

# Archaeological evaluation at 'Bishniba', Heath Road, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0QR

January 2016



**by Laura Pooley**

with contributions by Stephen Benfield  
figures by Mark Baister and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Mark Baister and Emma Holloway

**on behalf of Mr Ross Bain**

Planning reference: 152285

CAT project ref.: 16/01c

NGR: TL 9851 2455 (centre)

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM: 2016.6

UAD ref: ECC3655

OASIS reference: colchest3-237544



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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

*tel.:* 01206 501785

*email:* [archaeologists@catuk.org](mailto:archaeologists@catuk.org)

**CAT Report 911**  
February 2016

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out at 'Bishniba', Heath Road, Stanway in advance of the construction of three new dwellings with garages. Despite being located close to the important Late Iron Age/Roman archaeological sites at Gosbecks, Stanway and Fiveways Fruit Farm no features or finds of archaeological significance were identified. Of the thirteen features excavated eight were modern and five were natural.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological trenched evaluation at 'Bishniba', Heath Road, Stanway, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on 21st January 2016. The work was commissioned by Ross Bain on behalf of Paul Ager and Nigel Claydon, in advance of the erection of a three new dwellings and garages, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2015), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2016).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological 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 major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on 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, close to 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 500m to the south 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).

Late last year (2015, report pending), excavations at Fiveways Fruit Farm immediately to the southwest 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.

To the north of the proposed site a Roman 3rd century coin was found in the 1960s (EHER 11790).

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

Five evaluation trenches were dug across the development area.

Three layers were identified. Modern topsoil (L1, 120-200mm thick) sealed post-medieval/modern subsoil (L2, 100-220mm thick), which sealed natural silty-clay (L3)

##### **Trench 1 (5.1m by 1.8m wide)**

Two modern pits (F9 cutting F10) were identified at one end of the trench along with a posthole (F11) of similar date. At the other end of the trench a modern pit (F12) cut a tree throw (F13).



**Photograph 1** Trench 1



**Photograph 2** Trench 1, F9-F11

##### **Trench 2 (5.5m long by 1.8m wide)**

The only feature identified was an area of natural root activity (F8).

##### **Trench 3 (10.3m by 1.8m)**

A tree throw (F6) was identified along with a probable natural feature (F7).



**Photograph 3** Trench 2



**Photograph 4** Trench 3

**Trench 4 (9.7m long by 1.8m wide)**

Two modern linear features were excavated. They were shallow and aligned northwest to southeast. Linear F1 contained modern glass and pottery and F3 contained one fragment of slate (not retained). A natural feature (F2) was also identified.

**Trench 5 (5m long by 1.8m wide)**

Two small pits (F4-F5) contained modern brick (not retained).



**Photograph 5** Trench 4



**Photograph 6** Trench 5

**5 Finds**

*by Stephen Benfield*

**Finds from Trench 1**

Feature No.	Finds No.	Description	Qt	Wt (g)
F9	2	Late slipped kitchen ware (Fabric 51A) (19-20C)	1	2g
		Staffordshire-type white earthenware (48D) (19-20C)	1	2g
		Small mammal bones	8	19g
		Peg-tile	2	31g
		Stoneware pipe/drainage pipe fragment	1	34g
		Slate	1	22g

		Iron nail (67mm long, square-shank, complete)	1	17g
F10	5	Stoneware, probably English (Fabric 45) (M-L17-19/20C)	1	4g
F11	3	Staffordshire-type white earthenware (48D) (19-20C)	1	2g
F12	4	Staffordshire-type white earthenware (48D) (L18-19/20C)	1	11g
		Modern flowerpot (Fabric 51B) (M/L19-20C)	1	5g
		Small mammal bones	19	32g
		Peg-tile	1	33g

#### Finds from Trench 4

Feature No.	Finds No.	Description	Qt	Wt (g)
F1	1	Probably modern flowerpot (Fabric 51B) (M/L19-20C)	1	4g
		Modern glass	1	6g

