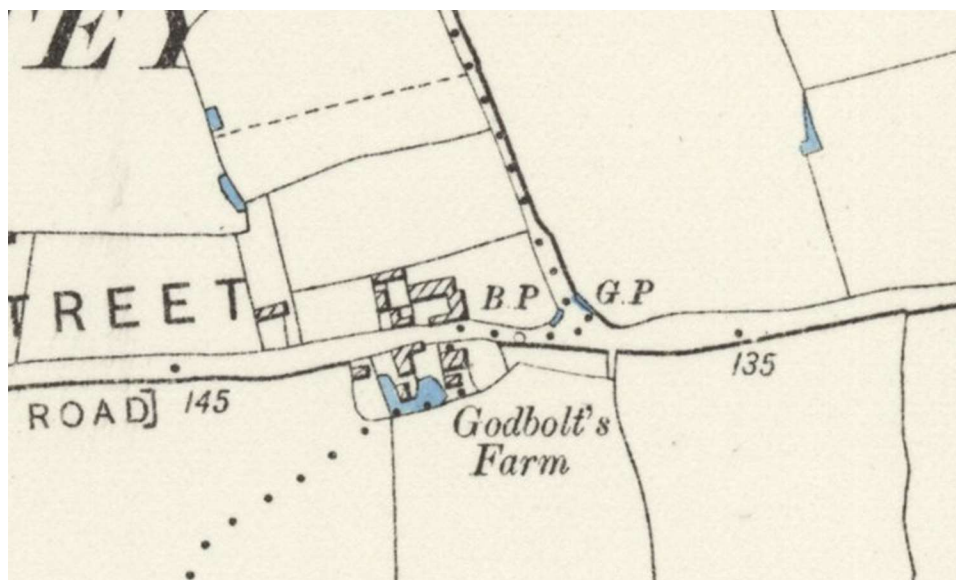


Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Godbolt's Farm, Great Tey Road, Marks Tey, Colchester, Essex, CO6 1HZ

January 2021



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

with contribution by Dr Matthew Loughton
figures by Chris Lister and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner with Sarah Carter, Nicholas Pryke and Matthew Perou

commissioned by Daniel Chapman (Widford Property Ltd)

NGR: TL 89550 23487 (centre)

Planning ref.: 192953

CAT project ref.: 21/01b

ECC code: ECC4591

OASIS ref.: colchest3-412114



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CAT Report 1630
January 2021

Contents

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

Figures after p5

CAT wsi

OASIS summary sheet

List of photographs and figures

Cover: extract from Essex XXVI.SE, rev. 1895-6, pub. 1898

Photograph 1 T2 trench shot, looking west 2

Fig 1 Site location in trench layout in relation to proposed development

Fig 2 Results

Fig 3 Representative sections

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (four trial-trenches) was carried out on land adjacent to Godbolt's Farm, Great Tey Road, Marks Tey, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of two new dwellings. Godbolt's Farm is an historic farmstead which has its origins in the 15th century. It lies to the north of a Roman road and near to the supposed site of a deserted medieval settlement. Despite being situated in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no archaeological remains were encountered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Godbolt's Farm, Great Tey Road, Marks Tey, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on 21st January 2021. The work was commissioned by Daniel Chapman of Widford Property Ltd in advance of the construction of two new dwellings with attached garages, landscaping and associated groundworks, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER/CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trial Trenched Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CBCAA 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, ECC/MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

The proposed development site lies in the midst of a number of historic farmsteads, the closest of which is Godbolt's Farm (MCC9219). Most of the farmstead's original buildings survive, and three are grade II listed. These are the 15th-century Godbolt's Farm House (NHLE:1224528, MCC7032), a 17th-century timber-framed barn (NHLE: 1266766, MCC4400) and an 18th-century timber-framed barn (NHLE: 1224574, MCC4401).

Other historic farmsteads in the vicinity include Ivyhouse Farm (MCC9216), Godman's Farm (MCC9217), Mott's Farm (MCC9218), Knaves Farm (MCC9220), Elm Farm (MCC9221) and Salmon's Farm (MCC9223). These farmsteads all have their origins during the 14th-17th century.

