

Archaeological evaluation at Hillside Cottage, Colchester Road, Great Wigborough, Essex, CO5 7RS

March 2020



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Matthew Perou and Bronagh Quinn

**commissioned by Robert Pomery
on behalf of Ali Cock**

NGR: TL 95519 15419 (centre)

Planning ref.: 192367

CHER project: ECC4444

CAT project ref.: 20/02k

OASIS ref.: colchest3-387767



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CAT Report 1529

March 2020

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Hillside Cottage, Colchester Road, Great Wigborough, Essex in advance of the construction of a private fishing lake. The site is located near to a number of ancient monuments, most significantly the Great Wigborough 'henge'. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains were encountered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Hillside Cottage, Colchester Road, Great Wigborough, which was carried out on 12th March 2020. The work was commissioned by Robert Pomery on behalf of Ali Cock in advance of the construction of a private fishing lake, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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 evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an archaeological trial trench evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2019).

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* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background is based 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 development site is located within an area which has not been the subject of any previous systematic archaeological investigation. However, the remains of three potentially significant monuments are located nearby, two of which have been scheduled. The first, the cropmark of a ring-ditch, is located c 545m to the SSW of the development site (CHER MCC5663). The second is a circular mound 30m wide and 2m high surrounded by a shallow ditch with a causeway on its east side, which is located c 1.08km to the SW (CHER MCC7378, scheduled monument no. 1009450). The third, the Great Wigborough 'henge', is located c 970m to the SSE (CHER MCC7389; scheduled monument no. 1011466) and is the cropmark of a circular ditch with two opposed entrances. A piece of Early Iron Age pottery was also discovered during ploughing c 850m to the SW (CHER MCC7337).

Listed buildings within a 1km radius of the development site include the 14th- to 15th-century church of St Stephens with graveyard (CHER MCC4184 and MCC9360), an early 15th-century timber-framed hall house (CHER MCC4183) and 16th- to 18th-century timber-framed houses (CHER MCC4197, MCC4198, MCC4199 and MCC4584).

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits, and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the CBCAA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Eleven trial-trenches, all 30m long by 1.8m wide, were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

The trenches were excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.27-0.41m thick, firm moist medium/dark grey/brown clay with CBM sherds and 1% stones) onto natural clay (L2, firm, moist medium orange/brown clay with 1% stones). Sondages were excavated in trenches T1, T3, T4, T5, T9 and T11 to ensure the identification of L2 as natural.

No archaeological features or material were encountered.



Photograph 1 T1 trench shot - looking north



Photograph 2 T5 trench shot - looking west

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no archaeological remains were encountered, although a number of land drains were uncovered.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Robert Pomery and Ali Cock for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with M Perou and B Quinn. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT | 2019 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CBCAA | 2020 | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial-Trenched Evaluation at Hillside Cottage, Colchester Road, Great Wigborough, CO5 7RS</i> , by J Tipper |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) |
| Historic England (HE) | 2015b | <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</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

| | |
|-------------|--|
| CAT | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| CBC | Colchester Borough Council |
| CBCAA | Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor |
| CBM | ceramic building material, ie brick/tile |
| CHER | Colchester Historic Environment Record |
| ClfA | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists |
| context | a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find. |
| feature (F) | an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts' |
| Iron Age | period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43 |
| layer (L) | distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material |
| Mesolithic | period from c 10,000 – 4000BC |
| modern | period from c AD 1800 to the present |
| natural | geological deposit undisturbed by human activity |
| NGR | National Grid Reference |
| OASIS | O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main |
| section | (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s |
| wsi | written scheme of investigation |

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1529)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheets)

Digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1529)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Digital photographic thumbnails and log

Graphics

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under project ref. ECC4444.

