

Archaeological evaluation by test-pitting at St. Mary the Virgin Church, Layer Marney, Essex, CO5 9UX

August 2019



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**commissioned by Tania Gomez Duran (Freeland Rees Roberts)
on behalf of St Mary the Virgin Parochial Church Council**

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Contents

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

Appendix 1 Ceramic and pottery list

Appendix 2 Preliminary proposals for reordering church interior

Figures after p10

EHER summary sheet

CAT WSI

OASIS summary sheet

List of photographs, tables and figures

Cover: working shot

Photograph 1	Test-pit 1, looking south	3
Photograph 2	Test-pit 2, looking east	4
Photograph 3	Test-pit 3, looking south-west	4
Photograph 4	Test pit 4, looking east	5

Table 1	Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery	5
Table 2	Number and weight of pottery and CBM from features and layers	5
Table 3	Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded	6
Table 4	Details on the post-Roman pottery	6
Table 5	Post-Roman CBM by type	6
Table 6	Quantities of CBM by features and layers	6
Table 7	Context dating summary	7
Table 8	Non-ceramic finds and clay pipe	8

Fig 1 Site location and external test-pit locations (TP3 and TP4)

Fig 2 TP1, TP2 and TP3 locations

Fig 3 Detailed plan of TP1 and F1

Fig 4 Representative sections

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation by test-pitting was carried out in advance of alterations to the interior of St Mary the Virgin Church, Layer Marney, Essex which are to include the replacement of the chancel floor and the construction of an external treatment plant for a new toilet. The evaluation was undertaken to establish the depth of the existing concrete floor base and the nature of any archaeological deposits below it. No significant archaeological features, layers or finds were identified during the evaluation and only post-medieval and modern layers were encountered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological test-pit evaluation at St Mary the Virgin, Layer Marney, Essex CO5 9UX, which was carried out on the 22nd August 2019. The work was commissioned by Tania Gomez Duran of Freeland Rees Roberts, on behalf of St Mary the Virgin Parochial Church Council and in advance of the replacement of the internal church floor. It was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with the Archaeological Advisor to the Diocesan Advisory Committee (Dr Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council) it was 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 advice from Dr Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2019) and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to Dr Tipper's advice and subsequently approved by him (CAT 2019).

In addition to the advice and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with Historic England'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 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 largely draws on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

The present church replaced a Norman building of which virtually nothing is known although the occasional fragment of dressed stone has turned up which would suggest it was in the same location (MCC7316). The current building is a Collegiate church which dates from the early 16th-century (MCC4361 and MCC7317-8). The walls are made of plastered brick and dressed with limestone and brick. It consists of chancel, south porch, nave, north aisle, west tower, and priests lodging. The chapel and aisle were probably added c 1525. There are many good internal features including a 15th century rood screen with ogee arches, 14th century alabaster tomb with effigy in armour with bassinet and a tomb to Henry Lord Marney of 1523 with recumbent effigy. It is not known when the first Lord Marney began to rebuild the church to the west of the house. The church is a very complete, important and has closely dated examples of brickwork associated with Layer Marney Tower. It contains major monuments of the Marney family, dating from 1360 and 1523. A small college or chantry for a warden and two priests was founded c 1330 in this church by William de Marney. The churchyard is thought to date to the same as the current church but could have originated with the Norman church if it was on the same location (MCC10016).

Adjacent to the church is the gatehouse and remaining east and west wings of a great early 16th-century house which was never completed. It was begun by the first Lord Marney (Sir Henry) who became a Privy Councillor of Henry VII and Henry VIII, Captain of the King's Bodyguard, Sheriff of Essex, and finally Keeper of the Privy Seal (d. 1523). Work on the house was continued by his son, John (d. 1525). The gatehouse is a fine example of early Renaissance work, said to have been designed by the King's Italian architect, Guilamo de Travizi. It is c 80ft tall of red brick with terracotta dressings and diapering in flared headers, moulded plinths and string courses, and bands of cusped panelling. There are three storeys and on the south side flanking semi-octagonal turrets of eight storeys with subsidiary turrets of seven storeys on the north side. The small west wing and small modern north wing form the north side of the outer courtyard (MCC4362 and MCC7319-7320). There has been some 20th century restoration and a few small additions including the gardens set within a medieval parkland laid out by De Zoete (MCC7320). There are also undated Earthworks including a substantial mound (partially tree-covered) to the north-east of the tower (MCC7315).

Cropmarks recorded through aerial photography to the south at Rockingham Farm and to the south-west at Park House Farm show evidence of linear features, probably former field boundaries and a possibly undetermined ring-ditch. Ring-ditches can suggest the potential for Bronze Age barrows where the mound has been eroded (MCC5699 and MCC7398). Evidence of potential Roman occupation has been recorded on land east of Parkgate Farm where a large piece of Roman lava quernstone was found (MCC7428) and at Rockingham Farm where deep ploughing in 1954 brought Roman pottery and tile to the surface (MCC7339).

4 Aims

Archaeological test-pitting was undertaken in order to identify and establish if the proposed works would impact upon any archaeological deposits present below the chancel floor or in the proposed locations of the toilet treatment plant.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Four archaeological test-pits were excavated. TP1 and TP2 (Fig 2) were located inside the church. They both measured 0.5m x 0.5m and were excavated to a depth of 1m below floor level. TP3 was located outside the church, between the tower and the Sunday school room (Fig 1). TP3 measured 1m x 1m and was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. TP4 was located in the western corner of the churchyard (Fig 1). It also measured 1m x 1m, and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m.

Test-pit 1

Two layers were identified. Concrete and made-up ground beneath the tiles of the existing floor (L1, c 0.2m thick) sealed a layer of friable dark brown/green silty clay with frequent flecks of mortar, fragments of CBM and small and medium stones (L2, over 0.48m thick). A piece of window glass was recovered from this layer. A modern brick wall foundation cut directly across the middle of this test-pit, directly below the concrete floor base. Neither the base of the wall or the base of L2 were encountered before excavation of the test-pit was halted at a depth of 1m.

Test-pit 2

L1 (0.38m thick) and L2 (over 0.32m thick) were also identified in TP2. However, here they were separated by a spread of sand. Some fragments of medieval mortar and floor tile were found in L2. No features were present in this test-pit.

Test-pit 3

Three layers were identified in TP3. A thin layer of friable dark grey/brown sandy silt topsoil (L3, 0.1m thick) overlay a very hard, dry grey/brown made ground containing large quantities of peg tile as well as some animal bone, post-medieval glass and an iron nail (L4, 0.43m thick). Below this made ground was a layer of the same friable dark brown/green silty clay

with frequent flecks of mortar, fragments of CBM and small and medium stones (L2, over 0.2m thick) identified in the internal test-pits.

Test-pit 4

TP4 also contained three layers – a thicker layer of friable dark grey/brown sandy silt topsoil than was present in TP3 (L3, 0.1-0.2m thick), which contained fragments of post-medieval brick. This overlay a solid gravel layer (L5, 0.08-0.23m thick). This gravel layer sealed the same friable dark brown/green silty clay with frequent flecks of mortar, fragments of CBM and small and medium stones (L2, over 0.24m thick) identified in the other test-pits.



Photograph 1 Test-pit 1, looking south



Photograph 2 Test-pit 2, looking east



Photograph 3 Test-pit 3, looking south-west



Photograph 4 Test-pit 4, looking east

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic and Pottery finds

by Dr. Matthew Loughton

The test pits produced 347 sherds of post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of just over 24 kg (Table 1).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g	Rim EVREP	Rim EVE
Post-Roman	57	681	12	3	1.27
Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	290	23,625	81	-	-
Total	347	24,306	70	3	1.27

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

This material was recovered from four features although most came from L4 (made-ground) (Table 2).