Some 500m northwest of the proposed development is the church of St James the Less (NHLE: 1224521, MCC7029, MCC7030). The original building dates to the early 12th century, but has had later additions and restorations. Between the site and the church a series of fields are thought to contain the site of a deserted medieval settlement (MCC7031), with which Godbolt's Farm or the church may have been associated.

Stane Street, the Roman road running from Braughing, Hertfordshire, to Colchester, Essex, lies less than 100m south of the development site (MCC7011).

Approximately 900m north of the development site is the cropmark of a trackway or road, double-ditched on either side (MCC6931) that likely continues south to Stane Street. A series of excavations by Colchester Archaeological Group confirmed the existence of the road along with a subsequent road surface in a more westerly location, which was interpreted as a deviation. The cropmark of a sub-square enclosure was investigated by geophysical survey followed by the excavation of two trial trenches (ECC3819). The ditch was V-shaped in profile and yielded a range of pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age.

A number cropmarks of former field boundaries depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map are located at Honeylands Farm, some 500m south of the site (MCC5697).

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Four trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Trenches T1 and T3 were both T-shaped and were 20m long and 1.8m wide. Trenches T2 and T4 were 6m long and 1.8m wide.

The trenches were cut through modern topsoil (L1, 0.15-0.18m thick soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay), and subsoil (L2, c 0.16-0.2m thick, soft moist light/medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay) onto natural (L3, soft wet light grey/brown clay, encountered at a depth of 0.33-0.36m below current ground level).

No archaeological remains were encountered.



Photograph 1 T2 trench shot, looking west

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Topsoil L1 produced one post-medieval red earthenware (fabric F40) pottery base (16g) which dates to c 1500-19th/20th century.

7 Conclusion

Despite being situated in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no archaeological remains were encountered during excavations at this site.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Daniel Chapman and Widford Property Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner with S Carter, N Pryke and M Perou. Figures are by C Lister and S Carter. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Richard Hoggett.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|--|-------|---|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| (2nd ed.) | | |
| CAR 7 | 2000 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter |
| CAT | 2020 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Godbolt's Farm, Great Tey Road, Marks Tey, Colchester, Essex, CO6 1HZ</i> |
| CBCAA | 2020 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at Land adjacent to Godbolt's Farm, Great Tey Road, Marks Tey, Colchester, CO6 1HZ</i> , by R Hoggett |
| 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> |
| Colchester Archaeological Group Bulletin | 2006 | <i>An archaeological evaluation of a curvilinear cropmark at Teybrook Farm, Great Tey, Essex</i> , by P Skippins |
| 46 | | |
| 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> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site

EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1630)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheet, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1630)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital 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 Colchester Museum under project ref. ECC4591.

Distribution list:

Daniel Chapman, Widford Properties Ltd
Richard Hoggett, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

