

Archaeological strip, map and excavate at 84 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Essex, CO5 0BW

August 2018



by Dr Elliott Hicks

with contributions by Howard Brooks

figures by Chris Lister, Sarah Carter, Robin Mathieson and Ben Holloway

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner with Robin Mathieson

**commissioned by Stephen Sanderson (ADP Ltd)
on behalf of Arrow Properties (Tiptree) Limited**

NGR: TL 8915 1590 (centre)

Planning reference: 170292

CAT project ref.: 18/07h

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM: 2018.3

CHER ref: ECC4248

OASIS reference: colchest3-322751



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: eh2@catuk.org

CAT Report 1317

September 2018

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aim	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	3
7	Discussion	4
8	Acknowledgements	4
9	References	4
10	Abbreviations and glossary	5
11	Contents of archive	5
12	Archive deposition	5
	Appendix 1 Context list	7
	Figures	after p7
	EHER Summary sheet	
	CAT WSI	
	OASIS Summary sheet	

List of photographs, tables and figures

Cover: general site shot

Photograph 1	Ditch F20 (labelled as F15) oblique view, looking NW	2
Photograph 2	Foundation F19, looking NNE	3

Table 1	Finds by context	3
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Fig 1	Site location in relation to proposed development	
Fig 2	Results of the groundworks for the new service trench in relation to the 2018 evaluation (T1-T4)	
Fig 3	Feature and representative sections and profile	

1 Summary

An archaeological strip, map and excavate was carried out at 84 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Essex during groundworks for a service trench through the footprint of a new access road. A trial-trenching evaluation conducted in January 2018 revealed post-medieval and modern remains, many associated with the demolished 17th-century Brook House. Current groundworks revealed three post-medieval/modern features (a post-medieval pit, a brick foundation which formed part of Brook House, and a 19th- or early 20th-century ditch) and an undated pit with a posthole cut into its base.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological strip, map and excavate at 84 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Essex which was carried out on 20th August 2017. The work was commissioned by Stephen Sanderson of ASP Ltd, on behalf of Arrow Properties (Tiptree) Limited, in advance construction of seven new dwellings, garages, and associated works, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of any future planning application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

A Brief for Archaeological Excavation, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (wsi) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2018), were produced. The requirement was to undertake an archaeological excavation of the footprint of the access road. However, the road was partially constructed before this work was carried out. As a remedial measure, the CBCPS required a strip, map and excavate of a service trench which ran the length of the access road. This was (in effect) an additional trial-trench within the access road.

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 excavation* (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 draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

The CHER indicates that the development site is located to the east of an area of cropmarks. This includes undated cropmarks of linear features and short stretch of curving trackway (CHER MCC6995) and early medieval to post-medieval cropmarks of former field boundaries (CHER MCC6988). To the west and south of the adjacent sand and gravel pit are cropmarks of two adjacent rectangular enclosures (CHER MCC6983), old ditches (possibly field boundaries) and linear features and pits (CHER MCC6998), all of which are undated.

Isolated findspots in the immediately vicinity include flint implements dating from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and prehistoric periods (CHER MCC6942, MCC6945, MCC6971) and Roman coins (CHER MCC6986).

The development site is located within the grounds of the demolished Brook House (CHER MCC4567), which possibly dated to the 17th century and was extended in the 18th and 19th centuries. It was listed in 1965 but de-listed in 2014 due to the low proportion of the original fabric present.

In January 2018, a trial-trenched evaluation on the development site uncovered several ditches and pits dating to the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, and two post-medieval bricks structures, possibly drains (CAT Report 1227). The latter features were almost certainly related to Brook House, whilst the former were possibly associated with nearby cropmarks. Kiln waste material retrieved from a number of features is also indicative of brick and tile manufacture near to the site during the post-medieval period.

4 Aim

The aim of this investigation was to excavate and record all archaeological horizons due to be destroyed during the proposed development.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

The development site covered an area of approximately 0.54ha. Within this site the new access road had already been stripped to formation level and partially constructed. The service trench was excavated through the footprint of the access road, covering a total area of 81.7m². It was mechanically excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Numbers allocated during this phase of work follow those assigned during the January 2018 evaluation (see CAT Report 1227). New layer numbers start at L5, feature numbers at F16, and finds numbers at 13.

Excavation of the service trench revealed that the eastern section of the access road had already been stripped into natural (L2). Therefore, no significant archaeological remains had survived within this section of service trench.

