

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1874
issued December 2022**

**Archaeological Monitoring at 1 Romans Place,
Writtle, Essex, CM1 3JD: November 2022**



**CAT project ref.: 2022/02o
ECC code: WRRP22**

**Archaeological Monitoring at 1 Romans Place,
Writtle, Essex, CM1 3JD: November 2022**

NGR: TL67848 06183 (centre)

Planning ref.: CHL/21/02248/FUL

**CAT project ref.: 2022/02o
CAT Report 1874**

**ECC code: WRRP22
OASIS id: colchest3-504999**

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fieldwork by Bronagh Quinn

**commissioned by
Jon Bell of J Bell Design & Conservation Ltd
on behalf of the homeowner**

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Issued:	21/12/2022	

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 1 Romans Place, Writtle, Essex during groundworks for an extension to the rear of the existing property. 1 Romans Place is a Grade II listed timber-framed house with later additions and is located within the Writtle Conservation Area. Monitoring revealed a thick layer of terracing make-up as well as a garden path, cobbled yard, culvert and well.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 1 Romans Place, Writtle, Essex from 21st – 24th November 2022. The work was commissioned by Jon Bell (J Bell Design & Conservation Ltd) on behalf of the homeowner in advance of the construction of an extension to the rear of the property.

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 Essex County Council Place Services Historic Environment Advisor. This recommendation was for an archaeological monitoring and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

A Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 1 Romans Place, Writtle was produced by Mark Baister detailing the required archaeological work (ECCPS 2022), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS in advance of the groundworks (CAT 2022).

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 excavation* (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>).

1 Romans Place is a timber-framed house with an 18th-century brick front with later alterations, especially to the rear of the property (EHER 30961). It is Grade II listed (NHLE 1237230) and forms part of a contemporary block with the adjacent 2 Romans Place. The dwelling sits among a group of listed buildings within the Writtle Conservation Area.

At the time of Domesday in 1086 the manor of Writtle was the largest settlement in the area with 194 households. Writtle was a royal manor and the collapse of the Roman bridges over the Can and Chelmer meant that the main route from London to Colchester detoured via Writtle, both factors which influenced its growth and prosperity (ECC 2017, 10).

The site is located approximately 90m east-north-east of All Saints Church. The church dates to the 13th century, with later additions and alterations (EHER 705). Excavation to the immediate east of the churchyard in 1953 revealed Roman brick fragments and pottery. Roman brick and *septaria* can be seen in the make-up of the church. There is some evidence that the church is an enlargement and reconstruction of a Norman church (ECC 2013, 141).

Two Roman cremation urns were uncovered in 1840 opposite the site at Writtle Bowling Club, formerly the walled garden of the vicarage (EHER 711).

Community test-pit excavations were undertaken in Writtle between 2009 and 2014. Test-pit 7 was excavated in the rear garden of 1 Romans Place. Excavated to a depth of 0.8m without reaching natural, the majority of the pottery recovered dated to the Victorian period and was mixed through all contexts. A single sherd of medieval Cistercian Ware and some post-medieval pottery were also recorded (Collins 2017; EHER 48816).

For more information on the area see the *Chelmsford Borough Characterisation Project* (ECC 2017).

4 Aims

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Approximately 10m of foundation trench was hand-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. A full context list can be found in Appendix 1.

The foundation trench was 0.6m wide, 1m deep and was cut through several different layers. An imported topsoil/turf layer (L1, c 0.13m thick) sat on top of a cobbled yard set in sand (L2, c 0.06m thick). The cobbled yard sealed a thick layer of made-ground (L3, c 0.74m thick) which contained large amounts of metalwork, post-medieval pottery and butchered animal bone. Finds from L3 suggest a 20th century date. However, L3 continues underneath the existing property which suggests it is actually 18th century with a lot of modern intrusion, likely from groundworks within the garden. Natural (L4) was encountered at a depth of c 0.93m below current ground level but was rising slightly closer to the existing house. These results appear to be consistent with those of the 2010 test-pit excavated in the garden (Collins 2017). There is a noted height difference between the gardens of 1 Romans Place and the property immediately to the east. The homeowner mentioned a height difference of approximately 1.2-2m. Because of this, it is theorised that L3 identified within the foundation trenches acted as a form of terracing to increase the ground level before the property was built.

An early brick culvert (F1) and a possible well were identified. It is thought that the east-west oriented culvert could be associated with the well as an overflow drain. However, with the full extent of neither of these features being revealed, it is difficult to ascertain whether this is the case or not. The well itself was found by the groundworkers but was not exposed fully during the monitoring due to logistical issues. An early brick feature (F2) was uncovered and identified as an early garden path, likely original to the house itself. After some exploratory investigation, it was noted that F2 measured 0.6m wide and c 3.4m long leading to the back door. F2 was identified at 0.45m bcgl with no sign of the former yard surface L2 above it, so their relationship is unknown. A layer of material similar to L3 seals F2 (c 0.25m thick). Due to both L3 and L5 being similar the relation between them and therefore the relationship of L3 and F2 is unclear. However, it is likely that F2 seals L3. The path seemed to stop suddenly with no return being identified, suggesting that it would have led to an outbuilding of some kind. The homeowner was aware of a previous lean-to existing somewhere on the property which could be where this path ended (homeowner, pers comms).