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Distribution list:

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Ali Cock

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

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Date: 17.03.2020

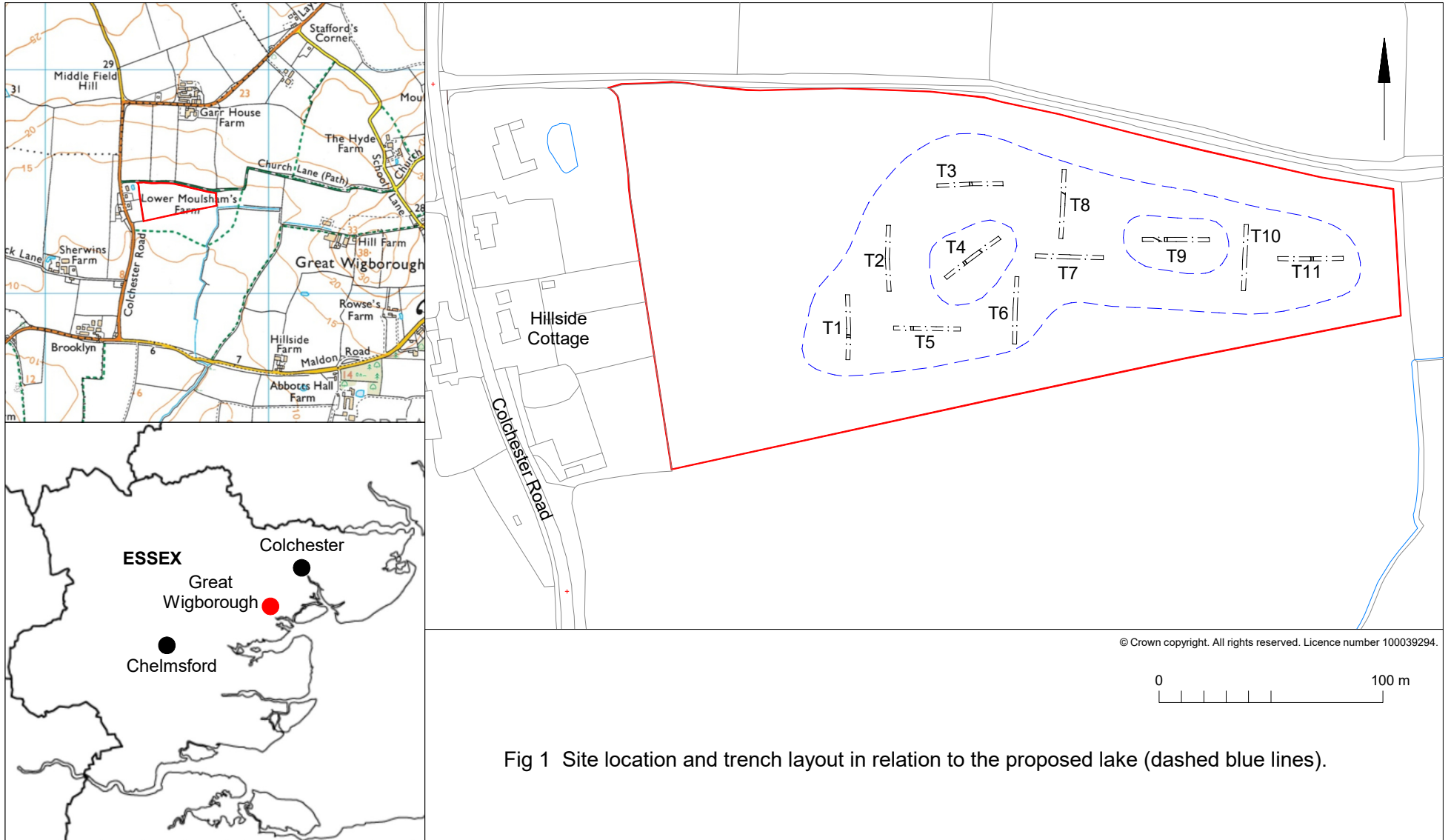


Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to the proposed lake (dashed blue lines).