Feature	Feature Type	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g	Rim EVE	Rim EVREP
F1	Brick foundation	1	2,767	2,767	-	-
L2	Build-up	29	3,430	118	-	-
L3	Topsoil	78	2,311	30	1.00	1
L4	Made-ground	239	15,798	66	0.27	2
Total		347	24,306	70	1.27	3

Table 2 Number and weight of pottery and CBM from features and layers

Post-Roman pottery

There was a small collection of post-Roman pottery and three wares are represented (Table 3) in 57 sherds with a weight of 681g. Most of these sherds (no. 46/517g) derive from one partially complete vessel: a modern English stoneware (fabric 45M) flower display pot, which came from L3 (topsoil) (Table 4). L4, made-ground, contained two post-medieval red earthenware vessels: a chafing dish (EVE 0.14) dating from c 1550 to the late 17th/early 18th century (Cotter 2000, 214 fig. 147 no. 158, 212) and a dish (EVE: 0.13) with a combed slip decoration dating to c 1600-1750 (Cotter 2000, 194-195 fig. 132 nos. 2, 7).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	1150/1175-1375/1400
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F45M	Modern English stoneware	19th-early 20th century

Table 3 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g	Rim	Base	Rim EVE	Rim EVREP
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	1	5	5	0	0	0.00	0
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	9	142	16	3	2	0.27	2
F45M	Modern English stoneware	47	534	11	5	1	1.00	1
Total		57	681	12	8	3	1.27	3

Table 4 Details on the post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman CBM

Most of the ceramic and pottery assemblage consists of post-Roman CBM with fragments of brick, peg-tile, and glazed floor tiles. There were 290 sherds with a weight of 23.6kg although peg-tile fragments account for the majority of this material (Table 5).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g
PT	Peg-tile	222	13,983	63
PANT	Pan-tile	2	469	235
BR	Brick	41	7,166	175
GFT	Glazed floor tile	8	1,118	140
MT	Modern tile	1	25	25
MPIPE	Modern sewer/drain pipe	1	72	72
Mortar		15	792	53
Total		290	23,625	81

Table 5 Post-Roman CBM by type

The majority of the CBM was recovered from the made-ground L4 (Table 6).

Feature	Feature Type	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g
F1	Brick foundation	1	2,767	2,767
L2	Build-up	29	3,430	118
L3	Topsoil	32	1,794	56
L4	Made ground	228	15,634	69
Total		290	23,625	81

Table 6 Quantities of CBM by features and layers

Noteworthy pieces included eight floor tile fragments decorated with a yellow or green glaze on their upper face. One tile had dimensions of 120mm x 120mm x 25mm. These came from the layers L2 (build-up) and L4 (made-ground) and date from the 14th to the 16th century. Monochrome floor tiles were associated with high status buildings (McComish 2015, 35). Two possible curved pan-tile (?) fragments were also recovered from L4 (made-ground) which date from the 17th century onwards (McComish 2015, 40). Finally, a complete brick with a wide shallow frog and dimensions of 235/238mm x 115mm x 65mm was recovered from the brick wall foundation F1. This probably dates to the 19th century.

Non-ceramic CBM

Four pieces of roofing slate with a weight of 9g were recovered from the topsoil (L3).

Summary

The CBM and pottery suggest that the feature and layers are post-medieval or modern in date (17th-20th century) (Table 7).

Feature	Trench	Feature Type	Pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F1	1	Brick wall	-	BR frogged	19th century
L2	1	Build-up	-	PT BR unfrogged	17th-19th century
L2	2	Build-up	-	PT BR GFT	17th-19th century?
L2	4	Build-up	-	PT BR	17th-19th century?
L3	3	Topsoil	-	PT MT Mortar	20th century
L3	4	Topsoil	F45M flower display pot	BR MPIPE	20th century
L4	3	Made ground	F20 F40 dish F40 chaffing dish F45M	PT PANT? BR GFT	18th-19th century

Table 7 Context dating summary

6.2 Animal bone

by Alec Wade

Five pieces of animal bone in fair condition were recovered from L4 in TP3 weighing a total of 54g. These included a possible dog metapodial, three rib fragments (probably cow or horse) and a small piece of a vertebra from a sheep or goat-sized mammal. Signs of dog gnawing were noted on one of the rib fragments (usually a good indicator that the deposit contains residual material) and the vertebra may have been part of one half that had been cut longitudinally (as part of a butchery process to divide the carcass) though the condition of the bone does not make this clear.

6.3 Non-ceramic finds and clay pipe

by Laura Pooley

A catalogue of the non-ceramic finds and clay pipe can be found in Table 8 below. The only find of note is a medieval horseshoe nail from L3 (3) and six fragments of heavily degraded window glass from L2 (1) and L4 (4) which are likely to have come from the church but cannot be easily dated. Most of the remaining finds are of later post-medieval or modern date.

Test-pit	Context	Finds number	Description
TP1	L2	1	Glass: Two fragments (4.1g) of heavily degraded window glass. Iron: Iron nail (9.9g), tip missing, heavily corroded but appears to have a rectangular-sectioned shank and small round head (c 14mm diameter), 43mm long, post-medieval/modern. Natural concretion: (447g). Discarded.
	F1	7	Modern iron nails: 1) Virtually complete, head damaged and tip missing, square-sectioned shank, rectangular head. 2) Virtually complete with tip missing, rectangular-sectioned shank, round head. Discarded.
TP2	L2	2	Oyster shell: Fragment (7.4g). Discarded.
TP3	L3	3	Iron: 1) Complete medieval iron horseshoe nail which combines a rectangular expanding head with ears which sit into a countersunk slot in the shoe (Clark 1995, 87, Fig 66), 8.5g, 56mm long. 2) Complete iron nail, round-sectioned shank, flat round head (12mm diameter), 5.9g, 45mm long, post-medieval/modern. 3) Fragment of iron tool?, tanged, thick rectangular-sectioned body tapering to a point, 13.9g, 90mm long, post-medieval/modern. Glass: Fragment of modern window glass (4.7g). Discarded. Clay pipe stem: Fragment (2.4g). Discarded.
	L4	4	Glass: Four fragments (7.9g) of heavily degraded window glass. Mortar: Small lump of mortar with plastered surface (18.9g). Discarded. Oyster shell: Two fragments (10.7g). Discarded.
TP4	L3	6	Glass: Three fragments (16.5g) of modern vessel glass, two clear, one milky-opaque. Discarded.

Table 8 Non-ceramic finds and clay pipe

7 Discussion

Despite being located within the church and churchyard of St Mary the Virgin only modern and post-medieval layers were encountered and there were no finds of any archaeological importance. The evidence from the two test-pits within the church suggests that the proposed replacement of the floor will not have any impact on any below-floor deposits as no significant archaeological horizons were encountered within 1m of the ground level. After this depth it became impossible to excavate further within the constraints of the 0.5m x 0.5m test pit, particularly in TP1, which was located over a modern wall foundation whose purpose is unclear. It is also unlikely that the construction of an external toilet will impact any significant archaeological features, as the test pit in the proposed location of the treatment plant revealed no significant archaeological horizons.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Tania Gomez Duran of Freeland Rees Roberts who commissioned the work on behalf of St Mary the Virgin Parochial Church Council. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by M Baister, Z Eksen, B Quinn and A Smith. Site plans were prepared by M Baister. The project was monitored for the DAC by Dr Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> by J Cotter
CAT	2019	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>

CAT		<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation by test-pitting and continuous archaeological monitoring at St Mary the Virgin Church, Layer Marney, Essex, CO5 9UX</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
Clark, J	1995	<i>The Medieval Horse and its Equipment c.1150-c.1450. Medieval Finds from Excavations in London 5. London: HMSO.</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
McComish, J M	2015	<i>A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials. An Insight Report. York: York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research.</i>
MHCLG	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: one box

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1463)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (context and finds sheets, sections)

Site digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1463)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Graphics 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, reference number ECC4331.

