

Archaeological monitoring at Hadleigh Lawn Tennis Club, Elm Road, Hadleigh, Essex April 2013



**report prepared by
Adam Wightman**

**on behalf of
Hadleigh Lawn Tennis Club**

CAT project ref.: 12/10f
Historic Environment site code: CPLTC13
NGR: TQ 8081 8670



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House,
Off Circular Road North,
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 07436273304
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

CAT Report 697
April 2013

Introduction

This report describes the archaeological watching brief carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at the Hadleigh Lawn Tennis Club during groundworks for a new clubhouse. The site is located south of Hadleigh town centre at the western end of Elm Road (NGR TM 8081 8670 ; Fig 1). The fieldwork was carried out by a professional archaeologist from CAT on the 11th of April 2013.

The development site is in close proximity to a scheduled monument (SM EX108), which is a double ditched enclosure and associated cropmark complex (EHER 9536). A possible Roman wall was identified to the east of the site (EHER 46855) and prehistoric activity in the area is indicated by the recovery of a worked flint from the adjacent field (EHER 46736).

Results (Figs 1-2)

The following groundworks were undertaken using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under continuous archaeological supervision.

A grid of fifteen square pits was excavated to the east of the tennis courts (Fig 2). The pits were subsequently filled with concrete to create the foundation pads for the new clubhouse. The pits were excavated to a depth of c 1m below modern ground level. Pit 7 was c 2.5m x 0.85m in size and the others were all c 0.7m x 0.7m or 8.5m x 8.5m (Fig 2). The pits for a soakaway (1.2m deep) and an underground sewage pumping station (2 m deep) were also monitored (Fig 2).

Across the development area, a dark grey modern topsoil (L1; 100mm-200mm thick) overlaid a mid brown sandy-silt buried topsoil (L2; 500mm- 600mm thick), which, in turn, overlaid the natural gravely sand (L3) (Plate 1). In Pits 1, 13, 14 & 15, the ground had been disturbed in modernity down to a depth of c 800mm below modern ground level (Plate 2). This may have occurred during the removal of trees from the site. In Pits 9, 12 and 15, a trench excavated to facilitate the installation of a badger control fence was identified (Fig 2 & Plate 3). The trench continued below the base of the pits and was c 600mm wide (Fig 2). Modern brick and tile fragments, modern pottery sherds and animal bones were observed in the topsoil layers L1 and L2. No archaeological finds were recovered during the monitoring.

Following consultation with the Essex County Council Historic Environment team, it was concluded that due to the depth of the topsoil on the site, groundworks which did not involve excavation deeper than 300mm would not require archaeological monitoring. This included the reduction of the ground level between the foundation pads and in the area of new paving (Fig 1) and the service trenches for the pipework to connect the soakaway and sewage pumping station to the new clubhouse. The electricity and water supplies for the new clubhouse were installed in the new footpath, which was created by raising the ground-level to the south of the tennis courts (Fig 1).

The old clubhouse is to be demolished by hand and the footprint of the building infilled and covered in tarmac to create extra car parking spaces. The existing tarmac surrounding the old clubhouse is to be retained.



Plate 1: Pit 5, view north.



Plate 2: Pit 1, view north.



Plate 3: Pits 9 & 12, view north-east.



Plate 4: The badger control fence (foreground) and the new footpath, view west.

Conclusion

No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered during the groundworks.

A deep deposit of modern topsoil was identified across the site, some of which was probably deposited here during the construction of the adjacent tennis courts. Consequently, if any archaeological remains or deposits do exist beneath the new clubhouse they will have remained largely undisturbed by the new development.

Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank the Hadleigh Lawn Tennis Club for commissioning and funding the project. The site work was undertaken by A Wightman and managed by B Holloway. The project was monitored by Helen Saunders for the Essex County Council Historic Environment team.

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Distribution list:

Brendan Pettit, Hadleigh Lawn Tennis Club
Helen Saunders, ECC Historic Environment team
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
off Circular Road North
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 07436273304

email: archaeologists@catuk.org

checked by: HB

date: 14/05/13

Appendix 1: contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of the evaluation brief issued by the ECC HEM team
- 1.2 Copy of the WSI produced by CAT
- 1.3 Risk assessment

2 Site archive

- 2.1 Site digital photographic record
- 2.2 Attendance register
- 2.3 Two sheets of notes
- 2.4 Site photographic record on CD

3 Research archive

- 3.1 Monitoring (client) report



Fig 1 Site location showing the proposed development.