#### Finds from Layer 2

Feature No.	Finds No.	Description	Qt	Wt (g)
L2	6	Yellow ware (Fabric 48E) (L18/19-20C)	2	53g
		Staffordshire-type white earthenware (48D) (L18-19/20C)	1	6g
		Clay pipe (stems only, 2mm bore hole), (18C)	2	4g
		Clay pipe (2.4mm bore hole, with partial bowl, initials on pedestal - SC (Stephen Chamberlain, 1728-1808)), (18C)	1	6g

## 6 Discussion

Eight modern and five natural features were excavated. No significant archaeological features or finds were identified.

## 7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Ross Bain for commissioning the work on behalf of Paul Ager and Nigel Claydon. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by M Baister and E Holloway. Figures were prepared by MB and EH. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

## 8 References

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

CAR 7	2000	Colchester Archaeological Report 7: <i>Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter
CAT	2014	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2015	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a trenched evaluation at Bishniba, Heath Road, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0QR</i>
CBCAA	2015	<i>Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Bishniba, Heath Road, Stanway, Colchester, CO3 0QR</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>
CM	2008	<i>Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester</i>
CM	2008	<i>Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester &amp; Ipswich Museums</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>14</b>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</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</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>24</b>

## 9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to c AD 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
Section	(abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
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 911)

CBCPS 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 2016.6

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### **Distribution list**

Mr Ross Bain

Mr Paul Ager and Mr Nigel Claydon

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**  
Roman Circus House  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785  
email: [archaeologists@catuk.org](mailto:archaeologists@catuk.org)