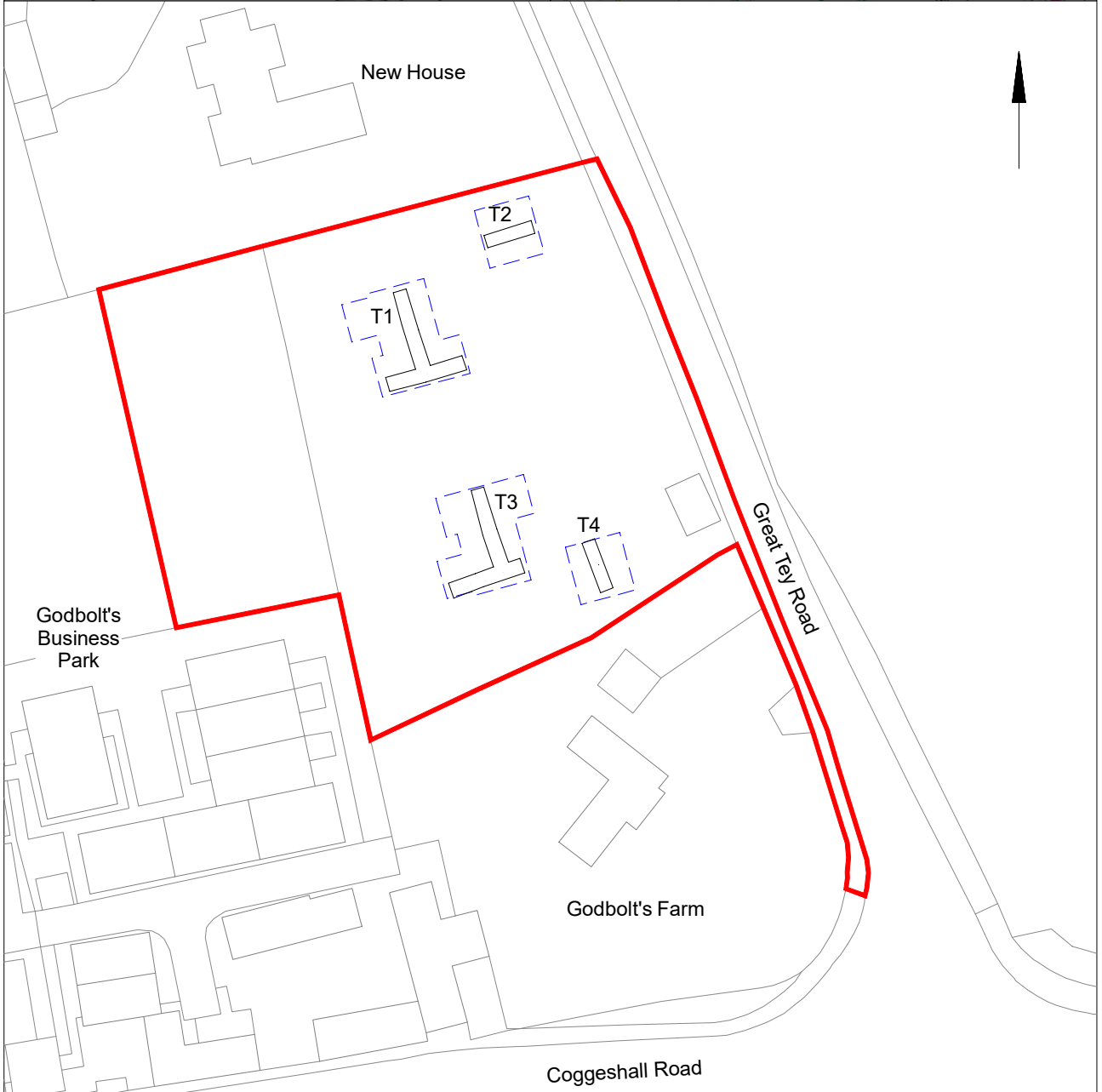
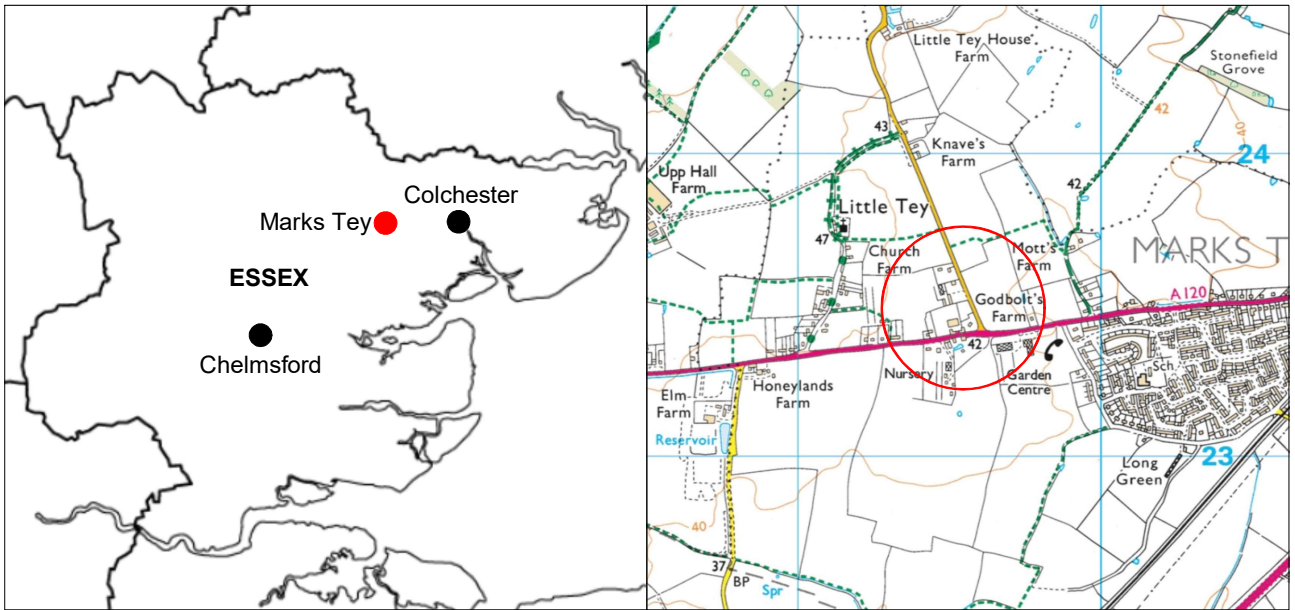
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email: eh2@catuk.org