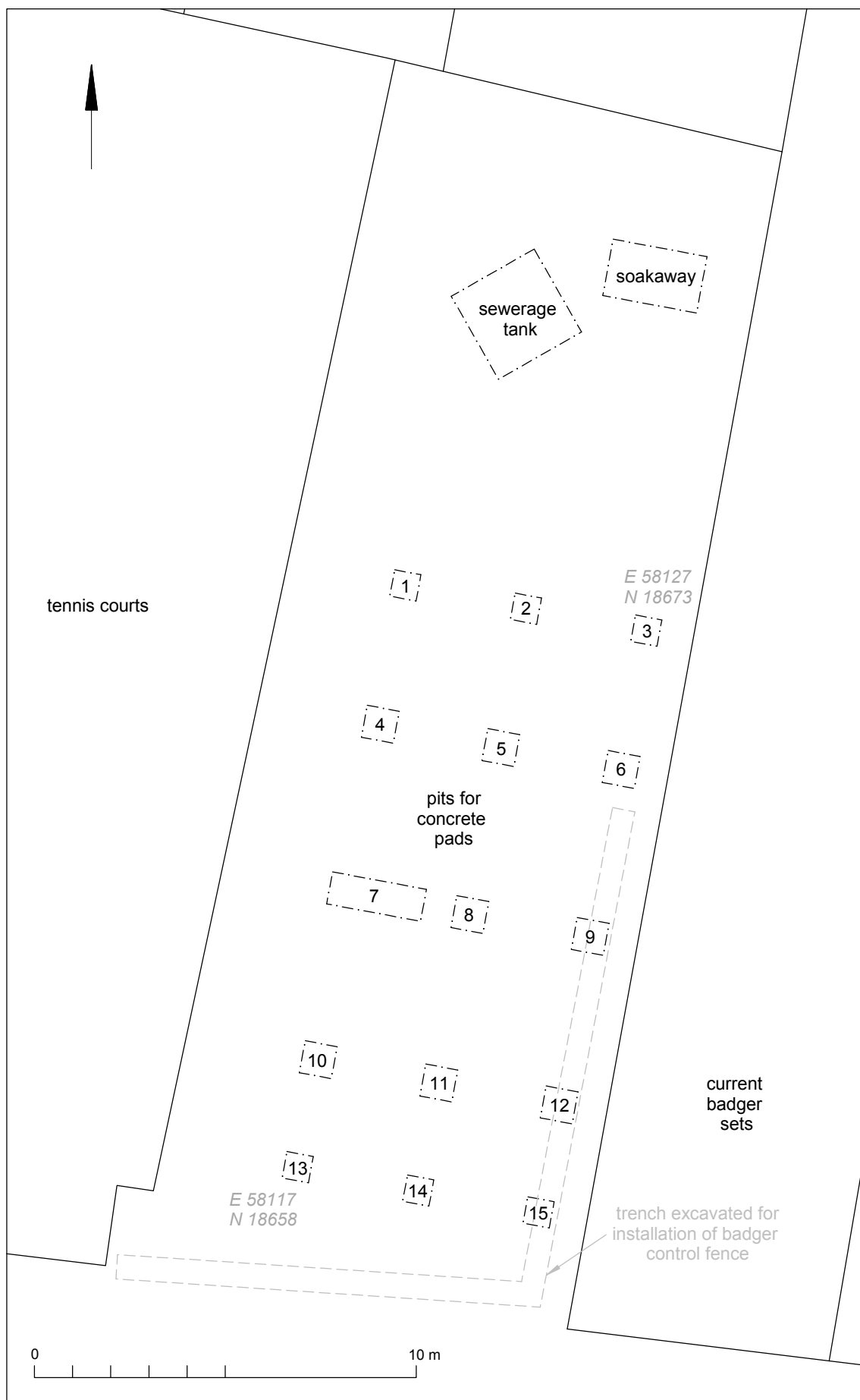


Fig 2 Groundworks monitored.

