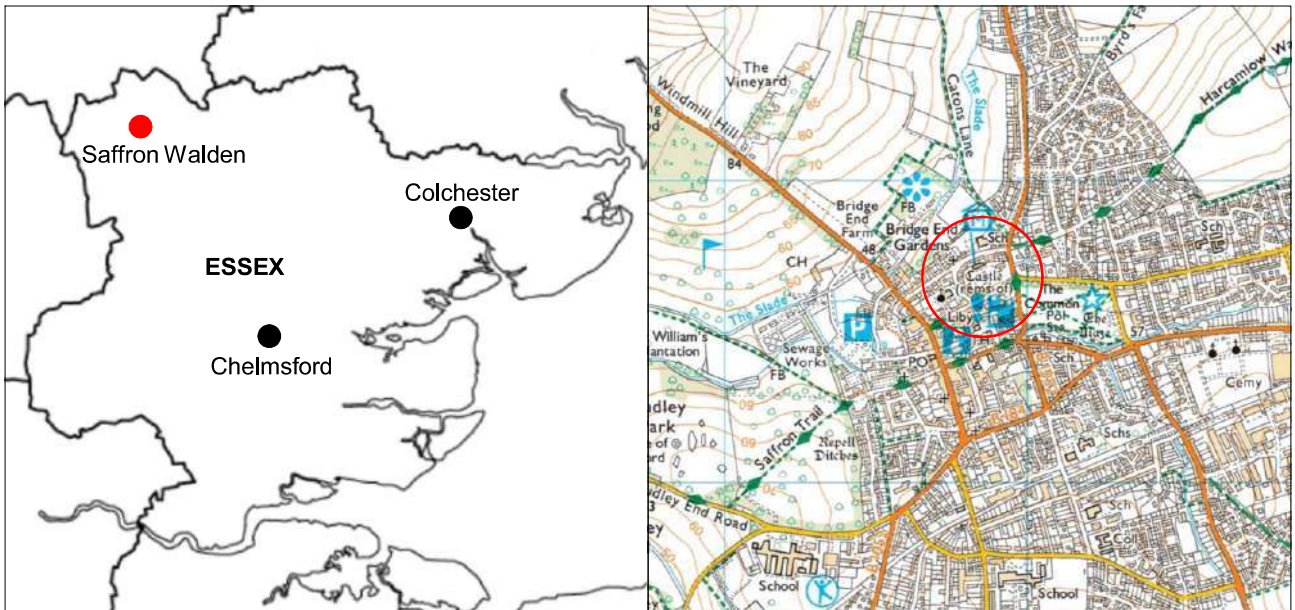
Katie Lee-Smith, Essex County Council Place Services

Jess Tipper, Historic England

Essex Historic Environment Record

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey silt	Modern
L2	-	Makeup	Mid grey-brown silty clay with inclusions of chalk	Post-medieval
L3	-	Natural geology	Orange-brown chalky clay	Post-glacial
L4	-	?Natural geology	White chalk layer with large flint nodules	Post-glacial



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Fig 1 Site location.



