

Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 3 Guide Post Cottages, Warren Lane, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0LL

July 2017



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Sarah Carter and Harvey Furniss

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner with Harvey Furniss

commissioned by Brad Davies

NGR: TL 9511 2321 (centre)

Planning ref.: 171585

CAT project ref.: 17/06o

CHER code: ECC4016

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2017.98

OASIS ref.: colchest3-288416



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CAT Report 1139

August 2017

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at land to the rear of 3 Guide Post Cottages, Stanway, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction a single-storey dwelling with associated parking. Despite being located in an area of significant Iron Age, Roman and post-Roman activity a single undated tree-throw was the only feature uncovered during this evaluation.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching land to the rear of 3 Guide Post Cottages, Stanway, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on 26th July 2017. The work was commissioned by Brad Davies in advance of the construction of a single-storey dwelling with associated parking, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER/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 evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2017).

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 draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway.

The EHER shows that the proposed development lies in an area of known archaeological potential. The site lies within the late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, 1.8km to the northwest of the Gosbecks complex (EHER 11643). Gosbecks has an extensive history of use throughout the Late Iron Age and Roman period. During the Late Iron Age it was the focus of a native tribal centre, with an enclosed farmstead connected to the corresponding field systems by a network of droveways. It was also protected by a series of earthwork fortifications or dykes. The outermost of these defensive earthworks, Grymes Dyke (EHER 11637) is located 850m to the east of the development site. The Gosbecks site is thought to contain a funerary enclosure which after the Roman invasion saw the construction of a Romano-Celtic temple complex (EHER 11649), along with other large public buildings including a theatre (EHER 11646, 11647). Both the Gosbecks site and Grymes Dyke are listed as scheduled ancient monuments.

Approximately 1km to the southeast of the proposed site was the Stanway burial complex (EHER 12552). Located here was a series of five enclosures consisting of an Iron Age farmstead and four Late Iron Age funerary enclosures of high status individuals (Crummy et al, 2007).

The development site is also surrounded by areas of known cropmarks (EHER 11756, 11843).

Late in 2015 (report pending), excavations at Fiveways Fruit Farm 600m to the east of the proposed site revealed three Middle Iron Age farmsteads with at least one roundhouse, set within a larger field system. Medieval and post-medieval field systems were also identified on the site.

Further archaeological evaluation (53 trial-trenches) was carried out at Fiveways Fruit Farm, during pre-application investigative work in November 2016 (CAT Report 1082), immediately to the north of two Middle Iron Age enclosures excavated at the Fruit Farm in 2015. This evaluation revealed a scatter of archaeological remains. Small, abraded sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from four pits with Roman finds recovered from an erosion hollow and pit/ditch, and from later dated features. A medieval pit contained evidence of iron working in the centre of the site, with a small number of medieval ditches and pits in the south-east corner. Modern field boundary ditches and a large number of undated irregular linears/agricultural features, tree-throws and pits are probably all associated with the business of the fruit farm.

However, recent archaeological work on the northern side of Dyer's Lane has revealed little of archaeological significance.

An evaluation undertaken approximately 60m to the north-west of the development site in September 2016 (CAT Report 1023) detected nothing of any archaeological importance. An evaluation later that year approximately 250m to the north-west on land north of Dyer's Lane (CAT Report 1042), comprising 25 evaluation trenches, revealed only four archaeological features.

Trial trenching undertaken in early 2017 on behalf of Taylor Wimpey on a site 75m to the north of the proposed development concluded that the site had little potential for archaeological remains.

4 Results (Figs 2-3)

One trial-trench was excavated under archaeological supervision. It measured 10m in length and 1.8m in width. Three layers were recorded. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.25-0.35m thick, soft, moist dark grey-brown sandy-loam) sealed accumulated subsoil (L2, c 0.1m thick, soft, moist medium yellow-grey-brown sandy-silt). This layer sealed a layer of naturally-deposited sands and gravels (L3).