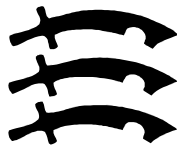
Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Hadleigh Lawn Tennis Club, Elm Road, Hadleigh, Essex,	
Parish: Hadleigh	District: Castle Point
NGR: TQ 8081 8670	Site codes: CAT project – 12/10f ECC – CPLTC13
Type of work: Archaeological monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 11th April 2013	Size of area investigated: 350 m ²
Location of curating museum: Southend-on-Sea Museum Accession code- SOUMS : A2013.9.	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: 9536, 46736, 46855
Final report: CAT Report 697	
Periods represented: -	
Summary: <i>No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered during the groundworks. A deep deposit of modern topsoil was identified across the site, some of which was probably deposited here during the construction of the adjacent tennis courts. Consequently, if any archaeological remains or deposits do exist beneath the new clubhouse they will have remained largely undisturbed by the new development.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
Keywords: -	Significance: neg
Author of summary: Adam Wightman	Date of summary: April 2013

**BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING AND RECORDING
AT HADLEIGH LAWN TENNIS CLUB,
HADLEIGH, ESSEX**

June 2012



Essex County Council

Planning app. no.: CPT/ 554/09/FUL

Site: Hadleigh Lawn Tennis Club, Elm Road, Hadleigh

Agent: Colin Darling (01702 555470)

HE Officer: Helen Saunders (01245 437681)

Museum: Southend (01702 434449)

This historic environment brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Officer of Place Services of Essex County Council should be contacted to assess whether changes are required. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period from the date on this brief.

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

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This brief for archaeological monitoring and recording has been produced by the Historic Environment Officer of Essex County Council. The monitoring and recording work is to be undertaken on the site of a new car park and club house for the Hadleigh Lawn Tennis Club, Elm Road, Hadleigh, Essex. The aim of the archaeological monitoring and recording is to ensure the appropriate recording of archaeological remains that may be damaged or destroyed during the construction of new club house.

2 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The proposed development area is at Hadleigh Lawn Tennis Club, Elm Road, Hadleigh, Essex (TM 8081 8670). The development site is presently used for tennis courts and a club house.

3 Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application for the development was submitted to Castle Point District in 2009 (CPT/ 554/09/FUL) and planning permission was granted with conditions. Prospective archaeological contractors should be aware that there is potential for the presence of Badgers on the site and so should ensure that all relevant consents and licences have been secured by the applicant prior to the execution of any archaeological work which could affect them.

4 Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective archaeological contractors should contact the HER prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation (To make an appointment contact Ms A. Bennett, 01245 437637).

The proposed development lies in close proximity to a scheduled monument (SM EX108), which is a double ditched cropmark enclosure, and associated cropmark complex (EHER 9536) To the east of the development, a possible roman wall (EHER 46855) has been identified and to the west prehistoric activity is indicated by a find of worked flint from the adjacent field (EHER 46736). There is potential for the development to damage or disturb further archaeological remains and deposits that may survive in the area.

5 Requirement for Work

4.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording work encompassed by this brief should aim to ensure that any archaeological remains disturbed or destroyed during the construction of the new lawn tennis clubhouse and associated infrastructure (car park etc) and services, are identified, excavated and recorded to an appropriate level.

4.2 Detailed archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken for the following elements of the development:

- Topsoil strip for the car park
- Excavation for foundations of the new club house
- Excavation for associated infrastructure and services

4.5 During each phase of fieldwork, the presence/absence of archaeological features should be noted. If features are identified then construction will cease in that area to allow the archaeologist to investigate and record the exposed deposits. Sufficient work should be done to date, characterise and record the remains in accordance with the objectives of the WSI.

4.6 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, ECC Historic Environment Officer will be informed and a site meeting between the archaeological contractor, ECC, and the applicant will be held to determine appropriate mitigation.

5 General Methodology

- 5.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the monitoring and recording work. The number of staff involved and the structure of the team shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation.
- 5.2 Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the HEM Team one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 5.3 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 5.4 All Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 Ground breaking and machine stripping for the proposed development shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket (machine stripping), and under the supervision and control of a professional archaeologist.