Distribution list

Tania Gomez Duran, Freeland Rees Roberts
St Mary the Virgin Parochial Church Council
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



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Date: 13th September 2019

Appendix * Ceramic and Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Trench	Find no.	Find Type	Fabric Group	Discard	Nr	Weight/g	Rim	Handle	Base	Form	Comments	Date
F1	Brick wall	1	7	CBM	-	-	1	2767				BR	235/238 mm x 115 mm x 65 mm, wide shallow frog, sanded on all sides	19th century
L2	Build-up	1	1	CBM	-	X	1	234				PT	Peg-hole rect 10 x 15 mm	Medieval-Post Medieval
L2	Build-up	1	1	CBM	-	-	1	636				BR	? mm x 102 mm x 50/55 mm, no frog	Post Medieval
L2	Build-up	1	1	CBM	-	-	1	994				BR	? mm x 110 x 54 mm, no frog	Post Medieval
L2	Build-up	2	2	CBM	-	X	5	278				PT		Medieval-Post Medieval
L2	Build-up	2	2	CBM	-	X	2	93				BR		Post Medieval
L2	Build-up	2	2	CBM	-	-	2	399				GFT	Green glaze	14th-16th century
L2	Build-up	2	2	CBM	-	X	13	711				Mortar		Medieval-Post Medieval
L2	Build-up	4	5	CBM	-	X	3	78				BR		Post Medieval
L2	Build-up	4	5	CBM	-	X	1	7				PT		Medieval-Post Medieval
L3	Topsoil	3	3	CBM	-	X	27	1505				PT		Medieval-Post Medieval
L3	Topsoil	3	3	CBM	-	X	1	88				BR		Post Medieval
L3	Topsoil	3	3	CBM	-	X	3	7				Slate	Roofing slate	Modern
L3	Topsoil	3	3	CBM	-	X	1	62				Mortar	modern cement?	Modern
L3	Topsoil	3	3	CBM	-	X	1	25				MT	Modern tile	Modern
L3	Topsoil	3	3	CBM	-	X	1	2				Slate	Roofing slate	Modern
L3	Topsoil	4	6	CBM	-	X	1	42				BR		Post Medieval
L3	Topsoil	4	6	CBM	-	X	1	72				MPIPE	Modern pipe	Modern
L3	Topsoil	4	6	Pottery	F45M	-	46	517	5	0	0	Plant pot	Displaying plants on graveside, EVE: 1.00	Modern
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	22	1296				PT	Peg-holes 10, 12, 15 mm diam.	Medieval-Post Medieval

L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	-	1	69				GFT	Green glaze	14th-16th century
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	2	28				BR		Post Medieval
L4	Made-ground	3	4	Pottery	F40	-	4	58	0	0	2			1500-19th/20th century
L4	Made-ground	3	4	Pottery	F20	-	1	5						1150/1175-1375/1400
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	30	1474				PT		Medieval-Post Medieval
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	5	261				BR		Post-Medieval
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	29	1656				PT	Peg-holes 12, 15, 18 mm diam, 2 rect p-h 11 x 13, 9 x 10 mm	Medieval-Post Medieval
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	-	1	19				Mortar		?
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	3	177				BR		Post Medieval
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	22	1093				PT		MedievalPost Medieval
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	4	169				BR		Post Medieval
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	16	1055				PT		Medieval-Post Medieval
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	3	517				BR		Post Medieval
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	14	1019				PT		Medieval-Post Medieval
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	-	1	384				PANT	?	17th century onwards
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	14	1337				PT		Medieval-Post Medieval
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	-	1	134				GFT	Yellow glaze, 27 mm	14th-16th century
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	3	284				BR		Post Medieval

L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	-	1	85				PANT	? or warped PT	17th century onwards
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	19	1451				PT	Peg-holes 14, 15 mm diam.	Medieval-Post Medieval
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	4	124				BR		Post Medieval
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	1	148				BR		Post Medieval
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	9	764				PT		Post Medieval
L4	Made-ground	3	4	Pottery	F40	-	2	25	1	0	0	Chafing dish	EVE: 0.14	1550-late 17th/early 18th century
L4	Made-ground	3	4	Pottery	F40	-	3	59	2	0	0	Dish	Glazed interior, combed slip decoration, EVE: 0.13	1600-1750
L4	Made-ground	3	4	Pottery	F45M	-	1	17	0	0	1			19th-20th century
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	-	3	461				GFT	Yellow glaze, 120 mm x 120 mm x 25 mm	14th-16th century
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	-	1	55				GFT	Green glaze	14th-16th century
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	13	814				PT		Medieval-Post Medieval
L4	Made-ground	3	4	CBM	-	X	6	760				BR	? x ? x 58 mm	Post Medieval

Appendix 2

REQUIREMENTS

- Right floor, letter report to be provided by Worlan Partnership.
- Add Dais and altar set 'floating' into Memory tank.
- Improve visibility and access to Monuments.
- New octagonal pinnacled floor (same shade as Tower but larger diameter) all at the same level (and to match floor).
- Flexibility of use, consider allowing existing pews or replacing with lighter ones, so that they can be easily moved.
- Retain Chancel character, have pews rather than chairs in Chancel.

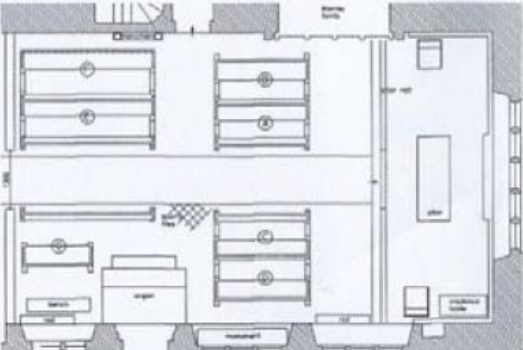
NOTES

The drawings are not to scale. Dimensions are given in millimeters and feet/inches, and other construction details should not be drawn to the scale of the drawings. The architect shall be responsible for the construction details.

Workshop level will be used for level datum only.

Shop drawings of mechanical and electrical services are to be submitted for approval by the Project Architectural Services team.

17/06/2018 10:14



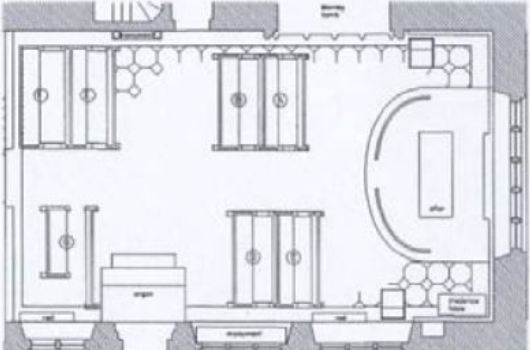
CHANCEL PEW EXISTING LAYOUT

OPTIONS

- All options: carry out repairs and lay new octagonal pinnacled floor (300mm dia) with bond to periphery across the whole Chancel. Remove Dais and altar set. Pinnacled to be extended down to finish floor level.
- Retain pews but the following alterations to be carried out by specialist joiner:
 - Pews A to G: separate pews, ensure stable and add castors.
 - Pews C & F: to be shortened from 2900mm to 2275mm, separated and add castors.
 - Pew D and frontal: frontal is shortened, add castors, may need to add feet to frontal to stabilize.

