

Archaeological monitoring at Altyre House, The Causeway, Great Horkesley, Essex, CO6 4AB

February-April 2022



by **Laura Pooley**

figures by Laura Pooley and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Megan Seehra, Bronagh Quinn & Xander Smith

commissioned by **STRESS UK Ltd**

NGR: TL 97768 31203 (centre)

Planning ref.: 211996

CAT project ref.: 2021/11e

ECC code: ECC4716

OASIS ref.: colchest3-502753



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

CAT Report 1816

July 2022

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aim	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	6
7	Conclusion	6
8	Acknowledgements	6
9	References	6
10	Abbreviations and glossary	7
11	Contents of digital archive	7
12	Archive deposition	7
Appendix 1 Context list		9
Figures		after p9
CAT wsi		
OASIS summary sheet		

List of photographs and figures

Cover: General site shot

Photograph 1	The grand hall during hand-excavation, looking south	3
Photograph 2	Soil removal in the grand hall, looking south-east	3
Photograph 3	The grand hall fireplace with square brick plinth to the front exposed during groundworks, looking south	4
Photograph 4	Close up of the grand hall brick structure, looking south	4
Photograph 5	Soil removal in the sitting room, looking north-east	5
Photograph 6	East side of the sitting room showing <i>in situ</i> brick wall foundation of a previously demolished wall, looking north-east	5
Fig 1	Site location	
Fig 2	Plan of Altyre House showing the location of the soil removal	
Fig 3	Close-up plan of the soil removal area showing the location of the brick structure and old brick wall foundation	
Fig 4	Representative sections	

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Altyre House, The Causeway, Great Horkesley, Essex, during internal repairs to the property which involved removing 1.2m depth of contaminated soil from the grand hall and sitting room. Altyre House is a Grade II listed early 19th-century house fronting a 15th-century range (NHLE no. 1222604). Excavations removed a layer of modern concrete and sand overlying a layer of post-medieval/modern made-ground, which sealed natural. Exposed brick wall foundations were six/seven courses deep, and a brick structure found in the vicinity of the fireplace is presumably related to an earlier phase of the fireplace.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Altyre House, The Causeway, Great Horkesley, Essex from 22nd February to 27th April 2022. The work was commissioned by Stress UK Ltd and took place during the removal of contaminated soil from inside the property after a kerosene leak.

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Simon Wood advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Monitoring*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Simon Wood (CBCPS 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (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 Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER MCC/DCC/ECC numbers, accessible for viewing via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

Altyre House is a Grade II listed early 19th-century house fronting a 15th-century range (NHLE no. 1222604, MCC4165). Map regression has shown that:

- the grand hall and sitting room date to the 15th century, although the chimney is a later addition,
- the kitchen and utility room were added before 1840,
- the dining room, music room and hallway date to the 19th century, and
- the conservatory and adjacent extension are 20th century additions (Stevens 2021).

CAT oversaw the excavation of 10 test pits at the site in September 2020 during environmental testing to gauge the extent of the kerosene contamination. Seven layers were recorded between the 10 test pits and no archaeological features (CAT Report 1599, ECC4558).

The site is also located within an area surrounded by cropmark complexes plotted using aerial photography. To the immediate north-east is a large field which contains the cropmarks of a ring-ditch and trackway (CHER MCC8663). To the immediate south is an area of cropmarks showing numerous linear features interpreted as infilled enclosure ditches or historic field

boundaries. An archaeological investigation during construction of an Anglian Water pipeline defined ditches and pits, one of which was dated to early 1st century (Rees 2016). Slightly further east are cropmark complexes that include enclosures, ditches, pits and possible ring-ditches (MCC7233, MCC7176 and MCC7125).

In 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd undertook an evaluation to the east of the site at Lodge Farm (Britannia Report 1201), identifying late prehistoric and medieval features (CHER ECC4211). Shallow pits containing charcoal and burnt material recorded during the evaluation seemed similar in character to a series of charcoal-rich pits excavated by CAT at the Colchester Northern Gateway Sports Hub (plots 2-3) (CAT Report 1219). A subsequent strip, map and excavation of the site at Lodge Farm by CAT, revealed that historic activity on the development site dates from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to the 19th/20th century. Twenty-eight charcoal-rich pits ranging in date from the Early Iron Age to the post-medieval or modern periods (late 15th to 19th/20th century) were uncovered, as well as a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit, an Early Iron Age pit, a late medieval pit and two medieval or post-medieval ditches (CAT Report 1337, ECC4256).

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 2-4; Appendix 1)

In 2020 the property was damaged when kerosene leaked from an internal feeder pipe from the tank to the boiler located in the fireplace. To remove the contaminated soils the following groundworks had to take place:

- Excavation of contaminated soils within grand hall including concrete floor measuring 2.3m by 4.0m to a depth of 1.2m below ground level (without undermining foundations).
- Excavation of contaminated soils within sitting room including concrete floor measuring 2.3m by 5.3m to a depth of 1.2m below ground level (without undermining foundations).