Photograph 1 Culvert F1, looking east-north-east



Photograph 2 Path F2, looking south-south-east



Photograph 3 Working shot of trench, looking west-south-west



Photograph 4 Working shot of trench, south-south-east

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic and Pottery finds

by Dr. Matthew Loughton

The watching brief uncovered 57 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of just over 7.3kg (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is high at 129g. There were rim sherds from 0.90 vessels (EVE) (Table 1).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	38	994	26	0.90
CBM	19	6,360	335	-
All	57	7,354	129	0.90

Table 1 Summary of the pottery and CBM.

Sherds of pottery and ceramics were recovered from two features and one layer (Table 2).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
?F1		3	4,122	1,374
F2		10	1,522	152
L3		44	1,710	39
	Total	67	7,354	129

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific contexts.

Post-Roman pottery

The post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR 7* (Cotter 2000) (Table 3) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). There was a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery at 38 sherds weighing 994g with an EVE of 0.90. (Table 4). All of this material was recovered from L3. The earliest is a sherd of Colchester-type ware (fabric F21) dating to c 1200-1550 followed by eight sherds of post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric F40) including a large storage jar (EVE:0.10). The remaining pottery included a variety of 18th-20th century material including a yellow ware (fabric F48E) mixing bowl (EVE: 0.23). There was also a sherd from a Staffordshire-type white earthenware (fabric F48D) plate with a transfer print of 'N.W.P. CO B The Cotton Plant' indicating that it is a product of the New Wharf Pottery Co, New St Burslem, Staffordshire which was active 1878-1894 (Godden 1991, no. 2884).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F21	Colchester-type ware	c 1200-1550
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F45M	Modern English Stoneware	19th-20th century
F47	Staffordshire-type white stoneware	1725-1775
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-20th century
F48E	Yellow ware	Late 18th-20th century

Table 3 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F21	Colchester-type ware	1	15	15	0.00
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	8	272	34	0.00
F45M	Modern English Stoneware	3	121	40	0.00

F47	Staffordshire-type white stoneware	1	5	5	0.16
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	21	387	184	0.41
F48E	Yellow ware	4	194	49	0.23
Total		38	994	26	0.90

Table 4 Summary of the post-Roman pottery.**Ceramic building material (CBM)**

There were only 19 sherds of CBM with a weight of 6.3kg at a mean sherd weight of 335g (Table 5). CBM was recovered from two features and one layer (Table 6). The CBM consists of sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile and brick, including one complete unfrogged brick with dimensions of 230 mm x 110 mm x 74 mm which dates from the later 18th to the first half of the 19th century. Finally, there was one modern cement object (slab?).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	7	1,331	190
BR	Brick	11	4,728	430
Cement Object		1	301	301
Total		19	6,360	335

Table 5 Building material by period and type.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
?F1		3	4,155	1,374
F2		10	1,522	152
L3		6	716	119
Total		19	6,360	335

Table 6 Quantities of CBM from specific contexts.**Conclusion**

Table 7 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layer which contained dateable pottery and ceramics. All the contexts are modern.

Context	Post-Roman	CBM	Date Approx.
?F1	-	PT, BR (unfrogged)	Late 18th-mid 19th century
F2	-	PT, BR	Late 18th-mid 19th century
L3	F21, F40 (large storage jar), F45M (bottle), F47 (mug/cup), F48D (bowl, plate), F48E (mixing bowl)	PT, cement object	20th century

Table 7 Approximate dates for the individual contexts.**6.2 Glass, clay tobacco pipe and iron objects**

by Laura Pooley

Post-medieval/modern finds from L3 (finds no.1) included three fragments of glass, three pieces of clay pipe stem, 27 iron nails and three iron objects, one of which was a knife tang. The finds are recorded in the table below.

Description
Glass: Three fragments of post-medieval/modern glass. 1) Fragment, 67.1g, olive green, from the push-up base of a straight-sided wine bottle.

2) Fragment, 74.5g, lighter olive green, from a straight-sided wine bottle. 3) Round base with short stub of stem from a wine/spirit glass, 22.3g.
Clay tobacco pipe: Three fragments of clay pipe stem, 7.3g.
Iron objects: 1) 27 iron nails, complete and fragmentary, 380.1g. 2) Forked object with a ball end, both prongs broken, similar to a tuning fork but it has no stem between the prongs and end and the prongs are slightly curved, so more likely a decorative fitting, 99.7mm long, 100.2g (with stone attached). 3) Iron collar/ferrule, 36mm diameter, 38.5mm high, 110.4g. 4) Iron knife tang with blade missing, tang has a bone scale on each side (rectangular with rounded ends) held in place with small copper-alloy rivets, staining on one side would suggest that there was originally a copper-alloy strip along the centre of the scale, 109.8mm long, 15.4mm wide, 11.4mm thick, 37.3g, post-medieval/modern.

Table 8 Glass, clay tobacco pipe and iron objects from L3, finds no.1.

6.3 Animal Bone by Alec Wade

All of the animal bone came from L3 (finds no.1), a thick deposit of made-ground, and represented a collection of general butchery waste. Seventy-four pieces of bone were recovered weighing a total of 0.8kg. Four species were identified in the assemblage including sheep or goat (eight pieces), cattle (seven), chicken (two) and cat (one). The unidentified material consisted mainly of bone fragments from large- and medium-sized mammals (probably more cattle and sheep or goat bone respectively). Unidentified bird bone may have included wild species such as pheasant or teal but positive identification was not possible due to the fragmentary nature of the material.

Several pieces of cattle and large mammal bone displayed signs of butchery including both chop and saw marks. The use of a saw is indicative of post-medieval butchery practice – in earlier periods this was a more specialised tool generally reserved for finer working. Evidence of dog gnawing was noted on two fragments suggesting the residual nature of the material. Prior to its deposition in the layer, the bone would have been collected from a location where scavenging dogs would have had easy access to it.