6 Monitoring Methodology

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 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.
- 6.3 Details of the excavation strategy shall be provided within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 6.4 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England).

- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered. A list of finds recovered by this method shall be given in the report.
- 6.8 The IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological watching briefs and excavation* and the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the Eastern Region* document should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

7 Finds

- 7.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 7.2 All finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 7.3 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.
- 7.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Southend) prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the Historic Environment Officer.

8 Results

- 8.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 3 months) from the end of the fieldwork, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor. A full digital copy of the report will be supplied to the HE officer as a single pdf
- 8.2 This report must contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological monitoring and recording, including the compliance monitoring and any associated archaeological work.
- Location plan of monitored/recorded areas. At least two corners of the area shall be given 10 figure grid references.
- In the instance of archaeological recording being required, section/s drawing/s showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- 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 (Medlycott 2011)
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

8.3 A digital HER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the Historic Environment officer. This shall include a plan showing the position of the excavation.

8.4 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

8.5 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.

9 Archive Deposition

9.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Southend Museum), and confirmed in writing to the Historic Environment Officer.

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

9.3 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 2 months of the completion of the report and confirmed with the Historic Environment Officer.

9.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Officer at the time of deposition to the museum.

10 Monitoring

- 10.1 The Historic Environment Officer of Essex County Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-field work and publication stages.
- 10.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the Historic Environment Officer one week in advance of its commencement.
- 10.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Officer prior to them being carried out.

11 Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 11.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. This document sets out the scope of works required to record the extent and character of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area and will form the basis of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). A WSI is required in order to provide *the basis for a measurable standard* and for submission by the developer to ECC Historic Environment Officer (on behalf of the local planning authority) for approval.
- 11.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a written scheme of investigation to the Historic Environment Officer of Essex County Council for validation **before** any work is undertaken on site.
- 12.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Officer shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

- Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24 (ed)
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14

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.

Helen Saunders
Historic Environment Officer
Place Services
County Hall
Chelmsford
CM1 1QH

Tel (01245) 437293
Email: Helen.Saunders@essex.gov.uk

Written Scheme of Investigation
for an archaeological watching brief
at

Hadleigh Park Lawn Tennis Club,
Hadleigh, Essex

October 2012

commissioned by
Hadleigh Park Lawn Tennis Club



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
ROMAN CIRCUS HOUSE,
CIRCULAR ROAD NORTH,
COLCHESTER,
ESSEX C02 7GZ
tel: 07436273304
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief at Hadleigh Park Tennis Club, Hadleigh, Essex, during the construction of a new clubhouse and car park.
- 1.2 The site (NGR: TQ 8081 8670) is situated off Elm Road on the south side of Hadleigh. It lies a short distance to the north of Hadleigh Farm and Hadleigh Castle. The site is in a residential area, but with fields immediately to the south and west.
- 1.3 A planning application relating to the site was submitted to Castle Point District in 2009 (CPT/ 554/09/FUL) and planning permission was granted with conditions. The proposed development includes the demolition of the existing clubhouse, the construction of a new clubhouse and the enlargement of the car park.
- 1.4 This WSI has been written by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT). It sets out proposals for an archaeological watching brief, and for post-excavation work including the production of a report, an archive and (if necessary) publication texts. It follows a brief produced by Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Officer (ECC 2012).
- 1.5 Any variations in this WSI will be agreed beforehand with Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Officer (ECC HEM).

2 Archaeological background

- 2.1 The proposed development lies in close proximity to a scheduled monument (SM EX108), which is a double ditched cropmark enclosure, and associated cropmark complex (EHER 9536).
- 2.2 To the east of the development, a possible Roman wall (EHER 46855) has been identified.
- 2.3 To the west of the site prehistoric activity is indicated by a find of worked flint from the adjacent field (EHER 46736).

3 Aims

The aims of the watching brief are to record the depth and extent of any archaeological remains uncovered during the construction of the clubhouse and associated infrastructure and services, and to assess the date and significance of these remains.

