

Archaeological Evaluation

**Land at The Gables,
Kelvedon Road, Tiptree,
Essex**

**ASE Project No: 190576
Site Code: ECC4551**

ASE Report No: 2020216



October 2020

Archaeological Evaluation

Land at The Gables, Kelvedon Road,
Tiptree, Essex
CO5 0LU

NGR: TL 8863 1697

Planning Application No: 190647

ASE Project No: 190576
Site Code: ECC 4551

ASE Report No: 2020216
OASIS ID: 405244

by Adam Dyson

Illustrations by Andy Lewsey

Prepared by:	Adam Dyson	Archaeologist
Reviewed and Approved by:	Mark Atkinson	Project manager
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Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ

Tel: 01376 331470
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology-south-east

Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on Land at The Gables, Kelvedon Road, Tiptree, between the 15th and 17th of September 2020. The fieldwork was commissioned by Marden Homes Ltd.

The site comprises an irregular parcel of land measuring c.5.16ha, currently in use as a livery stable. It is located at the northern edge of the village of Tiptree, within a semi-rural flat landscape at a height of approximately 67-68m AOD.

Fourteen trenches were excavated across the site, none of which contained archaeological features. The underlying natural deposits were exposed between 0.20 and 0.32m below ground level, with no truncation observed beyond occasional areas of modern rutting owing to the poorly drained clay soils.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of UCL's Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology, was commissioned by Marden Homes Ltd. to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at The Gables, Kelvedon Road, Tiptree, in order to establish the archaeological potential of the site.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site is located on the northwest periphery of Tiptree village, in Colchester District (NGR TL 88631697; Fig. 1). The site comprises a c.5.16ha irregularly-shaped plot of land, the majority of which is currently in use as a livery stables. It is bounded to the north-east by Kelvedon Road; to the north-west by residential gardens with The Tower Business Park beyond; to the south-west by a public footpath with agricultural land beyond; and to the south-east by a mixture of residential land (Stourton and Colt Farm) and further south an area currently undergoing development.

1.2.2 The residential property known as The Gables and its associated garden are present in the central section of the site's roadside frontage but are not included within the site area. To the west of The Gables, and fronting Kelvedon Road, are the properties of Pony Farm and Tower End which are included within the site area.

1.2.3 The trenching was undertaken across the south-east side of the site only. Three trenches were located within overgrown land to the immediate south-east of The Gables house and garden, separated by a hedge from the majority of the trenches positioned across a paddock to the rear of Pony Farm.

1.2.4 The site occupies flat ground at a height of approximately 67-68m AOD

1.2.5 The British Geological Survey (BGS) shows the underlying geology as comprising London Clay Formation clay, silt and sand (© UKRI 2020).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission is being sought for the redevelopment of the site. In response to the application Colchester Borough Council's archaeological advisor recommended a pre-determination archaeological evaluation by trial trenching to assess its potential.

1.3.2 These recommendations were issued in a Brief dated May 2019 (CBC 2019) and followed a desk-based assessment undertaken by Archaeological Solutions (AS 2019). The Brief outlined the need for all fieldwork to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) with the subsequent results made available to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) in accordance with paragraphs 189 and 190 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The LPA thus being able to take into account the nature and significance of any below ground heritage assets.

1.3.3 The WSI for a trial trench evaluation was subsequently prepared by ASE (ASE 2020), which was submitted to and approved by Colchester Borough Council prior to the commencement of fieldwork

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report describes and assesses the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on land at The Gables, Kelvedon Road, Tiptree from the 15th to 17th of September 2020.
- 1.4.2 The fieldwork was carried out by Adam Dyson (Archaeologist). The fieldwork was project managed by Gemma Stevenson, with post-excavation managed by Mark Atkinson.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following is a summary of the most pertinent archaeological and historical background information relating to the site, drawn from the DBA (Higgs 2019). It is based on evidence held in the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) and other readily available primary and secondary sources.