No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
7	326	Bos (cattle)	(1) Upper molar (complete) (1) Incisor (broken) (1) Scapula fragment (proximal joint, chopped) (1) Radius fragment (proximal joint, chopped) (1) Ulna fragment (dog gnawed?) (1) Metacarpal fragment (distal, epiphysis fused) (1) 1 st phalanx (mostly complete, dog gnawed)
8	100	Ovis/capra (sheep or goat)	(1) Lower molar (complete) (1) Scapula fragment (proximal) (1) Radius (distal end missing) (1) Ulna fragment (1) Femur fragment (distal, epiphysis fused) (1) Tibia fragment (distal, metaphysis unfused) (1) Astragalus (complete) (1) 1 st phalanx (metaphysis unfused)
1	1	Felis (cat)	(1) Tibia fragment (proximal joint)
2	2	Gallus (domestic fowl)	(1) Tibio-tarsus fragment (distal) (1) Scapula fragment (proximal)
4	3	Bird (indeterminate species)	(1) Tibio-tarsus diaphysis fragment (possibly pheasant?) (1) Tibio-tarsus fragment (proximal, teal sized?) (1) Metatarsus fragment (distal, metaphysis unfused, chicken sized?) (1) Synsacrum fragment (large sized bird)

No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
6	174	Large-sized mammal	Most likely to be cow, but also possibly horse or pig: (1) Mandible fragmentary (1) Scapula fragment (with saw marks and also possibly chopped) (2) Pelvis fragments (one piece sawn through neck of ilium?) (2) Rib fragments (both with saw marks)
46	196	Unidentified mammal bone	Nearly all of the unidentified material is likely to be of sheep or goat based upon the general size and robustness suggested by the fragments. These include: (1) Mandible fragment (11) Rib fragments (one piece with saw marks and some having been dog gnawed) (8) Diaphysis fragments, including pieces of femur and tibia including two with cut or chop marks (1) Femur fragment (distal, metaphysis unfused) (7) Vertebra fragments, including an atlas fragment that has been chopped (2) Mandible fragments (2) Pelvic fragments (17) Unidentified fragments
74	802	TOTAL	

Table 9 Animal bone from L3, finds no.1.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring undertaken at 1 Romans Place, Writtle, Essex produced garden features associated with the 18th-century house (a path, cobbled yard, culvert and well), as well as evidence of terracing before the property was built. Finds from the made-ground included medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery, peg-tile, glass, clay pipe, metalwork and animal bone with butchery marks.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks J Bell Design & Conservation Ltd and the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, A Wightman and L Pooley, fieldwork was carried out by B Quinn. Figures are by L Pooley & E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Mark Baister.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--|
| Baker, P & Worley, F | 2019 | <i>Animal bones and archaeology: recovery to archive</i> |
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)</i> |
| CAT | 2022 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at 1 Romans Place, Writtle, Essex, CM1 3JD</i> |
| CAR 7 | 2007 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85, by J P Cotter</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. Revised October 2021</i> |
| Collins, C | 2017 | <i>Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Writtle, Essex: 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. Access Cambridge Archaeology</i> |
| ECC | 2017 | <i>Chelmsford Borough Historic Environment Characterisation Project. Essex County Council Historic Environment</i> |
| ECCPS | 2022 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 1 Romans Place, Writtle, by</i> |

		M Baister
Godden, G A	1991	<i>Encyclopaedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Hillson, S	2016	<i>Mammal bones and teeth: an introductory guide to methods of identification</i>
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. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>
Ryan, P	1996	<i>Brick in Essex from the Roman Conquest to the Reformation</i>
Schmid, E	1972	<i>Atlas of animal bones</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: Returned to homeowner

Digital record

CAT Report 1874
 ECCPS Brief and CAT WSI
 Digital photographs and photographic log
 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 CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service

Distribution list:

Jon Bell (J Bell Design & Conservation Ltd)