Excavation was carried out by hand by the contractors with groundworks supervised by a CAT archaeologist

Excavation of the grand hall revealed the following stratigraphic sequence:

- concrete floor (L1, c 0.1m thick) set on a
- sand base layer (L2, c 0.2m thick) overlying
- made-ground (L3, c 0.35-0.4m thick) sealing
- natural clay (L4)

Groundworks in the grand hall exposed the brick wall foundations of the eastern and western walls and the original (outer) wall of the brick fireplace, all of which were six/seven courses deep. Excavation also showed that, where the brick fireplace had been narrowed to a smaller opening, the additional (inner) wall was built at ground level with no foundations (see Photograph 3).

A brick structure, c 0.88m by 0.73m, was also discovered underneath the floor around and in front of the existing fireplace. The structure was six courses deep and rubble filled. Unfortunately, due to the contamination, none of the bricks could be retained for dating, but the structure could be related to an earlier phase of the fireplace before it was replaced by the later hearth with integral chimney stack.



Photograph 1 The grand hall during hand-excavation, looking south



Photograph 2 Soil removal in the grand hall, looking south-east



Photograph 3 The grand hall fireplace showing additional brickwork inside to narrow the opening and part of the brick structure to the front, looking south



Photograph 4 Close up of the grand hall brick structure, looking south



Photograph 5 Soil removal in the sitting room, looking north-east



Photograph 6 East side of the sitting room showing *in situ* brick wall foundation of a previously demolished wall, looking north-east

Excavation of the sitting room revealed the following stratigraphic sequence:

- concrete floor (L1, c 0.1m thick) overlying
- made-ground (L3, c 0.35-0.4m thick) sealing
- natural clay (L4)

A brick wall foundation, six courses deep and belonging to a previously demolished wall, was exposed along the eastern edge of the sitting room.

6 Finds

Due to contamination none of the bricks from the brick structure in the grand hall could be retained for post-excavation analysis. Small and rare fragments of post-medieval/modern brick were also noted within L3 but again, none were retained due to the contamination.

7 Conclusion

Soil removal inside Altyre House revealed layers of modern concrete and sand overlying a layer of post-medieval/modern made-ground which sealed natural. There were no floor layers associated with the 15th-century range, and the layer of post-medieval/modern made-ground may date to the early 19th century when considerable additions were made to the property. Where brick wall foundations were revealed they were six/seven courses deep, and the brick structure in the grand hall was probably associated with an earlier phase of the fireplace.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, L Pooley and A Wightman, and carried out by M Seehra, B Quinn and A Smith. Figures were prepared by L Pooley and E Holloway. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Dr Simon Wood.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| Baker, M | 2018 | <i>Lodge Farm, Boxted Road, Great Horkesley archaeological evaluation – June 2018</i> , Britannia Report 1201 |
| CAT | 2022 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at Altyre House, The Causeway, Great Horkesley, Essex, CO6 4AB</i> , by E Holloway |
| CAT Report 1219 | 2018 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at Colchester Northern Gateway Sports Hub Plots 2-3, Colchester, Essex – November-December 2017</i> . By L Pooley |
| CAT Report 1337 | 2019 | <i>Archaeological strip, map and record project at Lodge Farm, Boxted Road, Great Horkesley – September 2018</i> . By L Pooley |
| CBCAA | 2021 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at Altyre House, The Causeway, Great Horkesley</i> , by S Wood |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> . Revised June 2020 |
| CifA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated Oct 2020 |
| CifA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised Oct 2021 |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) |
| Historic England | 2016 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |
| Rees, G | 2016 | <i>Braintree PZ Supply Demand Balance: Great Horkesley to Ardleigh, Essex. Archaeological Strip, Map and Monitoring</i> . OAE Report 1685 |

Stevens, A 2021 *Heritage Design and Access Statement – Altyre (Altyre) House*. Stress Heritage Engineering.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess S to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, 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 digital archive

The report (CAT Report 1816)
CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Scans of site sections
Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log
Graphic files
Site data
Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service.

Distribution list

Stress UK Ltd

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 04/07/2022

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Identification	Description	Date
L1	-	Concrete	Layers of concrete flooring	Modern
L2	-	Sand base	Layer of sand underneath the concrete in the grand hall	Modern
L3	-	Made-ground	Friable, moist, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silt with rare small fragments of post-medieval/ modern brick/tile	Post-Medieval/ modern
L4	-	Natural	Natural clay	Post-glacial