2.1.2 The assessment asserted the following degrees of potential for archaeological remains, arranged by historic period:

Prehistoric:	low to moderate
Roman:	low
Anglo-Saxon:	low
Medieval:	low
Post-medieval/modern:	moderate

Consequently, and in light of the negative results of the evaluation, the HER references illustrated in Fig.1 of this report relate to the prehistoric and post-medieval/modern periods only. A full and detailed list, and the plotted locations of all the findspots and sites of interest in the surrounding area are included within the DBA, a summary of the assessment by period is provided below.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Three Palaeolithic hand axes have been found in the surrounding area, two found during antiquity within the Tiptree area (HER MCC6970). And a third found at the Grange Road water pumping station south-west of the site (HER MCC8267).

2.2.2 Five Neolithic axes have been found in the vicinity of the site (HERs MCC6944 (located further NW so not illustrated in Fig.1), MCC6950, MCC6981, MCC6985 & MCC8266). A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date is also recorded in the general area (HER MCC5809). For the latter only a 1km grid reference of TL 88 17 is recorded.

2.2.3 Nearby Bronze Age evidence is limited to a looped palstave found in 1959 near Windmill Hill and 750m to the south-west of the site (HER MCC6949).

2.2.4 Iron Age remains comprise a large fragment of Hertfordshire Pudding Stone conglomerate quern found in Tiptree approximately 850m to the south-east of the site (HER MCC4896). Cropmarks of a possible curvilinear enclosure at Parsonage Farm, which stands over 1km to the north, may also date to the Early Iron Age to Roman period, or may comprise Medieval or later field boundaries (HER MCC5696).

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 Roman period finds from the area include a late Roman pottery kiln found north-west of the site at Inworth Hall by H.J.D. Bennett in 1970. The discovery included a large quantity of Roman pottery and tile (HER MCC6974). Also recorded in the approximate vicinity of the site are two Portable Antiquities Scheme findspots of Roman to Saxon date (HERs MCC6554 & MCC6558). And a little further afield from Messing c.1km to the north-east, the HER records the discovery of a tall square bottle

of blue green glass with single broad handle and containing burnt human bone (HER MCC6943).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

2.4.1 Evidence for activity during the Saxon period is not apparent in the surrounding area.

2.4.2 Tiptree is not listed at Domesday (Williams and Martin 2002), and largely lay within the manor and parish of Inworth, which was part of the Kelvedon (*Lexdon*) Hundred until the 13th century. Domesday Book also makes no reference to Inworth, which place-name evidence suggests derives from an Old English personal name + worth, meaning '*Ina's enclosure*' (Kemble 2012). Inworth is not mentioned in documentary sources until 1206, but has the Grade II listed late Saxon or early Norman Church of All Saints (RCHME 1922; Kemble 2012). Place-name evidence also suggests an Old English origin for Tiptree, which derives from *Tipentrie*, meaning the '*tree of a man called Tippa*' (Boot and Davonport 1977).

2.4.3 Tiptree Priory, which is located at Tiptree Heath and 3km to the southwest of the site, was Essex's smallest priory founded by 1218 by the Tregoz family who were lords of Tolleshunt Tregoz (Page and Round 1907). The priory was suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525, when Tiptree itself was yet to be established as a settlement of any size. Place-name evidence also refers to '*Wyndmelle Hille*', which lies 750m to the south-west of the site, in 1515 (HER MCC6992). It is regarded as the site of a medieval windmill (HER MCC6991), from which medieval pottery has also been collected (HER MCC6975). Three Portable Antiquities Scheme findspots of medieval date are also recorded in the vicinity of the site (HERs MCC5967, MCC5968 & MCC5971).

2.5 Post-medieval and modern

2.5.1 The area surrounding the site incorporates a large number of Grade II listed, post-medieval buildings, the majority of which are residential. Most are focussed to the south-west of the site and within the modern village of Tiptree, with a sparse distribution of timber framed farmhouses in the larger surrounding landscape.

2.5.2 Tiptree did not develop as a village and separate parish until the mid-19th century and owed much of its foundation to the entrepreneurs John Mechi and Arthur Wilkin, who farmed Tiptree Hall and Park Farm respectively (Boot and Davonport 1977). The Wilkins family was also responsible for the foundation of the Britannia Fruit Preserving Company based at Tiptree, which was renamed Wilkin and Sons Ltd. in 1905 and was responsible for much of the late 19th- and early 20th-century growth of the village. The early modern period is nevertheless dominated by a large number of farmsteads and Grade II listed dwellings.