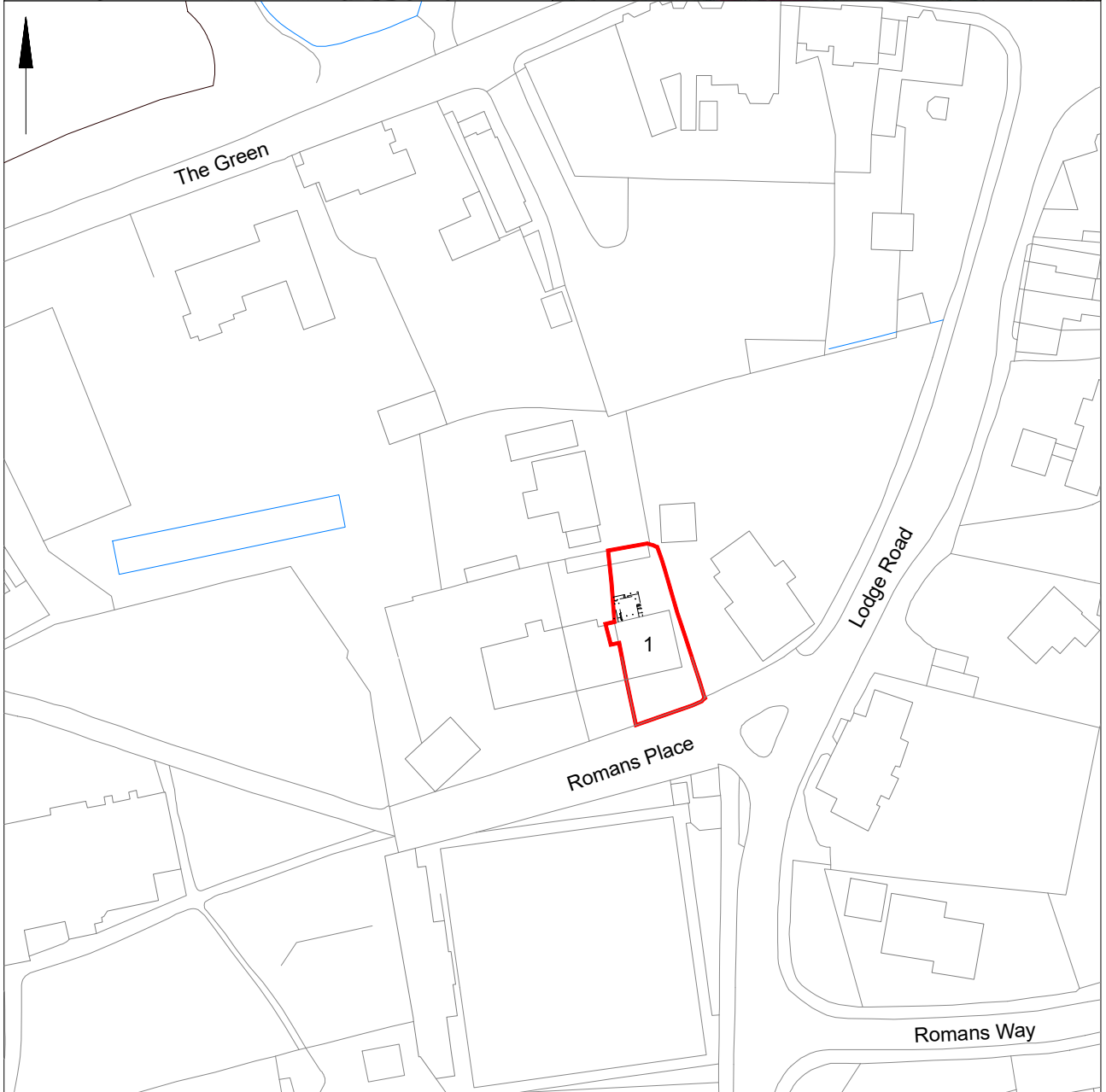
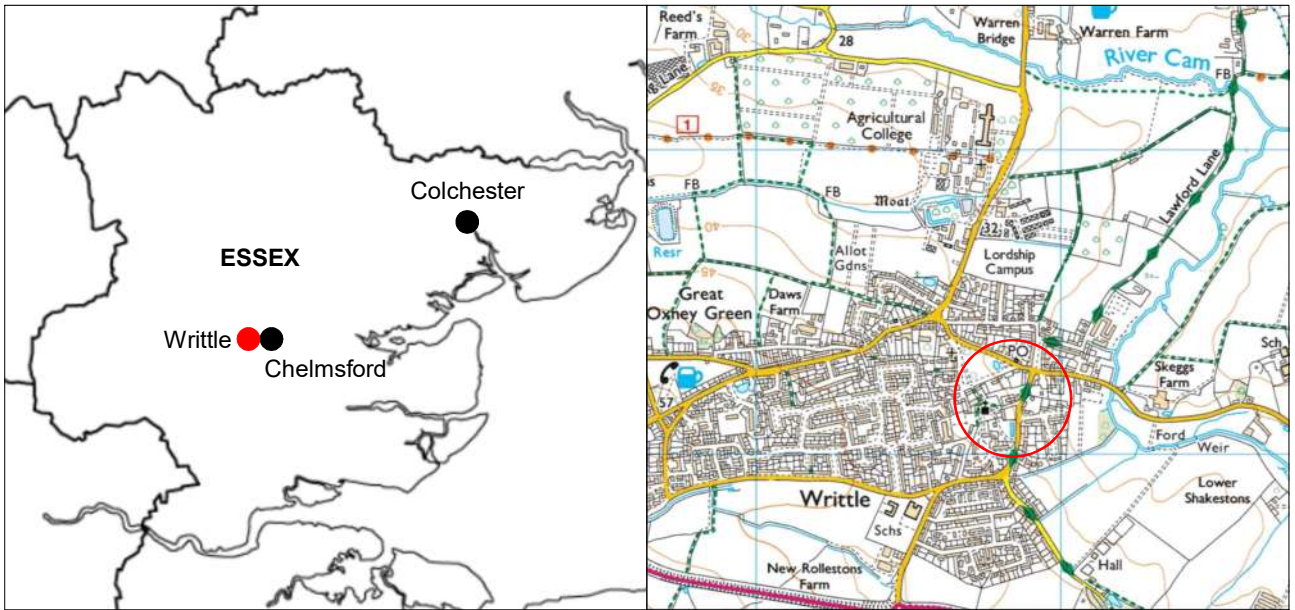
Homeowner

ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor

Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Wet, dark grey-brown silty loam	Modern
L2	-	Cobbled yard	Yellow sand with cobbled stones inlaid	?Modern
L3	1	Made-ground	Wet, dark grey-brown silty clay	18th century
L4	-	Natural	Wet, yellow clay	Post-glacial
L5	-	Accumulation	Wet, dark grey-brown silty clay	?Modern
F1	2	Brick culvert	Brick culvert	18th-19th century
F2	3	Garden path	Garden path made of old bricks	18th-19th century



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Fig 1 Site location.