Checked by: Howard Brooks  
Date: 1/2/2016



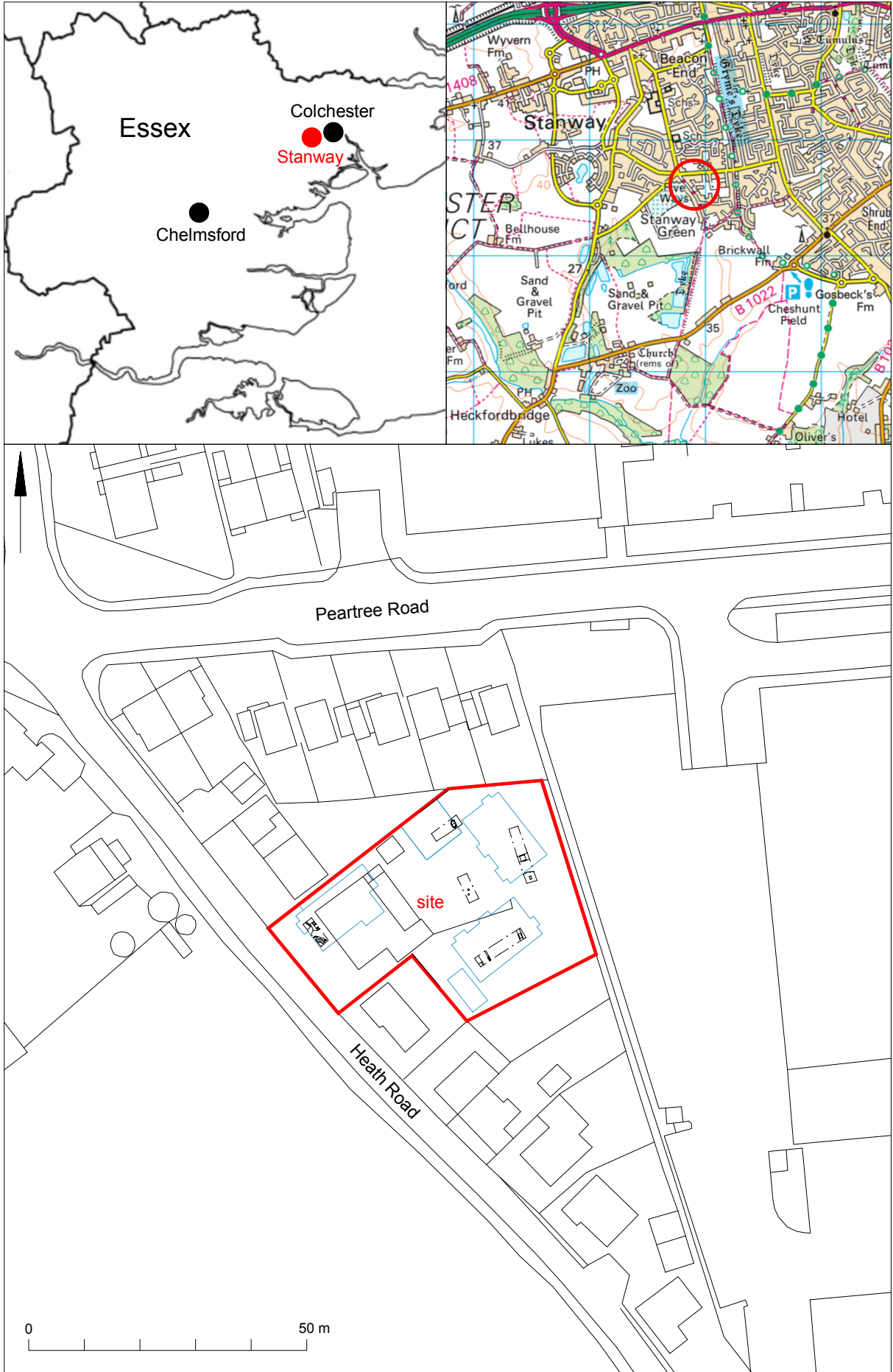


Fig 1 Site location.  