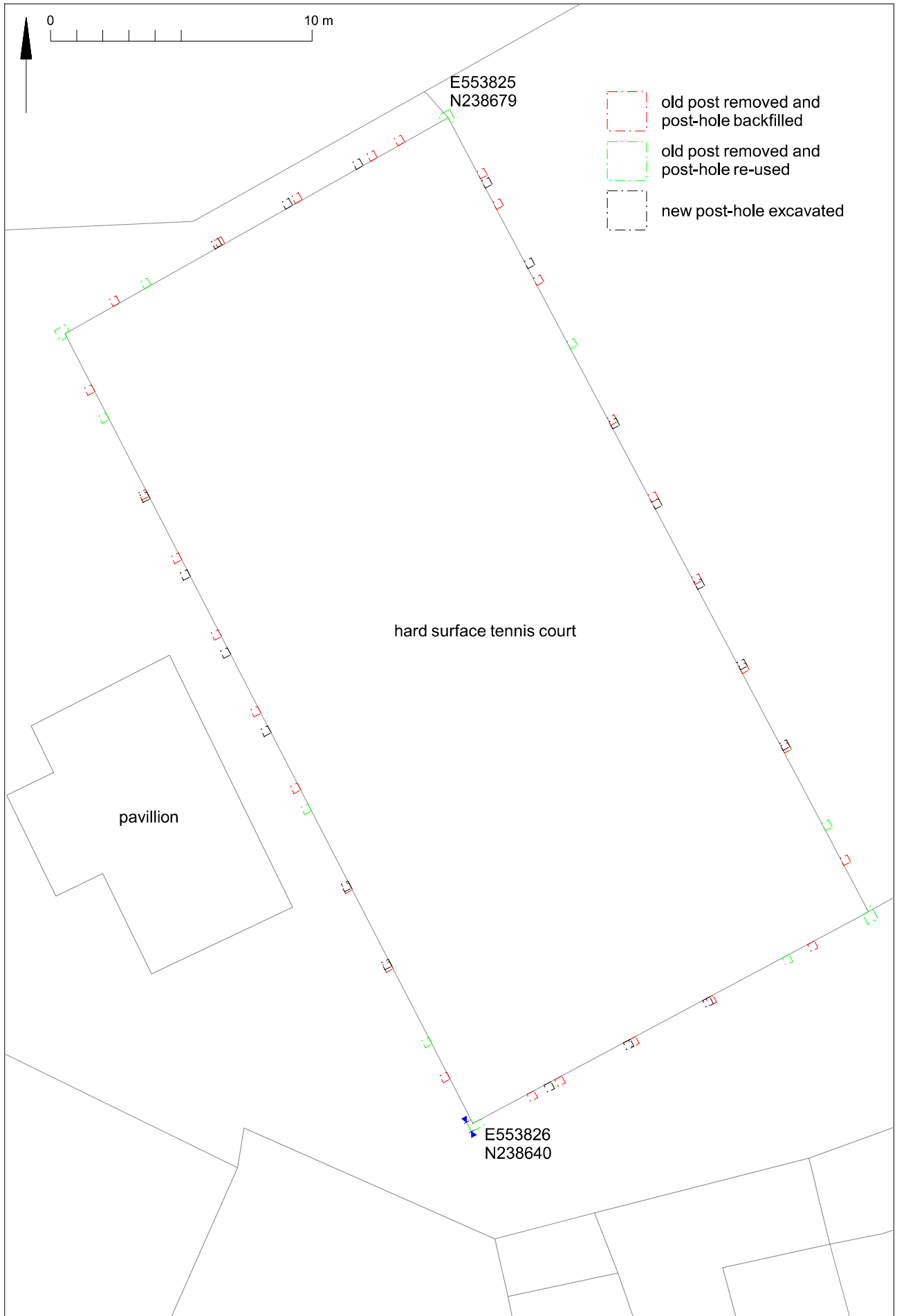


Fig 2 Hard surface tennis court results.

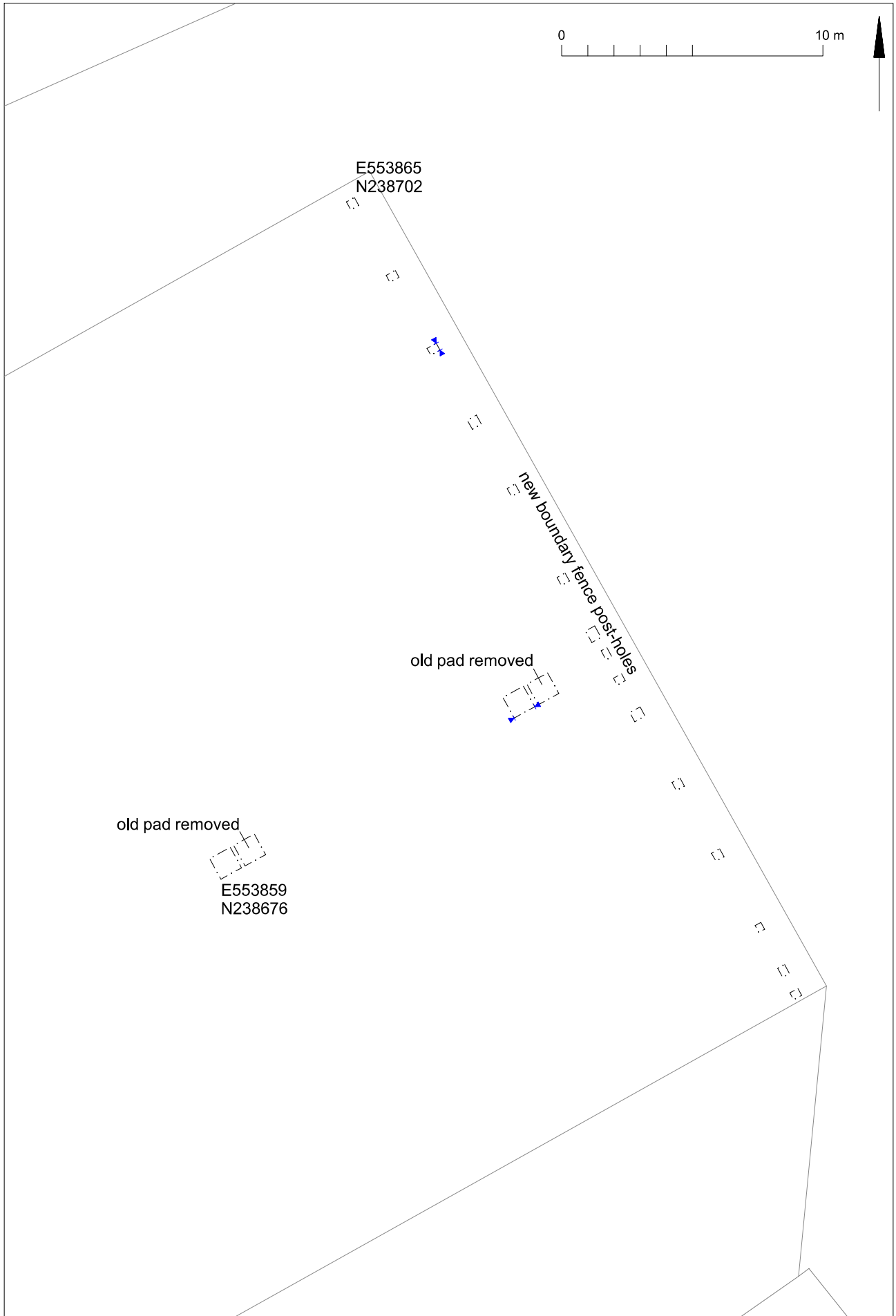


Fig 3 Boundary fence and net post pit results.