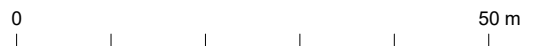
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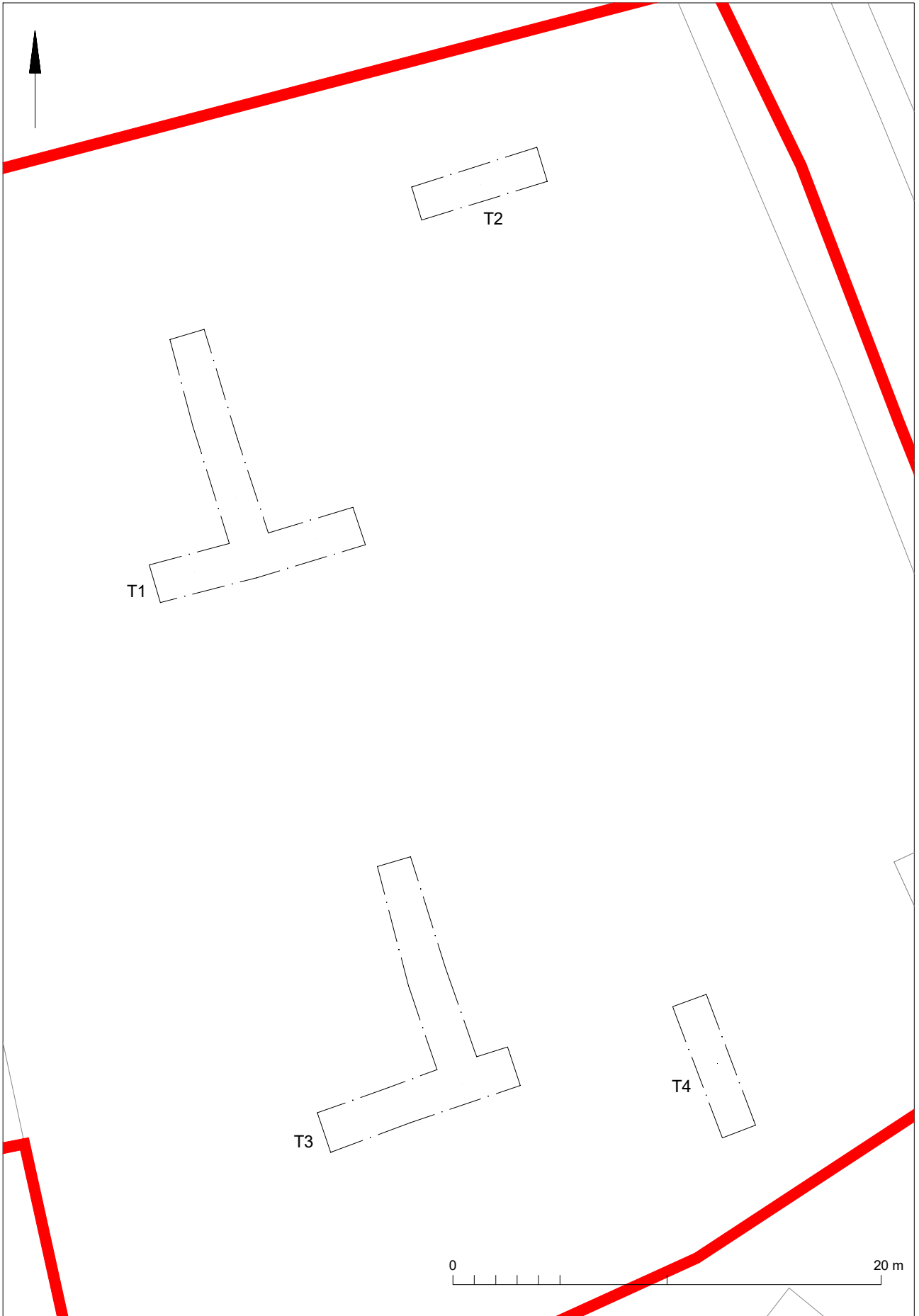
Date: 29.01.2021