Fig 2 Results

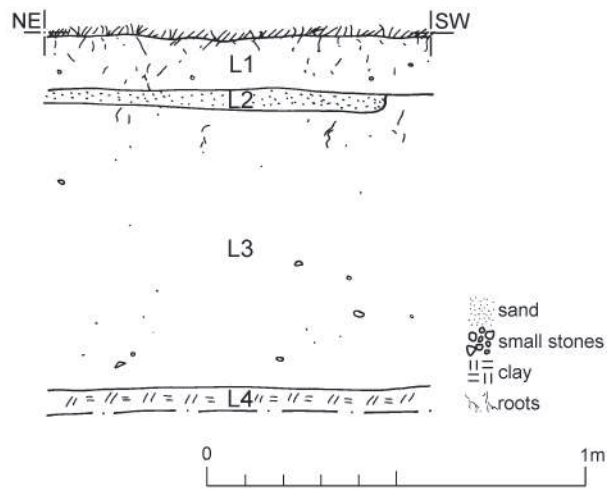


Fig 3 Representative section.

Summary for colchest3-504999

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-504999
Project Name	Field Observation (Monitoring) at 1 Romans Place, Writtle, Essex, CM1 3JD
Sitename	1 Romans Place, Writtle, Essex, CM1 3JD
Activity type	Field Observation (Monitoring)
Project Identifier(s)	2022/02o
Planning Id	CHL/21/02248/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	21-Nov-2022 - 24-Nov-2022
Location	1 Romans Place, Writtle, Essex, CM1 3JD NGR : TL 67848 06183 LL : 51.7292365790547, 0.429023993689387 12 Fig : 567848,206183
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Chelmsford Parish : Writtle
Project Methodology	All work was undertaken in accordance with the brief for archaeological monitoring and the written scheme of investigation.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 1 Romans Place, Writtle, Essex during groundworks for an extension to the rear of the existing property. 1 Romans Place is a Grade II listed timber-framed house with later additions and is located within the Writtle Conservation Area. Monitoring revealed a thick layer of terracing make-up as well as a garden path, cobbled yard, culvert and well.
Keywords	Feature - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Footpath - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Culvert - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Well - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	B, Quinn
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - WRRP22
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at **1 Romans Place, Writtle**



Date: 12/01/22





Title: Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 1 Romans Place, Writtle

Agent: Jonathan Bell jbell@designandconservation.co.uk

Planning Reference: CHL/21/02248/FUL

Date issued: 12/01/2022

Historic Environment Advisor: Mark Baister | mark.baister@essex.gov.uk

Museum: Chelmsford Museum

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

*The contractor is advised to visit the site before completing their **Written Scheme of Investigation** as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.*

1. Introduction

The Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council has prepared this brief for archaeological investigation at 1 Romans Place, Writtle. The development site lies within the historic village of Writtle and may contain previously unrecorded archaeological remains.

This document forms the basis for any Written Scheme of Investigation submitted by an archaeological contractor for approval by this office.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development is situated at 1 Romans Place, Writtle centred on NGR TL 67848 06183. Details of the proposed application can be found on the Chelmsford planning web site.

3. Planning Background

The development comprises the construction of a single-storey rear extension to the existing property. A planning application was submitted to Chelmsford City Council in November 2021, and approved, with conditions, in December 2021. As the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, an archaeological condition was recommended to ensure that appropriate archaeological recording is undertaken. The advice given is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 205. The recommendation that was made is:

RECOMMENDATION: Full condition

(i) No demolition, development or preliminary ground works shall take place within the site until a Written Scheme of Investigation for the programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

(ii) No development or preliminary ground works shall take place until such time that the programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

4. Archaeological Background

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

The EHER shows that the development site lies within an area with a high potential for archaeological remains. The proposed development is located within the historic settlement of Writtle, which has its origins in the Late Saxon period. 90m to the west of the site is the 13th-century All Saints Church, which has been the subject of multiple later additions and phases of rebuilding (EHER 707). 1 Romans Place itself dates to the 18th century (HER 30962), and forms a contemporary block with the adjacent 2 Romans Place (although there have been later extensions).

Multiple test-pits were excavated around Writtle between 2009-2014 as part of an Access Cambridge Archaeology project. One of these test-pits (excavated in 2010) was located in the garden of 1 Romans Place, and both medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from it (EHER 48816).

Additionally, evidence for Roman remains exists nearby in the form of an excavation within All Saints churchyard in 1953, which uncovered Roman bricks and pottery (EHER 705). Further excavations in 1974 uncovered Roman bricks in the floor of the church's chancel. Perhaps most indicatively, opposite 1 Romans Place, at the northern edge of the walled garden of the vicarage (now the Writtle Bowling club), two Roman burial urns were uncovered in 1840 (EHER 711).

Consequently, there is a possibility that archaeological features and deposits, including burials, may survive on the development site.

5. Requirement for Work

The archaeological work should aim to record the location, extent, date and character of any archaeological remains that would be impacted by the development.

To achieve this, a programme of archaeological monitoring will be carried out during the excavation of all groundworks associated with the development, including foundation trenches, service trenches and soakaways. Any archaeological deposits identified will require excavation prior to any further work or machine activity in the area. A period of time to allow for

investigation of any exposed archaeological deposits will need to be agreed with the developer and stipulated in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

Specific research aims include:

- The identification of any features associated with the historic development and evolution of Writtle from the Late Saxon period onwards.
- The identification of any features associated with the medieval and post-medieval pottery uncovered on the site in 2010.
- The identification of any features associated with the Roman archaeological remains previously identified in close proximity.
- To record the stratigraphic sequence of deposits affected by the development.