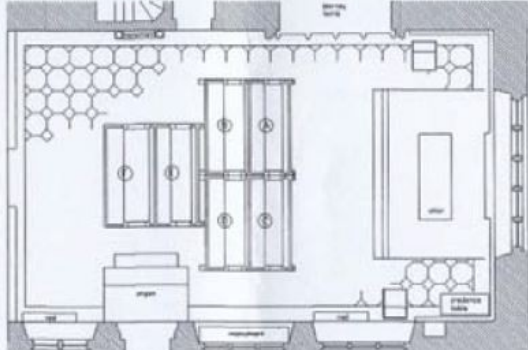
This will allow for pews to be moved through the road screen to the line southwest corner, have northeast corner or to the North Aisle as necessary.

Chancel Plans below show different pew layouts within the chancel, this is just a limited number as the alterations to the pews would allow for a large number of potential layouts particularly for Option 3 which has no raised Dais.



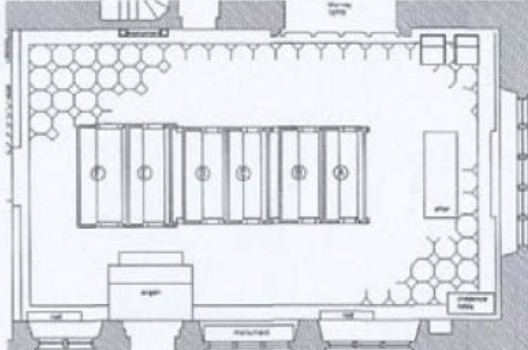
CHANCEL PEW LAYOUT OPTION 1

Semi-circular lightweight timber Dais, pinnacled retained, add pinnacled to extend to finish floor level.



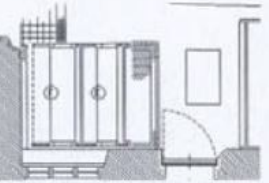
CHANCEL PEW LAYOUT OPTION 2

Rectangular lightweight timber Dais, pinnacled retained, side glass/walling to extend to finish floor level. Pew and frontal D shown in base northeast corner.



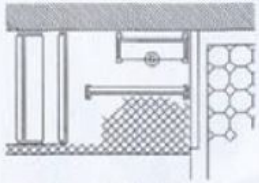
CHANCEL PEW LAYOUT OPTION 3

No Dais, remove pinnacled from east and west walls, only return to east wall, add pinnacled to extend to finish floor level. Pew and frontal G shown in base northeast corner.



NAVE SOUTHWEST CORNER

some pews could be accommodated at the southwest end of the church, where area has been cleared (not shown on any of the options above).



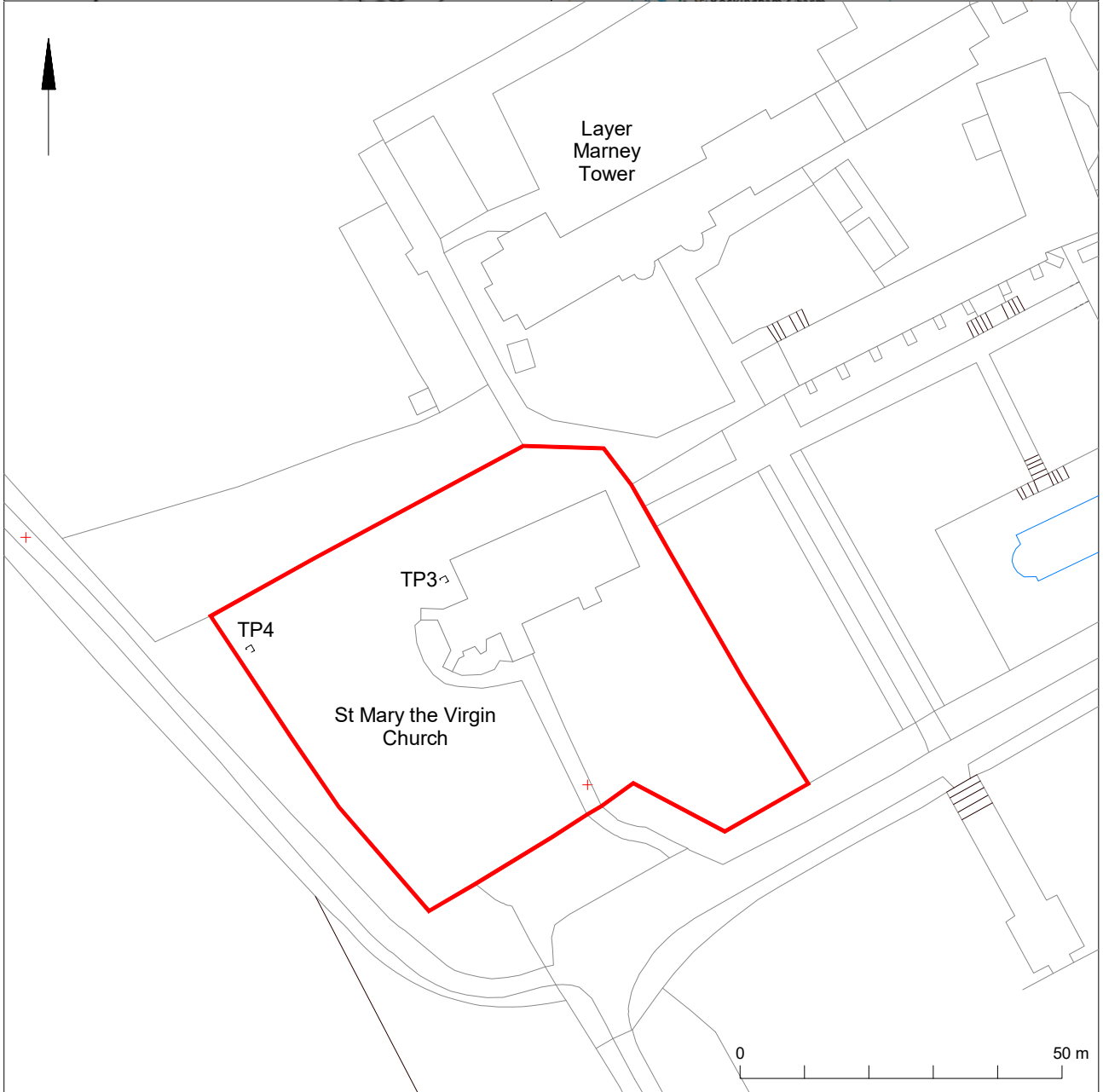
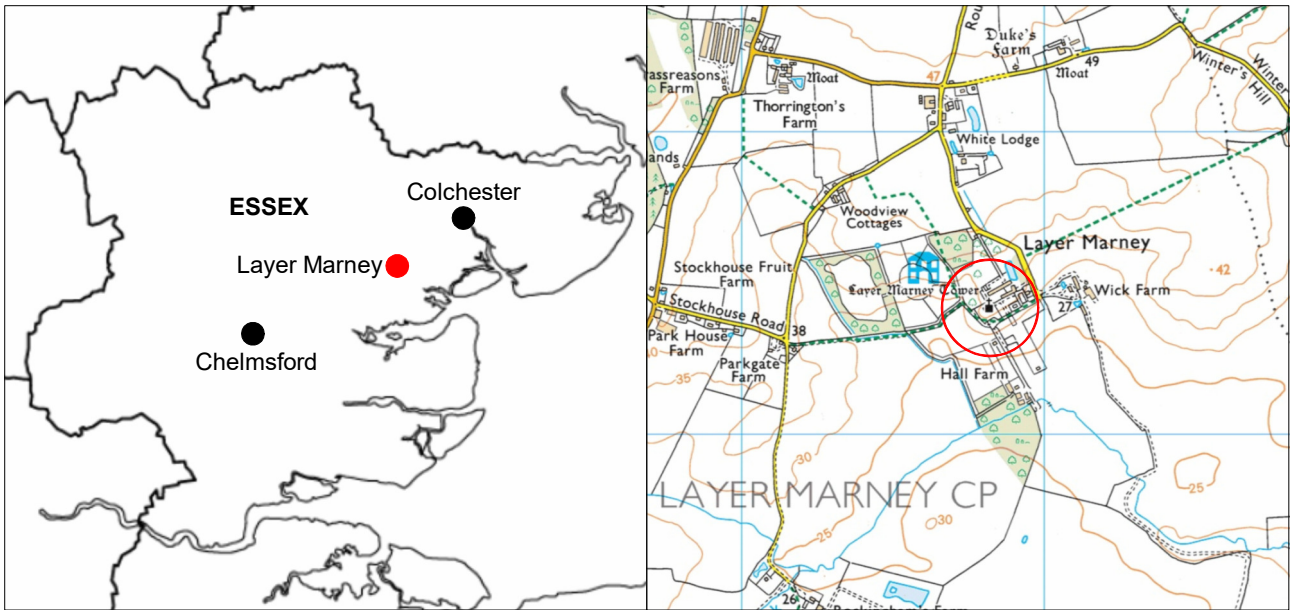
NAVE NORTHEAST CORNER

