

# Archaeological evaluation on land east of Malone Cottage, Maypole Road, Wickham Bishops, Essex, CM8 3NW

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**on behalf of Brad Davies, Mersea Homes Ltd**

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**CAT Report 1061**

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (fourteen trial-trenches) was carried out on land east Malone Cottage, Maypole Road, Wickham Bishops, Essex in advance of the construction of fourteen new dwellings. The development is located within what was Tiptree Heath, a historically important area of pasture and open woodland until the early 19th century. The earliest feature excavated was a later prehistoric pit. A large post-medieval/modern boundary ditch was probably associated with the enclosure of Tiptree Heath and a post-medieval pit contained large quantities of vitrified brick. The remaining undated pits, postholes and gullies were probably of an agricultural/horticultural nature.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land east of Malone Cottage, Maypole Road, Wickham Bishops, Essex carried out 16th-18th January 2017. The work was commissioned by Brad Davies, Mersea Homes Ltd, in advance of the construction of fourteen new dwellings, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Maria Medlycott 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* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with an *Archaeological brief for trial trenching*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Maria Medlycott (ECCPS 2016), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2016).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford.

The proposed development site is located to the southeast of the historic core of Wickham Bishops. Cartographic evidence identifies two areas of historic greens extending out of the settlement on roads on the northern and southern side of the development area, this formed part of Tiptree Heath. The 1777 Chapman and André map of Essex shows the development area as having been enclosed; such enclosures of the Heath took place in a piecemeal fashion from the medieval period onwards. There is potential to both date the enclosure and for medieval settlement to be identified along the roadside edge. The Historic Environment Characterisation also indicates the potential for multi-period archaeological deposits in the area.



**Map 1** Chapman and André map of Essex 1777 showing the enclosure of Tiptree Heath, development site indicated by the blue arrow



(Bing © Getmapping plc © 2016 Geoeye © 2016 Microsoft Corporation © 2016 HERE ©)  
**Map 2** 1895 6-inch OS map overlaid on modern aerial shot, boundary ditch indicated by the blue arrow

#### **4 Results** (Figs 2-4)

Fourteen trial-trenches measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide were laid out across the development site. All were machine stripped under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Three layers were identified. Modern topsoil (L1, c 160-310mm thick, medium grey/brown slightly sandy silty-clay) sealed subsoil (L2, c 100-280mm thick, light-medium grey/brown slightly sandy silty-clay) which sealed natural sands (L3).

**Trench 1 (T1):** Post-medieval/modern ditch F1 was aligned NW/SE. This ditch continued to the SE as ditch F15 in T7.

Gullies F4 and F5 ran parallel to each other on a NW/SE alignment. The U-shaped gullies measured approximately 0.23m wide by 0.20m deep, with F5 containing fragments of coal (not retained). Two similar parallel gullies (F6) were left unexcavated. These gullies are likely to be of a post-medieval/modern agricultural/horticultural nature, with plough marks recorded further to the NE.

Undated pit F2 and natural feature F3 was also excavated.

**Trench 2 (T2):** Undated pit F9 showed evidence of burning with red clay and a few lumps of charcoal scattered throughout the fill.

**Trench 3 (T3):** Undated ditch F12 was aligned E/W and measured 1.09m wide by 0.27m deep. Post-medieval pit F20 contained a large quantity of fragments of vitrified brick and some peg-tile.

**Trench 4 (T4):** Undated postholes F10 and F11 measured 0.36m in diameter by 0.18m deep and 0.32m diameter and 0.07m deep. These posthole bases had vertical sides, a flat base and charcoal rich fill.

**Trench 5 (T5):** Undated posthole F7 and undated pit F8 were excavated.

**Trench 6 (T6):** Later prehistoric pit F17 contained three small sherds of possible Middle Iron Age pottery from the upper fill. It was overcut during excavation but measured 0.64m in diameter and 0.14m deep.

**Trench 7 (T7):** Post-medieval/modern ditch F15 was aligned NW/SE and measured 2m wide by 0.76m deep. This ditch continued to the NW as ditch F1 in T1. A layer of imported material (L4) was identified between the existing roadside ditch and F15. It was sealed by L1 and sealed L3.

Undated pits or natural features F16 and F23 were also excavated.