A single feature, probably a tree throw (F1), was uncovered. It measured 0.85m in width and 0.17m in depth.



Photograph 1 Trench shot, looking W

5 Finds

By Stephen Benfield

A small quantity of modern (factory-made) pottery was recovered from L1 (1). The most closely-datable is a rim sherd from a white stoneware preserve jar of late 19th to early 20th-century date. There are also three sherds from dish or plate forms in Staffordshire-type white earthenware, two with what is probably a transfer print design dating to after the late 18th-century. Overall these three sherds are dated to the late 18th to the late 19th or early 20th century.

6 Discussion

Despite being located in an area of archaeological interest, the only archaeological feature uncovered was a tree-throw.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Brad Davies for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner with H Furniss. Figures are by S Carter and H Furniss. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Jess Tipper.

8 References

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

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT | 2017 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 1023 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Streamlines, Dyers Road, fronting Warren Lane, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0LH: September 2016</i> |
| CAT Report 1042 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological evaluation on Phase 1 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Stanway, Essex, November 2016</i> |
| CAT Report 1082 | 2017 | <i>Archaeological evaluation on Phase 2 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Stanway, Essex: November 2016</i> |
| CBC | 2017 | <i>Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at land to the rear of 3 Guide Post Cottages, Warren Lane, Stanway CO3 0LL by J Tipper</i> |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i> |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Crummy, et al | 2007 | <i>Stanway: An Elite Burial Site at Camulodunum. Britannia Monograph Series 24.</i> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i> |

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHHER	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 c 1500
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, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1139)

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

11 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: 2017.98

Distribution list:

Brad Davies

Dr Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

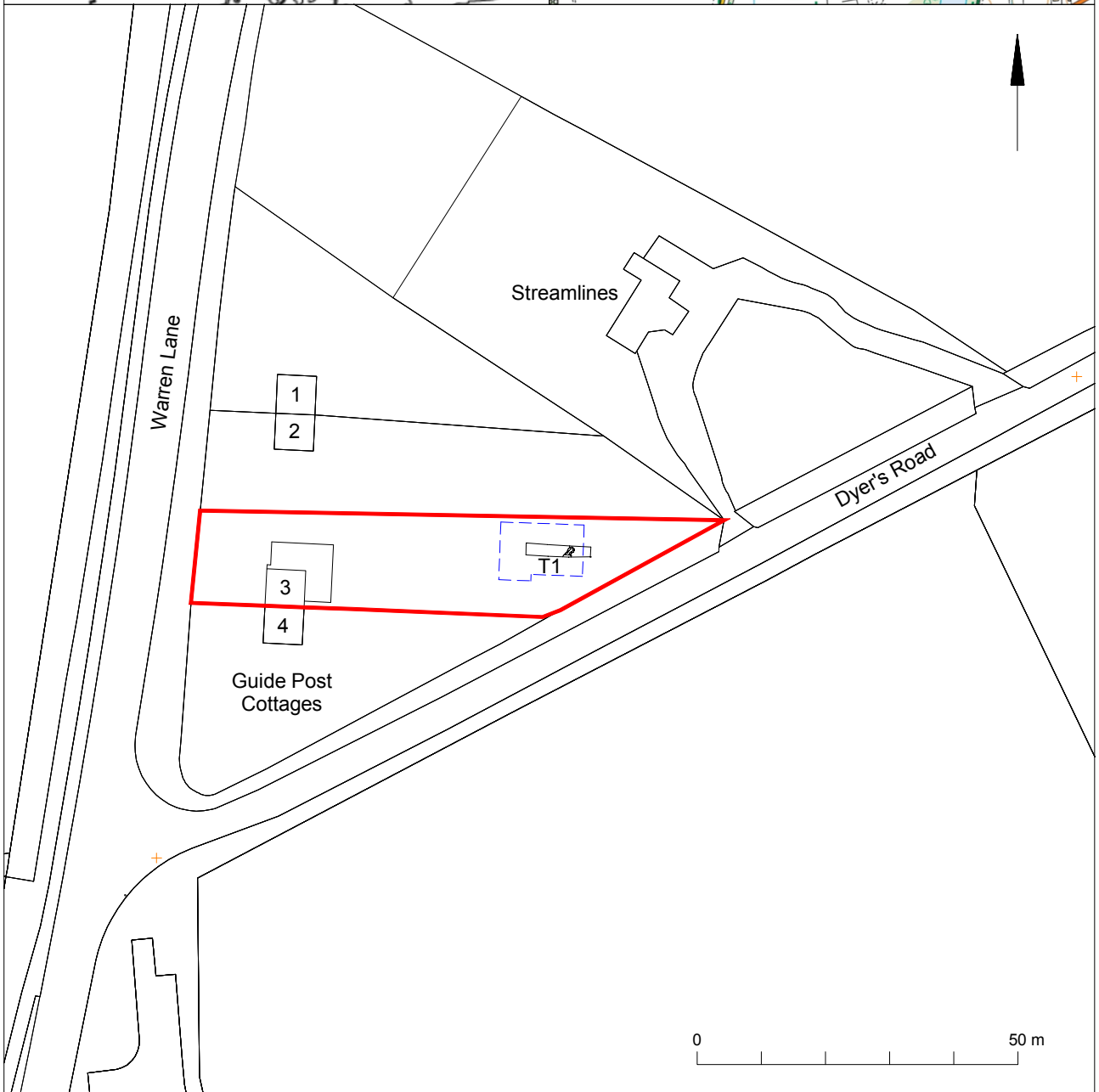
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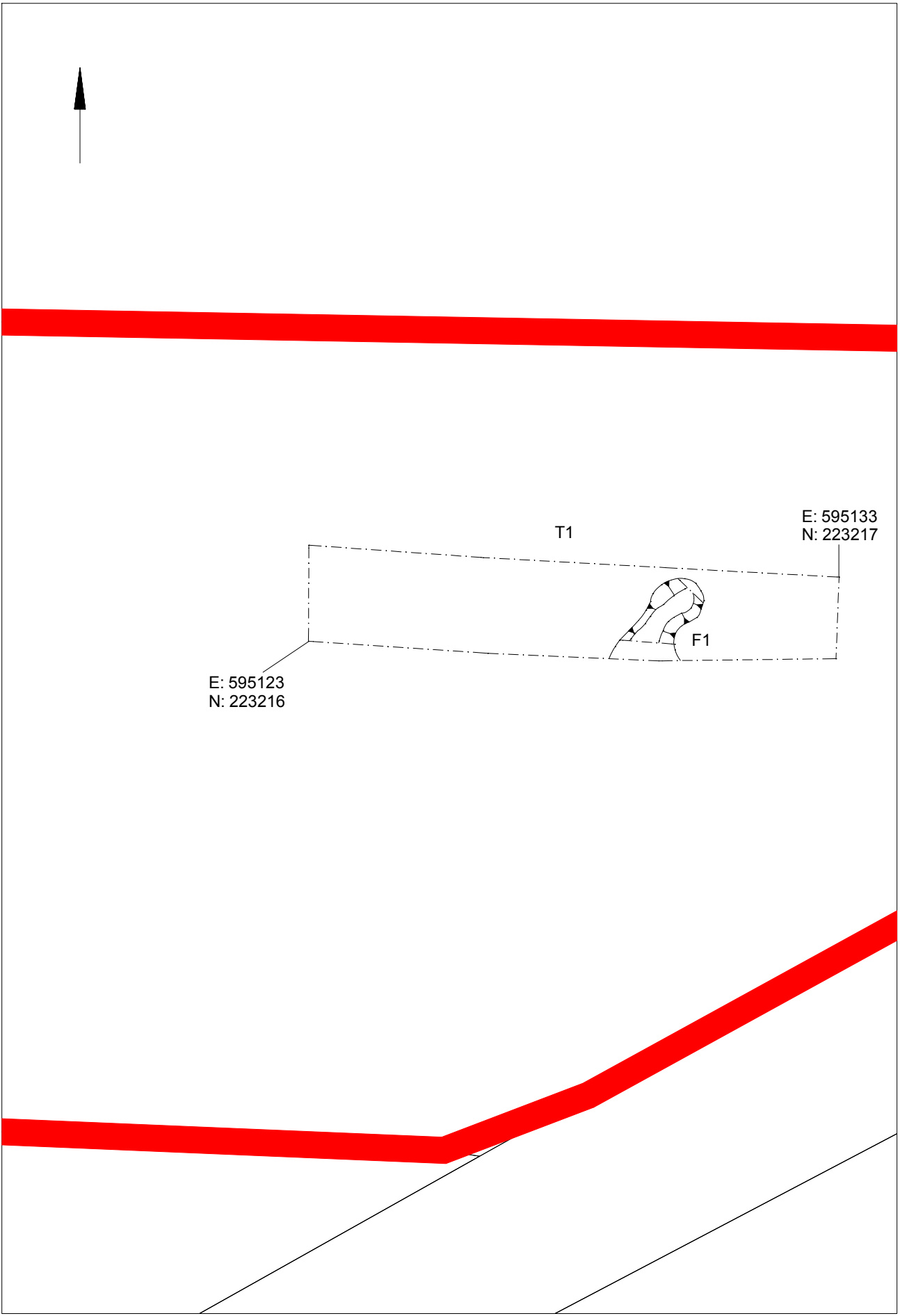
Checked by: Howard Brooks