pew and frontal could be accommodated at front of nave north side for any of the options shown (shown only for options 2 & 3).

PRELIMINARY

SCALE 1:50 0 5 10 15 20

Frostad Ross Roberts Architects
Architects, 10/11, 12/13, 14/15, 16/17, 18/19, 20/21, 22/23, 24/25, 26/27, 28/29, 30/31, 32/33, 34/35, 36/37, 38/39, 40/41, 42/43, 44/45, 46/47, 48/49, 50/51, 52/53, 54/55, 56/57, 58/59, 60/61, 62/63, 64/65, 66/67, 68/69, 70/71, 72/73, 74/75, 76/77, 78/79, 80/81, 82/83, 84/85, 86/87, 88/89, 90/91, 92/93, 94/95, 96/97, 98/99, 100/101, 102/103, 104/105, 106/107, 108/109, 110/111, 112/113, 114/115, 116/117, 118/119, 120/121, 122/123, 124/125, 126/127, 128/129, 130/131, 132/133, 134/135, 136/137, 138/139, 140/141, 142/143, 144/145, 146/147, 148/149, 150/151, 152/153, 154/155, 156/157, 158/159, 160/161, 162/163, 164/165, 166/167, 168/169, 170/171, 172/173, 174/175, 176/177, 178/179, 180/181, 182/183, 184/185, 186/187, 188/189, 190/191, 192/193, 194/195, 196/197, 198/199, 200/201, 202/203, 204/205, 206/207, 208/209, 210/211, 212/213, 214/215, 216/217, 218/219, 220/221, 222/223, 224/225, 226/227, 228/229, 230/231, 232/233, 234/235, 236/237, 238/239, 240/241, 242/243, 244/245, 246/247, 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Fig 1 Site location and external test-pit locations (TP3 and TP4).

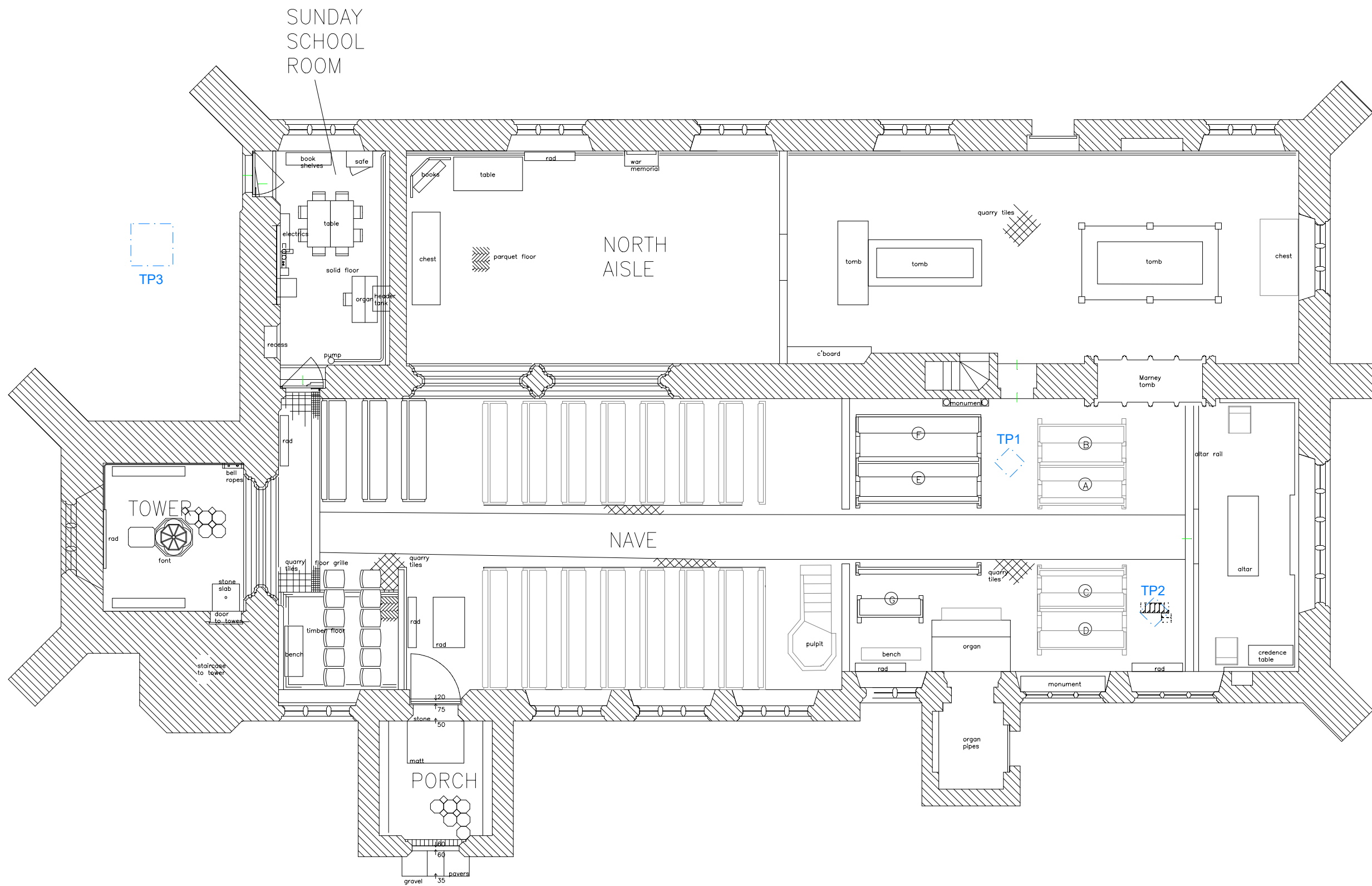
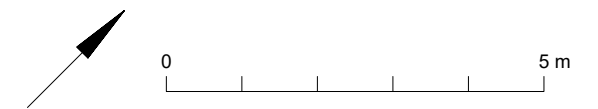


Fig 2 TP1, TP2 and TP3 locations.