**Trench 8 (T8):** Undated postholes F13 and F14 were excavated.

**Trench 9 (T9):** Undated pit F21 was excavated.

**Trench 11 (T11):** Undated pits F22 and F24 were excavated.

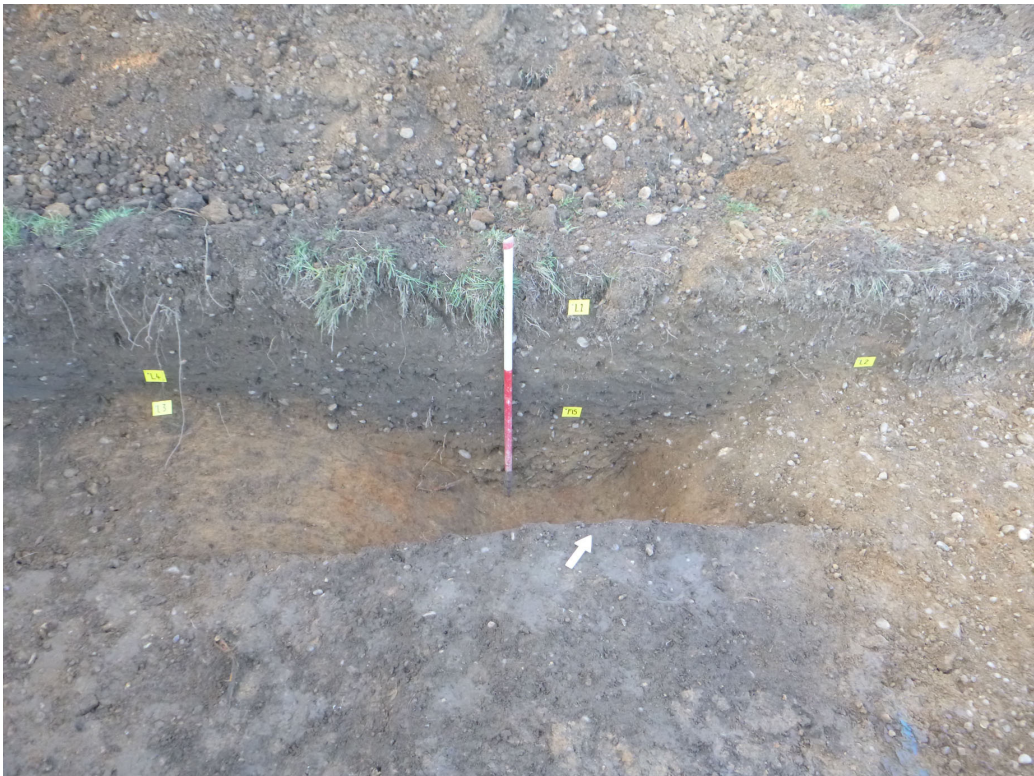
**Trench 12 (T12):** Modern postholes F18 and F19 were excavated. Posthole F18 still contained the remains of the wooden post (not retained).

**Trenches 10, 13, 14 (T10, T13, T14):** No archaeological remains were encountered in these trenches.





**Photograph 1** T4, looking NW



**Photograph 2** T7, ditch F15, looking NW





Photograph 3 T9, looking SW

## 5 Finds

Only four features produced finds, ditch F1/F15, pit F17 and pit F20. Finds included pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), glass and iron. All of the finds are listed by context in Table 1.

Trench, feature (finds) nos.	Description	Date
T1, F1 (1)	<b>CBM:</b> fragment of peg-tile (42g), 14mm thick; fragment of unfrosted red brick (550g), 60mm thick <b>Iron:</b> iron bolt (60g), post-medieval/modern	Post-medieval/modern
T7, F15 (9)	<b>Pottery:</b> sherd (1g) Staffordshire-type white earthenware, Fabric 48D, late 18th-19th/early 20th century <b>CBM:</b> fragment of unfrosted brick (204g), pinkish-cream colour, 55mm thick, post-medieval <b>Glass:</b> fragment of pale blue bottle glass (16g), later post-medieval/modern <b>Iron:</b> iron strip, 115mm long, 20mm wide, 5mm thick, 82g, post-medieval/modern	Late 18th-19th/early 20th century
T6, F17 (5)	<b>Pottery:</b> three sherds (10g) of hand-made sand-tempered pottery, later prehistoric (c Middle Bronze Age-Iron Age)	Later prehistoric

T3, F20 (7)	<p><b>CBM:</b> peg-tile fragments (13:430g), 14-16mm thick, one peg-hole 14mm diameter, fine orange/brownish-orange sandy fabric; brick fragments (7: 856g), three have surviving thicknesses (38mm, 45mm, 51mm thick), unfroged, fine orange/reddish-orange sandy fabric, probably late 17th-early 18th century</p> <p><b>Vitrified CBM:</b> brick fragments with complete thicknesses (11: 3.38kg), 8 are 45mm thick, 3 are 50mm thick, probably late 17th-early 18th century; brick fragments (79: 7.3kg); peg-tile fragments (8:254g)</p>	Probably late 17th-early 18th century
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**Table 1** All finds by context (\*CAR7)