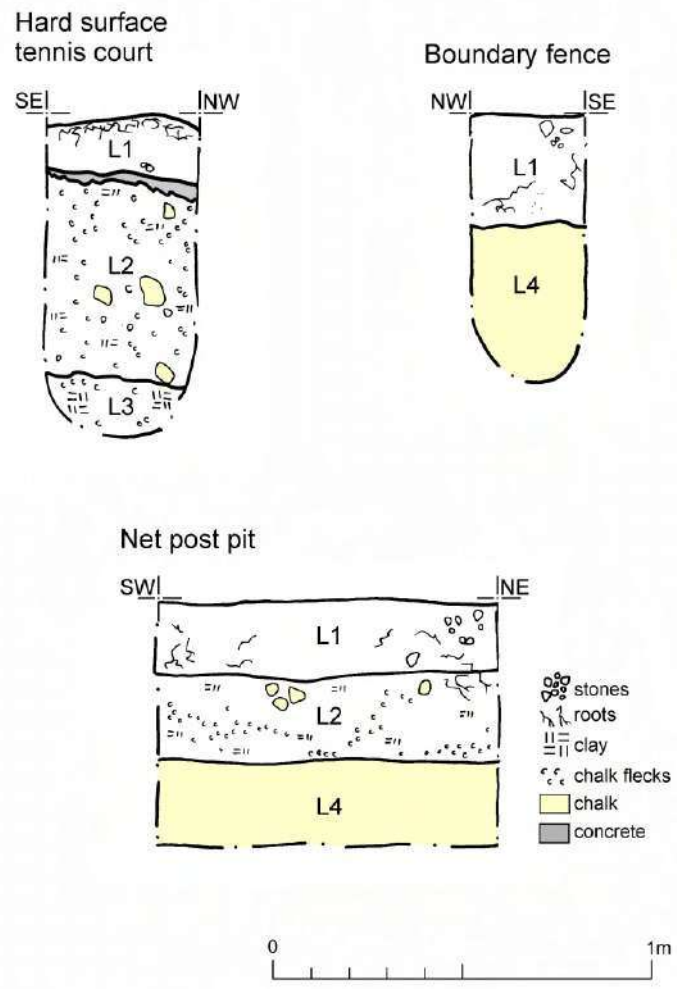


Fig 4 Representative sections.

Summary for colchest3-503371

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-503371
Project Name	Field Observation (Monitoring) at Castle Hill Tennis Club, Museum Street, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB10 1JL
Sitename	Castle Hill Tennis Club, Museum Street, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB10 1JL
Activity type	Field Observation (Monitoring)
Project Identifier(s)	2021/12c
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Scheduled monument consent
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	22-Mar-2022 - 14-Sep-2022
Location	Castle Hill Tennis Club, Museum Street, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB10 1JL NGR : TL 53860 38680 LL : 52.0252011196768, 0.241126083074384 12 Fig : 553860,238680
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Uttlesford Parish : Saffron Walden
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring was undertaken at Castle Hill Tennis Club, Museum Street, Saffron Walden during the replacement of fencing: Hard surfaced tennis court Around the hard surfaced tennis court forty-eight fence posts were dug, of which nine were new. Bury Hill boundary line In order to move the boundary fence away from trees a new fence line was put in running parallel to the old fence and was c 1.0m away. Net post-pits The old net post-pits of the northern-most tennis court were removed and new ones dug c 1m southwest of their original location. Work was carried out following a WSI, Brief, SM consent and following Historic England and ClfA guidelines and policies
Project Results	Despite being located within the inner bailey of the scheduled monument of Bury Hill (HA 1009307), no archaeological remains were uncovered.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD Historic England review - rev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	B, Quinn
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - SWTC21

Archives

Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service
Archive;



Direct Dial: [REDACTED]

Our ref: S00242417

23 February 2022

Dear [REDACTED]

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2
control of works
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent**

**Bury Hill: a motte and bailey castle west of Castle Lane
Scheduled Monument No: HA 1009307
Our ref: S00242417
Application on behalf of Castle Hill Tennis Club**

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent received 15 February 2022 in respect of the replacement of the chain-link top boundary fence and removal of sycamore trees and stems and also the replacement of the hard court surround and fence at Castle Hill Tennis Club, Museum Street, Saffron Walden, Essex. The works comprise the excavation of post pits, 800mm deep x 30mm square, although existing/old post holes will be used wherever possible. The works were detailed in the following documentation submitted by you:

- AMAAA 1979 (as amended) Application for Scheduled Monument Consent form
- Historic England map of the scheduled monument
- Site and location plan
- Drawing of existing fencing
- Drawing of proposed fencing
- Sketch of tree work and ground clearance
- Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at Castle Hill Tennis Club, Museum Street, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB10 1JL (Colchester Archaeological Trust, 15 December 2021)
- Photographic images x 8

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being





heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by Historic England and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (Historic England) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England considers the effect of the proposed works would have a negligible impact on the significance of the monument and is, with arrangements for archaeological monitoring and recording to be carried out in accordance with the submitted archaeological written scheme of investigation, deemed to be acceptable.