Date: 04.08.2017



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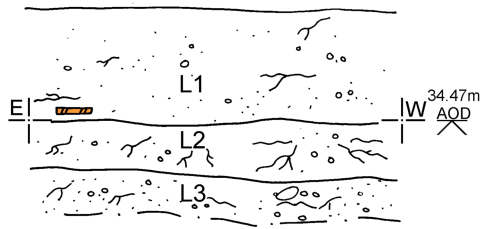
Fig 1 Site location, in relation to proposed development (dashed blue)








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Fig 2 Results

0 5 m



-  sand
-  small stones
-  large stones
-  roots
-  post-Medieval/Modern tile

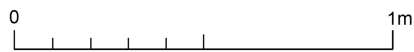


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Land to the rear of 3 Guide Post Cottages, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0LL	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9511 2321 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/06o CHER ref: ECC4016 OASIS ref: colchest3-288416
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 26th July 2017	Size of area investigated: 0.1 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM 2017.98	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: EHER 11637, 11643, 11646, 11647, 11649, 11756, 11843, 12552
Final report: CAT Report 1139	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at land to the rear of 3 Guide Post Cottages, Stanway, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction a single-storey dwelling with associated parking. Despite being located in an area of significant Iron Age, Roman and post-Roman activity a single undated tree-throw was the only feature uncovered during this evaluation.	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Dr Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: none
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: August 2017

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 3 Guide Post Cottages, Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, CO3 0LL

NGR: TL 9511 2321 (centre)

Planning references: 171585

Commissioned by: Brad Davies

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

UAD Event number: [tbc](#)