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).





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Fig 2 Results.

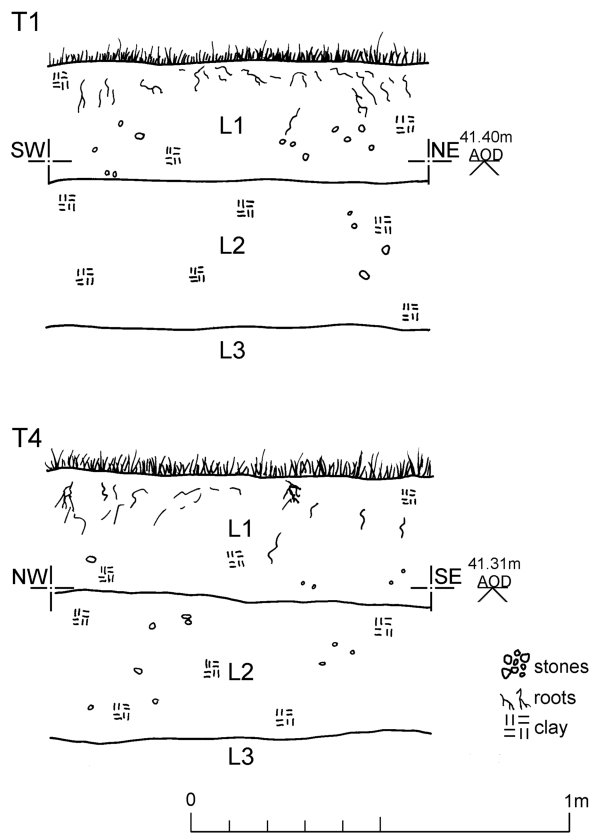


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Land adjacent to Godbolt's Farm, Great Tey Road, Marks Tey, Colchester, Essex, CO6 1HZ	
Parish: Marks Tey	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 89550 23487 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 21/01b CHER ref: ECC4591 OASIS ref: colchest3-412114
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 21st January 2021	Size of area investigated: 0.38ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC4400, MCC4401, MCC5697, MCC6931, MCC7011, MCC7029, MCC7030, MCC7031, MCC7032, MCC9216, MCC9217, MCC9218, MCC9219, MCC9220, MCC9221, MCC9223; ECC3819
Final report: CAT Report 1630	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (four trial-trenches) was carried out on land adjacent to Godbolt's Farm, Great Tey Road, Marks Tey, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of two new dwellings. Godbolt's Farm is an historic farmstead which has its origins in the 15th century. It lies to the north of a Roman road and near to the supposed site of a deserted medieval settlement. Despite being situated in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no archaeological remains were encountered.	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: January 2021

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Godbolt's Farm, Great Tey Road, Marks Tey, Colchester, CO6 1HZ