4 General Methodology

- 4.1 All works will be undertaken by professional archaeologists employed by CAT. The field officer(s) will have a level of experience appropriate to the work. Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the HEM Team one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 4.2 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard health and safety policy, which will be adhered to (CAT 2007).
- 4.3 For the purposes of the deposition of the archive, a museum accession code will be obtained through Southend Museum. The code used will be quoted in any reports arising from the work. A project code will also be obtained from the HEM Team.
- 4.4 The relevant document of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) will be followed, i.e. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008a), including its 'code of conduct'. English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE 2006) will be adhered to throughout the course of the project. Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA 3, EAA 8, EAA 14 and EAA 24.
- 4.5 At the start of work an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5 Recording methodology

- 5.1 Visits will be made by a CAT archaeologist during groundworks on the site. The CAT archaeologist will also monitor the removal of any existing foundations, if applicable.

- 5.2 The excavations for the foundations of the new clubhouse and any service trenches on the site will be dug using a mechanical excavator with a toothless trenching bucket under the supervision of the CAT archaeologist.
- 5.3 If the area of the car park is to be stripped below the level of the topsoil and/or any modern deposits, this will be monitored. The stripping will be carried out using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of the CAT archaeologist.
- 5.4 If any potentially significant archaeological contexts are located, then construction will cease in that area. Sufficient time will be allowed for the CAT archaeologist to investigate and record the exposed deposits to an extent necessary to achieve the aims set out in section 3. Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.
- 5.5 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, ECC Historic Environment Officer will be informed and a site meeting between CAT, ECC and the applicant will be held to determine appropriate mitigation.
- 5.6 Individual records of excavated contexts, such as layers or features, as well as finds, will be entered on CAT pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of small finds and soil samples.
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits taken on a digital camera. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a register detailing, as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.
- 5.9 The environmental sampling policy is as follows. CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, with any processing and reporting done by VF. If advice is required Helen Chappell at English Heritage will be consulted.
- 5.10 A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps and any finds recovered. This will not normally be done on demonstrably modern strata.
- 5.11 The site boundaries, features and levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum using a Total Station.

6 Finds

- 6.1 The policy with regard to human remains depends on how old they are. If it is clear, from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then the normal procedure is to apply to the Home Office (Department of Constitutional Affairs) for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the licence will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client and the monitoring officer will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed. **Note:** As the relevant legislation is currently in a state of flux, advice will be sought from ECC HEM and DCA on best practice.
- 6.2 All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with ECC HEM and Southend Museum.
- 6.3 All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.
- 6.4 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Southend Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.
- 6.5 Provisions for conservation and storage shall be agreed with Southend Museum in accordance with their requirements.
- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 Finds work will be to accepted professional standards as presented in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IFA 2008b).
- 6.8 A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

7 Results

- 7.1 Notification will be given to ECC HEM when the fieldwork has been completed.
- 7.2 The full report, including full reports on artefacts, will be submitted to the ECC HEM within a length of time not exceeding 3 months from the end of fieldwork. A digital copy of the report will be supplied to the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) as a PDF.
- 7.3 This report will include:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological work.
 - Location plan of all monitored areas. At least two corners of the area shall be given 10 figure grid references.
 - A section drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground-level related to Ordnance Datum.
 - The recording methodology and results with a suitable conclusion and discussion.
 - All specialist reports and assessments.
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- 7.4 An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE 2006).
- 7.5 A digital EHER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks and supplied to the Historic Environment officer. This shall include a plan showing the position of the monitored areas.
- 7.6 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the ECC HEM. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).
- 7.7 If, after discussion with ECC HEM, the results are considered worthy of publication, a report (at least at a summary level) will be submitted to *Essex Archaeology and History*.

8 Archive deposition

- 8.1 The full archive will be deposited at Southend Museum within 6 months of completion of the final report on the project. The guidance in *Archaeological archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (IfA 2007) will be followed.
- 8.2 Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Southend Museum. The storage of the archive will accord with Southend Museum guidelines.
- 8.3 Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Southend Museum storage systems.
- 8.4 The photographic archive is to be presented as follows: original digital data on disk and hard copies of digital photo logs.
- 8.5 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to ECC HEM at the time of deposition at the museum.
- 8.6 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.