Proposed development shown in blue.

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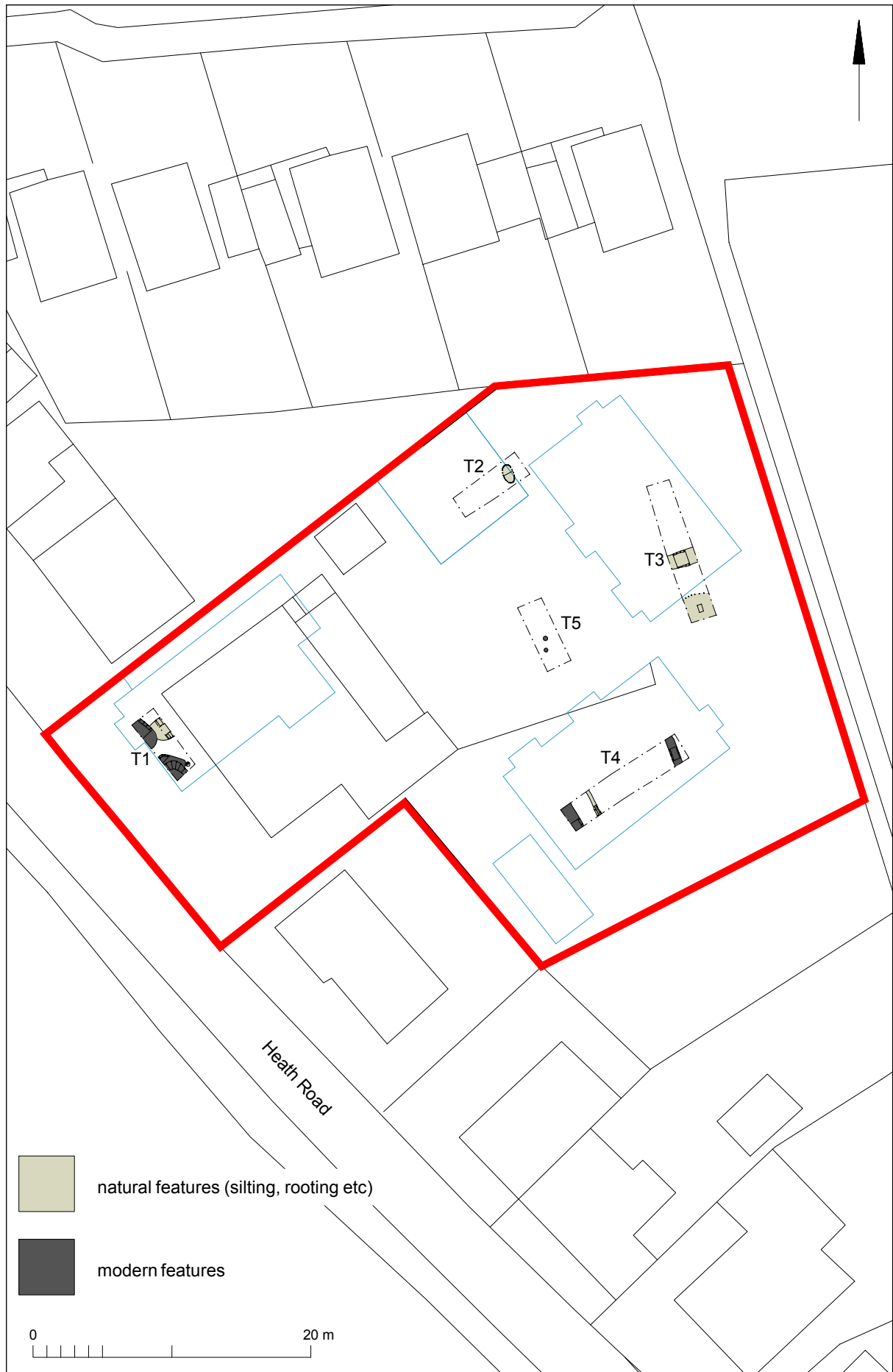