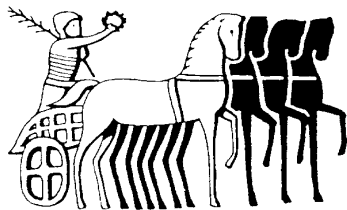
CAT Project code: 17/06o

OASIS project number: colchest3-288416

Site Manager: Nigel Rayner

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 26.06.2017



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 5km to the southwest of Colchester Town Centre on land to the rear of 3 Guide post Cottages, Warren Lane, Stanway, located between the junctions of Dyer's Road and Warren Lane (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 9511 2321.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of one new single-storey dwelling with associated parking.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER - formerly the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD)) created by Colchester Borough Council, and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The EHER shows that the proposed development lies in an area of known archaeological potential. The site lies within the late Iron Age Oppidum of Camulodunum, 1.8km to the northwest of the Gosbecks complex (EHER 11643). Gosbecks has an extensive history of use throughout the Late Iron Age and Roman period. During the Late Iron Age it was the focus of a native tribal centre, with an enclosed farmstead connected to the corresponding field systems by a network of droveways. It was also protected by a series of earthwork fortifications or dykes. The outermost of these defensive earthworks, Grymes Dyke (EHER 11637) is located to the east of the development site. The Gosbecks site is thought to contain a funerary enclosure which after the Roman invasion saw the construction of a Romano-Celtic temple complex (EHER 11649), along with other large public buildings including a theatre (EHER 11646, 11647). Both the Gosbecks site and Grymes Dyke are listed as scheduled ancient monuments.

Approximately 1km to the southeast of the proposed site was the Stanway burial complex (EHER 12552). Located here was a series of five enclosures consisting of an Iron Age farmstead and four Late Iron Age funerary enclosures of high status individuals (Crummy et al, 2007).

The development site is also surrounded by areas of known cropmarks (EHER 11756, 11843).

Late in 2015 (report pending), excavations at Fiveways Fruit Farm immediately to the east of the proposed site revealed three Middle Iron Age farmsteads with at least one roundhouse, set within a larger field system. Medieval and post-medieval field systems were also identified on the site.

Further archaeological evaluation (53 trial-trenches) was carried out at Fiveways Fruit Farm, during pre-application investigative work in November 2016 (CAT Report 1082), immediately to the north of two Middle Iron Age enclosures excavated at the Fruit Farm in 2015. This evaluation revealed a scatter of archaeological remains. Small, abraded sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from four pits with Roman finds recovered from an erosion hollow and pit/ditch, and from later dated features. A medieval pit contained evidence of iron working in the centre of the site, with a small number of medieval ditches and pits in the south-east corner. Modern field boundary ditches and a large number of undated irregular linears/agricultural features, tree-throws and pits are probably all associated with the business of the fruit farm.

However, recent archaeological work on the northern side of Dyer's Lane has revealed little of archaeological significance.

An evaluation undertaken approximately 60m to the north-west of the development site in September 2016 (CAT Report 1023) detected nothing of any archaeological importance. An evaluation later that year approximately 250m to the north-west on land north of Dyer's Lane

(CAT Report 1042), comprising 25 evaluation trenches, revealed only four archaeological features.

Trial trenching undertaken in early 2017 on behalf of Taylor Wimpey on a site 75m to the north of the proposed development concluded that the site had little potential for archaeological remains.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in June 2017 (application No.171585) proposing the erection of one new single-storey dwelling with associated parking.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / 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 evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2017).

Specifically, a single trial-trench measuring 10m long by 1.8m wide (totalling 18m²) will be excavated across the area of the new development.

The trial-trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

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 2017)
- The Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2017)

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 CAT supervisor plus one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Nigel Rayner.

Evaluation methodology

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, these will be excavated by hand, planned and recorded. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m sections where this is possible.

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

A metal detector will be used to examine the site, spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

Samples will be taken based on the strategy requested by CBCAA (see 'Environmental Sampling Policy' below).

Site surveying

The evaluation trench 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.

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter / Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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 Advisor 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.