NGR: TL 89550 23487 (centre)
District: Colchester

Planning references: 192953

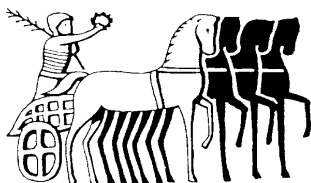
Commissioned by: Daniel Chapman (Widford Property Ltd)
On behalf of: Widford Property Ltd

Curating museum: Colchester
CHER number: ECC4591

CAT project code: 2021/01b
OASIS project number: colchest3-412114

Site manager: Chris Lister
CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett

This WSI written: 08/01/2021
Revised: 13/01/2021



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
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email: sc@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located on land adjacent to Godbolt's Farm, Great Tey Road, Marks Tey, Colchester, CO6 1HZ (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL89550 23487.

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of 2 detached dwellings with detached garages, landscaping and associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, ECC/MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

The proposed development site lies within a landscape of historic farmsteads, the closest of which is Godbolt's Farm (MCC9219). Within the farmstead over 75% of the original buildings survive, three of which are grade II listed. These are 15th-century Godbolts Farm House (NHLE:1224528, MCC7032), a 17th-century timber-framed barn (NHLE: 1266766, MCC4400) and an 18th-century timber-framed barn (NHLE: 1224574, MCC4401).

Other surrounding historic farmsteads include Ivyhouse Farm (MCC9216), Godman's Farm (MCC9217), Mott's Farm (MCC9218), Knaves Farm (MCC9220), Elm Farm (MCC9221) and Salmon's Farm (MCC9223). These farmsteads all originate from between the 14th and 17th century.

500m north-west of the proposed development is the church of St James the Less (NHLE: 1224521, MCC7029, MCC7030). The original building dates to the early 12th century, but has had later additions and restorations. Between the site and the church a series of fields contain the site of a possible deserted medieval settlement (MCC7031), with which Godbolt's farm or the church may have been associated.

The course of the Roman road, Stane Street (MCC7011), is less than 100m south of the development site. Stane Street is the name given to the 39 mile long Roman road that runs from Braughing, Hertfordshire to Colchester, Essex.

900m to north of the development site is the cropmark of a trackway or road, double-ditched on either side (MCC6931) that likely continues south to Stane Street. A series of excavations by Colchester Archaeological Group confirmed the existence of the road along with a subsequent road surface in a more westerly location, interpreted as a deviation. The cropmark of a sub-square enclosure was investigated by geophysical survey followed by the excavation of two trial trenches (ECC3819). The ditch was V-shaped in profile and produced a range of pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age period to the Late Iron Age Period.

500m to the south is the site of Honeylands Farm (MCC5697), the site of cropmarks of former field boundaries that are depicted on the 1st edition OS map.

Project background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in December 2020 (application No. 192953) for a *two detached four bedroom dwellings together with detached double garages, formation of a new access drive, landscaping and the provision of an extension of the public footpath from the junction of Coggeshall Road with Great Tey Road.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological

condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological trial-trenching evaluation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2020).

Specifically, the excavation of two T-shaped trenches, 20m in length, within the footprint of the proposed dwellings and two 6m trenches in the footprint of the proposed garages (Fig 1). This equates to 52m of trenching covering an area of 93.6m².

The evaluation is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. It is also required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival, condition and significance of environmental evidence.
- Establish an archaeological deposit model for below-ground archaeological remains across the site.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Further archaeological investigation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of an additional brief and WSI.

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)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2020).

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 CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to CHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event

code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One supervisor plus two archaeologists for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation (or exhumation in the case of burials) is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible (see human remains section below).

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

A metal detector will be used to examine the trench, contexts and 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.

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

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

Human remains

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains *in situ* (i.e. a site visit).

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

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

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,
Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby /
Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / 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 CBCAA.

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

Results

Notification will be given to the CBCAA 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* (HE 2015b).

The report will be submitted within three months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the evaluation trenches. At least two corners of which will be given 10 figure grid references.

- 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 and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to the CBCAA.