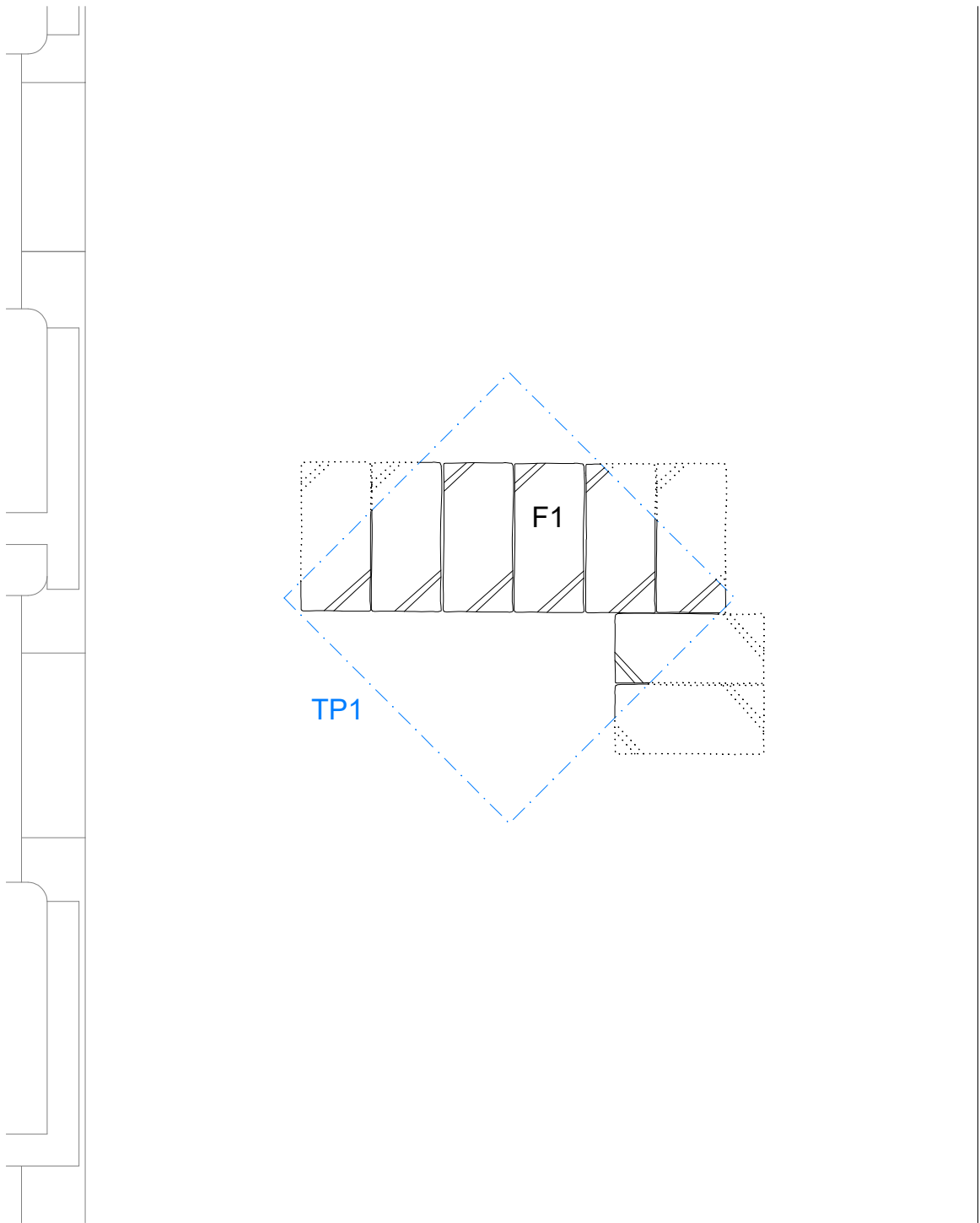


Fig 3 Detailed plan of TP1 and F1.





Fig 4 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: St. Mary the Virgin Church, Layer Marney, Essex, CO5 9UX	
Parish: Layer Marney	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 92820 17419 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2019/04d CHER ref: ECC4331 OASIS ref: colchest3-349212
Type of work: Test-pit evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 22nd August 2019	Size of area investigated: 2.5m ²
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Parochial Church Council
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC4361, MCC7316-8, MCC10016
Final report: CAT Report 1463	
Periods represented: Modern, post-medieval	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation by test-pitting was carried out in advance of alterations to the interior of St Mary the Virgin Church, Layer Marney, Essex which are to include the replacement of the chancel floor and the construction of an external treatment plant for a new toilet. The evaluation was undertaken to establish the depth of the existing concrete floor base and the nature of any archaeological deposits below it. No significant archaeological features, layers or finds were identified during the evaluation and only post-medieval and modern layers were encountered.	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
DAC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: –	Significance: none
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: September 2019

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for an archaeological evaluation by test-pitting
and continuous archaeological monitoring at St
Mary the Virgin Church, Layer Marney, Essex,
CO5 9UX.**

NGR: TL 92820 17419 (centre)

Commissioned by: Tania Gomez Duran (Freeland Rees Roberts)
On behalf of: St Mary the Virgin Parochial Church Council

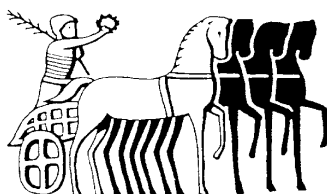
Curating museum: Colchester
CHER project code: ECC4331

CAT project code: 2019/04d
Oasis project ID: colchest3-349212

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 26/04/2019 (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

St Mary the Virgin parish Church is located adjacent to Layer Marney Tower on a drive off of Roundbush Road, Layer Marney, Essex, CO5 9UX (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TL 92820 17419. Alongside Layer-de-la-Haye and Layer Breton, the Layer Marney church forms part of a parish group, within the Benefice of Thurstable and Wintree which came into being on 1st October 2013.

Proposed work

The development comprises redesigning the layout of the chancel including the installation of a new floor, adjustment of ground levels at the porch entrance to create an access ramp and the construction of new kitchen and toilet in the north-west corner of the north aisle and associated groundworks.

Archaeological background (Fig 1)

The following archaeological background which largely draws on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

The present church replaced a Norman building of which virtually nothing is known although the occasional fragment of dressed stone has turned up which would suggest it was on the same location (MCC7316). The current building is a Collegiate church which dates from the early 16th-century (MCC4361 and MCC7317-8). The walls are made of plastered brick and dressed with limestone and brick. It consists of chancel, south porch, nave, north aisle, west tower, and priests lodging. The chapel and aisle were probably added c 1525. There are many good internal features including a 15th century rood screen with ogee arches, 14th century alabaster tomb with effigy in armour with bassinet and a tomb to Henry Lord Marney of 1523 with recumbent effigy. It is not known when the first Lord Marney began to rebuild the church to the west of the house. The church is a very complete, important and has closely dated examples of brickwork associated with Layer Marney Tower. It contains major monuments of the Marney family, dating from 1360 and 1523. A small college or chantry for a warden and two priests was founded c1330 in this church by William de Marney. The churchyard is thought to date to the same as the current church but could have originated with the Norman church if it was on the same location (MCC10016).

Adjacent to the church is the gatehouse and remaining east and west wings of a great early 16th century house which was never completed. It was begun by the first Lord Marney (Sir Henry) who became a Privy Councillor of Henry VII and Henry VIII, Captain of the King's Bodyguard, Sheriff of Essex, and finally Keeper of the Privy Seal (d. 1523). Work on the house was continued by his son, John (d. 1525). The gatehouse is a fine example of early Renaissance work, said to have been designed by the Kings Italian architect, Guilamo de Travizi. It is c 80ft tall of red brick with terracotta dressings and diapering in flared headers, moulded plinths and string courses, and bands of cusped panelling. There are three storeys and on the south side flanking semi-octagonal turrets of eight storeys with subsidiary turrets of seven storeys on the north side. The small west wing and small modern north wing form the north side of the outer courtyard (MCC4362 and MCC7319-7320). There has been some 20th century restoration and a few small additions including the gardens set within a medieval parkland laid out by De Zoete (MCC7320). There are also undated Earthworks including a substantial mound (partially tree-covered) to the north-east of the tower (MCC7315).