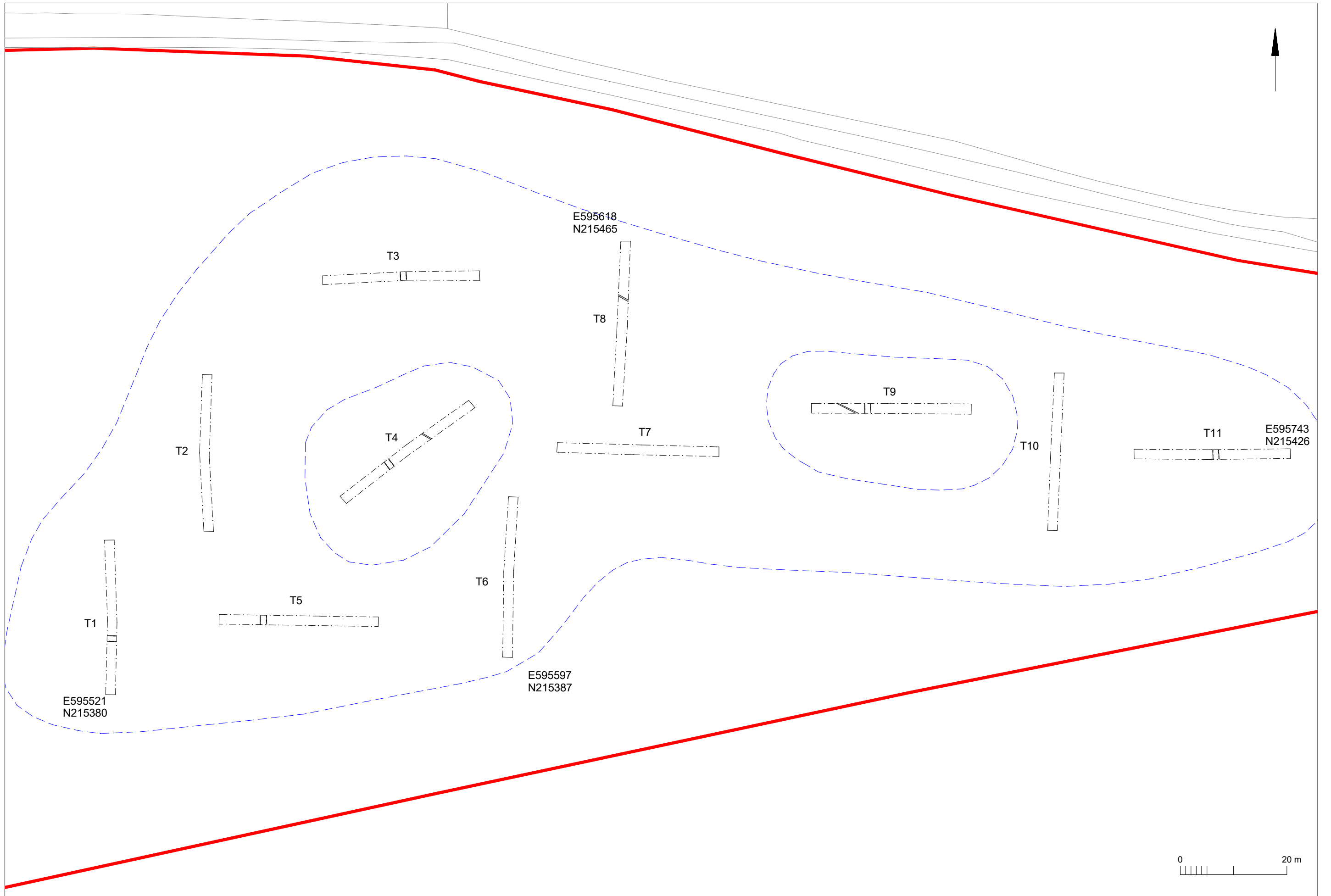


Fig 2 Evaluation results.