9 Monitoring

- 9.1 ECC HEM will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 9.2 Notification of the start of work will be given to ECC HEM, if possible, one week in advance of its commencement.
- 9.3 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with ECC HEM in writing prior to them being carried out.
- 9.4 ECC HEM will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.
- 9.5 The involvement of ECC HEM shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

10 References

CAT	2007	<i>Health and Safety Policy</i>
EAA 3	1997	<i>Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource assessment</i> , ed by J Glazebrook
EAA 8	2000	<i>Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy</i> , ed by N Brown and J Glazebrook
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , ed by D Gurney, ALGAO East
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the Eastern Counties . Research agenda and strategy</i> , ed by M Medlycott
ECC	2012	<i>Brief for archaeological monitoring and recording at Hadleigh Lawn Tennis Club, Hadleigh, Essex</i> , ECC brief, June 2012, by Helen Saunders
IFA	2007	<i>Archaeological archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
IFA	2008a	<i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
IFA	2008b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
MoRPHE	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> , English Heritage

Donald Shimmin 31/10/12

© COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST, ROMAN CIRCUS HOUSE,
CIRCULAR ROAD NORTH, COLCHESTER, ESSEX C02 7GZ
tel: 07436273304: email: archaeologists@catuk.org

List of team members

Site supervision and recording

Adam Wightman or Ben Holloway

Assistants

To be decided

Finds consultants

Stephen Benfield (CAT): Prehistoric and Roman pottery

Francesca Boghi (NAU): Human bone

Joanna Bird (Guildford): Samian ware

Ernest Black (Colchester): Roman brick/tile

Howard Brooks (CAT): Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery

Dr Hilary Cool (Nottingham): Roman glass

Nina Crummy (Colchester): Small finds

Julie Curl (NAU): Animal bone

John Davis (Norwich Museum): Roman coins

Val Fryer (UEA/Loddon): Environmental

Dr Helen Chappell (English Heritage): Regional Science Advisor

Hazel Martingell (Braintree): Lithics

Valerie Rigby (British Museum): LIA ceramics

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums): Roman amphoras

Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford): Medieval and later brick and tile

Sue Tyler (ECC): Saxon Pottery.

Helen Walker (ECC): Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Adam Wightman (CAT): small animal bone and lithic assemblages

Graphics

E Holloway, G Adams, C Lister

Report writing

A Wightman

Senior Site Staff

Adam Wightman BSc, MA

After graduating from the University of Sheffield in 2004 with a BSc Hons in Archaeology and Prehistory, Adam worked for CAT during the Roman Circus excavations at Colchester Garrison in 2004/5. He then went on to work for Cambridge Archaeological Unit before completing a Masters in the Archaeology of Human Origins at the University of Southampton where he focused on lithic and animal bone analysis. Since returning to CAT in 2006 Adam has carried out evaluations and excavations at the Great Dunmow Salesrooms, 143-147 High Street Maldon, Firstsite Newsite in Colchester town centre, and at 21 St Peters Street adjacent to Colchester's Roman wall. He now completes assessments and full reports on small assemblages of animal bone and lithics for CAT.

Finds Specialists

Stephen Benfield BA, Cert Archaeol (Oxon) (CAT) Prehistoric and Roman pottery

Steve's first involvement with Colchester archaeology was in 1985, working on a Manpower Services Commission sponsored project to assist in processing the enormous collection of Roman pottery from excavations in the town. He graduated from Reading University with a degree in archaeology and subsequently studied for his post-graduate Certificate in Archaeology at Oxford. Returning to CAT, he has since worked on many CAT projects at various supervisory and directorial positions, including the major projects at Stanway Iron Age burial site and Gosbecks Roman temple/theatre complex. Stephen

has also, through much hands-on experience, built up a considerable working knowledge of LIA and Roman ceramics. He now completes ceramic assessments and full reports for CAT, drawing on the unrivalled catalogues provided by the standard Colchester works *Camulodunum* (Hawkes & Hull 1947), *Roman Colchester* (Hull 1958) and now *CAR 10*, and by examining the fabric series held at CAT headquarters.