2.5.3 The Kelvedon-Tiptree-Tollesbury Light Railway branch line, which was known as the '*Crab and Winkle*', was opened in 1904 and ran on a north-west to south-eastern alignment along the south-western boundary of the site (HER MCC5246) (Fig. 1). There was a station at Tiptree, but the Tiptree to Tollesbury section closed in 1951 and the Kelvedon to Tiptree section in 1962.

2.5.4 Further modern remains comprise Tiptree Water Tower, which stands 30m to the north of the site, an octagonal water tower of 1933 (HER MCC5208). Tiptree Pumping Station c.200m south-west of the site, which is an early 1930s water pumping station, built in International Modern Movement style (HER MCC4882), together with the

adjacent Waterworks Cottages (HER MCC4085). A WW2 road barrier (HER MCC5491) and three Spigot mortar emplacements (HER MCC5492-4) in the village, all now destroyed, are also recorded on the HER.

- 2.5.5 From this period, only the line of the Kelvedon and Tollesbury Light Railway is illustrated on Figure 1.

Cartographic evidence

- 2.5.6 The tithe maps for the parishes of Inworth and Messing, which date to 1839 (Refs. D/CT194 & D/CT240), reveal that the site lay at the boundary of both parishes. Both tithe maps associate sections of the site with *Colne School*, which presumably refers to Earls Colne Grammar School. The former school was founded in 1520 when Christopher Swallow, vicar of Messing, endowed land in trust to the Earl of Oxford, the income from which was to support a schoolmaster to teach Latin to thirty boys (Merson 1975; Cooper 2001).
- 2.5.7 Historic cartographic sources consistently depict the site as agricultural land throughout the early modern period and the early 20th century. Subsequent 20th-century cartographic sources also depict the site as undeveloped, but by 1938 the Kelvedon Road frontage of the site straddled a single, detached road-side dwelling, which is known as The Gables. By 1945 an aerial photograph clearly depicts two detached dwellings in the vicinity of the site, which are known to comprise The Gables and Stourton, with the 1933 water tower further northwards.

2.6 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.6.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the WSI (ASE 2020), was to identify any archaeological features or deposits that will be impacted by the proposed development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any identified remains to be implemented before development takes place. And to establish the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of surviving archaeological remains within the development area.
- 2.6.2 The WSI identified particular research aims, site specific and with reference to the Regional Research Framework (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011). These were as follows:

Site specific:

- *Is there any evidence of prehistoric activity within the site?*
- *Is there any evidence of medieval farming activity within the site?*
- *Is there any evidence associated with the 16th century Grammar School?*

With reference to Regional Research Frameworks:

- The principal research requirement is for definition of the actual medieval settlement patterns across the region; the dating of each element in the settlement patterns (nucleation/dispersion, moated sites, isolated farms/halls, field systems, greens, Ends, Tyes, isolated cottages, hamlets, etc.); and the relationship of the medieval pattern to any earlier pattern.

- The origins and development of the different rural settlement types need further research, also the dynamics of medieval settlement. Much of the region has primarily a dispersed pattern, not nucleated, and more small hamlets are being discovered all the time. More data will add to our understanding of the way places appear, grow, shift and disappear.
- What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them?

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Unless otherwise stated, the fieldwork followed the methodology set out in the WSI (ASE 2020). ASE is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The ClfA *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014b) were adhered to throughout the project.
- 3.1.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of fourteen trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.8m (Fig 2.) Alterations were made to the locations of some trenches following the commencement of fieldwork upon encountering on-site constraints. These were as follows:
- Trench 1 was slightly shortened at its SE end (to 26.20m) due to dense vegetation
 - Trench 3 was slightly shortened at its W end (to 29m) due to dense vegetation
- 3.1.3 Mechanical excavation of the trenches was undertaken using a tracked 360° excavator under close archaeological supervision, with topsoil and subsoil deposits being stratigraphically removed until archaeological remains and/or underlying natural geology were encountered. Any exposed potential archaeological deposits and negative features were planned as appropriate.
- 3.1.4 All trenches were accurately located using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and were scanned for the presence of underground services using a CAT scanner prior to excavation.
- 3.1.5 Trenches and features were recorded on ASE *pro forma* trench and context sheets.
- 3.1.6 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images was made. All trenches and individual contexts were photographed (trench and context views). In addition, a number of representative photographs of the general work on site were taken (working views).
- 3.1.9 In this instance no finds were collected due to an absence of archaeological deposits. Had remains been present all finds from excavated deposits would have been retrieved and retained for specialist identification and study in accordance with the ASE collection policy and ClfA guidelines (2014c).
- 3.1.11 Backfilling and compaction was undertaken by the machine on completion of the work, but there was no reinstatement to existing condition.