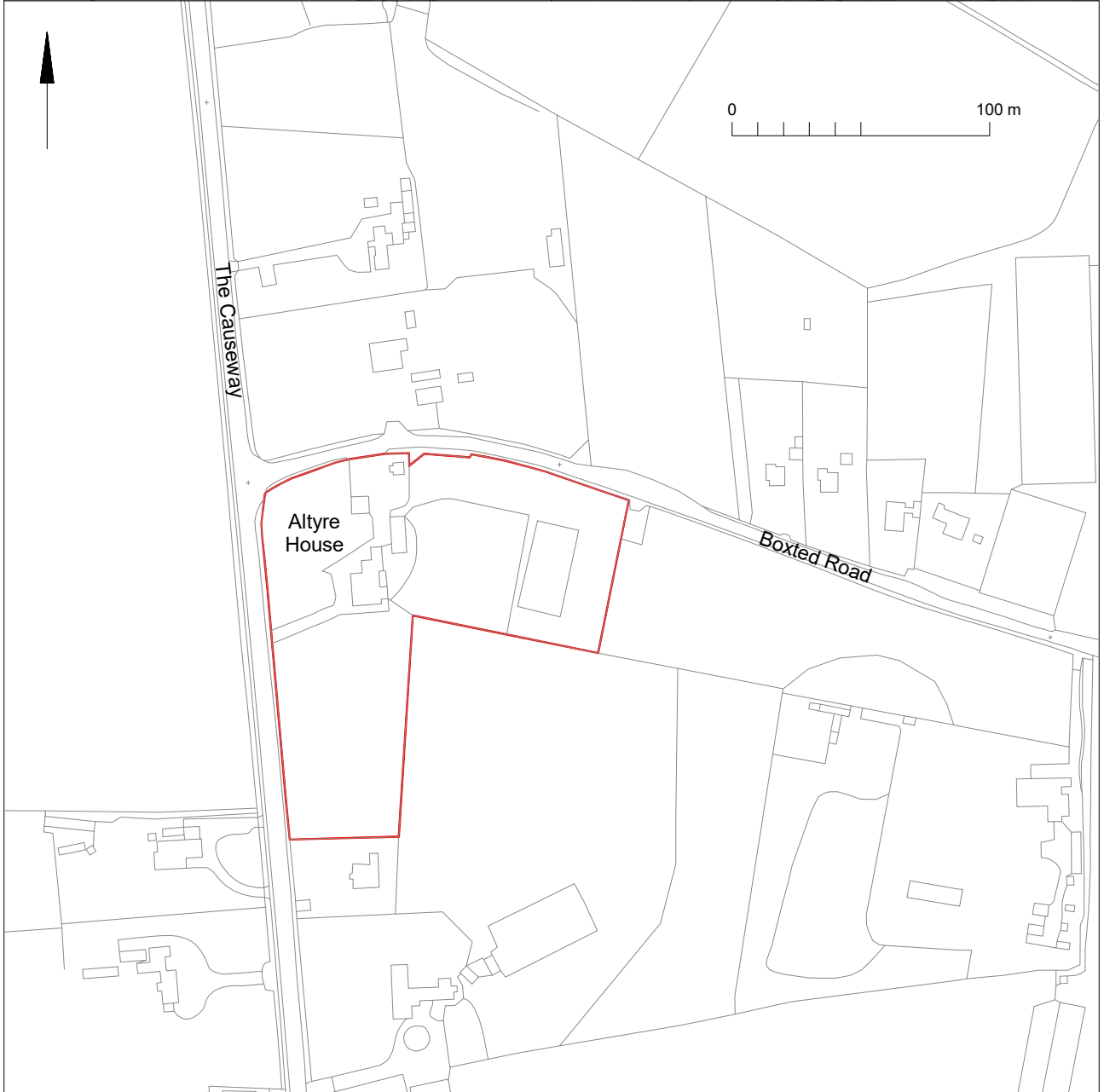
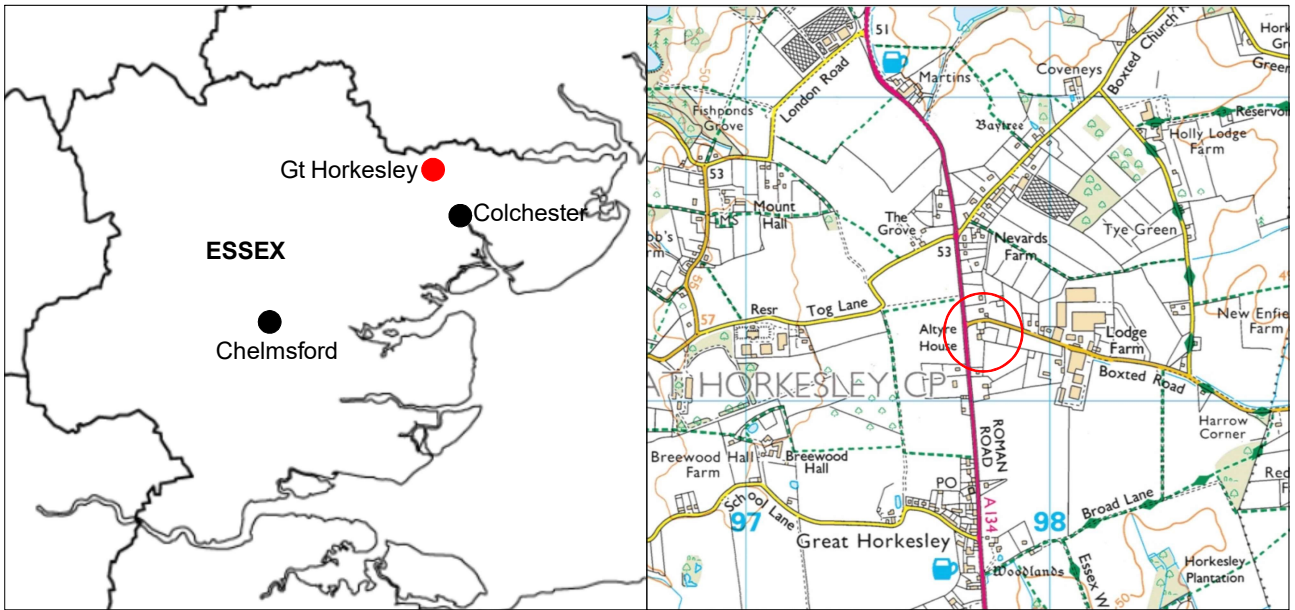