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

- i. The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 4 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Jess Tipper (Inspector of Ancient Monuments), Historic England, Brooklands, 24 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 8BU in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- ii. The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out in accordance with the submitted Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological monitoring (Colchester Archaeological Trust, 15 December 2021), which has been approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.
- iii. No works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the production of a specification and conservation method statement for removal of trees and stems which have been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.
- iv. All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the applicant that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.
- v. Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument





or ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorized in this consent.

- vi. A report on the archaeological monitoring and recording shall be sent to the Essex Historic Environment Record and to Sally Harper at Historic England within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).
- vii. A photographic record of all the works shall be sent to Sally Harper within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely

Jess Tipper

Inspector of Ancient Monuments

E-mail: jess.tipper@historicengland.org.uk

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport



Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at Castle Hill Tennis Club, Museum Street, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB10 1BN

NGR: TL 5386 3868 (centre)

District: Uttlesford

Parish: Saffron Walden

Scheduled Monument number: 1009307

Historic England SM consent number: pending

Planning reference: UTT/22/0044/FUL

Commissioned by: Frank Palmer

On behalf of: Castle Hill Tennis Club

Curating museum: Saffron Walden District Museum

ECC project code: tbc

CAT project code: 2021/12c

Oasis project ID: colchest3-503371

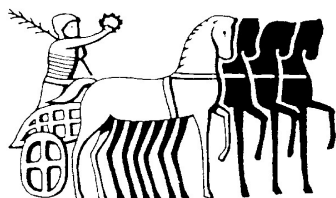
Contracts Manager: Chris Lister

Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman

Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments: Jess Tipper

ECC monitor: Katie Lee-Smith

This WSI written: 17/02/2022 (revised)



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email: services@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site lies within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Bury Hill, at Castle Hill Tennis Club, Museum Street, Saffron Walden, Essex (Fig 1). Site is centred at National grid reference (NGR) TL 5386 3868.

Proposed work

The project involves replacement of fencing around the tennis courts including new posts (see areas indicated yellow on Fig 1).

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on 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 development site is located within the inner bailey of the highly sensitive scheduled monument of Bury Hill (HA 1009307), a motte and bailey castle west of Castle Lane and Zone 1 of the Saffron Walden Conservation Area.

Saffron Walden is sited in the north of Uttlesford district. It lies about 2km to the east of the River Cam at the point where the important Lea/Stort/Cam river route cuts a gap through the East Anglian Heights (a chalk ridge). The castle is located at the highest point, 68m OD, on the top of the chalk promontory known as Bury Hill. This promontory is flanked on either side by the streams known as The Kings Ditch and the Madgate Slade; these converge to the west of the town to form the Slade (ECC 1999, 3). After the Norman Conquest Saffron Walden was granted to the de Mandevilles, becoming the centre of their Essex and Suffolk estates. They had the castle built in the late 11th century (EHER 411).

The Castle comprises of three distinct units (EHER 411). The keep which consists of a large square tower of at least three storeys with clasping buttresses. The inner bailey, an ovoid area encompassing c 1.25ha enclosing the keep and domestic buildings. And the outer bailey, an elongated oval area which enclosed the inner bailey and the rest of Bury Hill promontory which contained the town. The church was laid out on the axis of the enclosing banks (St Mary the Virgin EHER 511). Various excavations have taken place on both the defences and town interior (EHER 408).

In the late medieval period Saffron Walden became the second richest town in Essex, becoming the major English centre for the production of the Saffron Crocus used to produce dyestuffs. The first market was apparently located immediately east of the High Street, between Church Street and Castle Street and probably extended a little to the west of the High Street, its limits being probably extended by Myddylton Place. The market probably remained here until the enlargement of the town.

Previous archaeological work at the tennis club includes archaeological monitoring carried out during groundworks for the construction of a new toilet, septic tank, and drainage system in 2011. Although the groundworks were relatively small-scale they have still provided a useful window into the western half of the inner bailey and have shown that potential medieval and post-medieval strata survive intact in places to a depth exceeding 1m. The discovery of the robbed foundation of a building of probable medieval date is particularly important as few remains of other contemporary buildings have so far been identified within the castle other than the keep itself (Ennis 2011). In 2020 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an evaluation prior to the construction of a new hard tennis court. Robber Trenches equating to the projected walls were recorded in Trenches 1 and 2. The depth of the cuts for the Robber Trenches was shallow: 400mm and 310mm. Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds. There was no explanation for an area of ground disturbance detected by the geophysical survey. Post-medieval CBM was present within the made ground deposits and also Robber Trench F1009 (T2), and struck flint possibly derived from historic wall dressing was found with Made Ground L1001 and Robber Trench F1009.