### **Prehistoric pottery** by Stephen Benfield

Three small sherds of moderately thick, hand-made sand-tempered pottery (10g) were recovered from a small pit F17 (5) in T6. These are the only finds from the feature and come from the upper part of the fill. The fabric is dark-brown with an oxidised surface and the sherds probably relate to the same pot. The sherds have some abrasion and there is mineralised sand adhering to the surfaces. One sherd has two small grooves at one edge that appear to be possible scored decoration or finger-tip indentations. With such small, relatively undiagnostic sherds that are not part of a larger assemblage close dating is difficult. Overall a later prehistoric date (Middle Bronze Age-Iron Age) appears likely. That the pieces here are entirely sand-tempered and hand-made could indicate a Middle Iron Age date (*circa* 400/350-late 1st century BC), although decoration on the body (if that is what the marks noted above represent) would generally tend to indicate an earlier date, in this case probably Bronze Age-Early Iron Age.

### **Vitrified CBM** by Laura Pooley

Ninety fragments of vitrified CBM, weighing almost 11kg was recovered from pit F20. Vitrification is caused when bricks are heated to such an extent that they change into darker/purplish colours with volcanic, glassy textures. Vitrification in this instance occurred on both the outer surfaces of the brick and the shattered surfaces. It is possible that this material represents the waste from a nearby brick-clamp (kiln) where bricks had shattered during firing.

## **6 Environmental report**

by Lisa Gray, MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

### **Introduction – aims and objectives**

Five samples were presented for assessment. The aim of this assessment was to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the samples, consider their use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment.

### **Sampling and processing methods**

Samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust (Appendix 2). All samples were processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flots were collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve then dried. 50 litres of soil were sampled in total.

Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale. Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller



2007; Hillman 1976; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter.

At this stage, to allow comparison between samples, numbers have also been estimated but where only a very low number of items are present they have been counted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been separate from charred wood flecks. Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification, and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charred wood flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

## **Results (Appendix 2)**

### ***The plant remains***

Charred and dried waterlogged plant remains were present. The only charred plant remains were fragments of charcoal. Fragments of identifiable size were found in samples <1>, <2>, <3> and <5>. Uncharred/modern root rhizome fragments were abundant in each sample. Low numbers of dried waterlogged possible cabbage/mustard (*Brassica/Sinapis* sp.) seeds were present in samples <1>, <2>, <4> and <5>. Low numbers of dried waterlogged goosefoot/orache (*Chenopodium/Atriplex* sp.) seeds were found in samples <2> and <4>. A dried waterlogged knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) seed was found in sample <5>. One modern bedstraw (*Galium verum/mollugo*) seed was found in sample <4>.

### ***Fauna***

Terrestrial mollusca were found in low numbers in sample <3>.

### ***Inorganic remains***

A magnet was passed through each flot and no magnetic material was found. No other artefacts or non-geological inorganic remains were found.

## **Discussion**

### ***Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination***

No information about contamination or stratigraphic integrity were given at the time of writing. The abundance of modern rootlets in these samples does suggest the possibility of bioturbation and the possibility that the dried waterlogged seeds are intrusive. It is also possible that the low number of charred plant remains are also intrusive. It is difficult to be sure that a charred plant remains is of the age of the dated context unless radiocarbon dating is carried out, or unless the items came from a well-sealed deposit or an assemblage that was numerous relative to the quantity of soil sampled.

### ***Quality and type of preservation***

The plant remains in these samples were preserved by charring and anaerobically rather than by waterlogging, as the uncharred seeds that are present are types with robust endocarps that can survive changing levels of waterlogging and aeration of the soil.

Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under ‘...reducing conditions...’ where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (English Heritage 2011, 17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire, pit or in an oven, or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57).

Charred plant remains are very resilient, they survive changing preservation conditions and being moved around in the soil. The charred plant remains in these samples are

well-preserved enough to be identifiable but the number of charred items per litre of sampled soils is very low meaning that these plant remains are more likely to be general background waste than associated with a feature.

***Potential of these samples to provide information about food, crop-processing, craft, medicine, trade, feature function and environment***

The likelihood that the dried waterlogged plant remains are intrusive means that only the charred plant remains have most potential to provide useful information. As they are charcoal they can provide information about fuel or be identified to see if any of the taxa are suitable for radiocarbon dating.

The quantity of charred plant remains relative to the bulk sample sizes is small. It is possible that these are general background waste rather than indicative of original feature use. They could have moved from their original context by bioturbation and reworking.

A recent study of intrusion and residuality in the archaeobotanical record for southern and central England (Pelling *et al.* 2015) has highlighted the problem of assigning charred plant remains such as these to the dated contexts they were taken from because it is possible that these durable charred plant remains survived being moved between contexts by human action and bioturbation so cannot be properly interpreted unless radiocarbon dates are gained from the plant macro-remains themselves. That is the only way to secure a genuine date for the charred plant macro-remains like these (Pelling *et al.* 2015, 96).