6. Methodology

6.1 The archaeological work shall be undertaken by a professional team of field archaeologists. The number of staff involved, the structure of the team and an indicative timetable for the work shall be included within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

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

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

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

6.5 A site code shall be obtained from the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council.

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

7. Monitoring Methodology

- 7.1 The contractor shall agree a defined period of time with the developer for the investigation of all archaeological deposits exposed during the monitoring programme and this will be stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 7.2 Machine stripping shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist.
- 7.3 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the Written Scheme of Investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 7.4 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the Written Scheme of Investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 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. Human remains will require full excavation where they are threatened by the development.
- 7.6 The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 7.7 The CiFA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* and the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* documents 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.

8. Finds

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

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

9. Results

- 9.1 The full report shall be submitted to the Historic Environment Advisor within a length of time (but not exceeding 2 months) from the end of the fieldwork. A single digital copy shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 9.2 This report must contain:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological programme.
 - Location plan of groundworks observed during archaeological monitoring. At least two corners of each area shall be given 10 figure grid references.
 - One or more section drawings showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
 - Copies of plans and/or sections drawn at an appropriate scale of any archaeological features excavated or recorded during the course of the investigation.
 - Reports on specific areas of specialist study.
 - Methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
 - An OASIS sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and included in the report. 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).
- 9.3 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the EHER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

- 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 full publication in an appropriate journal.

10. Archive Deposition

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

11. Monitoring

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

12. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 12.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the ClfA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation 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 Written Scheme of Investigation to the Historic Environment Advisor for validation prior to fieldwork commencing.

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

References

- Bennett, A. 2006 *Chelmsford Borough Historic Environment Characterisation Project* ECC
- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* 2. *Research agenda and strategy* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
- Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24

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

Mark Baister
Place Services
Essex County Council
County Hall
Chelmsford
CM1 1QH

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at 1 Romans Place, Writtle, Essex, CM1 3JD

NGR: TL 67848 06183 (centre)

District: Chelmsford
Parish: Writtle

Planning reference: CHL/21/02248/FUL

Commissioned by: Jon Bell (J Bell Design & Conservation Ltd)
Client: Homeowner

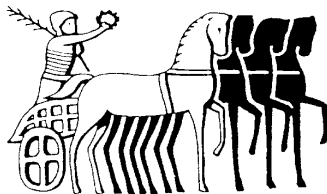
Curating museum: Chelmsford & ADS Archaeology
Museum accession code: tbc

ECC project code: tbc
CAT project code: 2022/02o
Oasis project ID: colchest3-504999

Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman
Contracts manager: Chris Lister

ECC monitor: Mark Baister

This WSI written: 02/03/2022 (revised)



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Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
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email: services@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located in the centre of the historic village of Writtle, adjacent to All Saint's Church at 1 Romans Place, Writtle, Essex (Fig 1). The site is centred at National grid reference (NGR) TL 67848 06183.

Proposed work

The proposed work involves the construction of a single-storey rear extension to the existing 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>).

1 Romans Place is a timber framed house with an eighteenth century brick front with later alterations, especially to the rear of the property (EHER 30961). It is Historic England Grade II listed (no 1237230) and forms part of a contemporary block with the adjacent 2 Romans Place. The dwelling sits among a group of listed buildings within the Writtle Conservation Area.

At the time of Domesday in 1086 the manor of Writtle was the largest settlement in the area with 194 households. Writtle was a royal manor and the collapse of the Roman bridges over the Can and Chelmer meant that the main route from London to Colchester detoured via Writtle, both factors which influenced its growth and prosperity (ECC 2017, 10).

The site is located approximately 90m east-northeast of All Saints Church. The church dates to the 13th-century, with later additions and alterations (EHER 705). Excavation to the immediate east of the churchyard in 1953 revealed Roman brick fragments and pottery. Roman brick and *septaria* can be seen in the make-up of the church. There is some evidence that the church in fact an enlargement and reconstruction of a Norman church (ECC 2013, 141).

Two Roman cremation urns were uncovered in 1840 opposite the site at Writtle Bowling Club, formerly the walled garden of the vicarage (EHER 711).

Two day test pit excavations were undertaken in the village of Writtle in south Essex for six years between 2009 and 2014. In that time a total of 63 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated by 200 local secondary school children as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) out of the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Cambridge. Test pit 7 was excavated in the rear of the garden of the current site in 2010. TP7 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m without reaching natural. The majority of the pottery excavated dates to the Victorian period and was mixed through all contexts. A single sherd of medieval Cistercian Ware and some post-medieval pottery were recorded in context 5 (Collins 2017, EHER 48816).

For more information on the area see the *Chelmsford Borough Characterisation Project* (ECC 2017).

Planning background

A planning application (CHL/21/02248/FUL) was submitted in November 2021 to Chelmsford City Council proposing a *single storey rear extension and insertion of roof light to roof over kitchen*.

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

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work will consist of archaeological monitoring. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECCPS (*Brief for archaeological monitoring at 1 Romans Place, Writtle – ECC 2022*).

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:

- Identify any features associated with the historic development and evolution of Writtle from the Late Saxon period onwards
- Identify any features associated with the medieval and post-medieval pottery uncovered on the site in 2010
- Identify any features associated with the Roman archaeological remains previously identified in close proximity
- Record the stratigraphic sequence of deposits affected by the development

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 2022)

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 the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). 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.