For a full background on Saffron Walden see the *Saffron Walden - Historic Town Assessment Report* (ECC 1999) and Saffron Walden see *Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80* (Bassett 1982).

Project background

A planning application (UTT/22/0044/FUL) was submitted to Uttlesford District Council in January 2022 for the *proposed replacement of perimeter fencing to tennis courts*.

As the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument and highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, a full archaeological condition was recommended prior to the fencing is replaced. This recommendation follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work will consist of an archaeological monitoring during the replacement of chain link fencing and angle iron posts along the boundary between the club and district council land (approximately 36m) and surrounding a single macadam tennis court (approximately 100m). Each of the post-holes will be approximately 300mm² and 800mm deep. It is thought that of the 43 holes around the hard court around 75% will be reused and 25% new and 13 new holes for the eastern fence. The location of the posts may be adjusted slightly on site to work around obstructions such as tree roots.

Specifically, the monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

The aim is to:

- To define the nature of the archaeological deposits surviving in the area
- Look for evidence related to the motte and bailey castle
- Look for evidence related to the wall foundations uncovered in 2011

Scheduled monument consent will be obtained before this work takes place.

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)
- Historic England Scheduled Monument consent

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 HEIAM/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/Harvey Furniss/Sarah Veasey

Monitoring methodology

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

Due to the size of the post-holes topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done using hand tools.

If any features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand, planned and 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 post holes containing identifiable deposits will be recorded 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 GPS or Total Station where possible, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Human remains

HEIAM/ECCHEA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the monitoring.

Following Historic England guidance (2018), if the human remains are encountered and are not to be damaged by the cable trench the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains in the ground.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, 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. 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 HEIAM/ ECCHEA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating.

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 the HEIAM/ECCHEA.

Results

Notification will be given to HEIAM/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 HEIAM/ECCHEA 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, <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).
- 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 HEIAM/ECCHEA. This will be completed in digital form with a paper copy included with the archive. A copy (with trench plan) will also be emailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects (paul.gilman@me.com).

Publication of the results at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

Archive deposition

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

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

The archive will be deposited with Saffron Walden Museum or an alternate repository (approved by HEIAM/ECCHEA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to HEIAM/ECCHEA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