Fig 1 Site location

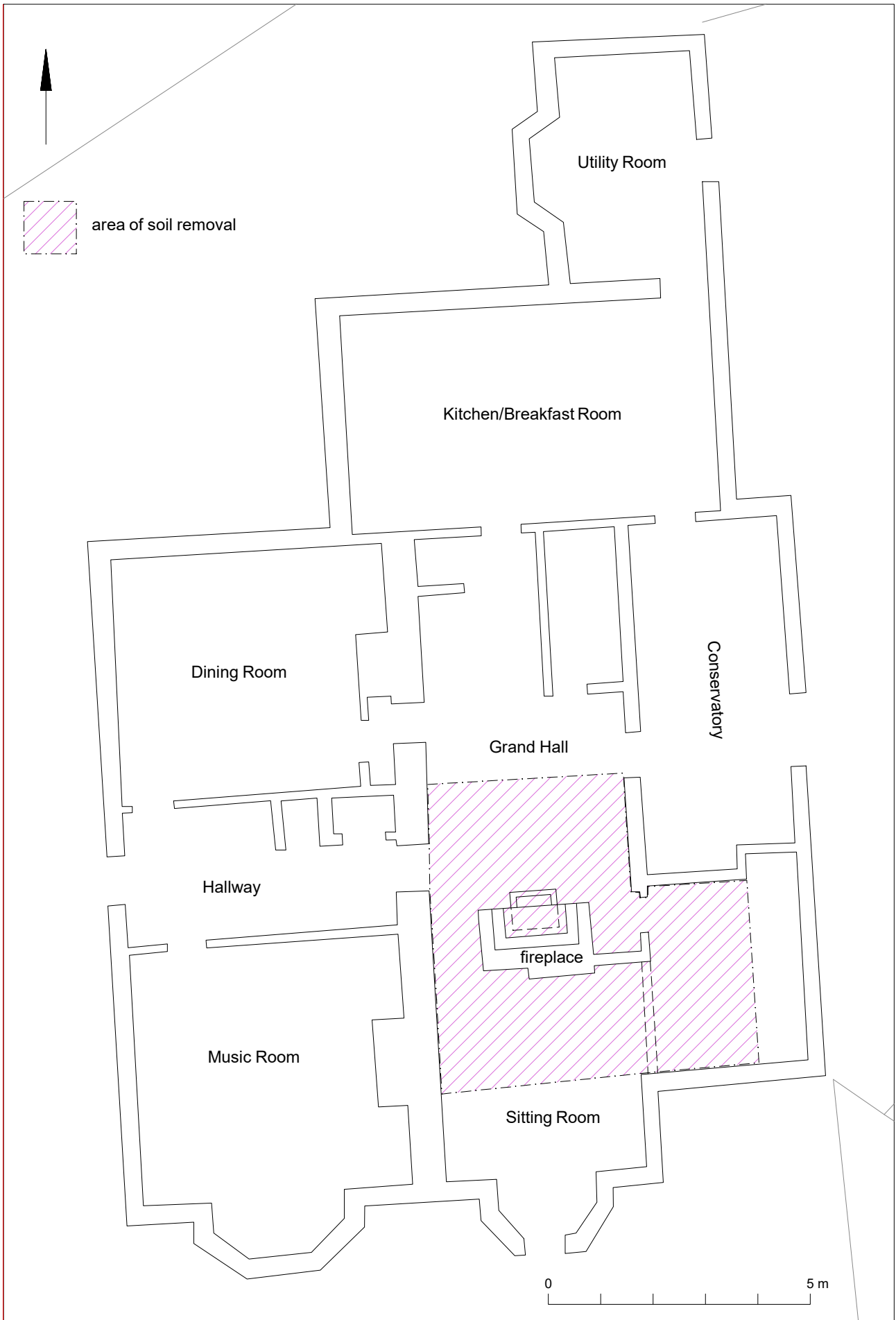


Fig 2 Plan of Altyre House showing the location of the soil removal

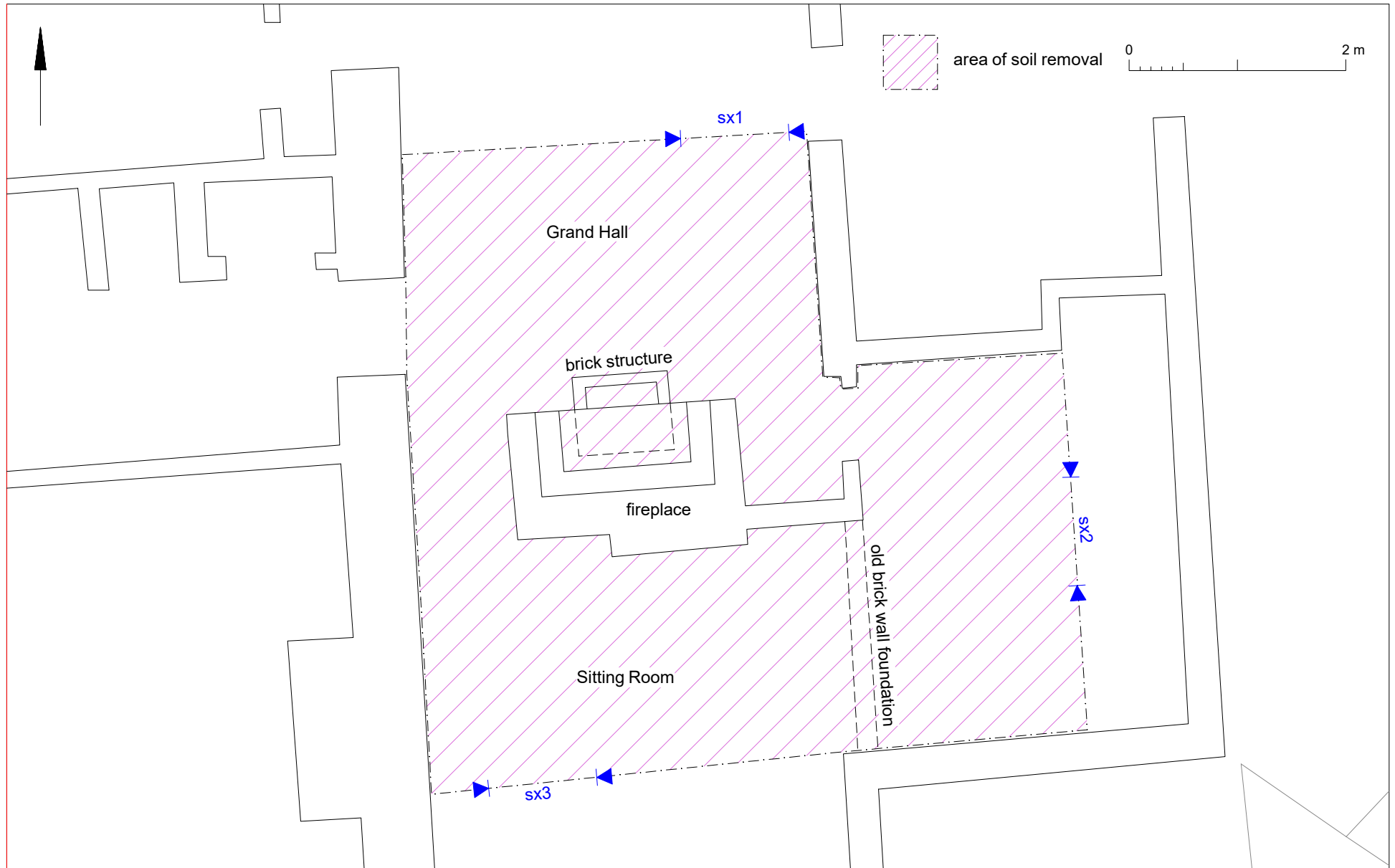


Fig 3 Close-up plan of the soil removal area showing the location of the brick structure and old brick wall foundation