Fig 2 Evaluation results.  
Proposed development shown in blue.

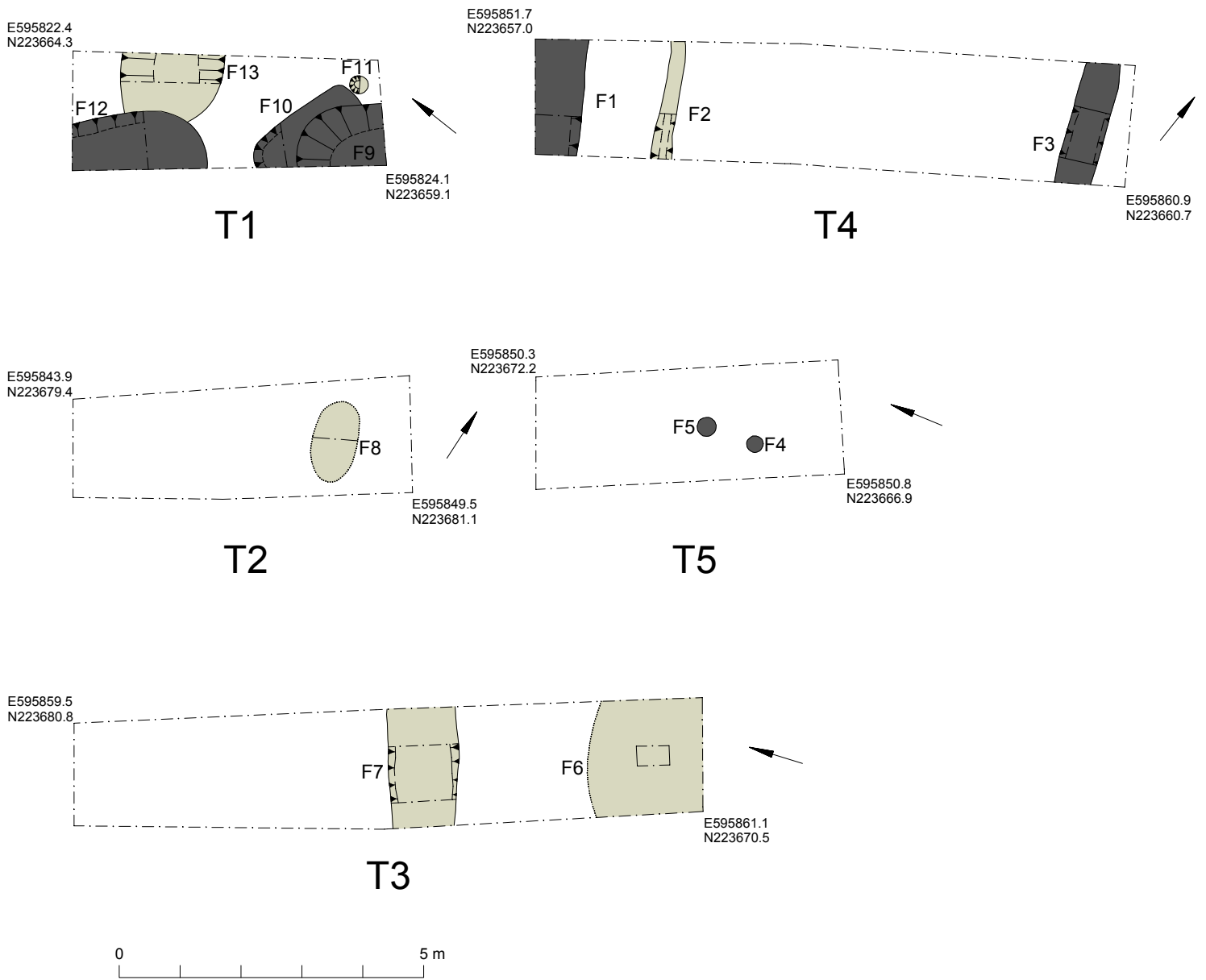
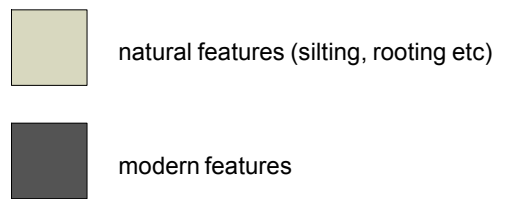


Fig 3 Detailed trench plans.



