

Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Streamlines, Dyers Road, fronting Warren Lane, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0LH

September 2016



by **Laura Pooley**

figures by Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Sarah Carter, Ben Holloway and Nigel Rayner

on behalf of **David Syrett, Balkerne Gate Developments
(Southeast) Ltd**

NGR: TL 9509 2328 (centre)

Planning reference: 161321

CAT project ref.: 16/07p

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.84

UAD ref: ECC3866

OASIS reference: colchest3-258935



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CAT Report 1023

October 2016

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the rear of Streamlines, Dyers Road, Stanway, Essex in advance of the construction of three new dwellings. Despite being located close the important Late Iron Age and Roman site at Gosbecks and the Stanway burial complex, no significant archaeological horizons were identified.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Streamlines, Dyers Road, fronting Warren Lane, Stanway, Essex which was carried out on the 30th September 2016. The work was commissioned by David Syrett, Balcerne Gate Developments (Southeast) Ltd, in advance of the construction of three new dwellings with garages and parking, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of 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 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2016), 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* (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 draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) (previously known as Urban Archaeological Database (UAD)) 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).

Late last year (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.

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

4 Results (Figs 2-3)

Three trial-trenches were machine dug under archaeological supervision. The trenches were positioned to sample all parts of the site. Trenches T1-T2 measured 12m long by 1.8m wide with T3 measuring 8m long (shortened from 12m to avoid a water main) by 1.8m wide (totalling 32m linear or 57.6m²).

All three trenches were excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 100-190mm thick) onto a grey/brown silty subsoil (L2, c 170-320mm thick) which sealed natural sands and gravels (L3).

A modern concrete plinth was recorded in trench T1, but no significant archaeological horizons were identified in any of the trenches.



Photograph 1 T1, looking S



Photograph 2 T2, looking E



Photograph 3 T3, looking S

5 Finds

No archaeological finds were recovered.

6 Discussion

Despite being located close to the important Late Iron Age and Roman site at Gosbecks and the Stanway burial complex, no significant archaeological horizons were identified.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks David Syrett, Balkerne Gate Developments (Southeast) Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by S Carter, B Holloway and N Rayner. Figures were prepared by BH and E Holloway. The project was monitored for the 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>

CBC	2016	<i>Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at land rear of Streamlines, Dyers Road, fronting Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester</i> , by J Tipper
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Streamlines, Dyers Road, fronting Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, CO3 0LH</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
ClfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Crummy <i>et al</i>	2007	<i>Stanway: an elite burial site at Camulodunum</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
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'
Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age (LIA), period from c 100 – 50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
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: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1023)

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 2016.84.

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Distribution list

David Syrett, Balcerne Gate Developments (Southeast) Ltd
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