Francesca Boghi MSc (Norfolk Archaeological Unit) Human bone

Francesca has been the Norfolk Archaeological Unit's human bone specialist since 1998. Her previous experience includes work for the Calvin Wells laboratory at the University of Bradford, where she undertook the analysis of 79 skeletons from the medieval cemetery of Pennell Street, Lincoln, Lincolnshire and of a group of Romano-British cremations from Kempston, Bedfordshire. Since joining Norfolk Archaeological Unit she has analysed the medieval assemblage from the parish church of Brettenham, Norfolk (89 skeletons), the human remains from Norwich Whitefriars (thirty-three skeletons from the Carmelite Friary and thirty-seven from the Baptist Chapel of Friary Yard), the skeletal remains from a medieval well in Norwich and numerous other smaller assemblages of inhumations and cremated human remains from the county. In addition she contributes to local education programmes by providing short sessions on skeletal analysis and interpretation. Her professional qualification is an MSc from the University of Sheffield and Bradford in Osteology, Palaeopathology and Funerary Archaeology. She is a member of the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteoarchaeologists (BABAO).

Joanna Bird FSA (Guildford) Samian

Joanna is one of the country's top samian specialists. Among her large corpus of work is a contribution to the publication *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-1986*.

Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile

Ernest is a Colchester schoolteacher with a wide interest in archaeology and the classical world. In this sense, he is following in the footsteps of A.F. Hall, and Mike Corbishley who were also local schoolmasters. He has developed his specialism by large scale hands-on experience with Roman brick and tile, and has contributed to the *Arch J*, *CAR 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-1985*.

Howard Brooks BA, MIFA (CAT) Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery

Howard's involvement in Essex archaeology goes back to 1970 when he dug at Sheepen, Colchester with Rosalind Dunnett (now Niblett). He studied archaeology at the University of Wales, and graduated in 1975. He worked for Colchester Archaeological Trust between 1976 and 1981, and again in 1985, where he was involved at various levels of responsibility (up to Co-Director) in the excavation of deeply stratified urban remains in Roman Colchester and suburbs (Colchester Archaeological Report 3 [1994]). Between 1992 and 1995 he worked for Essex County Archaeology Section, first in directing the fieldwalking and excavation project at Stansted Airport (East Anglian Archaeology 107, 2004), and then in Development Control. Howard then left ECC to set up and run HBAS, the county's smallest contracting team, in which capacity he carried out over twenty field projects and wrote a dozen consultancy reports. He rejoined CAT in 1997. He regularly contributes to Essex Archaeology & History, and teaches University evening classes on archaeology.

Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass

Yet another graduate of the University of Wales, Hilary is now a freelance glass and finds specialist, and has written many reports on glass from Colchester sites, including contributions to *Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85*, and *Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88* (1993). Among her major works is the internationally selling *Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*.

Nina Crummy (Colchester) Small finds

Nina first worked in the early 1970s as finds assistant on the major urban excavations in Colchester for the Colchester Excavation Committee (later the Trust). Over the next twenty years she built up an unrivalled working knowledge of small finds of all types. She has collaborated in most of the *Colchester Archaeological Reports*, and was principal author of the best-selling *Colchester Archaeological Reports 2* (Roman small finds), *4* (*The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*) and *5* (*The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*). She recently worked for the Museum of London, and was instrumental in the recent transfer of and the massive improvement in accessibility to archaeological archives in London. She now works freelance on small finds reports for CAT, HBAS, and other bodies including Winchester Excavation Committee.

Julie Curl (Norfolk) Animal Bone

Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service. After many years working as both a bone specialist and in graphics for the NAU Julie has recently established her own freelance company Sylvanus in which she specialises in Archaeological and Natural History illustrations as well as being a freelance animal and human bone specialist. She has been producing faunal remains reports for many years and produces assessments and analysis reports for clients across the East Anglian region. She has her own extensive bone reference collection built up over many years. Her particular interests in faunal remains are animal husbandry and pathologies. She has also worked as a conservator, particularly on Pleistocene vertebrates and a wide variety of archaeology and natural history projects at the Norwich Castle Museum. Julie is also an extra-mural lecturer with the University of East Anglia, teaching Animal bones in Archaeology.

Dr John A Davies (Norwich Museum) Roman coins

John has, for some years, written reports on Roman coins from Colchester excavations. He specializes in barbarous radiates, and has contributed to *British Numismatic Journal* on that topic. Among his other publications is a contribution to *Colchester Archaeological Report 4: The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, and *CAR 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993)*.