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

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

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.

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

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

The CBCAA 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 to the CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

The CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

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

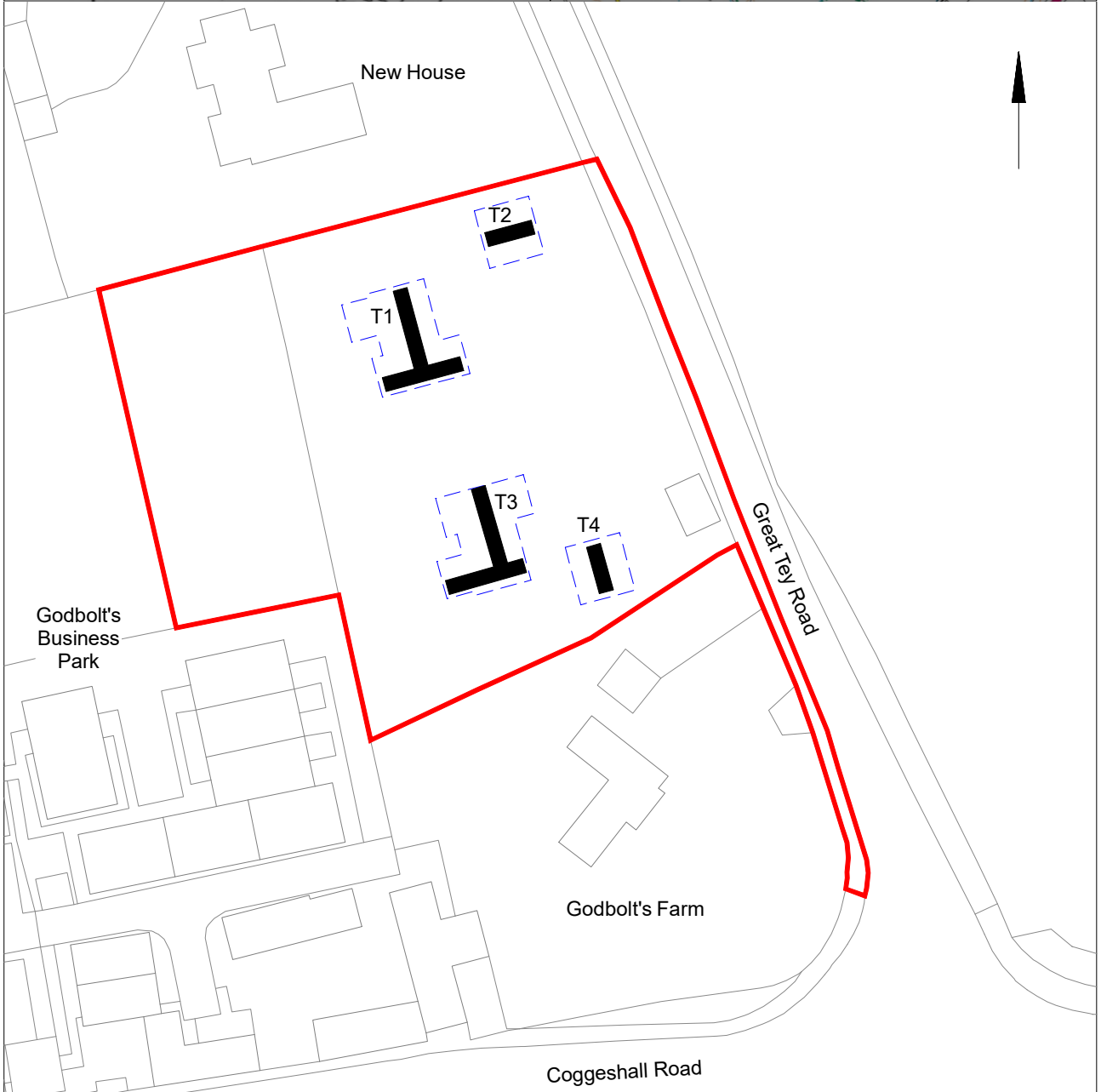
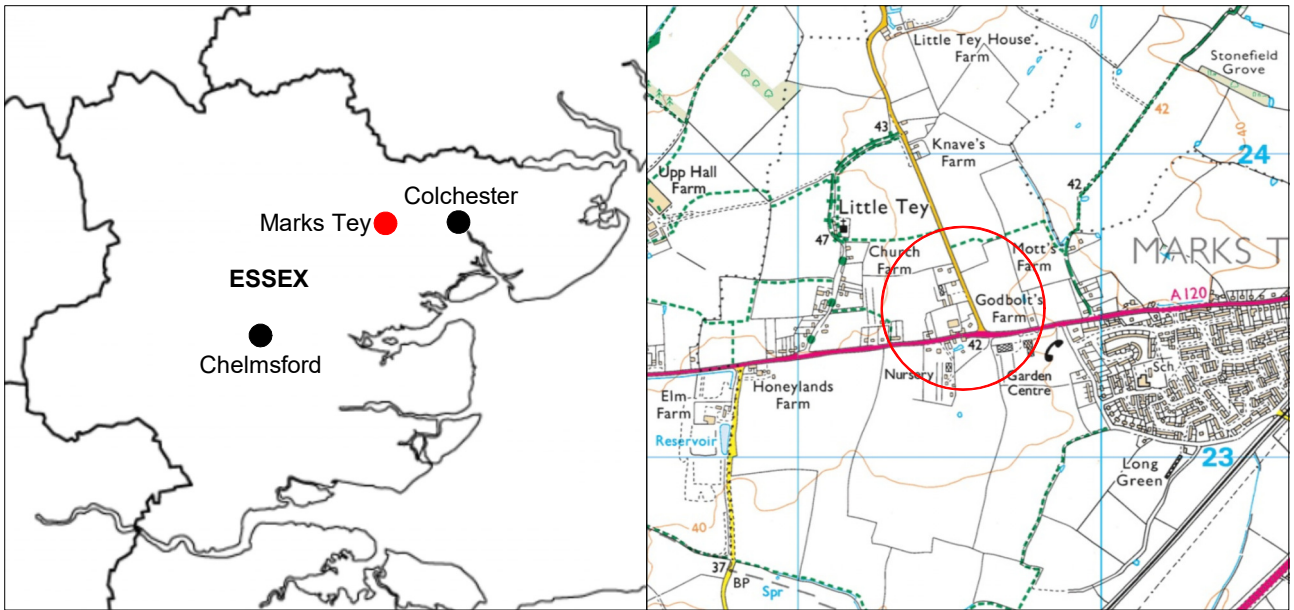
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| CBCAA | 2020 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at Land adjacent to Godbolt's Farm, Great Tey Road, Marks Tey, Colchester, CO6 1HZ</i> By R Hoggett |
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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).