3.2 Archive

3.3.1 Guidelines contained in the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014d) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for deposition.

3.3.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Subject to agreement with the legal landowner, the archive will be deposited at Colchester Museum in due course. The contents of the site archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	0
Section sheets	0
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photographs	0
Digital photographs	47
Context register	0
Drawing register	0
Photograph register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	14

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 bag)	0
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Summary

- 4.1.1 Fourteen trenches, each measuring approximately 30m by 1.8m, were excavated across the site, generally in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2019;), however, some minor alterations were made to trench positions to avoid on-site constraints (3.1.2). Actual locations are shown on Figure 2.
- 4.1.2 No archaeological remains were encountered in any of the investigated trenches.
- 4.1.3 Across all but two of the trenches a simple deposit sequence was observed comprising 0.20–0.32m of topsoil overlying the natural clay deposit. The topsoil was a consistent mid grey brown firm clay silt; and the natural geology was generally a heavy clay, its colour a light brownish orange mottled with blue grey.
- 4.1.4 Trenches 1 and 2 exposed a slightly different sequence of deposits, although the natural geology was still present at a comparable depth. In Trench 1 the natural deposit comprised a very compact light yellow brown silty gravel. The transition to this geology from the heavy clay was observed and recorded at approximately 7m from the north-east end of Trench 2. Trench 2 also revealed a thin layer of modern subsoil ([2/002]), a mid orangey grey brown compact silty clay. It was present for just over half of the trench at its south-west end only and contained a few fragments of modern ceramic building material (not collected). It was interpreted as a made ground/levelling layer associated with localised garden landscaping.
- 4.1.5 The paucity of archaeological remains is considered a true reflection of past activity. No truncation of the natural deposits was observed beyond occasional areas of modern rutting owing to the poorly drained clay soils. This was evident where wet clay had been compressed down, leaving disturbed ground and tyre tread impressions.
- 4.1.6 Further detail of the recorded contexts is presented in Table 3 below.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/Depth (m)	Height AOD (m)
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	26.20+	1.80+	0.26-0.28	67.47-67.87
1/002	Deposit	Natural	26.20+	1.80+		67.11-67.57
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00+	1.80+	0.20-0.26	67.15-67.32
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	16.00+	1.80+	0.08-0.12	
2/003	Deposit	Natural	30.00+	1.80+		66.76-67.00
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	28.00+	1.80+	0.20-0.31	66.85-67.17
3/002	Deposit	Natural	28.00+	1.80+		66.61-66.83
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00+	1.80+	0.28-0.30	67.13-67.42
4/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00+	1.80+		66.80-67.12
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00+	1.80+	0.26-0.30	66.83-66.85
5/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00+	1.80+		66.53-66.54
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00+	1.80+	0.24-0.26	67.66-67.77
6/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00+	1.80+		67.34-67.48
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00+	1.80+	0.26	67.42-67.44

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/Depth (m)	Height AOD (m)
7/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00+	1.80+		67.13-67.14
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00+	1.80+	0.26-0.30	66.77-67.23
8/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00+	1.80+		66.55-66.91
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00+	1.80+	0.26-0.28	67.85-67.95
9/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00+	1.80+		67.52-67.71
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00+	1.80+	0.28-0.32	67.72-67.82
10/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00+	1.80+		67.43-67.57
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00+	1.80+	0.26-0.28	67.27-67.64
11/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00+	1.80+		67.00-67.33
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00+	1.80+	0.30	67.08-67.19
12/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00+	1.80+		66.71-66.85
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00+	1.80+	0.20-0.27	67.76-67.77
13/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00+	1.80+		67.40-67.52-
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	30.00+	1.80+	0.24-0.27	67.74-67.85
14/002	Deposit	Natural	30.00+	1.80+		67.39-67.51