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 trial-trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners 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 within four weeks and supplied to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

Archive deposition

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

- | | | |
|-----------------|------|--|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT | 2017 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 1023 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Streamlines, Dyers Road, fronting Warren Lane, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0LH: September 2016</i> |
| CAT Report 1042 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological evaluation on Phase 1 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyer's</i> |

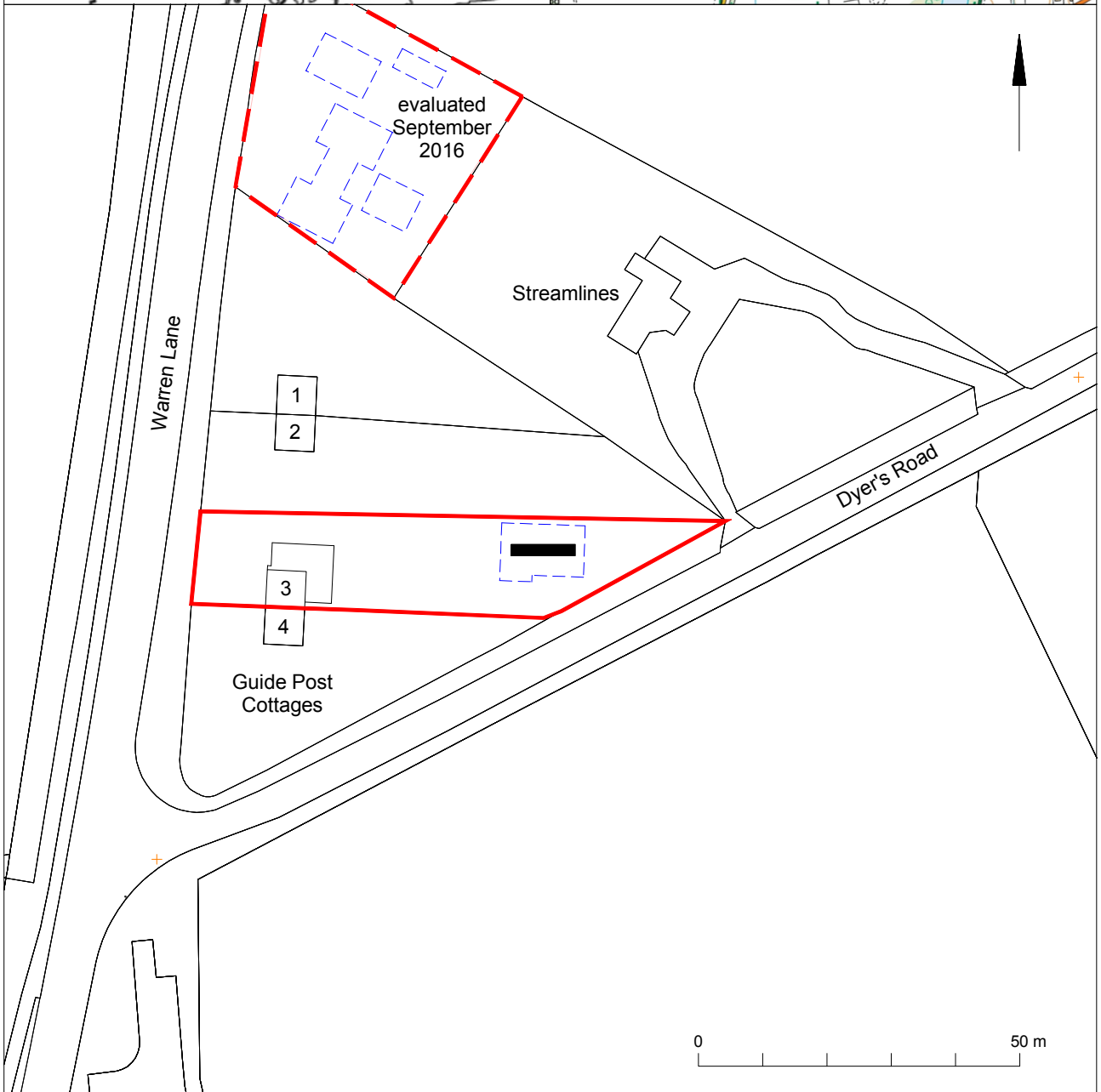
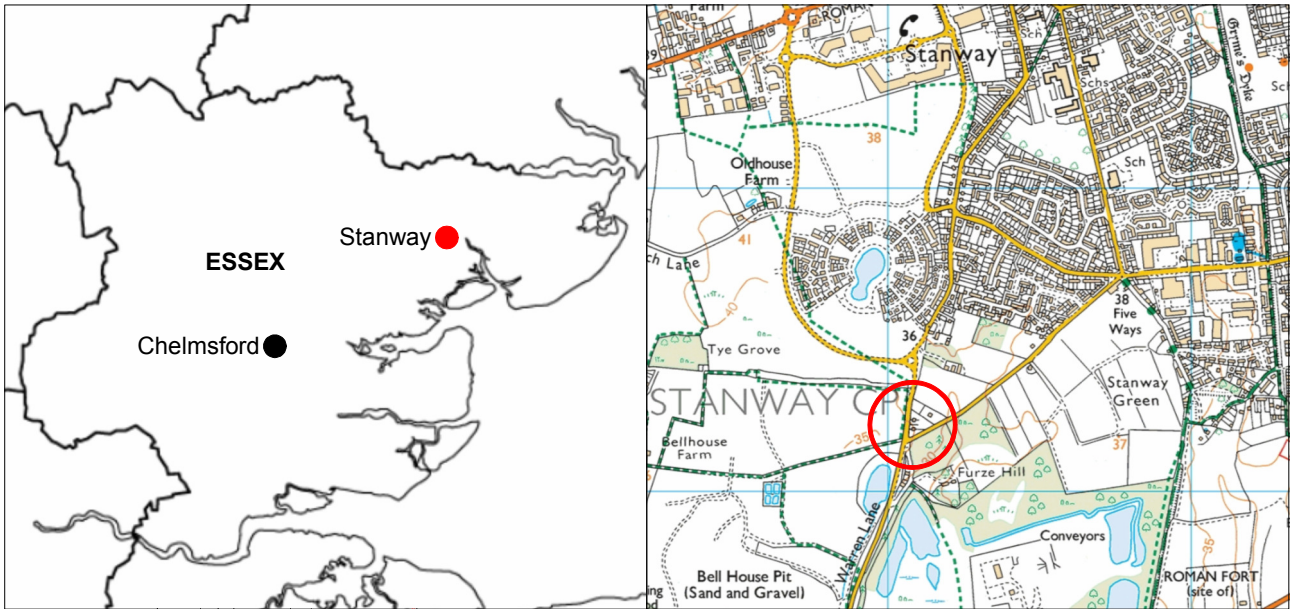
CAT Report 1082	2017	<i>Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR: November 2016</i> <i>Archaeological evaluation on Phase 2 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Stanway, Essex: November 2016</i>
CBC	2017	<i>Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land to the rear of 3 Guide Post Cottages, Warren Lane, Stanway CO3 0LL by J Tipper</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Crummy, et al	2007	<i>Stanway: An Elite Burial Site at Camulodunum.</i> Britannia Monograph Series 24 .
David Gurney	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
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Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

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Fig 1 Site location showing trench position in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-288416

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 3 Guide Post Cottages, Warren Lane, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0LL
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at land to the rear of 3 Guide Post Cottages, Stanway, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction a single-storey dwelling with associated parking. Despite being located in an area of significant Iron Age, Roman and post-Roman activity a single undated tree-throw was the only feature uncovered during this evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 26-07-2017 End: 26-07-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/06o - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	170585 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.98 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4016 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	TREE-THROW Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER land to the rear of 3 Guide Post Cottages, Stanway
Postcode	CO3 0LL
Study area	0.41 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9511 2321 51.872762362927 0.834600240068 51 52 21 N 000 50 04 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 34.07m Max: 34.35m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.98

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2017.98
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", " Research", " General Notes", "Photograph", "Report"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 3 Guide Post Cottages, Warren Lane, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0LL: July 2017
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