Monitoring

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

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

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

The involvement of HEIAM/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>

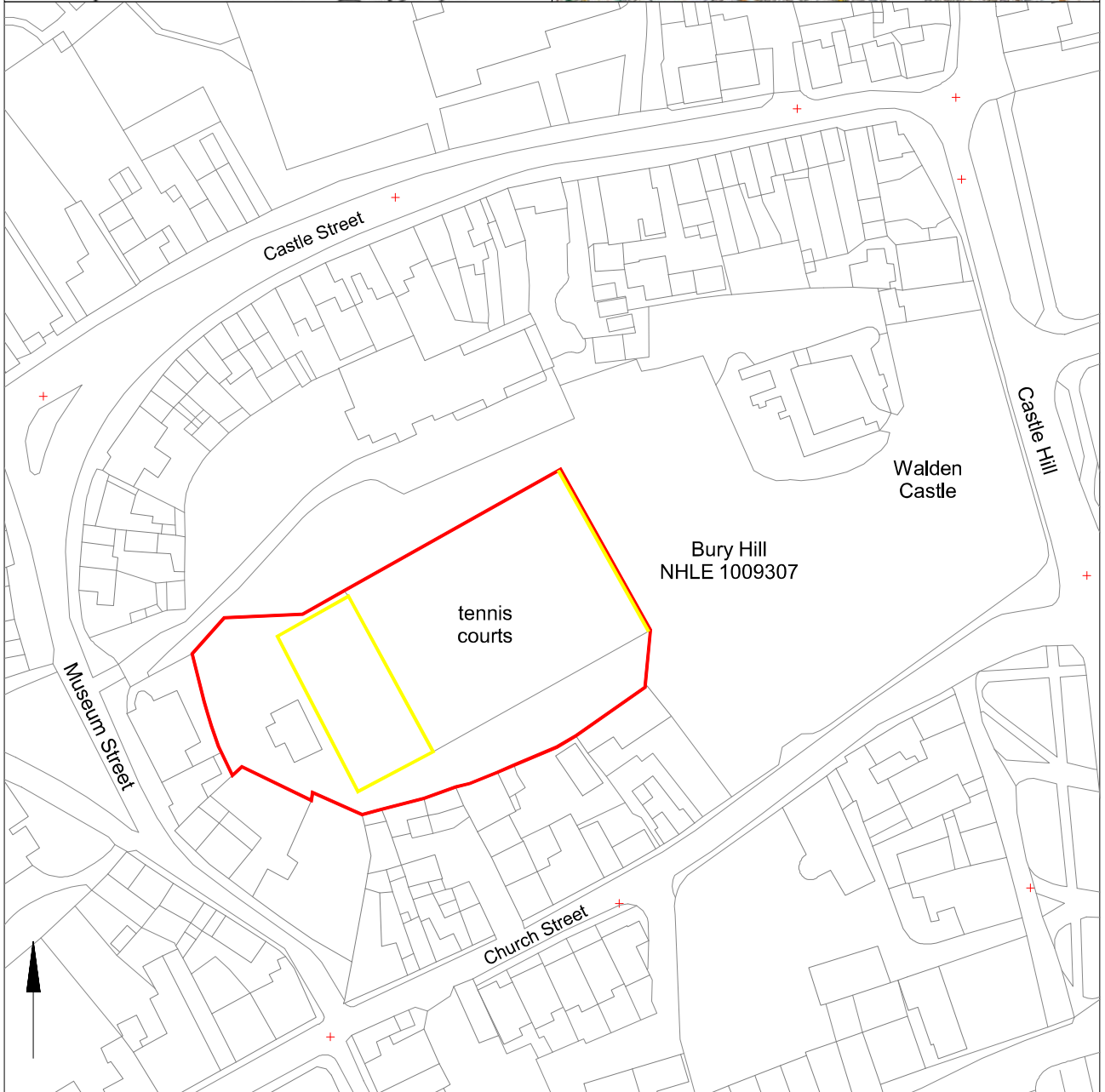
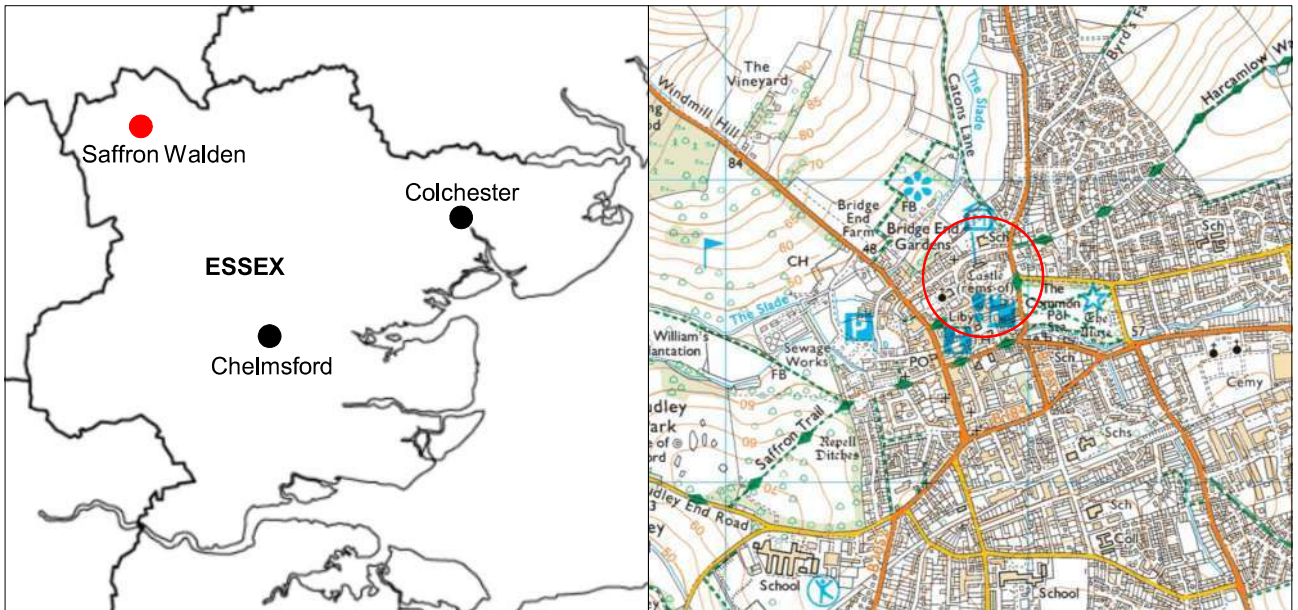
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|--------------------------|-------|---|
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| ClfA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised October 2021 |
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E Holloway



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Fig 1 Site location with monitoring areas indicated yellow.





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02
1/



03



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05



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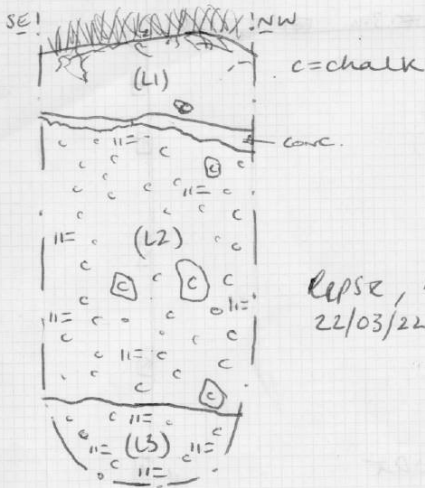
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18/18