Table 3: List of recorded contexts

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

5.1.1 A deposit sequence of topsoil overlying natural deposits (with an intervening subsoil in one instance) was encountered across the evaluation area. The topsoil was between 0.20 and 0.32m thick. Exposed natural deposits of heavy clay were encountered over the majority of the site with gravel encountered in the site's north-east corner. The natural deposits were encountered in the bases of all trenches between 0.20 and 0.32m below ground level at heights ranging between 66.53m AOD (NE end of Trench 5) and 67.57m AOD (NW end of Trench 1).

5.1.2 The evaluation revealed no archaeological features. No appreciable truncation of natural deposits was observed; therefore, the absence of below-ground archaeological features is considered to be a reliable reflection of the lack of past activity here.

5.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

5.2.1 Deposit survival was good, with undisturbed natural deposits sealed by 0.20-0.32m of overburden deposits consisting of topsoil and occasional subsoil.

5.2.2 The impact of modern agricultural land drainage is slight, with five land drains being recorded across Trenches 3, 4 and 8. In each instance these comprised a narrow cut containing clinker or stone, with buried ceramic land drains in them likely but unconfirmed.

5.3 Consideration of research aims

5.3.1 The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated the absence of any archaeological remains within the site.

5.3.2 This lack of archaeological remains means that no further insights can be afforded into the site-specific research aims for the prehistoric, medieval periods that were identified for the project (2.6.2). As such, the site has no potential for archaeological research into its past land use.

5.4 Conclusions

5.4.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation demonstrate an absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Marden Homes Ltd. for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project. The archaeological advisor for Colchester Borough Council is also thanked for his guidance and monitoring on behalf of the LPA. The fieldwork was supervised by Adam Dyson. Andrew Lewsey produced the figures for this report. Gemma Stevenson project managed the fieldwork and Mark Atkinson managed the post-excavation process.