Cropmarks recorded through aerial photography to the south at Rockingham Farm and to the south-west at Park House Farm show evidence of linear features, probably former field boundaries and a possibly undetermined ring-ditch. Ring-ditches can suggest the potential for Bronze Age barrows where the mound has been eroded (MCC5699 and MCC7398).

Evidence of potential Roman occupation has been recorded on land east of Parkgate Farm where a large piece of Roman lava quernstone was found (MCC7428) and at Rockingham Farm where deep ploughing in 1954 brought Roman pottery and tile to the surface (MCC7339).

Project background

The Archaeological Advisor to the Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC) advised the Parish that as the proposed work lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of the work, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation. Recommendations included a series of test-pits and continuous archaeological monitoring to then allow a better assessment as to whether further work will be required.

Requirement for work (Figs 1-2)

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological evaluation by test-pitting and continuous archaeological monitoring. Details are given in a document from the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA) February 2019:

Specifically,

Chancel floor: Two test-pits (TP1-2) each measuring 0.5m x 0.5m are to be dug through the floor (Fig 2). The existing floor tiles will be removed by hand and any sub-base will be broken out using a mechanical hammer. The test-pits will then be excavated to the depth of the first significant level of archaeology or natural, depending which is reached first.

Porch access ramp: Continuous archaeological monitoring of the area to be reduced for the new ramp once the existing tiles have been removed by hand.

New kitchen and toilet: As the floor is to be raised within the north aisle (currently used as the Sunday School room) there is no archaeological work expected for this, although the significance of the proposed internal walls may need investigating. As the final location of the toilet treatment plant has yet to be determined, the PCC has proposed that two test-pits be excavated within the most likely locations. One test-pit (TP3) measuring 1m x 1m is to be excavated outside of and next to the north-western tower within the approximate location of a former oil tank (Fig 2). The second test-pit (TP4) will be located within the north-west corner of the churchyard (Fig 1). Test-pits 3 and 4 will be de-turfed and then hand-dug.

The purpose of the test-pitting and monitoring is to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to determine if further archaeological investigation is required. Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation before any groundworks commence and/or monitoring during groundworks will be made by the CBCAA on the basis of the results of the evaluation.

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 2018)
- Archaeological advice note from CBCAA (Feb 2019).

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 one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Mark Baister/Ben Holloway

Test-pit evaluation methodology

Turf or flooring will be removed by hand and then excavated to either the first significant level of archaeology or natural.

Areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

A representative section will be drawn of each test-pit, to include ground level, the depth of church floor layers and the level any significant archaeological deposits start at.

A metal detector will be used to examine test-pits, 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 test-pits and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

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.

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. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the evaluation, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following HE guidance (HE 2017 and HE 2018) if remains need to be lifted, they will be the subject of off-site analysis and reporting, before return to site and re-interment. 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.

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:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Matthew Loughton

post-Roman pottery: Howard Brooks

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

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:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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 absolute dating of appropriate finds/deposits.

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* (HE 2015).

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 groundworks. 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 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

Archive deposition

Human remains are to be reburied within the churchyard upon completion of the report. The rest of the archive (paper and digital) will be archived to the curating museum.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum. If the finds are to remain with the church, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

Monitoring

As the advisor for the DAC, 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 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: CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at

<http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, D	2011 (2 nd Ed.)	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CBCAA	2019	Re-ordering options plan: Archaeological Advice from Dr Jess Tipper, Feb 2019
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>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2017	<i>Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

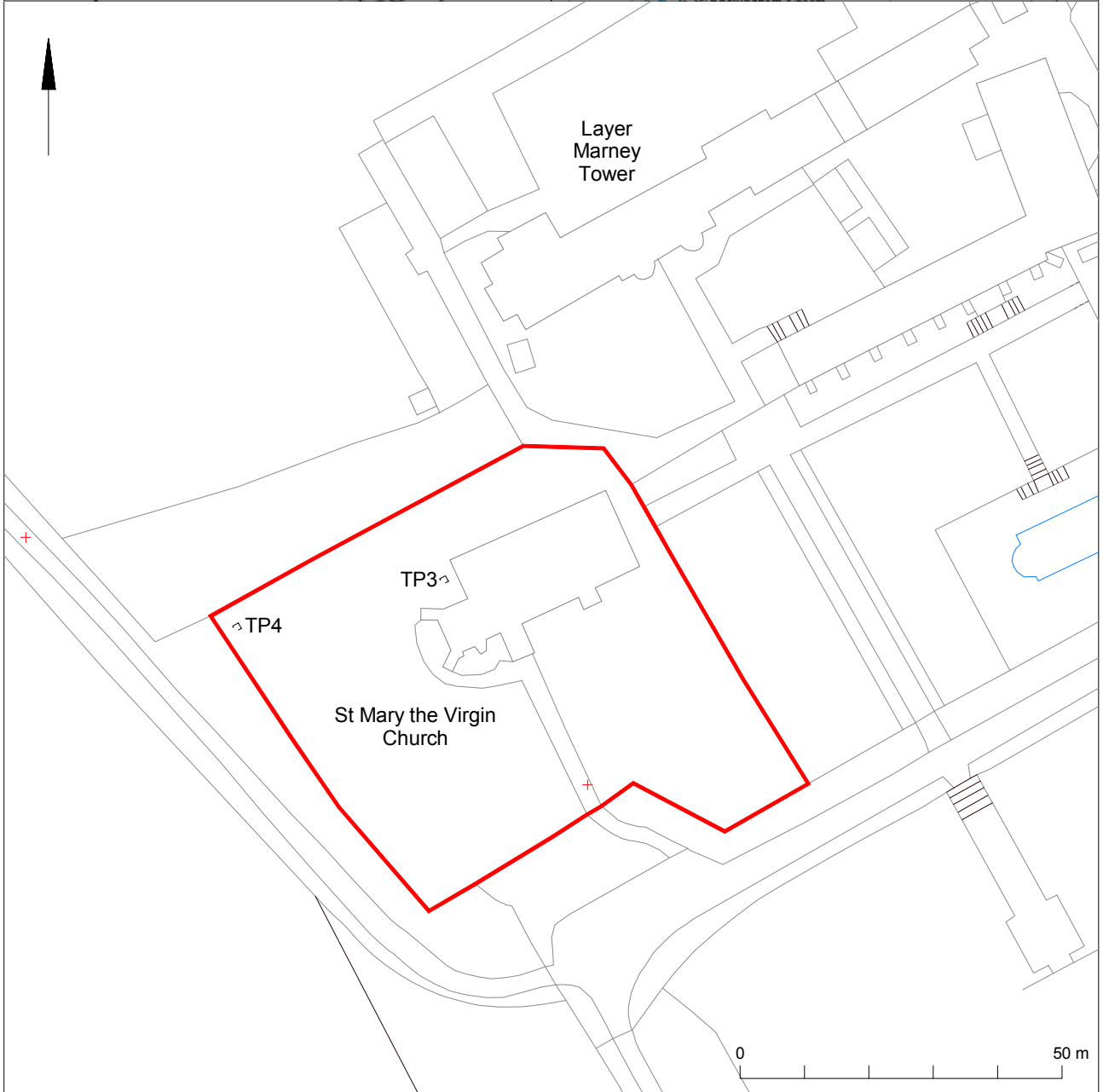
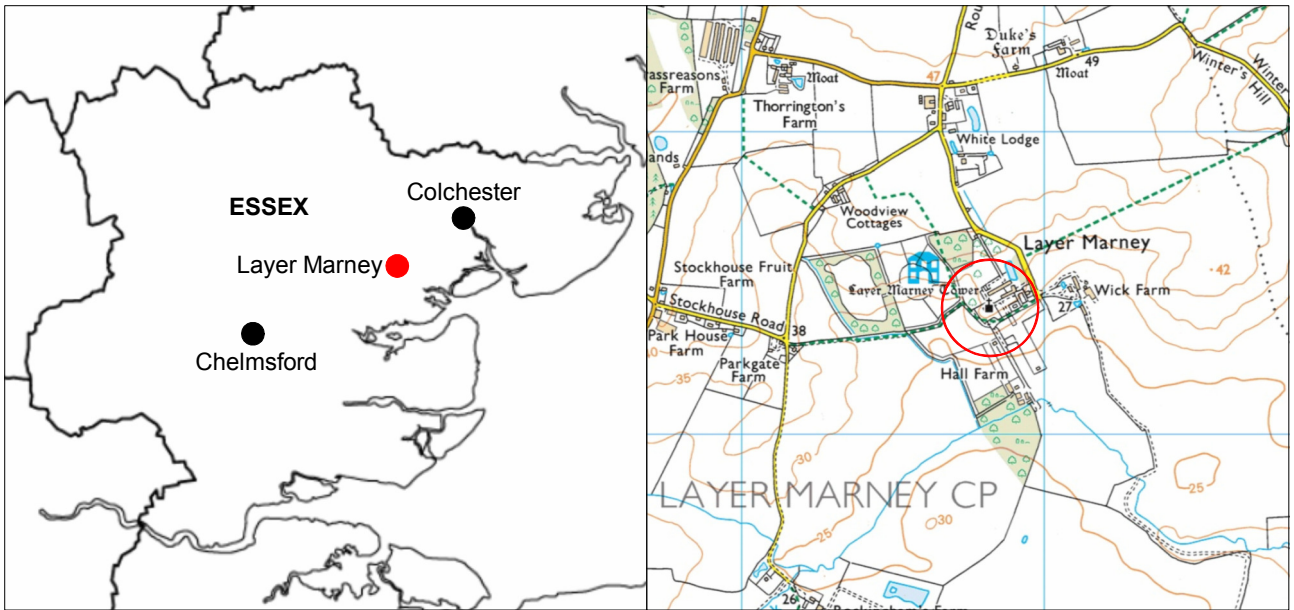
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Fig 1 Site location and external test-pit locations.