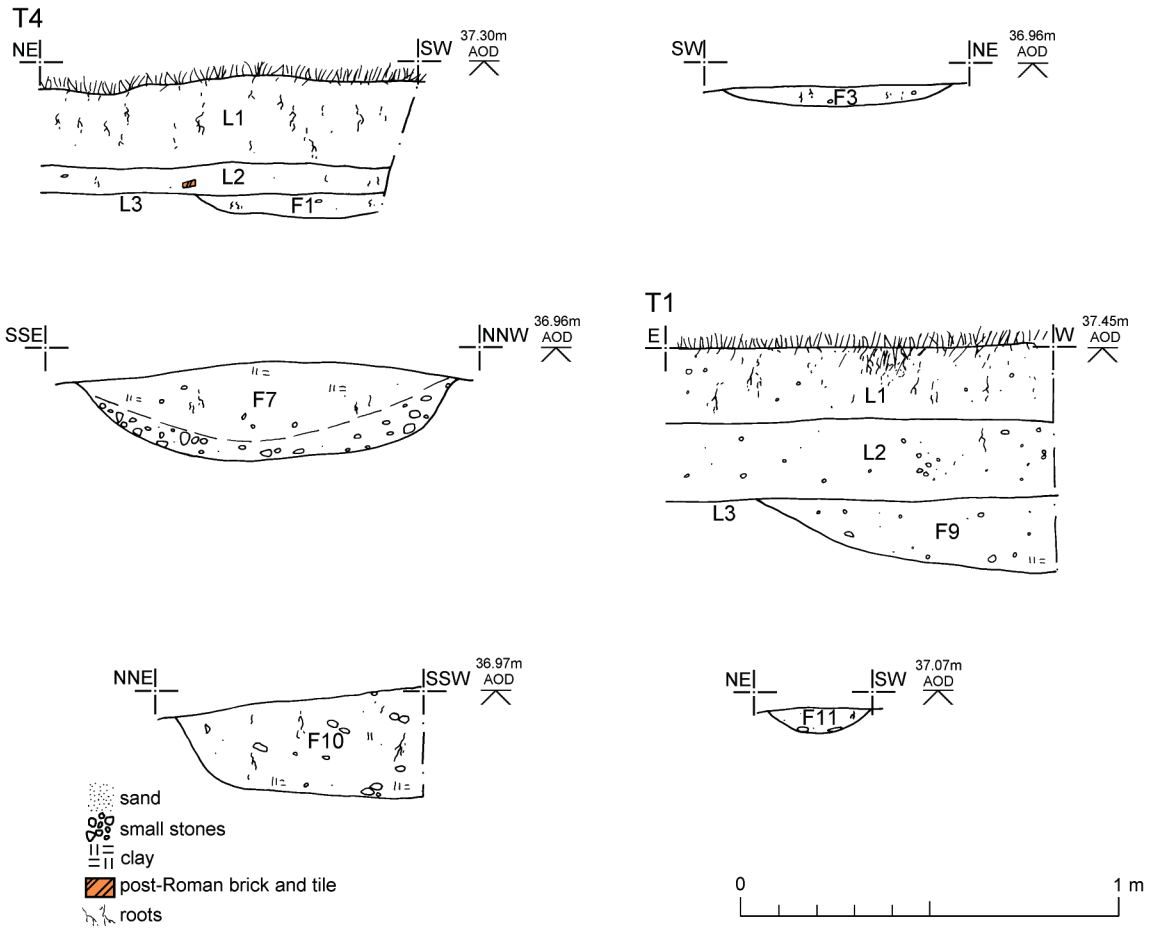


Fig 4 Sections.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Bishniba, Heath Road, Stanway, Colchester, CO3 0QR	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 9851 2455	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 15/01c UAD ref: ECC3655 OASIS ref: colchest3-237544
<b>Type of work:</b> Evaluation	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 21st January 2016	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> Evaluation trenches total 64.8m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.6	<b>Funding source:</b> Owner
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> no	<b>Related UAD/SMR number:</b> EHER 11637, 11643, 11646, 11647, 11649, 11790, 12552
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 911	
<b>Periods represented:</b> modern	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Bishniba, Heath Road, Stanway in advance of the construction of three new dwellings with garages. Despite being located close to the important Late Iron Age/Roman archaeological sites at Gosbecks, Stanway and Fiveways Fruit Farm no features or finds of archaeological significance were identified. Of the thirteen features excavated eight were modern and five were natural.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> None	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Laura Pooley	<b>Date of summary:</b> February 2016

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a trenched evaluation at Bishniba, Heath Road, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0QR

**NGR:** TL 9851 2455 (centre)

**Planning references:** 152285

**Commissioned by:** Mr Ross Bain

**Client:** Mr Paul Ager and Mr Nigel Claydon

**Curating Museum:** Colchester

**Museum accession code:** 2016.6

**UAD Event number:** [tbc](#)

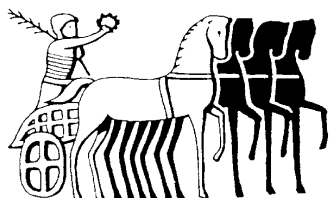
**CAT Project code:** 16/01c

**OASIS project number:** colchest3-237544

**Site Manager:** Ben Holloway

**CBC Monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 11-01-2016



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,  
Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk  
Colchester, Essex, C02 7GZ  
*tel:* 01206 501785  
*email:* [archaeologists@catuk.org](mailto:archaeologists@catuk.org)

## **Site Location and Description**

The proposed development site lies approximately 4km west of Colchester Town Centre between the junctions of Peartree Road and Heath Road (Fig 1). Site centre is TL 9851 2455.