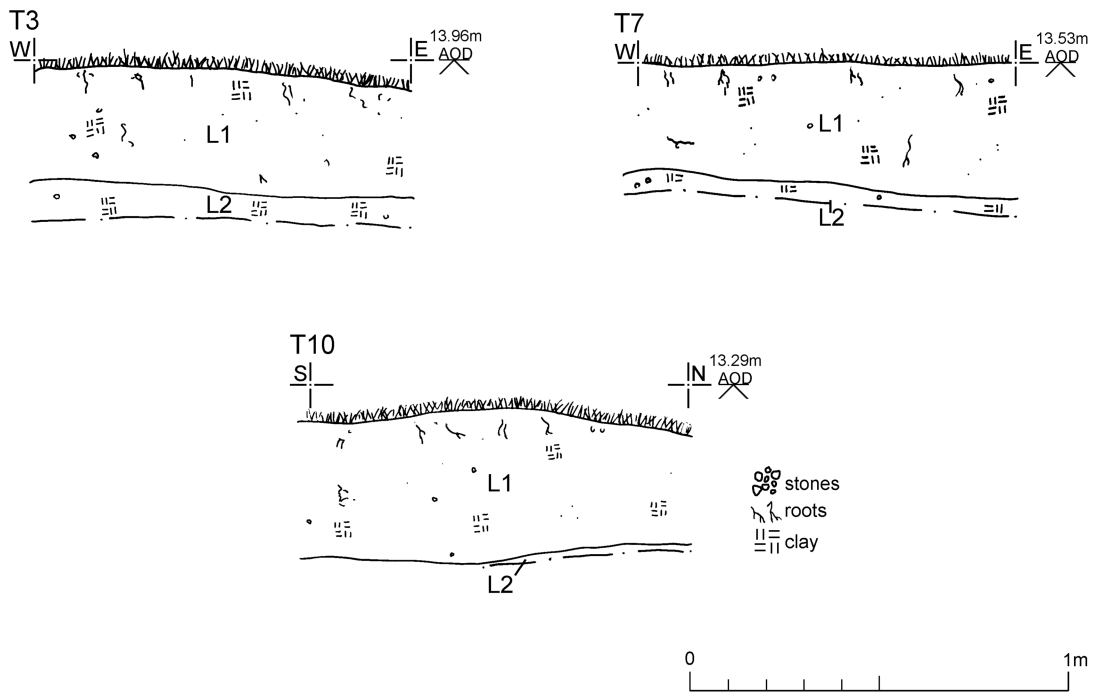


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| Address: Hillside Cottage, Colchester Road, Great Wigborough, Essex, CO5 7RS | |
| Parish: Colchester | District: Colchester |
| NGR: TL 95519 15419 (centre) | Site code: CAT project ref.: 20/02k CHER ref: ECC4444 OASIS ref: colchest3-387767 |
| Type of work: Evaluation | Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Date of work: 12th March 2020 | Size of area investigated: 4.14ha |
| Location of curating museum: Colchester museum | Funding source: Developer |
| Further seasons anticipated? Not known | Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC4183, MCC4184, MCC4197, MCC4198, MCC4199, MCC4584, MCC5663, MCC7337, MCC7378, MCC7389, MCC9360 |
| Final report: CAT Report 1529 | |
| Periods represented: - | |
| Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Hillside Cottage, Colchester Road, Great Wigborough, Essex in advance of the construction of a private fishing lake. The site is located near to a number of ancient monuments, most significantly the Great Wigborough 'henge'. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains were encountered. | |
| Previous summaries/reports: - | |
| CBC monitor: Dr Jess Tipper | |
| Keywords: - | Significance: - |
| Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks | Date of summary: March 2020 |

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Hillside Cottage, Colchester Road, Great Wigborough, Essex, CO5 7RS

NGR: TL 95519 15419 (centre)
District: Colchester

Planning reference: 192367

Commissioned by: Robert Pomery
Client: Ali Cock

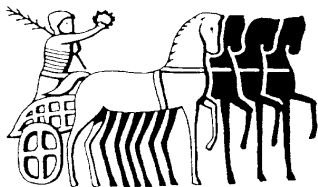
Curating museum: Colchester

CHER project code: ECC4444
CAT project code: 2020/02k
Oasis project ID: colchest3-387767

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 5.3.2020



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies on agricultural land to the east of Hillside Cottage, Colchester Road, Great Wigborough (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 95519 15419.