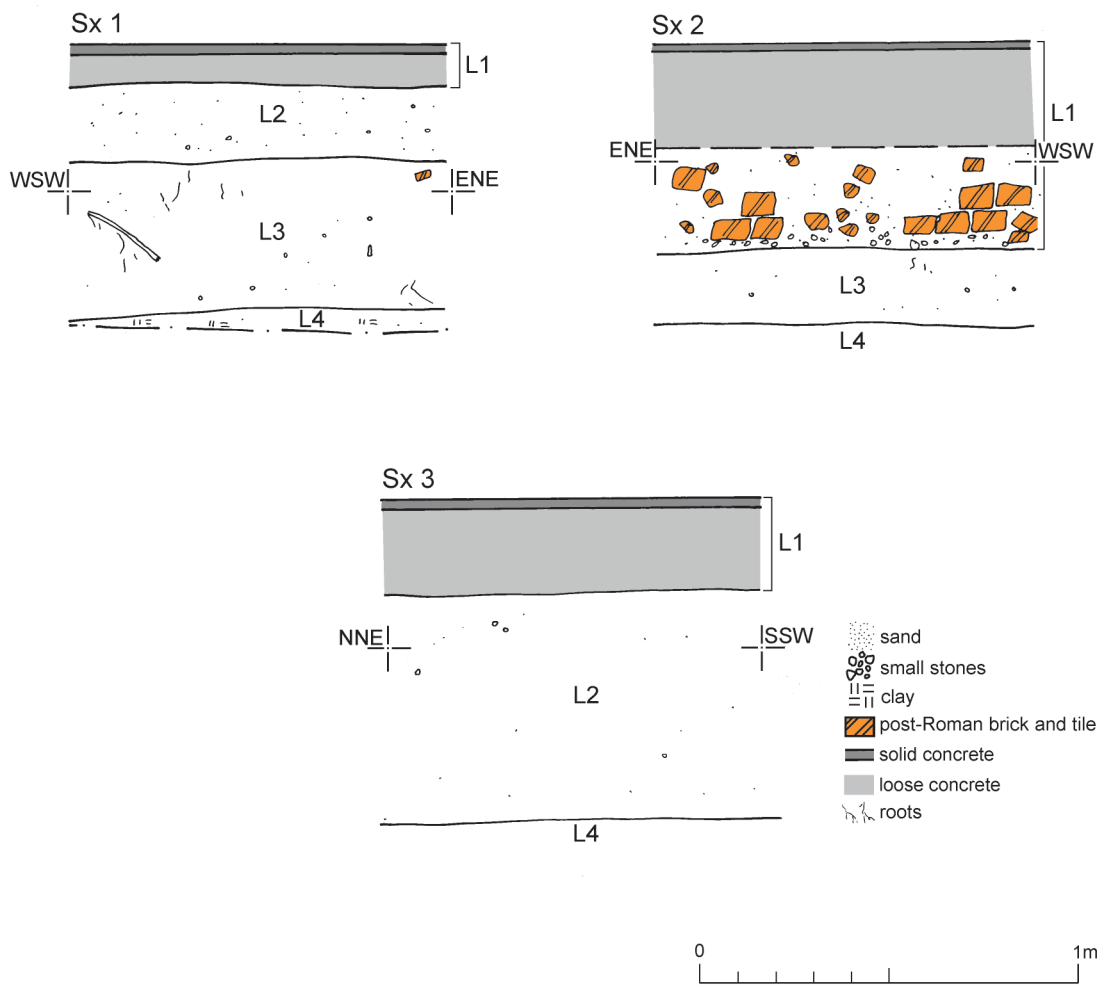


Fig 4 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Altyre House, The Causeway, Great Horkesley, Essex, CO6 4AB	
Parish: Great Horkesley	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 97768 31203 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/11e CHER ref: ECC4716 OASIS ref: colchest3-502753
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 22nd February – 27th April 2022	Size of area investigated: 1.25ha
Location of curating museum: Archaeological Data Service	Funding source: Contractor
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: NHLE no. 1222604, MCC4165
Final report: CAT Report 1816	
Periods represented: Post-medieval & modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Altyre House, The Causeway, Great Horkesley, Essex, during internal repairs to the property which involved removing 1.2m depth of contaminated soil from the grand hall and sitting room. Altyre House is a Grade II listed early 19th-century house fronting a 15th-century range (NHLE no. 1222604). Excavations removed a layer of modern concrete and sand overlying a layer of post-medieval/modern made-ground, which sealed natural. Exposed brick wall foundations were six/seven courses deep, and a brick structure found in the vicinity of the fireplace is presumably related to an earlier phase of the fireplace.	
Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 1599	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: *
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: June 2022

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for archaeological monitoring at Altyre House,
The Causeway, Great Horkesley, Essex,
CO6 4AB**

NGR: TL 97768 31203 (centre)
District: Colchester

Planning references: 211996

Commissioned by: Anna Stevens (STRESS UK)
Client: STRESS UK Ltd

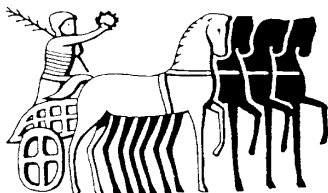
Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: tbc
CAT project code: 2020/11e

OASIS project number: colchest3-502753

Contracts Manager: Chris Lister
Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman
CBC Monitor: Dr Simon Wood

This WSI written: 02/12/2021 (revised)



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

tel: 01206 501785
email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located on the junction where Boxted Road meets The Causeway at Altyre House, The Causeway, Great Horkesley, Essex (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 97768 31203.

Proposed work

The work involves the internal repairs to property damaged by a loss of kerosene leaking from the internal feeder pipe to the boiler.

Archaeological background

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

Altyre House is a Historic England Grade II Listed dwelling dating to the 15th-century with a 19th century range (no. 1222604, MCC4165).

The site is located within an area surrounded by cropmark complexes plotted using aerial photography. To the immediate northeast is a large field which contains the cropmarks of a ring-ditch and trackway (CHER MCC8663). To the immediate south is an area of cropmarks showing numerous linear features interpreted as infilled enclosure ditches or historic field boundaries. An archaeological investigation during construction of an Anglian Water pipeline defined ditches and pits, one of which was dated to early 1st-century (Rees 2016). Slightly further east are cropmark complexes that include enclosures, ditches, pits and possible ring-ditches (MCC7233, MCC7176 and MCC7125).

Britannia Archaeology Ltd undertook an evaluation the east of the site at Lodge Farm In May 2018 (Britannia Report 1201). This work identified archaeological features dating to the late prehistoric and medieval periods (HER Event no. ECC4211). Shallow pits containing charcoal and burnt material recorded during the evaluation phase seemed similar in character to a series of pits containing burnt material CAT excavated during Colchester Northern Gateway Sports Hub (plots 2-3) evaluation in November-December 2017 (CAT Report 1219). A subsequent strip, map and excavation of the site at Lodge Farm, by CAT, revealed that historic activity on the development site dates from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to the 19th/20th century. Twenty-eight charcoal-rich pits ranging in date from the Early Iron Age to the post-medieval or modern periods (late 15th to 19th/20th century) were uncovered, as well as a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit, an Early Iron Age pit, a late medieval pit and two medieval or post-medieval ditches (CAT Report 1337, ECC4256).