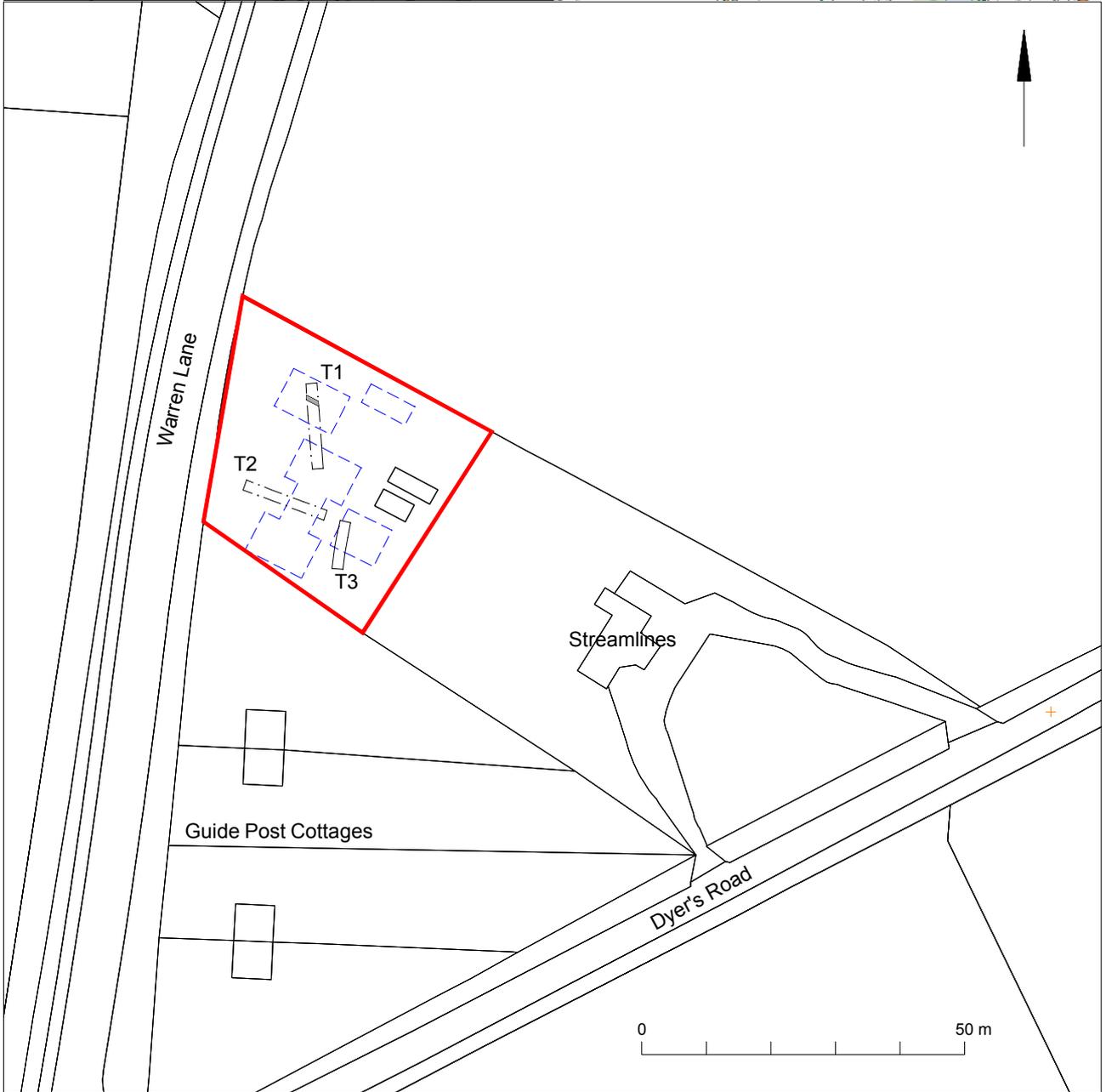
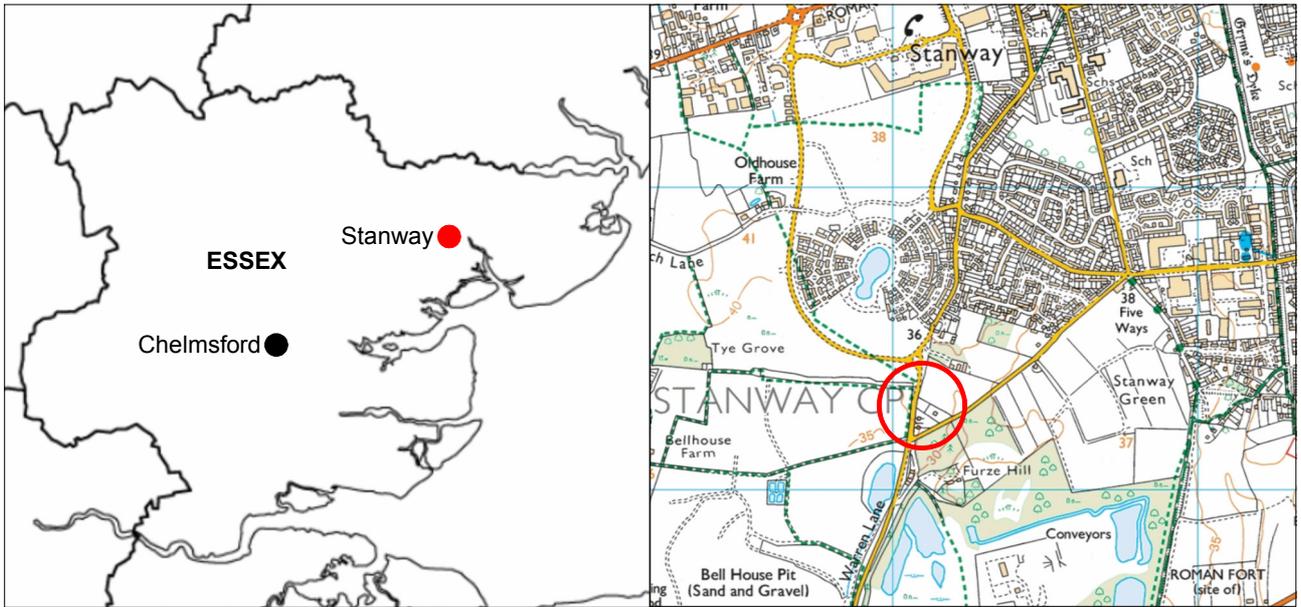
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Date: 03.10.2016