Therefore, it is not wise to assume that the context in which the plant macro-remains were found during excavation were the contexts in which they were originally deposited, especially when the preservation of the plant remains is poor and numbers are very low relative to the amount of soil sampled.

**Significance of the samples and recommendations for further work**

No further archaeobotanical work is recommended on these samples.

## **7 Discussion**

The earliest feature identified on the site was a later prehistoric pit, c Middle Bronze Age-Iron Age. Iron Age settlement and burials have previously been identified close to Mope Lane, Wickham Bishops, 1.4km to the WNW of the development site during work in the 1910s-1930s. Related Iron Age features and finds were also identified during a watching brief at Mope Lane in 1998 (EAH 1998, p210 no75) with Late Iron Age-Early Roman cremations excavated at Thistle Hall, Mope Lane in 2009 (CAT Report 519). This pit maybe related to this activity or could equally be an isolated feature.

Later cartographic sources show that the development site was originally located within Tiptree Heath, a historically important area of common rough pasture and wood-pasture shared between neighbouring parishes. Registered as common land by at least 1401, encroachment on this area began in a piecemeal fashion in the medieval period, but extensive open tracts remained until the early 19th century when it was finally enclosed by the Enclosure Act. Chapman and André's map of 1777 shows that the area of the development site had been enclosed by this date (Map 1). The large NW/SE ditch (F1 and F15) likely represents the southwestern boundary of this enclosure, a ditch that was still in existence by the late 19th century when it appears on the first edition OS map (Map 2). The vitrified brick in pit F20 may suggest that a brick-clamp was operating nearby in the late 17th-early 18th century, but many of the remaining undated pits, postholes and gullies are probably of an agricultural/ horticultural nature.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Brad Davies, Mersea Homes for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with S Carter, J Roberts and A Wade. Figures are by BH and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Maria Medlycott.

## 9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at

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

- |  |       |   |
|--|-------|---|
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| ClfA   | 2014a | <i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>  |
| ClfA   | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>   |
| DCLG   | 2012  | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Dept of Communities and Local Government.  |
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| EAA 24   | 2011  | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24,</i> by Maria Medlycott   |
| EAH 29   | 1998  | <i>Archaeology in Essex 1997, no75 Wickham Bishops, Sparkey Cottage, Mope Lane, Essex Archaeology and History 29</i>  |
| ECC Historic<br>Environment<br>Branch                          | 2008  | <i>Maldon Distric Historic Environment Characteristics Project, MDC/ECC Report</i>  |
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## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to c AD 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none retained

### **Paper and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1061)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

## 12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2017.2.

**Distribution list:**

Brad Davies, Mersea Homes  
Historic Environment Advisor, Essex County Council Place Services  
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



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Date: 2.2.2017

## **Appendix 1 Context list**

(s) = sample

<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>Finds No.</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
T1	F1	2	Ditch	Upper: dark brownish/grey slightly sandy silty-clay with occasional small-medium stones Lower: dark to dark brownish/grey sandy silty-clay with frequent-common small-medium stones and gravel	Post-medieval / modern
T1	F2	1(s)	Pit	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown/black sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 3% stone	undated
T1	F3		Natural	Soft, moist, medium grey sandy-silt, 50% stone	-
T1	F4		Gully	Soft, friable, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silty clay, 10% stone	undated
T1	F5		Gully	Soft, friable, light grey/brown sandy-silty clay, 10% stone and 1% coal	undated
T1	F6		Gully	Unexcavated	undated
T5	F7		Posthole	Loose, moist, medium grey/brown sandy with gravel and 20% stone	undated
T5	F8		Pit?	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silt with occasional charcoal and flecks of CBM	undated
T2	F9	3(s)	Pit	Firm, moist, medium orange/brown/red clay with charcoal flecks and 7% stone	undated
T4	F10	4(s)	Posthole	Soft black charcoal	undated
T4	F11		Posthole	Soft, friable, moist, light grey/brown silty-clay with occasional-frequent charcoal, 10% stone	undated
T3	F12		Ditch	Loose, moist, light-medium grey/brown sandy-clay with daub flecks, 50% stone	undated
T8	F13-F14		Postholes	Firm, moist, light grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks	undated
T7	F15	9	Ditch	Upper: very dark grey sandy-silty clay with very occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small-medium stones Middle: mid greyish/brown slightly sandy-silty clay, occasional small-medium stones Lower: pale to mid yellowish/brown/grey slightly sandy-silt, occasional small-medium stones	Post-medieval / modern
T7	F16		Pit / Natural	Friable, firm, light-medium grey silty-clay, 5% stone	undated
T6	F17	5 6(s)	Pit	Soft, moist, medium-dark brown sandy-silt, occasional stone	Prehistoric
T12	F18		Posthole	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silty with charcoal flecks	Modern
T12	F19		Posthole	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silty with charcoal flecks	?Modern
T3	F20	7	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks, 10% stone	Post-medieval
T9	F21		Pit	Friable, moist, light yellow silty-clay, occasional stone	undated