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OASIS ID: colchest3-412114

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring on land adjacent to Godbolts Farm, Great Tey Road, Marks Tey, Colchester, CO6 1HZ
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (four trial-trenches) was carried out on land adjacent to Godbolt's Farm, Great Tey Road, Marks Tey, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of two new dwellings. Godbolt's Farm is an historic farmstead which has its origins in the 15th century. It lies to the north of a Roman road and near to the supposed site of a deserted medieval settlement. Despite being situated in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no archaeological remains were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 21-01-2021 End: 21-01-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2021/01b - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4591 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-412114 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER MARKS TEY Land adjacent to Godbolt's Farm, Great Tey Road, Marks Tey, Colchester
Postcode	CO6 1HZ
Study area	0.38 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 83550 23487 51.879191513934 0.66700378285 51 52 45 N 000 40 01 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 40.91m Max: 40.99m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer
 Project design originator Sarah Carter
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Nigel Rayner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Digital Archive ID ECC4591
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID ECC4591
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Godbolt's Farm, Great Tey Road, Marks Tey, Colchester, Essex, CO6 1HZ: January 2021
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.
 Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1630
 Date 2021
 Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Place of issue or publication Colchester
 Description A4 loose-leaf brass-stapled
 URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>
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 Entered on 29 January 2021

OASIS:

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