listing

SWTC21_Photo graph_001.jpg Post ex shot of post hole
SWTC21_Photo graph_002.jpg Post ex shot of post hole
SWTC21_Photo graph_003.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking
north-north-east
SWTC21_Photo graph_004.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking
north-north-east
SWTC21_Photo graph_005.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking
north-north-east
SWTC21_Photo graph_006.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking
south-south-east
SWTC21_Photo graph_007.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking
south-south-east
SWTC21_Photo graph_008.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking
south-south-east
SWTC21_Photo graph_009.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking
south-south-east
SWTC21_Photo graph_010.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking
south-south-east
SWTC21_Photo graph_011.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking
south-south-east
SWTC21_Photo graph_012.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking
north-north-west
SWTC21_Photo graph_013.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking
north-north-west
SWTC21_Photo graph_014.jpg General site shot of new fence
SWTC21_Photo graph_015.jpg General site shot of new fence
SWTC21_Photo graph_016.jpg Working shot of old net post pad being
removed
SWTC21_Photo graph_017.jpg Working shot of old net post pad being
removed and new one being dug
SWTC21_Photo graph_018.jpg Working shot of net post pad
SWTC21_Photo graph_019.jpg Post ex of new net post pad, looking
south-south-east
SWTC21_Photo graph_020.jpg Post ex shot of new net post pad,
looking east
SWTC21_Photo graph_021.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking
north-north-west
SWTC21_Photo graph_022.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking
north-north-west
SWTC21_Photo graph_023.jpg General shot of tennis court
SWTC21_Photo graph_024.jpg General shot of tennis court
SWTC21_Photo graph_025.jpg General shot of tennis court
SWTC21_Photo graph_026.jpg General shot of tennis court
SWTC21_Photo graph_027.jpg General shot of tennis court
SWTC21_Photo graph_028.jpg Working shot
SWTC21_Photo graph_029.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking west
SWTC21_Photo graph_030.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking west
SWTC21_Photo graph_031.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking
south-west
SWTC21_Photo graph_032.jpg Post ex shot of post hole, looking
south-west

SWTC21_PhotoGraph_033.jpg General shot of tennis court
SWTC21_PhotoGraph_034.jpg General shot of tennis court
SWTC21_PhotoGraph_035.jpg General shot of tennis court
SWTC21_PhotoGraph_036.jpg General shot of tennis court with
remains of castle in background

- L1 - TOP SOIL. DARK GREY BROWN CLAYEY SILT
- L2 - ~~SUBSOIL~~ MIO GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH FREQUENT CHALK
- L3 - NATURAL ORANGE BROWN CHALKY CLAY

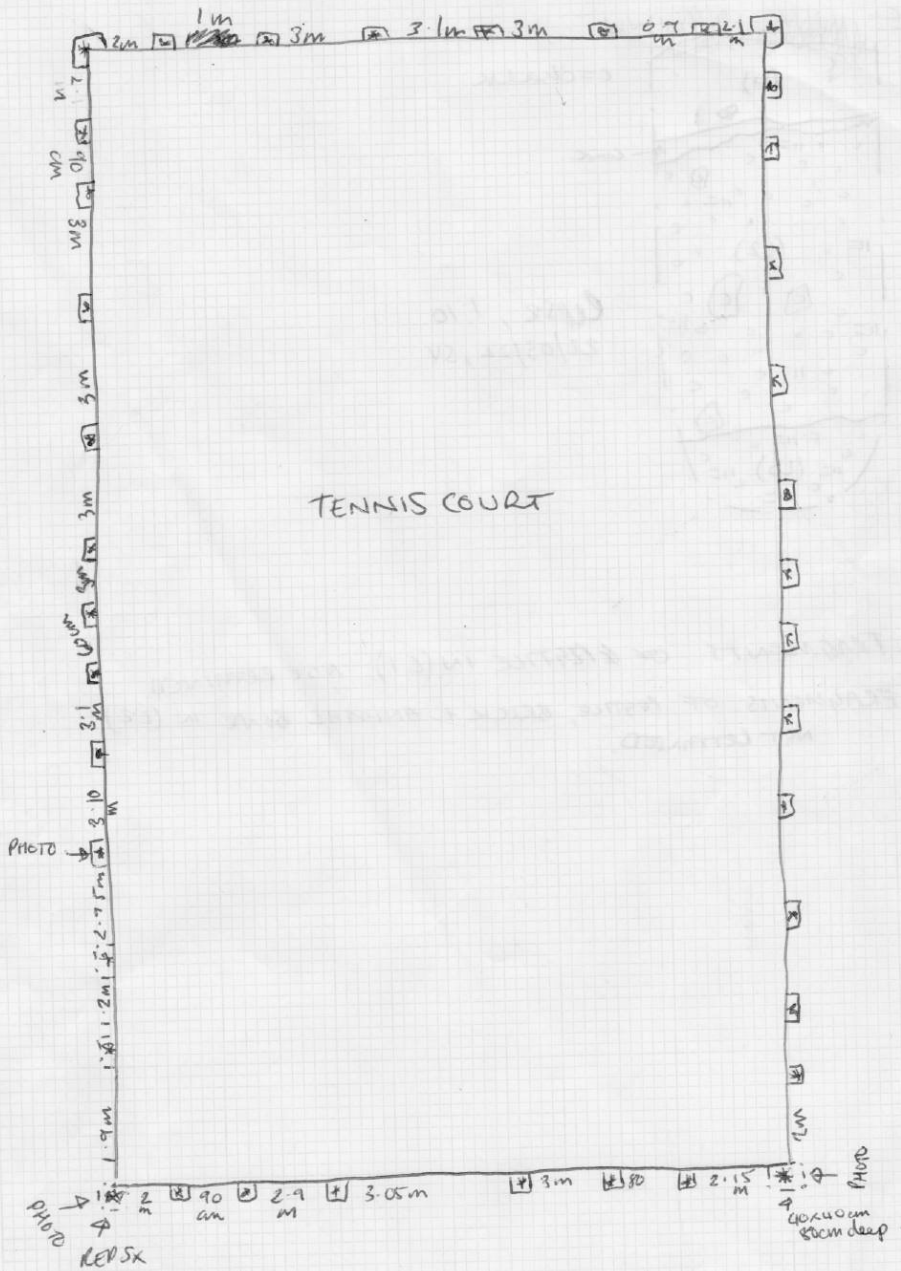


Scale, 1:10
22/03/22, SV.