Due to a variance in ground level, the strip of the central and western parts of the access road had not reached natural (L2), which was overlain by ?post-medieval topsoil (L5, c 0.39-0.4m thick, firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-clayey-loam with charcoal and CBM fleck inclusions and common stone piece inclusions) which sealed a number of archaeological features.



Photograph 1 Ditch F20 oblique view, looking northwest

Towards the northern end of the excavation area, post-medieval pit F18 was uncovered. It measured 0.37m in width, 0.07m in depth and contained fragments of post-medieval peg-tile and brick which were recorded on site but not retained for post-excavation analysis. Undatable pit F17 was situated just south of F18. It measured 0.59m in width and 0.12m in depth. Posthole F16 was cut into the base of F17. It measured 0.17m in width and 0.27m in depth.

19th- or early 20th-century ditch F20 was located around the mid-point of the excavation area. It was aligned E-W and measured 1.22m in width and 0.25m in depth.

Brick foundation F19 was uncovered towards the southern end of the excavation area. It was composed of unfrosted bricks on a concrete foundation.



Photograph 2 Foundation F19, looking north northeast

6 Finds

by Howard Brooks

There is a group of post-medieval finds from F20, all dating to the 19th or early 20th century. These are listed and described by context in Table 1, together with an overall spot date for the finds. The pottery fabrics recorded refer to the Colchester post-Roman pottery fabric series (CAR 7).

Context	Find no.	Type/description	Finds spot date
F20, ditch	13	<p>Modern pottery: 11 sherds (248g) from a Wedgwood 'Victoria' design plate with green decoration on a cream body; 2 sherds (50g) from a Fabric 48d modern ironstone plate with a central painted lilac circle on an otherwise plain cream body; rim (34g) of a large platter in 'Blue and White' pattern (Fabric 48d); three other (114g) 48d sherds, two with mustard yellow glaze; neck and shoulder of a ginger-beer type bottle (192g). No name; two other stoneware sherds (Fabric 45m). One may be a large jar.</p> <p>Clay tobacco pipe: Small piece (1g) of a clay tobacco pipe stem.</p>	19th to early 20th century

Table 1 Finds by context

7 Discussion

Archaeological strip, map and excavate of the service trench uncovered a post-medieval pit, a late 18th- or early 19th-century brick foundation set into concrete, a 19th- to early 20th-century ditch, and an undated pit with posthole cut into its base.

The evaluation carried out here by CAT during January 2018 revealed a site marked by two phases of activity, the first running from the 17th to the 18th century, the second from the late 18th to the 19th century. The datable features revealed during this excavation thus form part of the latter phase. The brick foundation uncovered clearly formed part of a more recent extension to the now-demolished Brook House. Originally constructed around the late 17th century, cartographic evidence indicates that the dimensions of this building shifted over the subsequent years, as parts were apparently pulled down and extensions added. Given the inconsistencies of this cartographic evidence, however, it is difficult to determine precisely how this process unfolded. The bricks which comprise this structure were unfrogged indicating that it was built in the late 18th century or the first half of the 19th century. The imperfections of the map evidence, however, preclude confident identification of the part of the building these remains form part of. Despite this, it can be stated with reasonable certainty that this feature was preceded by, rather than forming part of, the cluster of post-medieval tile and brick structures associated with Brook House uncovered in T2 to the south during the earlier evaluation.

Finds retrieved from ditch F20, to the north, give a more definite 19th- or early 20th-century date for this feature, later than the other ditches uncovered during the evaluation, all of which were dated to the 17th or 18th centuries. The large amount of domestic waste recovered from this feature indicates that it may have been used by the occupants of Brook House for refuse purposes, rather than for drainage, as was seemingly the purpose of the ditches and other features located in T2 to the south.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Stephen Sanderson of ADP Ltd and Arrow Properties (Tiptree) Limited for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by N Rayner with R Mathieson. Figures were prepared by S Carter. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by 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	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation at 84 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Essex, CO5 0BW</i>
CAT Report 1227	2018	<i>Archaeological evaluation at 84 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Essex, CO5 0BW</i>
CBCAA	2018	<i>Brief for Archaeological Excavation at 84 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Colchester, CO5 0BW</i> by J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
CIfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the</i>

*East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24
(EAA 24)*

MHCLG 2018 *National Planning Policy Framework*

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record (previously UAD, Urban Archaeological Database)
ClfA	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
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c AD 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1317)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log

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: 2018.3.