## **Proposed work**

The development comprises the erection of three new dwellings and garages following demolition of an existing bungalow.

## **Archaeological Background**

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on 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, close to 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 droeways. 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 500m to the south 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).

Late last year (2015, report pending), excavations at Fiveways Fruit Farm immediately to the southwest 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.

To the north of the proposed site a Roman 3rd century coin was found in the 1960s (EHER 11790).

## **Planning Background**

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in October 2015 (application Nos.152285) proposing the erection of a three new dwellings and garages (following the demolition of the existing bungalow).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / UAD as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

## **Requirement for Work**

The required archaeological work is for a trenched evaluation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAO (CBC 2015).

Specifically five trial-trenches will be dug across the footprints for the new dwellings and garages. The trenches will total 35m linear (1.8m wide) (representing a 4.4% sample).

The trenches are 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, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- required standards of fieldwork in Colchester Borough (CM 2008a, b)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Briefs issued by the CBCAO (CBC 2015).

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 CBCAO 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 EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify 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 archaeologist and one site assistant.

## **Evaluation methodology**

Machine stripping shall be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the archaeological horizon, under the supervision and to the satisfaction of CAT archaeologist.

If required, exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand after machine stripping, and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

CAT archaeologist(s) will be present during all topsoil removal and ground reduction, which will be done with a toothless bucket.

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



All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc).

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 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.

A meeting will be held on site once trial-trenching has been completed. A summary of the results and a plan of the findings with a completed spot-dating report of all finds will be available at the meeting.

### **Site surveying**

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 excavation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

### **Environmental sampling policy**

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

### **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. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, 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. 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 CBCAO 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:

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Nina Crummy.

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)  
environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)  
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: 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 CBCAO.

## Results

Notification will be given to CBCAO 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 CBCAO as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project
- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench 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 CBCAO.

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 CBCAO.

## Monitoring

CBCAO 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 CBCAO one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAO prior to them being carried out. CBCAO will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAO 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	2014	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CBC	2015	<i>Brief a trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Bishniba, Heath Road, Stanway, Colchester, CO3 0QR: November 2015</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CM	2008	<i>Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester (Colchester &amp; Ipswich Museums)</i>
CM	2008	<i>Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester &amp; Ipswich Museums (Colchester &amp; Ipswich Museums)</i>
Crummy, et al	2007	<i>Stanway: An Elite Burial Site at Camulodunum. Britannia Monograph Series 24.</i>
David Gurney	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</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>