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: Tom Lawrence

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

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

Archive deposition

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

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

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

Monitoring

ECCHEA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given ECCHEA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of ECCHEA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

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

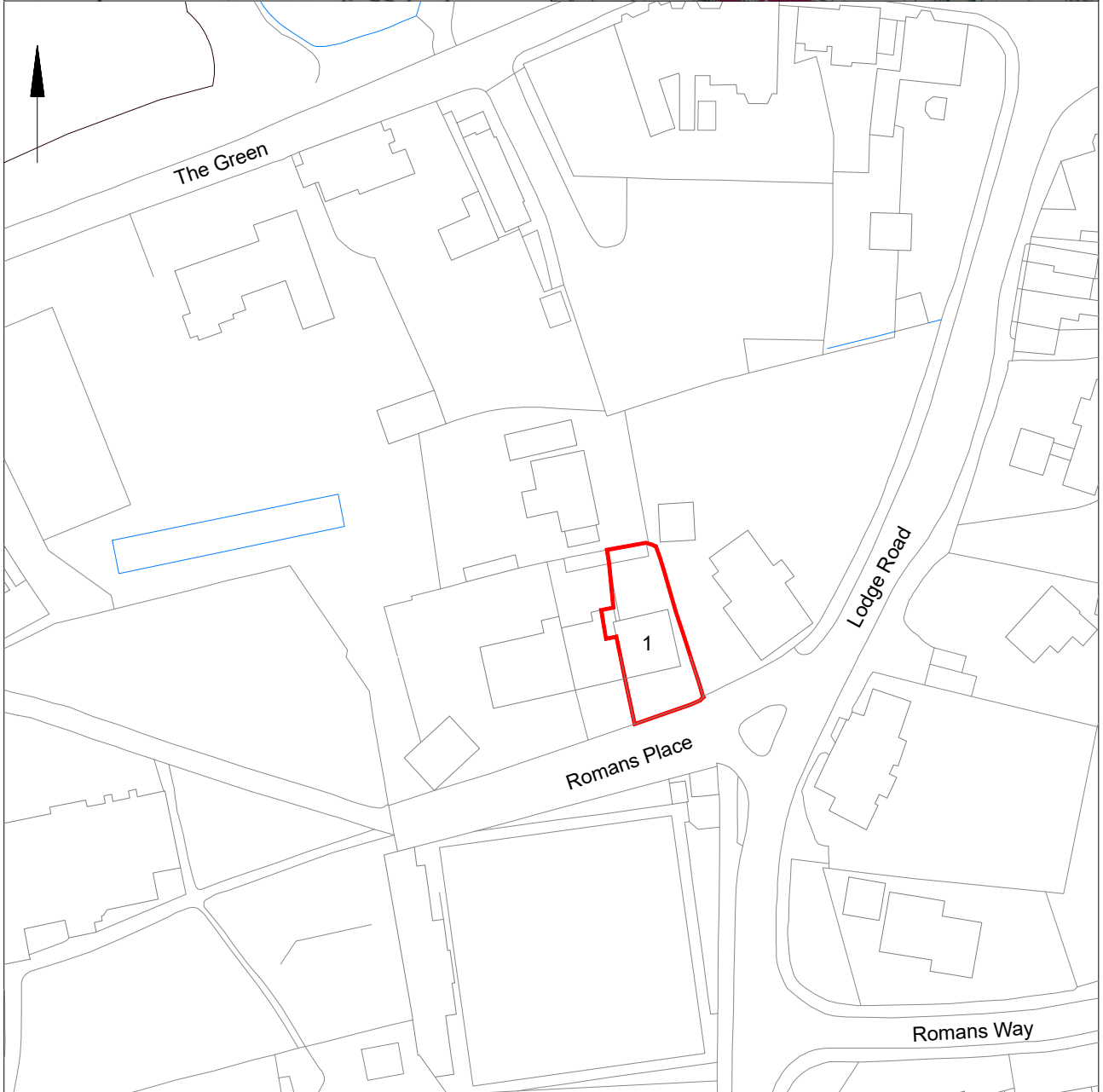
- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CIfA | 2014a | <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 |
| Collins, C | 2017 | <i>Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Writtle, Essex: 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.</i> Access Cambridge Archaeology |
| ECC | 2017 | <i>Chelmsford Borough Historic Environment Characterisation Project.</i> Essex County Council Historic Environment |
| ECCPS | 2022 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at 1 Romans Place, Writtle,</i> by Mark Baister |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Historic England (HE) | 2015 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Historic England (HE) | 2018 | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |

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Fig 1 Site location.