Distribution list

Stephen Sanderson, ADP Ltd
Arrow Properties (Tiptree) Limited
Jess Tipper, 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

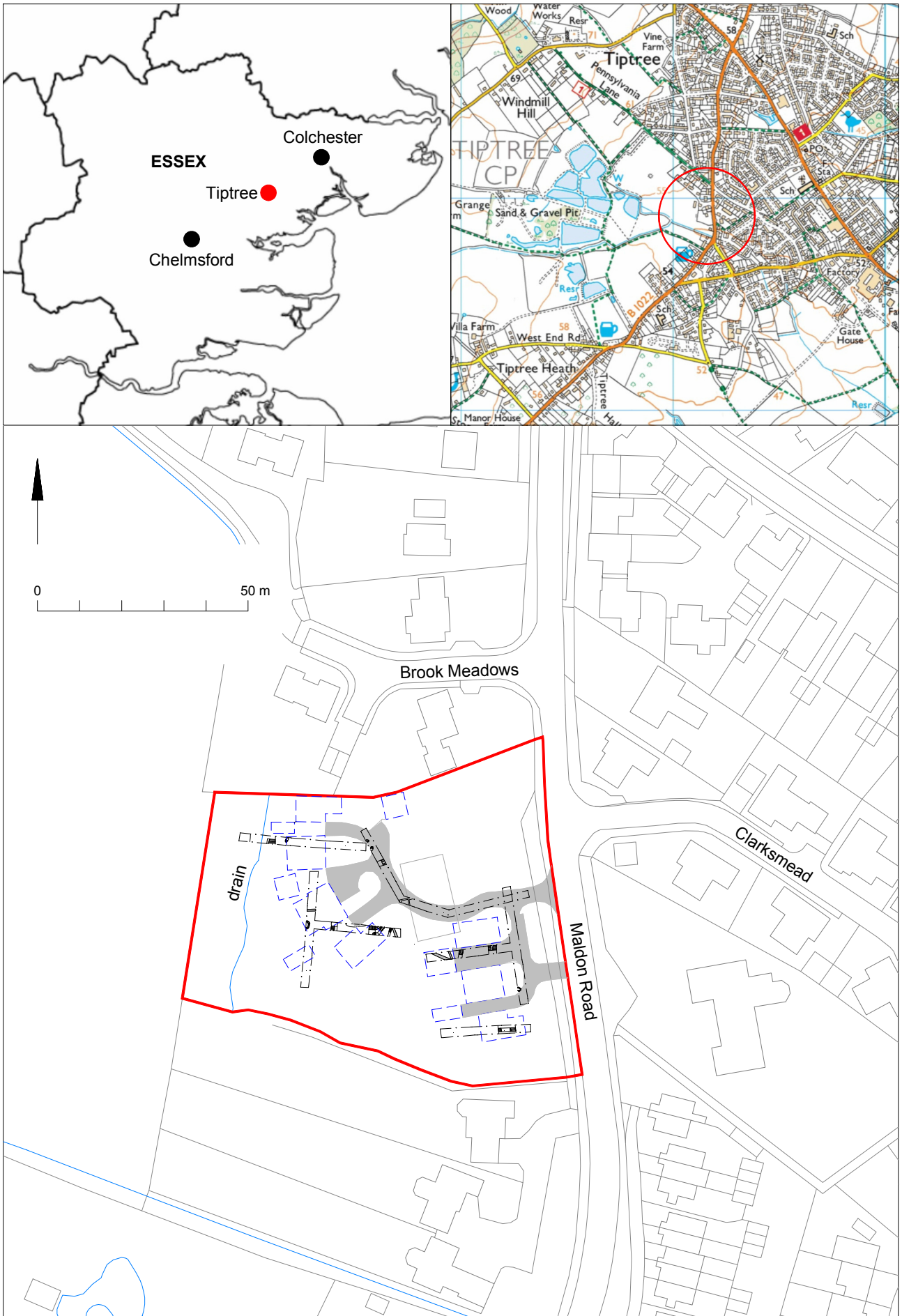
email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 10.09.2018