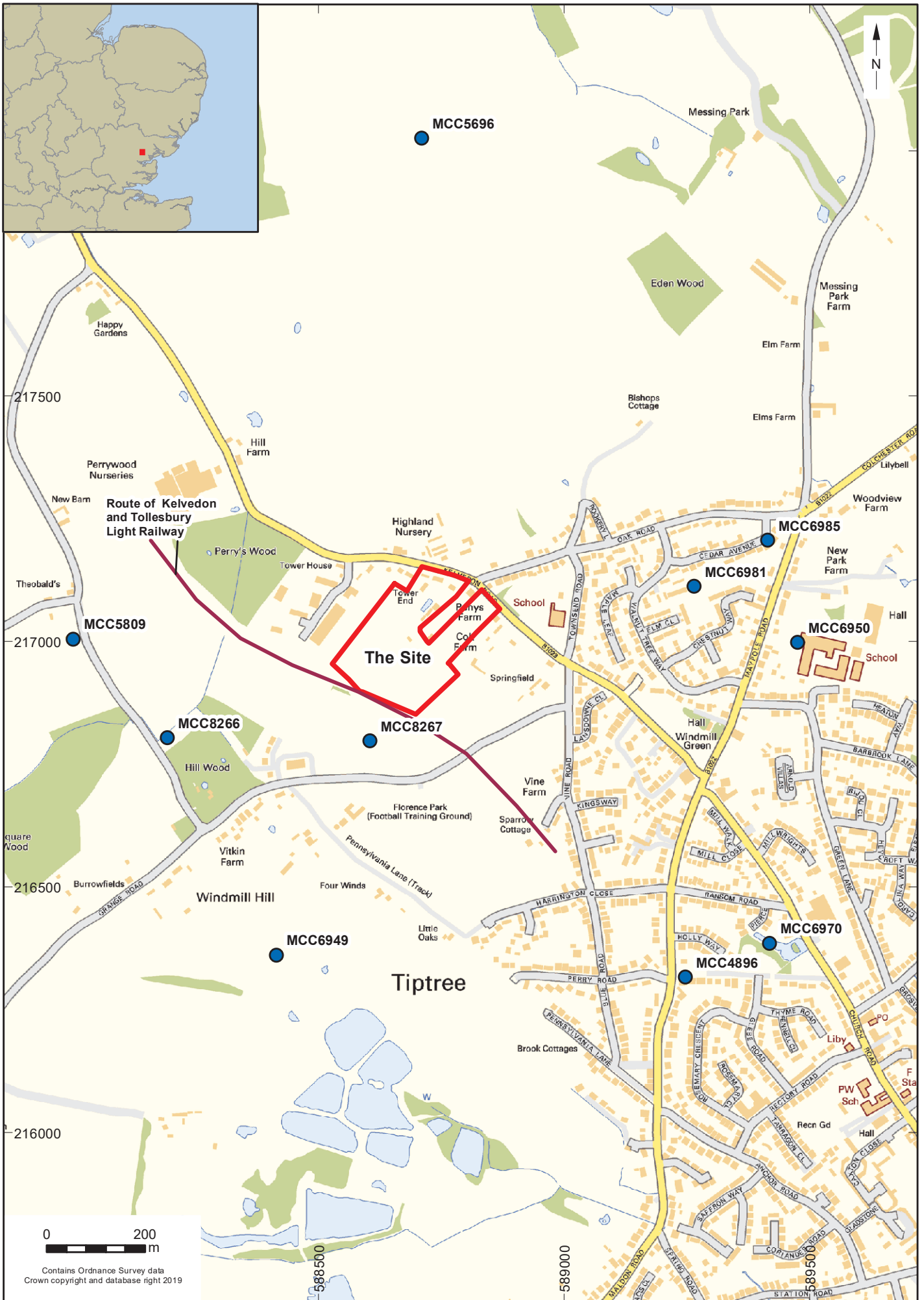
APPENDIX 1: HER Summary

Site name/Address: Land at The Gables, Kelvedon Road, Tiptree, Essex, CO5 0LU	
Parish: Tiptree	District: Colchester
NGR: TQ 63766 98132	Site Code: ECC 4551
Type of Work: Evaluation	Site Director/Group: ASE, Adam Dyson
Date of Work: 15-17/09/2020	Size of Area Investigated: 5.16ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Colchester Museum	Funding source: Developer
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER No's: N/A
Final Report: ADS grey lit, EAH roundup	OASIS No: 405244
Periods Represented: None	
<p>Description:</p> <p>The site comprises an irregular parcel of land measuring c.5.16ha currently in use as a livery stable. It is located at the northern edge of the village of Tiptree, within a semi-rural flat landscape at a height of approximately 67-68m AOD.</p> <p>Fifteen trenches were excavated across the site, none of which contained archaeological features. The underlying natural deposits were exposed between 0.20 and 0.32m below ground level, with no truncation observed beyond occasional areas of modern rutting owing to the poorly drained clay soils.</p>	
<p>Previous Summaries/Reports:</p> <p>Higgs, K. 2019, <i>Proposed development, land south of Kelvedon Road, Tiptree, Essex. Archaeological Desk- Based Assessment/Walkover Survey</i>, AS Report 5750</p>	
Author of Summary: Adam Dyson	Date of Summary: Oct 2020