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of a private fishing lake.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background is based 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 development site is located within an area which has not been the subject of any previous systematic archaeological investigation. However, the remains of three potentially significant monuments are located nearby, two of which have been scheduled. The first is located c 545m to the SSW of the development site (CHER MCC5663) and is the cropmark of a ring-ditch. The second is located c 1.08km to the SW (CHER MCC7378, scheduled monument 1009450) and is a circular mound 30m wide and 2m high surrounded by a shallow ditch and causeway on the east side. The third, the Great Wigborough 'henge', is located c 970m to the SSE (CHER MCC7389; scheduled monument 1011466) and is the cropmark of a circular ditch with two opposed entrances. A piece of early Iron Age pottery was also discovered by ploughing c 850m to the SW (CHER MCC7337).

Listed buildings within a 1km radius of the development site include the 14th- to 15th-century church of St Stephens with graveyard (CHER MCC4184 and MCC9360), an early 15th-century timber-framed hall house (CHER MCC4183) and 16th- to 18th-century timber-framed houses (CHER MCC4197, MCC4198, MCC4199 and MCC4584).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in September 2019 (application No. 192367) for the construction of a private fishing lake.

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). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work was for an archaeological evaluation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2020).

The brief requires that 5% of the total area of the proposed fishing lake (1.2 hectares) is evaluated by linear trial-trenching. Specifically, 11 trial-trenches, each 30m long by 1.8m wide will be positioned within the fishing lake in a systematic grid array. Trenches will be widened in localised areas to facilitate excavation of deep archaeological features.

The evaluation is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified, and will be completed prior to determination of the planning application. It is also 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

- Establish an archaeological deposit model for below-ground archaeological remains across the site
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Further archaeological evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of an additional brief and WSI.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2020).

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to CHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One supervisor plus three archaeologists for three days.

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

Evaluation 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.

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.

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. 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 will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation (or exhumation in the case of burials) is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible.

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

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

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

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

Site surveying

The 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.

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

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Human remains

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains *in situ* (i.e. a site visit).

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. Conditions laid down by the DoJ licence will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating.

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. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,
Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby /
Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015b).

The report will be submitted within three months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of groundworks. At least two corners of which will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to CBCAA.

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

Archive deposition

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 or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

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

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

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT | 2019 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CBCAA | 2020 | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial-Trenched Evaluation at Hillside Cottage, Colchester Road, Great Wigborough, CO5 7RS.</i> By J Tipper |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Historic England (HE) | 2015a | <i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse |
| Historic England (HE) | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Historic England (HE) | 2018 | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |