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Finds Number	Feature Type	Description	Date
F16	-	Posthole	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silty clay with flecks of charcoal and brick/tile, occasional stone.	Undated
F17	-	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-clay with flecks of charcoal, oyster shell, chalk, mortar and brick/tile, occasional stone.	Undated
F18	-	Pit	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-clay with flecks of charcoal and brick/tile. Frequent fragments of crushed peg-tile and red brick – not retained for post-excavation analysis	Post-medieval
F19	-	Brick foundations	Soft red bricks on a concrete foundation, part of a later phase of Brook House	Modern
F20	13	Ditch	Firm, moist, dark brown/black silty-clay with flecks of brick/tile	Modern, 19th to early 20th century
L2	-	Natural	Firm, moist medium yellow/orange/grey clay	Post-glacial
L5	-	Topsoil	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-clayey-loam with common brick, peg-tile, mortar, coal and charcoal inclusions	Post-medieval



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Fig 1 Site location in relation to proposed development (dashed blue) and new access road (shaded grey).

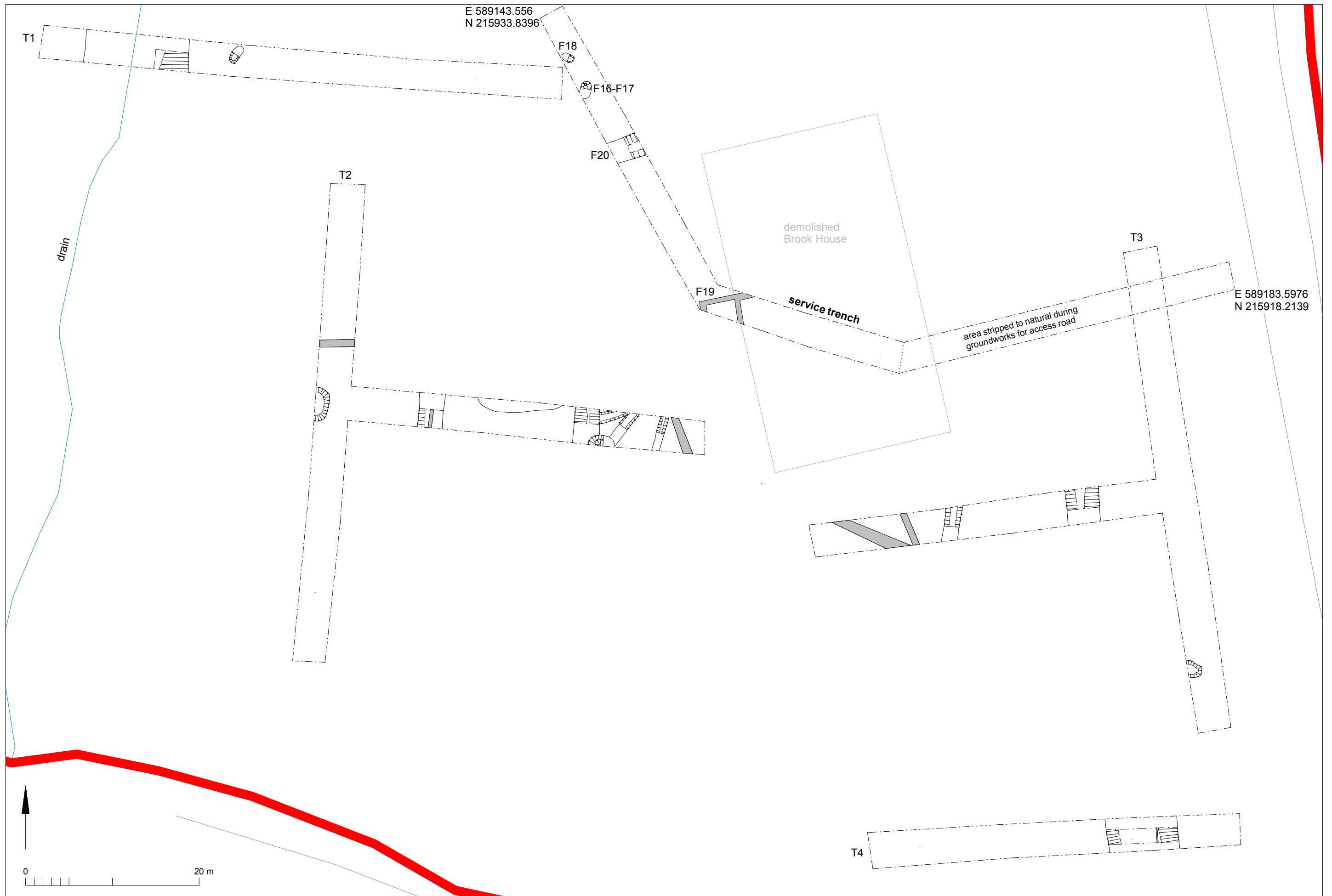


Fig 2 Results of the groundworks for the new service trench in relation to the 2018 evaluation (T1-T4).