FRAGMENTS OF PESTILE IN (L1) NOT RETAINED
FRAGMENTS OF PESTILE, BRICK + ANIMAL BONE IN (L2)
NOT RETAINED.

HOLES ARE 40x40cm + 70-90cm deep. IN CORNERS. 30x30 + 80-80 deep
in between

N
↑
N.T.S.

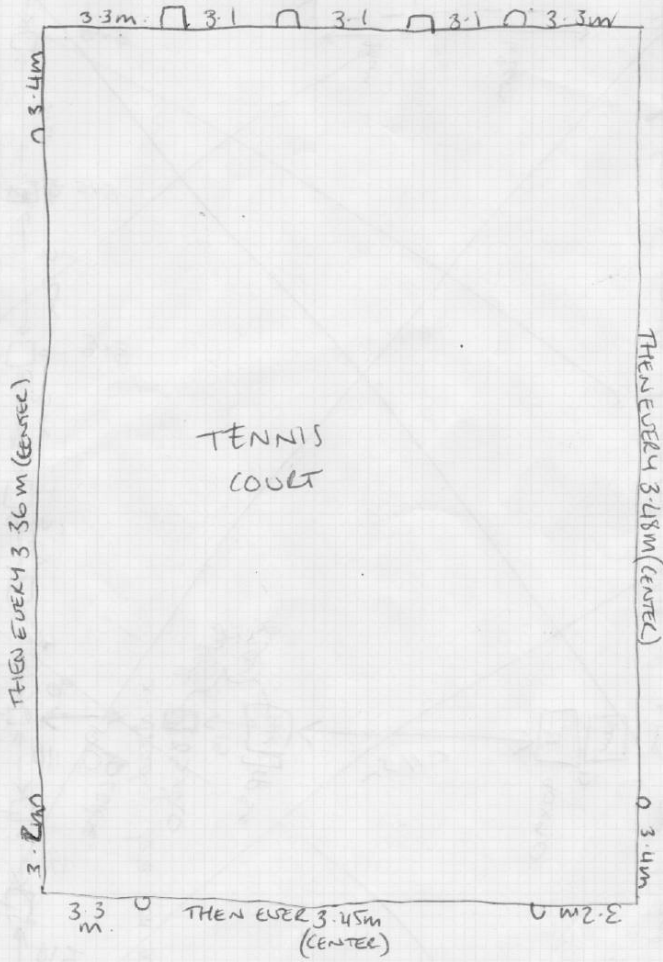


TENNIS COURT

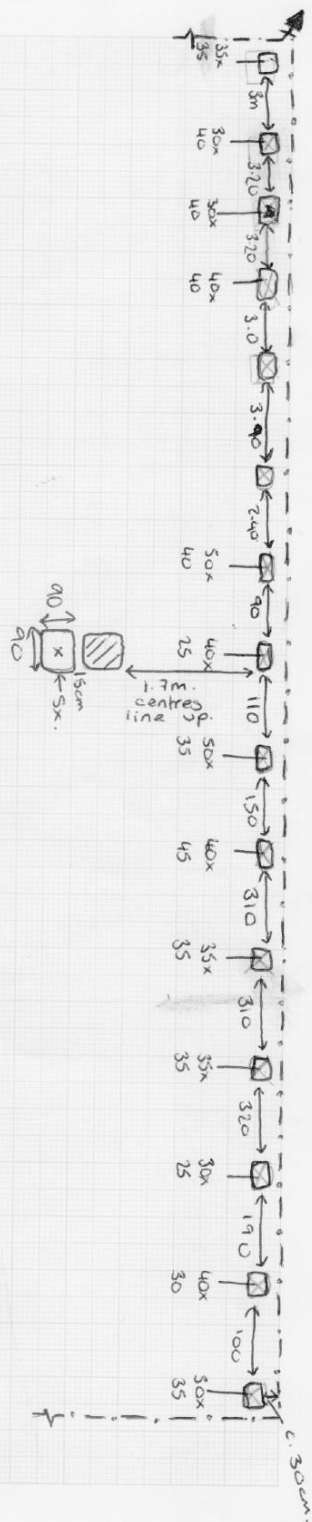
* OLD POST REMOVED.

? NEW POST-HOLES.

N.S.D.
+
+



• southern court.



NTS plan of northern-most courts. all plh measurements are \leftrightarrow X

▨ - old 'pods' removed.

⊠ - new 'pods' dug - centre should be 12.8m / 242ft apart "regulation".

all 4 pods 90x90.

⊠ - plh SX.



NTS