L Pooley



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

tel: 01206 501785  
email: lp@catuk.org

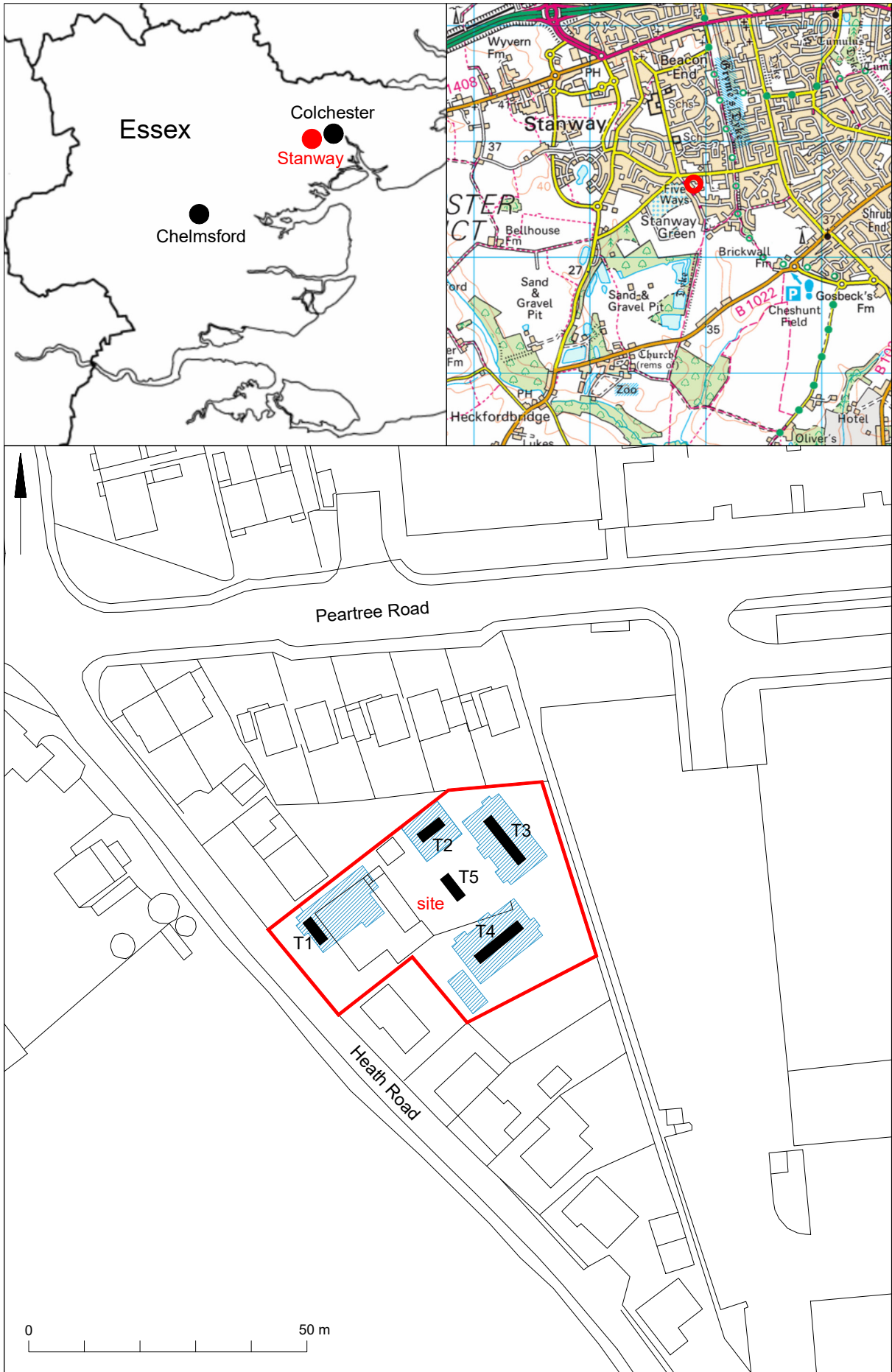


Fig 1 Site location and suggested trench layout.  
Proposed development shown in blue.

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**OASIS ID: colchest3-237544**

### Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation at Bishniba, Heath Road, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0QR
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Bishniba, Heath Road, Stanway in advance of the construction of three new dwellings with garages. Despite being located close to the important Late Iron Age/Roman archaeological sites at Gosbecks, Stanway and Fiveways Fruit Farm no features or finds of archaeological significance were identified. Of the thirteen features excavated eight were modern and five were natural.
Project dates	Start: 21-01-2016 End: 21-01-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/01c - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	152285 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3655 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.6 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	LINEAR Modern
Monument type	NATURAL FEATURES Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern

Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Modern
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER STANWAY Bishniba, Heath Road, Stanway
Postcode	CO3 0QR
Study area	64.8 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9851 2455 51.883590943333 0.884699923201 51 53 00 N 000 53 04 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 36.96m Max: 37.05m

### 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	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Ross Bain

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.6

Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.6
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation at Bishniba, Heath Road, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0QR: January 2016
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 911
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Entered on	28 January 2016

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