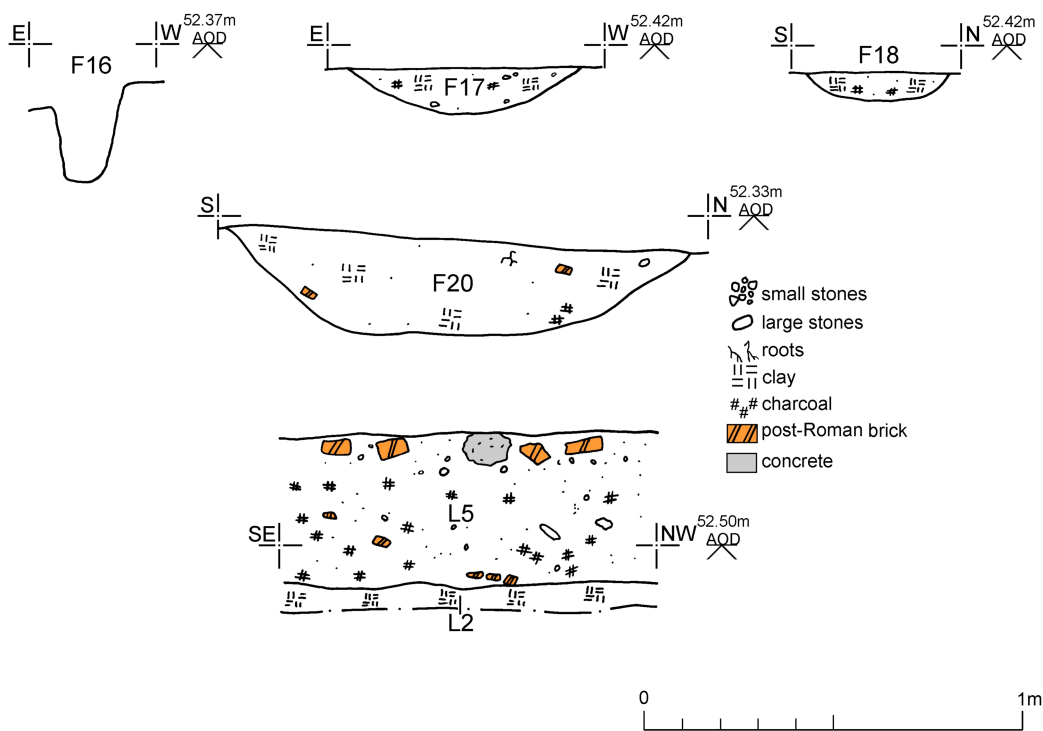


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections and profile.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 84 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Essex, CO5 0BW	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 8915 1590 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 18/07h CHER ref: ECC4248 OASIS ref: colchest3-322751
Type of work: Strip, map and excavate	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 20th August 2018	Size of area investigated: 0.54ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2018.3	Funding source: developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER numbers: CHER MCC4567, MCC6942, MCC6945, MCC6971, MCC6983, MCC6986, MCC6988, MCC6995, MCC6998
Final report: CAT Report 1317	
Periods represented: Post-medieval, modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological strip, map and excavate was carried out at 84 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Essex during groundworks for a service trench through the footprint of a new access road. A trial-trenching evaluation conducted in January 2018 revealed post-medieval and modern remains, many associated with the demolished 17th-century Brook House. Current groundworks revealed three post-medieval/modern features (a post-medieval pit, a brick foundation which formed part of Brook House, and a 19th- or early 20th-century ditch) and an undated pit with a posthole cut into its base.	
Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 1227	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: –	Significance: *
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: September 2018

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation at 84 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Essex, CO5 0BW

NGR: TL 8915 1590 (centre)

Planning reference: 170292

Commissioned by: Rosie Ranson (ADP Ltd)

Client: Arrow Properties (Tiptree) Limited

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER number: ECC4248

CAT project code: 18/07h

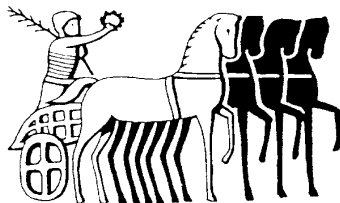
OASIS project id: colchest3-322751

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 17.07.2018

amended 20.07.2018



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

tel: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site lies on the western side of Tiptree on land at 84 Maldon Road, opposite the junction with Clarksmead (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TL 8915 1590.