CAT oversaw the excavation of 10 test pits with auger holes at the current site in September 2020 during Environmental testing to gauge the extent of the kerosene contamination. Seven layers were recorded between the 10 test pits and no archaeological features (CAT Report 1599, ECC4558).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council (number 211996) in July 2021 proposing *internal repairs to property damaged by kerosene leaking from the internal feeder pipe to the boiler; essential to reintroduce a safe and non-toxic environment; no visible change to the exterior of the property.*

As the site is a Historic England Grade II Listed building the repairs will involve intrusive work, including belowground excavation within the oldest part of the house and may expose historic fabric or archaeological features, therefore, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The archaeological recommendation is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological monitoring during the excavation of contaminated soil from a kerosene leak. The excavation areas are inside the property. One in the grand hall measuring 2.30, by 4.00m and the other in the sitting room measuring 2.3m by 5.3m. Both excavation areas are to be dug to a depth of 1.2m below modern ground level without undermining the foundations.

Specifically:

The investigation is being undertaken to identify and record any evidence of earlier fabric of the building and any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and/or exceptional burnt remains related to the Boudiccan destruction of AD 60/61, and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to the previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief is based. Any variations will be discussed with the CBCAA immediately.

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-c)
- East of England 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 the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to 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 Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). 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 CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Investigation methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

Ground reduction will involve using hand tools to break through the concrete floor and then hand excavation to 1.2m below modern ground level.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be planned and recorded. These could be found from directly under the concrete floor.

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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 pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas and 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). Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the 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 do any processing and the flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/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 CBCAA.

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

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the 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. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

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 CBCAA 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. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (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 Post-excavation Assistant with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,
Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

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

Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to 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 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* (Historic England 2015b).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site 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 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 and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to 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.

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

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 CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAA 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>

Britannia 1201	Report	2018	<i>Lodge Farm, Boxted Road, Great Horkesley archaeological evaluation – June 2018. by M Baker</i>
Brown, D		2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAT		2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1219		2018	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Colchester Northern Gateway Sports Hub Plots 2-3, Colchester, Essex – November-December 2017. By L Pooley</i>
CAT Report 1337		2019	<i>Archaeological strip, map and record project at Lodge Farm, Boxted Road, Great Horkesley – September 2018. By L Pooley</i>
CBCAA		2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at Altyre House, The Causeway, Great Horkesley, by Simon Wood</i>
CIfA		2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief. Revised June 2020</i>
CIfA		2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Updated Oct 2020</i>
CIfA		2014c	<i>Code of Conduct. Revised Oct 2021</i>