Val Fryer (Norfolk) Environmental Archaeologist BA, MIFA

Val has fifteen years experience in environmental archaeology, working for English Heritage, County Units and independent archaeological bodies across the United Kingdom and Southern Ireland. She has published reports in *East Anglian Archaeology* (including occasional papers), *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, *Medieval Archaeology* and *Norfolk Archaeology*. Specialist work for various police authorities across England and Northern Ireland. Val is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with special accreditation for environmental archaeology and she is also a Member of the Association of Environmental Archaeologists.

Dr Helen Chappell (English Heritage) Regional Science Advisor

Dr Helen Chappell is English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor (RSA) for the East of England, providing regionally-based advice on all aspects of archaeological science: geophysics, scientific dating, hydrology, geoarchaeology, analysis of biological remains and technological residues, artifact analysis and conservation. RSAs give advice to a range of organizations and also produce good practice standards and guidelines. RSAs are all actively involved in research, and applying new methodologies to site investigation and management.

Hazel Martingell BA, FAAIS (Braintree): Lithics

Hazel has for many years worked as a lithics illustrator and specialist, undertaking work for The British Museum, ECC Field Archaeology Unit and for London and Cambridge Universities, to name but a few. Since 1987 she has been self-employed and has excavated at a Middle Stone Age site at Gorham's Cave, Gibraltar as well as writing and illustrating worked flint reports for CAT, ECC FAU, and the British Museum. Her impressive publication record includes reports on sites from around the globe. Closer to home she has published work in *Essex History and Archaeology*, *The East Anglian Archaeology Monograph series*, *Antiquity* and *British Museum Occasional Papers*. Hazel is a fellow of the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors and a founder member of the Lithics Study Group, London.

Valerie Rigby (Hertfordshire) LIA ceramics

Formerly working for the British Museum, Val is one of the country's leading authorities on later prehistoric ceramics in general, and traded wares in particular. She has published widely. Her major work include *Baldock: the excavation of a Roman and pre-Roman settlement, 1968-72 (Britannia Monograph Series 7, with Ian Stead)*. On a more local level, she has contributed to the magisterial *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-88*, and to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum (CBA Research Report 57, 1985)*.

Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford) Medieval and later brick and tile

Pat has for many years been examining excavated collections of brick and tile from Essex sites, and contributing reports which are usually consigned to the gloomier parts of archive reports, or as footnotes in published texts. Her regular contributions to *Essex Archaeology & History*, therefore, under-represent the devoted study which Pat has put in over the years. Nobody knows more about local brick and tile, except for David Andrews, with whom she collaborated on significant sections of *Crissing Temple: A Templar and Hospitaller Manor in Essex (1993)*.

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museum) Amphoras

Paul has worked at Colchester Museum since the late 1970s. His PhD specialism was Roman amphoras, a topic on which he writes specialist reports. His main areas of interest are prehistory and the Roman period, and he has developed a familiarity with those periods and their ceramics. He has published widely. His major works include *Amphoras from the 1970 excavations at Colchester Sheepen* (BAR 142, 1985), contributions to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum* (CBA Res Rep 57, 1985). He regularly contributes to *Essex Archaeology & History*.

Sue Tyler (ECC) Saxon Pottery

Sue is the County authority on Saxon material, especially pottery. She has had several spells working with Essex County Archaeology Section, interrupted by a late-1980s spell in Hertfordshire. She has written reports on Saxon material for many Essex Projects, and contributes regularly to *Essex Archaeology & History*, including the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Prattlewell (*Essex Archaeol Hist* 19 (1988)).

Helen Walker BSc (ECC) Medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Helen is Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group's medieval and post-medieval pottery specialist. Before joining ECC in 1985, she worked on finds in Carmarthen, and for Hampshire CC on projects in Winchester. Since 1985, she has contributed reports on ceramics to many other projects in the county. A regular contributor to *Essex Archaeology & History*, her principal publications include reports on the Rayleigh kiln dump, and George Street and Church Street, Harwich (*Essex Archaeology & History*, 21 [1990]), and North Shoebury (*EAA* 75).