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of seven new dwellings, garages and associated works.

Archaeological background

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

The CHER indicates that the development site is located to the east of an area of cropmarks (CHER MCC6995). This includes undated cropmarks of linear features and short stretch of curving trackway (CHER MCC6995) and early medieval to post-medieval cropmarks of former field boundaries (CHER MCC6988). To the west and south of the adjacent sand and gravel pit are cropmarks of two adjacent rectangular enclosures (CHER MCC6983), old ditches (possibly field boundaries) and linear features and pits (CHER MCC6998), all of which are undated.

Isolated findspots in the immediately vicinity include flint implements dating from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and prehistoric periods (CHER MCC6942, MCC6945, MCC6971) and Roman coins (CHER MCC6986).

The development site is located within the site of the demolished Brook House (CHER MCC4567), which possibly dated to the 17th century and was extended in the 18th and 19th centuries. It was listed in 1965 and de-listed in 2014 due to the low proportion of the original fabric present.

In January 2018, a trial-trenched evaluation on the development site uncovered several ditches and pits dating to the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, and two post-medieval bricks structures, possibly drains (CAT Report 1227). The latter features were almost certainly related to Brook House, whilst the former were possibly associated with nearby cropmarks. Kiln waste material retrieved from a number of features is also indicative of brick and tile manufacture near to the site during the post-medieval period.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in February 2017 (application no. 170292) proposing the construction of seven new dwellings, garages and associated works.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological excavation and was based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required work is for an archaeological excavation to be carried out in advance of any groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2018).

Specifically, archaeological excavation will be carried out in advance of any new development (including removal of existing foundations). Excavation will take the form of a controlled strip,

map and record of the access road (shared private drive) (see Fig 1). A decision on the need for further archaeological investigation (strip, map and record and/or archaeological monitoring) within the footprint of the dwellings, garages and parking (and associated services) will be made by the CBCAA based on the results of the investigation of the access road.

If unexpected or unusual remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately, and who may decide that amendments to the brief, and this WSI, are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

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)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- The Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2018)

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.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

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

In charge of day-to-day site work: Nigel Rayner/Ben Holloway

Excavation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached. The exception to this methodology will be in the area of the Root Protection Zone where the minimal dig depth required will be too shallow to expose archaeology.

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

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

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned,

planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the CBCAA, will it be removed.

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

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all areas of the strip and map both before and during excavation. All features and spoil heaps will be scanned and 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.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. A representative section will be drawn to include ground level and the depth of machining. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Site surveying

The excavation area 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. Any significant features, ie burials, will be planned by hand.

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 micromorphological 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 do all processing with 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. As the requirement for work is for full excavation any human remains encountered on the site will be subject to the following criteria: 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 Ministry of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and 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.

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:

pottery: tbc (new appointment pending)

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

pottery: Stephen Benfield

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: Historic England 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.

Post-excavation assessment

Once fieldwork has finished the need for a post-excavation assessment will be discussed and agreed with CBCAA.

If a post-excavation assessment is required by CBCAA, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with CBCAA. It will be a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and will identify the research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework. It will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

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* (English Heritage 2006).

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:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of the trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done)
- 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 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

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

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

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

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

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

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|---|
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 1227 | 2018 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at 84 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Essex, CO5 0BW</i> |
| CBCAA | 2018 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Excavation at 84 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Colchester, CO5 0BW</i> by J Tipper |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i> |
| ClfA | 2014c | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| 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) |