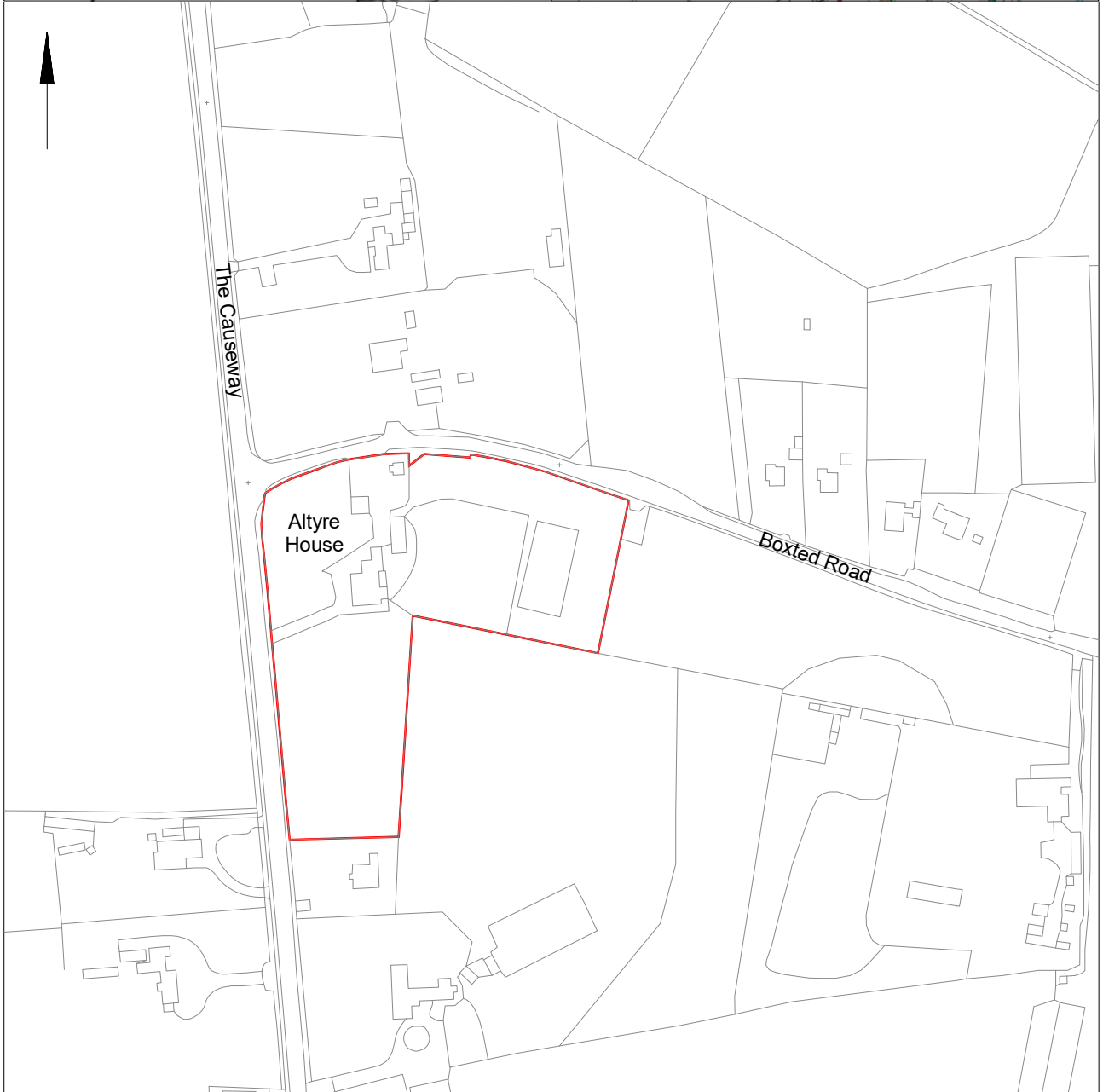
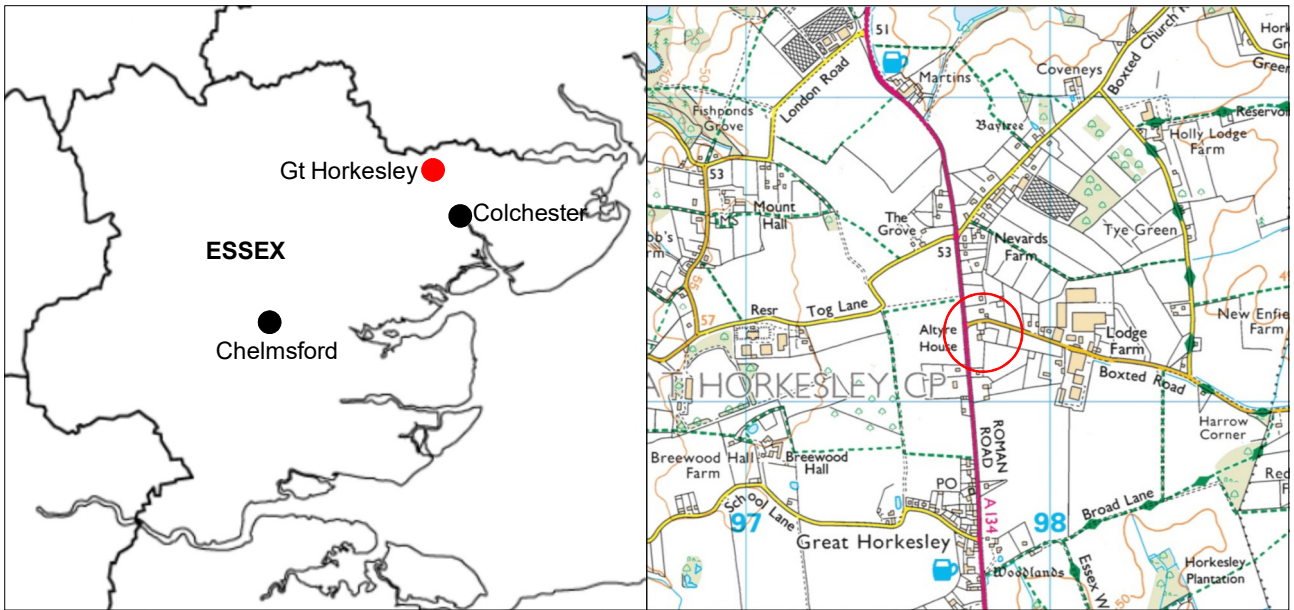
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> . By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England	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
Rees, G	2016	<i>Braintree PZ Supply Demand Balance: Great Horkesley to Ardleigh, Essex. Archaeological Strip, Map and Monitoring</i> . OAE Report 1685

Emma Holloway



Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Roman Circus House
 Roman Circus Walk
 Colchester
 Essex
 CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785 option 4
 email: eh@catuk.org



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.



Fig 1 Site location.

Summary for colchest3-502753

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-502753
Project Name	Field Observation (Monitoring) at Altyre House, The Causeway, Great Horkesley
Sitename	Altyre House, The Causeway, Great Horkesley, Essex, C064AB
Activity type	Field Observation (Monitoring)
Project Identifier(s)	2020/11e
Planning Id	211996
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	22-Feb-2022 - 27-Apr-2022
Location	Altyre House, The Causeway, Great Horkesley, Essex, C064AB NGR : TL 97774 31217 LL : 51.944288, 0.876101 12 Fig : 597774,231217
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Great Horkesley
Project Methodology	Monitoring of all groundworks
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Altyre House, The Causeway, Great Horkesley, Essex, during internal repairs to the property which involved removing 1.2m depth of contaminated soil from the grand hall and sitting room. Altyre House is a Grade II listed early 19th-century house fronting a 15th-century range (NHLE no. 1222604). Excavations removed a layer of modern concrete and sand overlying a layer of post-medieval/modern made-ground, which sealed natural. Exposed brick wall foundations were six/seven courses deep, and a brick structure found in the vicinity of the fireplace is presumably related to an earlier phase of the fireplace.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	L, Pooley
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4716
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;