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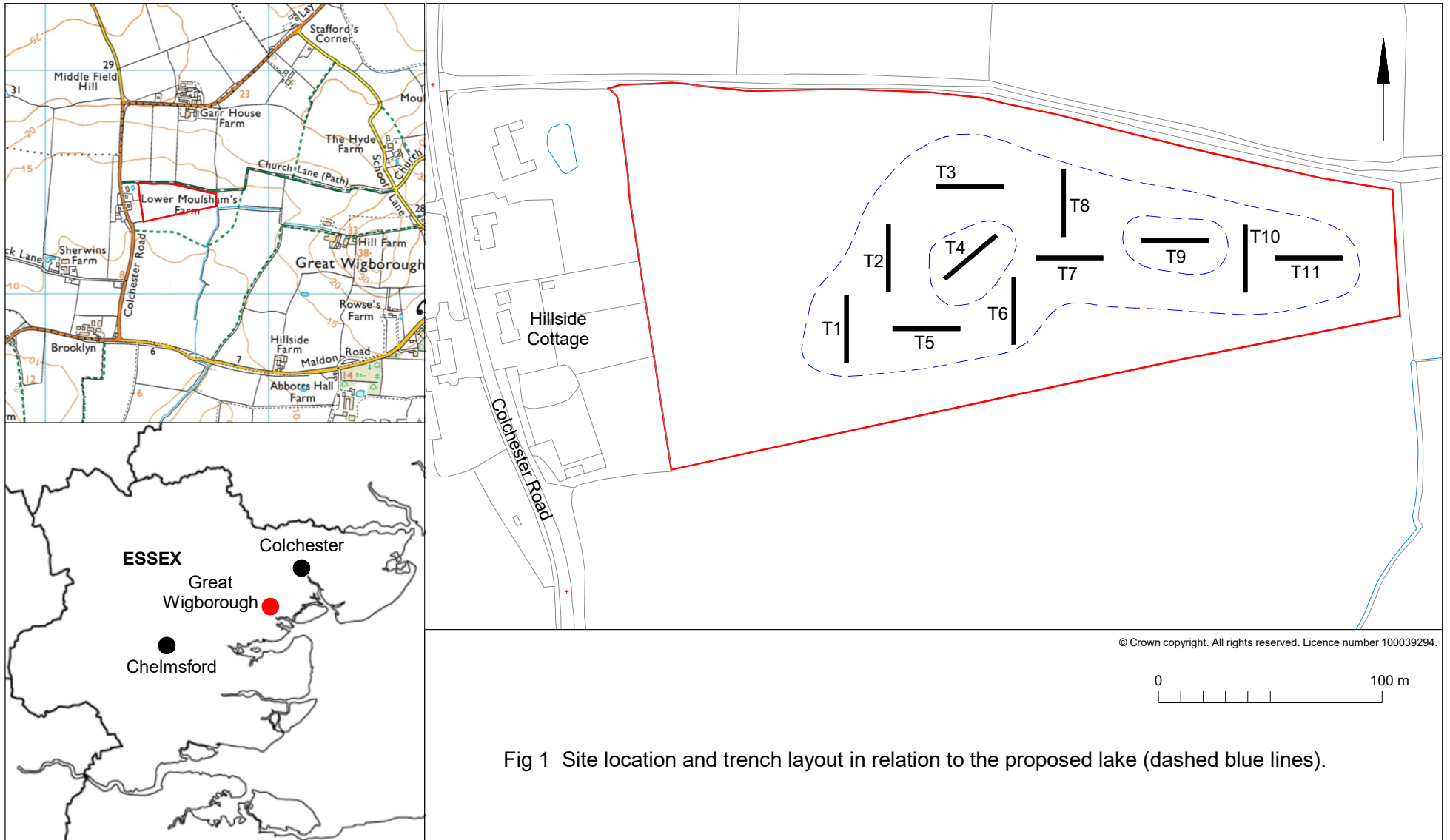


Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to the proposed lake (dashed blue lines).

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Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Archaeological evaluation at Hillside Cottage, Colchester Road, Great Wigborough, Essex, CO5 7RS |
| Short description of the project | An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Hillside Cottage, Colchester Road, Great Wigborough, Essex in advance of the construction of a private fishing lake. The site is located near to a number of ancient monuments, most significantly the Great Wigborough 'henge'. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains were encountered. |
| Project dates | Start: 12-03-2020 End: 12-03-2020 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | 2020/02k - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 192367 - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | ECC4444 - HER event no. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined |
| Methods & techniques | ""Sample Trenches"" |
| Development type | private fishing lake |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Position in the planning process | Between deposition of an application and determination |

Project location

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | ESSEX COLCHESTER GREAT AND LITTLE WIGBOROUGH Hillside Cottage, Colchester Road |
| Postcode | CO5 7RS |

Study area 4.14 Hectares
 Site coordinates TL 95519 15419 51.802648519429 0.836131325098 51 48 09 N 000 50 10 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 12.82m Max: 13.65m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer
 Project design originator Laura Pooley
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Ben Holloway
 Type of sponsor/funding body Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Digital Archive ID ECC4444
 Digital Media available "Survey", "Text", "Images raster / digital photography"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID ECC4444
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological evaluation at Hillside Cottage, Colchester Road, Great Wigborough, Essex, CO5 7RS: March 2020
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OASIS:

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