T11	F22	8(s)	Pit	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks	undated
T7	F23		Pit / Natural	Friable, firm, moist, light mottled orange/grey silty-clay, 3% stone	undated
T11	F24		Pit	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silty with charcoal flecks	undated
All	L1		Topsoil	Soft, friable, medium grey/brown slightly-sandy silty-clay with rare charcoal, <1% gravel and 3% stone. Seals L2 and L4.	Modern
All	L2		Subsoil	Soft, friable, light-medium grey/brown slightly-sandy silty-clay, 1% stone. Sealed by L1, seals L3.	Modern
All	L3		Natural	Natural sands and gravels. Sealed by L2 and L4.	
T7	L4		Imported material	Soft, friable dark grey/brown slightly-sandy silty-clay with rare charcoal and CBM flecks. Exists between the existing roadside ditch and evaluation ditch F15. Sealed by L1, seals L3.	Post-medieval / modern

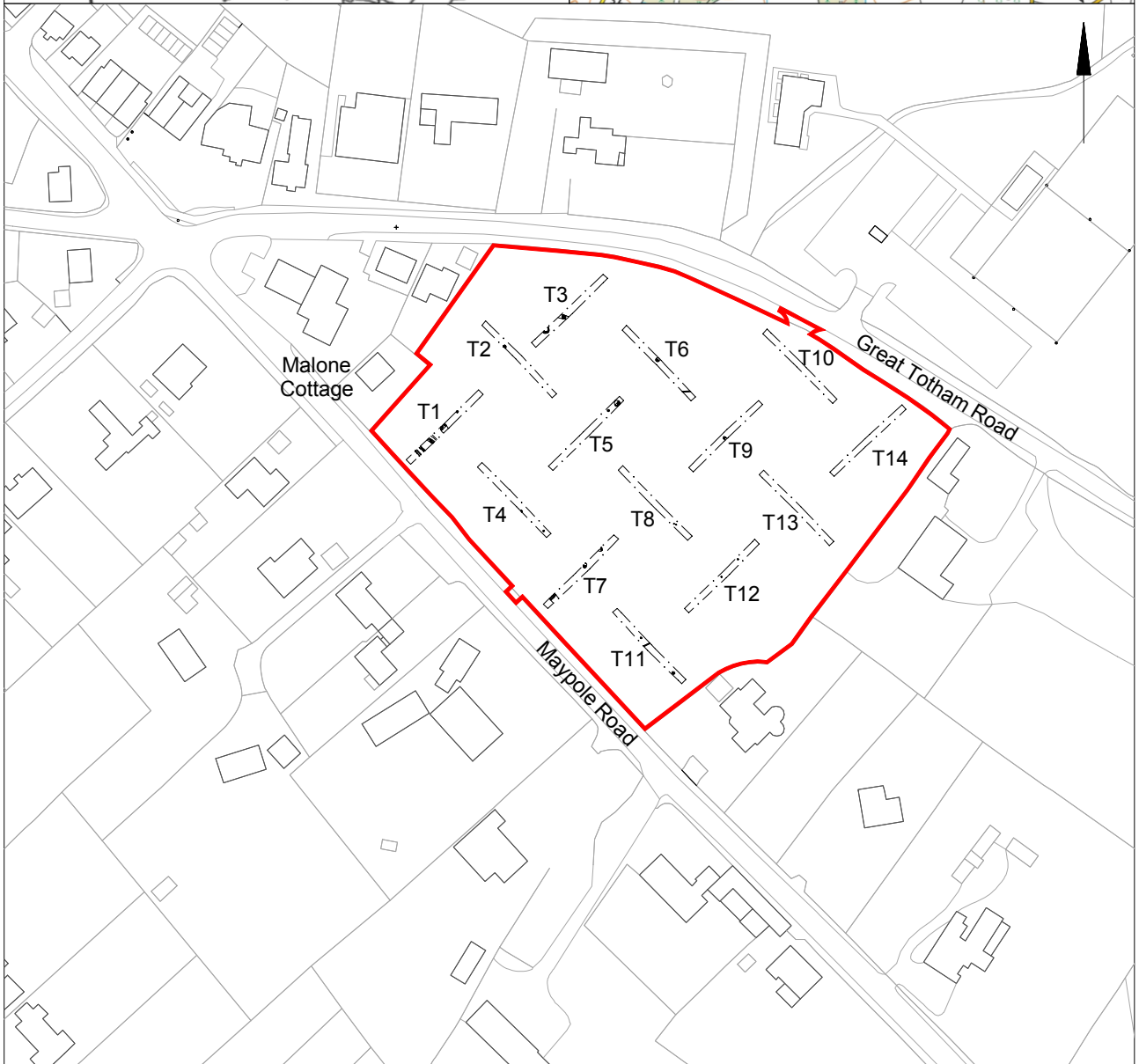
## Appendix 2 Environmental results

Sample	Finds No.	Sample description	(L) Bulk sample volume	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Grain tissue	Charred seeds			Charred chaff			Charred wood >4mmØ	Charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged seeds			Modern root/rhizomes	Terrestrial mollusca
1	1	F2 undated pit	10	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	2	3	-
2	3	F3 undated pit	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	2	3	1
3	4	F10 undated posthole	10	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-
4	6	F17 Middle Bronze Age – Iron Age pit	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	3	-
5	8	F22 undated pit	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	2	3	-

Key: a = abundance [1 = occasional 1-10, 2 = moderate 11-100, and 3 = abundant >100]

d = diversity [1 = low 1-4 taxa types, 2 = moderate 5-10, 3 = high]

p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2 = moderate (genus), 3 = good (species identification possible)]