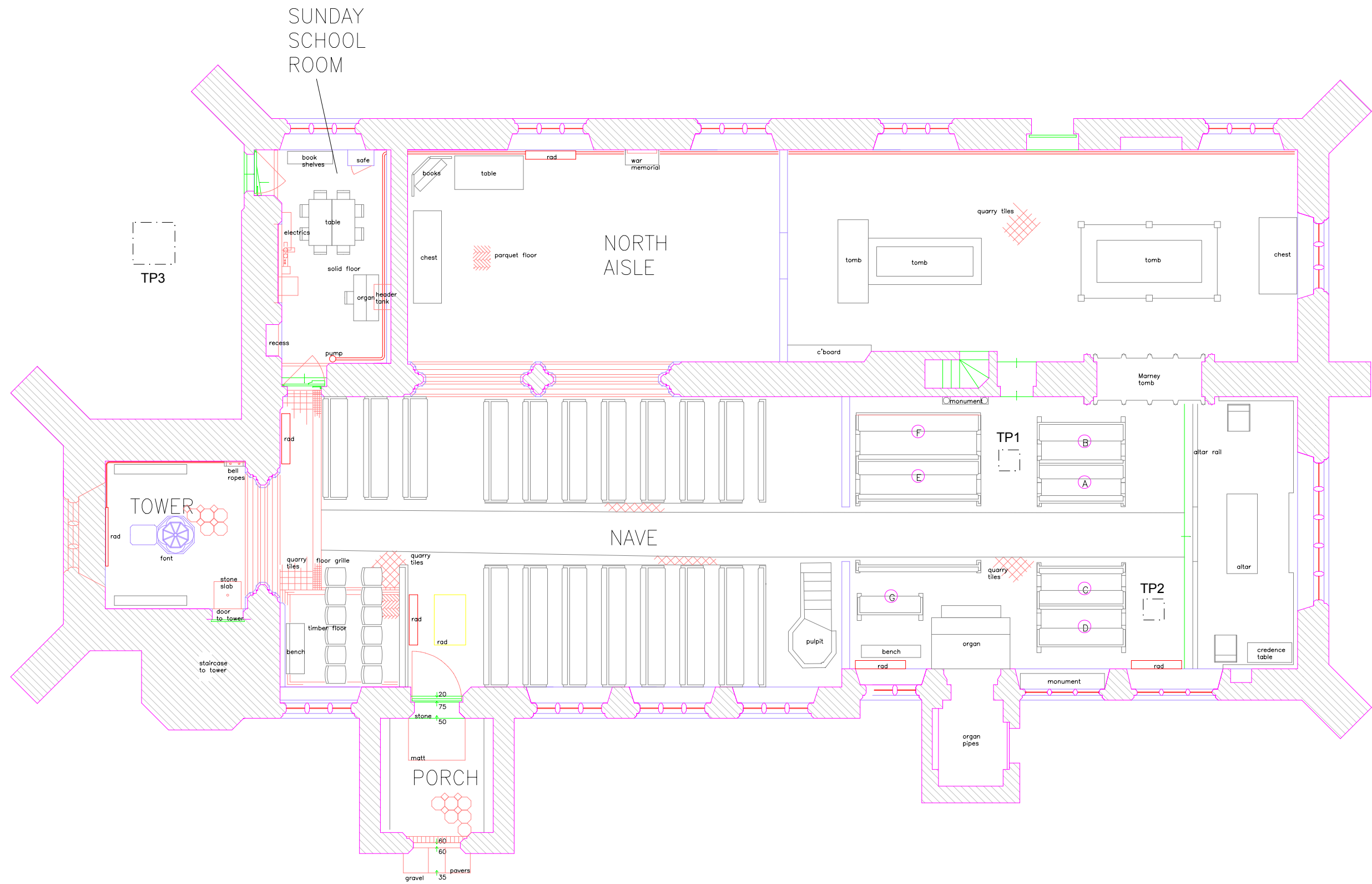


Fig 2 Test-pit locations.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-349212

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at St Mary the Virgin Church, Layer M
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation by test-pitting was carried out in advance of alterations to the interior of St Mary the Virgin Church, Layer Marney, Essex which are to include the replacement of the chancel floor and the construction of an external treatment plant for a new toilet. The evaluation was undertaken to establish the depth of the existing concrete floor base and the nature of any archaeological deposits below it. No significant archaeological features, layers or finds were identified during the evaluation and only post-medieval and modern layers were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 22-08-2019 End: 22-08-2019
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2019/04d - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4331 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	BRICK WALL FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	HORSESHOE NAIL Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON NAILS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	IRON NAILS Modern
Methods & techniques	""Test Pits""
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Faculty jurisdiction
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER LAYER MARNEY St Mary the Virgin Church, Layer Marney, Essex
Postcode	CO5 9UX
Study area	0.38 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 92820 17419 51.821552417296 0.798144280655 51 49 17 N 000 47 53 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	Diocesan Archaeological Advisor
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister
Type of	Parochial Church Council

sponsor/funding
body

Name of
sponsor/funding
body St Mary the Virgin Parochial Church Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID ECC4331
Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID ECC4331
Digital Contents "other"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID ECC4331
Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological evaluation by test-pitting at St Mary the Virgin Church, Layer Marney, Essex, CO5 9UX: August 2019
Author(s)/Editor(s) Parmenter, P.
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URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

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