001



002



003



004



005



006



007



008



009



010



011



012



013



014



015



016



017



018



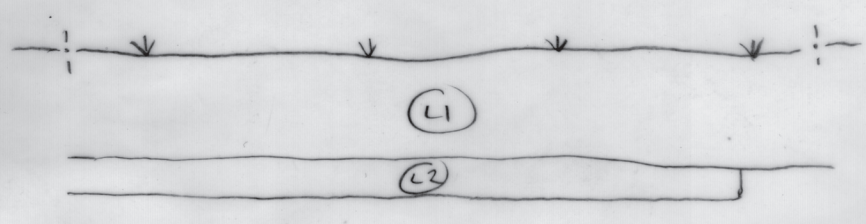
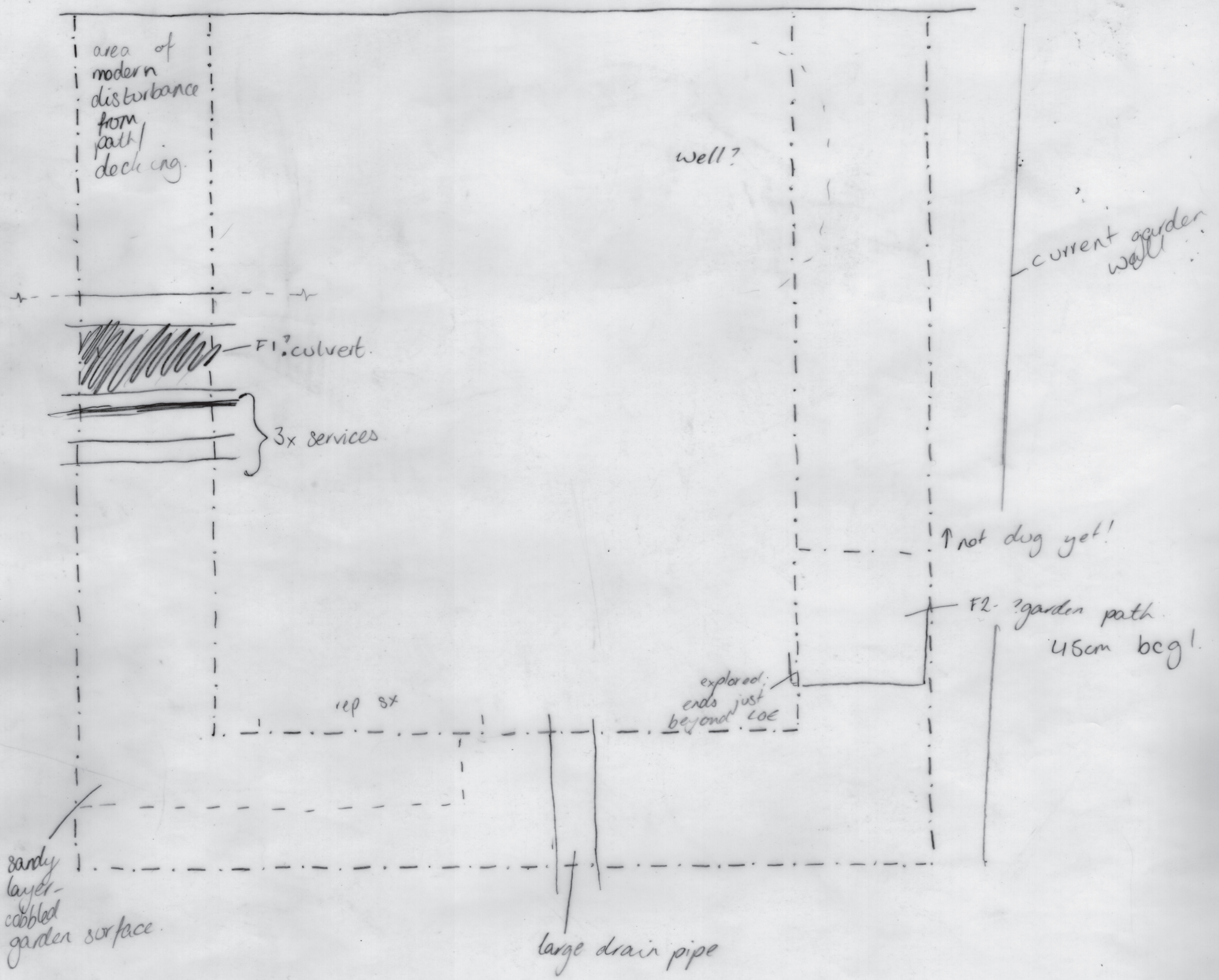
019



020

Filename	Description
WRRP22_Photograph_001.jpg	Pre-ex shot of trench set up
WRRP22_Photograph_002.jpg	Beginning of trench excavation
WRRP22_Photograph_003.jpg	Removal of culvert F1
WRRP22_Photograph_004.jpg	Working shot of trench, looking north-east
WRRP22_Photograph_005.jpg	Working shot of trench, looking north north-west
WRRP22_Photograph_006.jpg	Working shot of exposed services in trench, looking west south-west
WRRP22_Photograph_007.jpg	General shot showing height difference with neighbours garden
WRRP22_Photograph_008.jpg	General shot of front of 1 Romans Place
WRRP22_Photograph_009.jpg	Post ex section showing yellow sand of (?)former yard surface L2, looking looking east south-east
WRRP22_Photograph_010.jpg	Post ex section showing yellow sand of (?) former yard surface L2, looking east south-east
WRRP22_Photograph_011.jpg	Working shot of trench, looking west south-west
WRRP22_Photograph_012.jpg	Culvert F1. Looking east north-east
WRRP22_Photograph_013.jpg	Culvert F1, looking east north-east
WRRP22_Photograph_014.jpg	Brick pathway F2, looking south-west
WRRP22_Photograph_015.jpg	Brick pathway F2, looking south south-east
WRRP22_Photograph_016.jpg	Brick pathway F2, looking south south-east
WRRP22_Photograph_017.jpg	Brick pathway F2, looking south south-east
WRRP22_Photograph_018.jpg	Post ex section of trench, looking west south-west
WRRP22_Photograph_019.jpg	Post ex shot of trench, looking south south-east
WRRP22_Photograph_020.jpg	Working shot of brick pathway F2, looking south south-west

house



- L1 - wet, dark greyish brown sandy loam
- L2 - yellow sand w/ cobbles - old yard surface?
- L3 - wet, dark greyish brown silty sand w/ freq. p-med rubbish.
- L4 - orangey nat. clay.

(L3)

L4 rises slightly towards house.