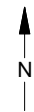
APPENDIX 2: OASIS Summary

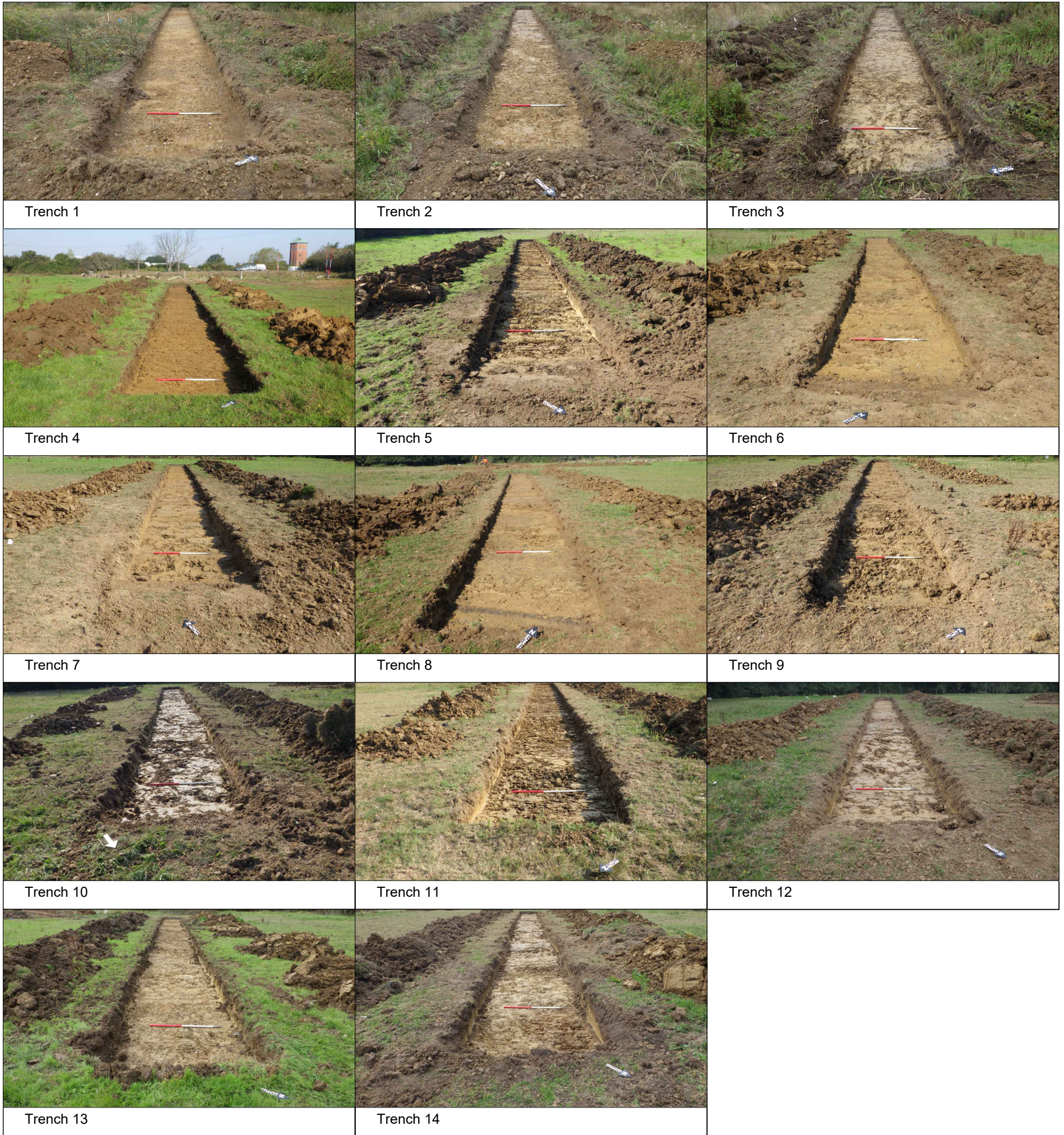
OASIS ID: archaeol6-405244	
Project details	
Project name	Archaeological Evaluation on Land at The Gables, Kelvedon Road
Short description of the project	The site comprises an irregular parcel of land measuring c.5.16ha currently in use as a livery stable. It is located at the northern edge of the village of Tiptree, within a semi-rural flat landscape at a height of approximately 67-68m AOD. Fifteen trenches were excavated across the site, none of which contained archaeological features. The underlying natural deposits were exposed between 0.20 and 0.32m below ground level, with no truncation observed beyond occasional areas of modern rutting owing to the poorly drained clay soils.
Project dates	Start: 15-09-2020 End: 17-09-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ECC 4551 - Sitecode
	190576 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Landowner pre-sale planning application (outline)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER TIPTREE Land at The Gables, Kelvedon Road
Postcode	CO5 0LU
Study area	5.16 Hectares
Site coordinates (point)	TL 8863 1697 51.818956012225 0.737171358958 51 49 08 N 000 44 13 E
Height OD / Depth	Min: 66.53m Max: 67.57m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief	Colchester Borough Council

originator	
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor	Adam Dyson
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Media available	"Text", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
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Project bibliography	
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Project Ref: 190576	Oct 2020	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: 2020216	Drawn by: APL		





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Sussex Office

Units 1& 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