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Fig 1 Site location







Fig 2 Results

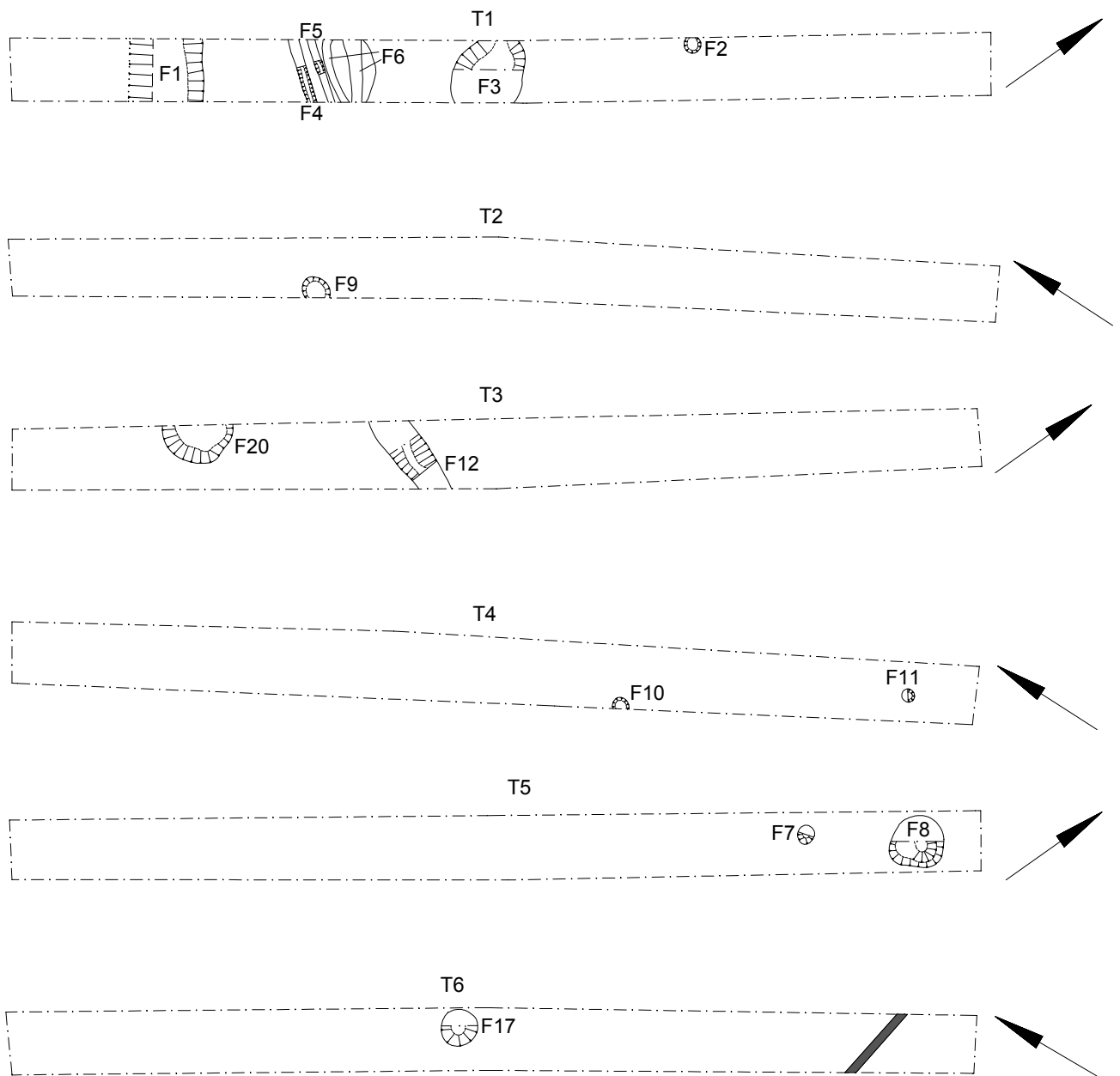


Fig 3 Trench plans: T1-T6



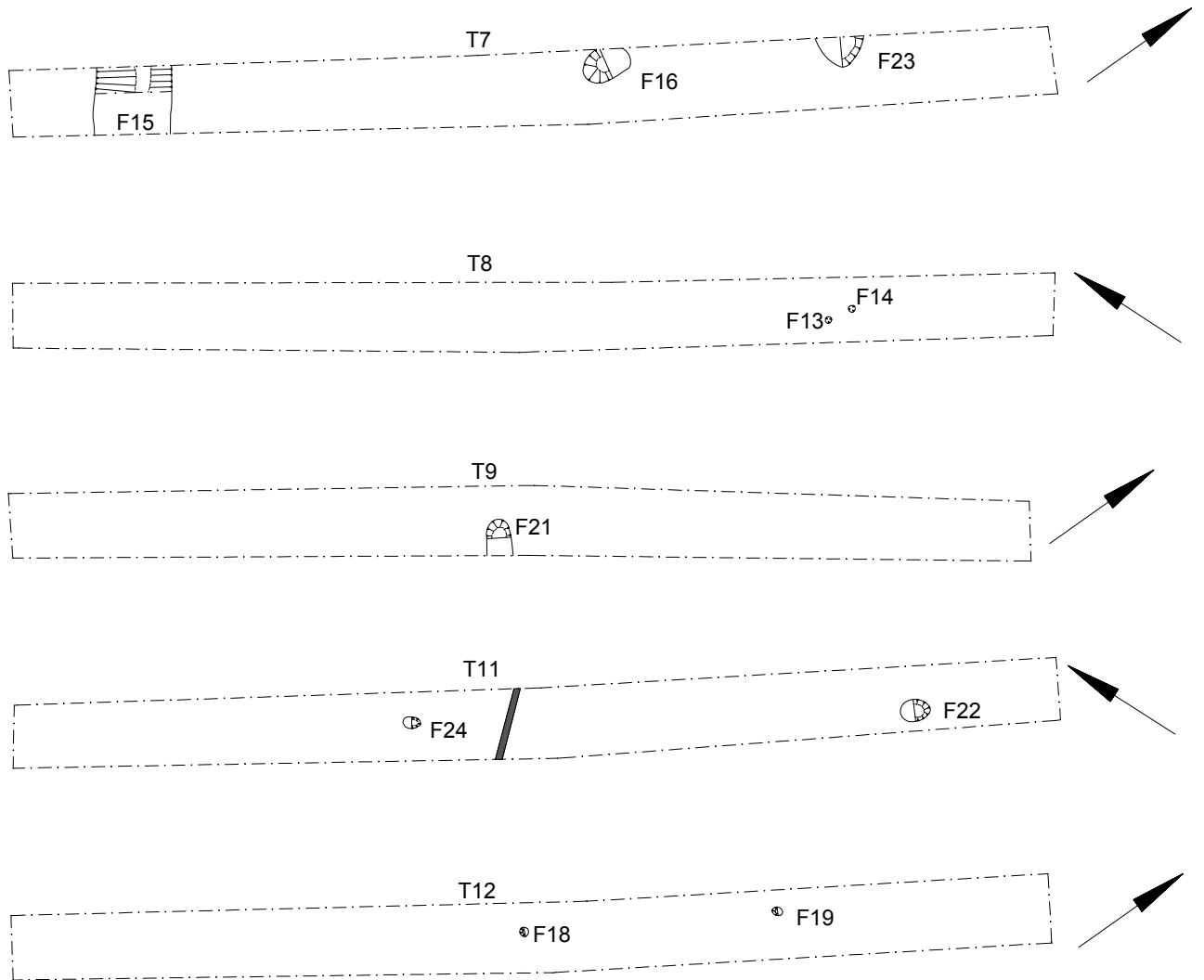


Fig 4 Trench plans: T7-T9, T11-T12



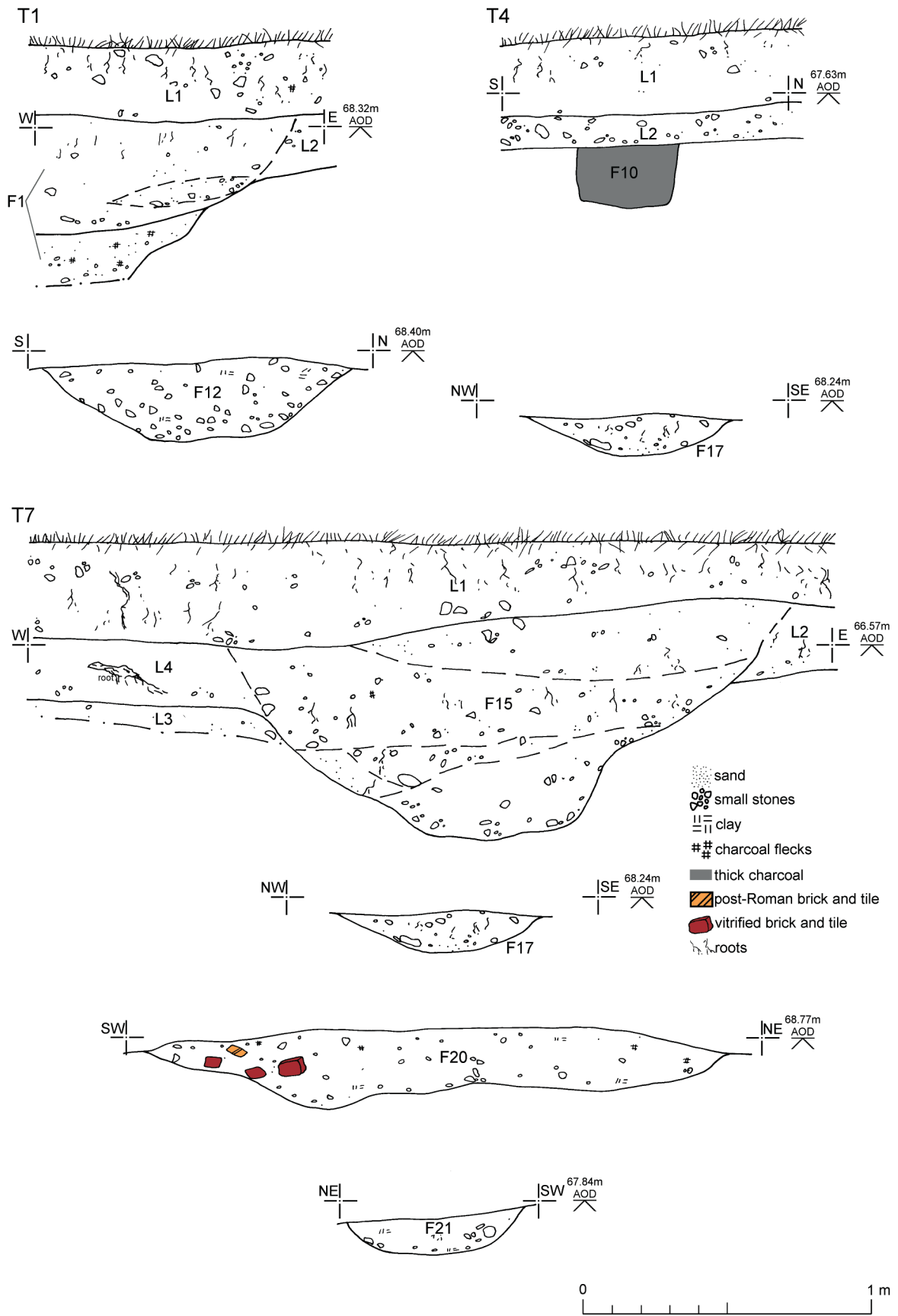


Fig 5 Feature and representative trench sections.

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**OASIS ID: colchest3-272668**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land east of Malone Cottage, Maypole Road, Wickham Bishops, Essex, CM8 3NW
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (fourteen trial-trenches) was carried out on land east Malone Cottage, Maypole Road, Wickham Bishops, Essex in advance of the construction of fourteen new dwellings. The development is located within what was Tiptree Heath, a historically important area of pasture and open woodland until the early 19th century. The earliest feature excavated was a later prehistoric pit. A large post-medieval/modern boundary ditch was probably associated with the enclosure of Tiptree Heath and a post-medieval pit contained large quantities of vitrified brick. The remaining undated pits, postholes and gullies were probably of an agricultural/ horticultural nature.
Project dates	Start: 16-01-2017 End: 18-01-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/01b - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MAL/15/00267 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	WIMC17 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.2 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLES Uncertain
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL (VITRIFIED) Post Medieval



Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON WICKHAM BISHOPS land east of Malone Cottage, Maypole Road
Postcode	CM8 3NW
Study area	1.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 8476 1209 51.776421431836 0.678481233606 51 46 35 N 000 40 42 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 65.61m Max: 68.76m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.2
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.2
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation on land east of Malone Cottage, Maypole Road, Wickham Bishops, Essex, CM8 3NW: January 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1061
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
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Description	A4 ringbound loose leaf
URL	<a href="http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html">http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html</a>
Entered by	Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on	2 February 2017

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