S Carter



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

tel: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

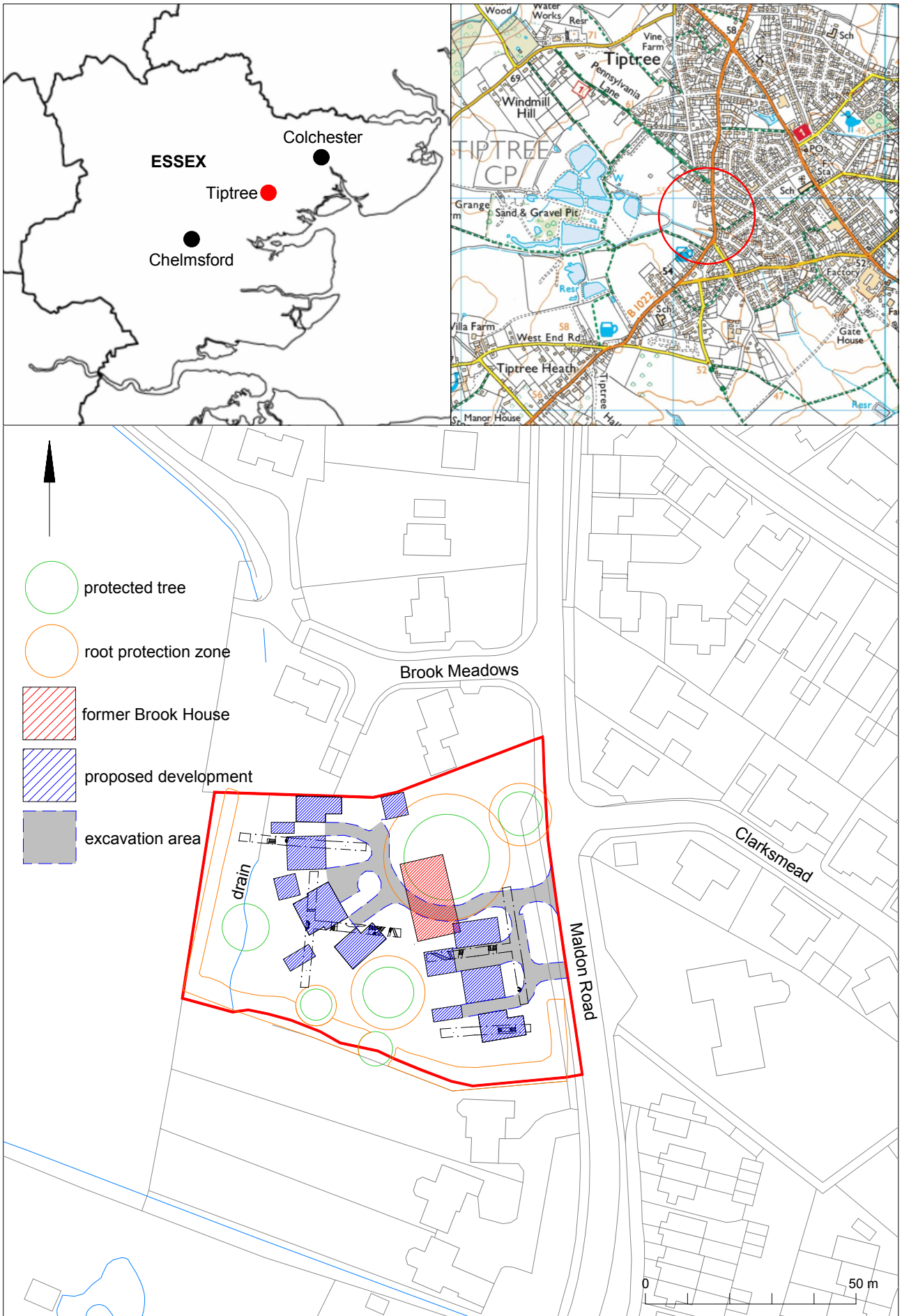


Fig 1 Site location and excavation area.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-322751

Project details

Project name	Archaeological SME at 84 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Essex, CO5 0BW
Short description of the project	An archaeological strip, map and excavate was carried out at 84 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Essex during groundworks for a service trench through the footprint of a new access road. A trial-trenching evaluation conducted in January 2018 revealed post-medieval and modern remains, many associated with the demolished 17th-century Brook House. Current groundworks revealed three post-medieval/modern features (a post-medieval pit, a brick foundation which formed part of Brook House, and a 19th- or early 20th-century ditch) and an undated pit with a posthole cut into its base.
Project dates	Start: 20-08-2018 End: 20-08-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-322751 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4248 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM 2018.3 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	18/07h - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Modern
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER TIPTREE 84 Maldon Road
Postcode	CO5 0BW
Study area	0.54 Hectares
Height OD / Depth	Min: 52.03m Max: 52.41m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.3
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.3
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological strip, map and excavate at 84 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Essex, CO5 0BW: August 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1317
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ringbound
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk
Entered by	Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on	19 September 2018

OASIS:

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