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

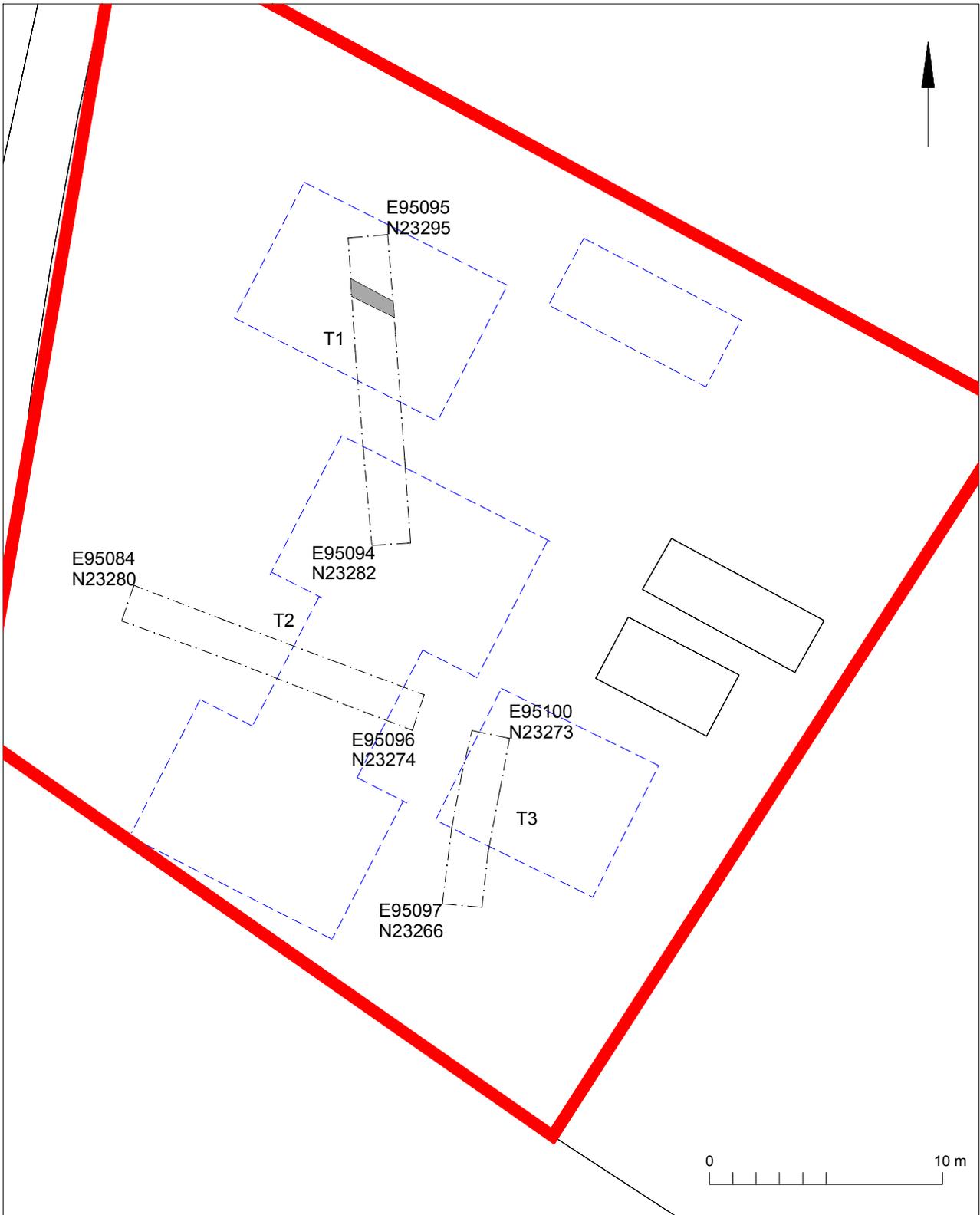


Fig 2 Results (proposed development in dashed blue lines)

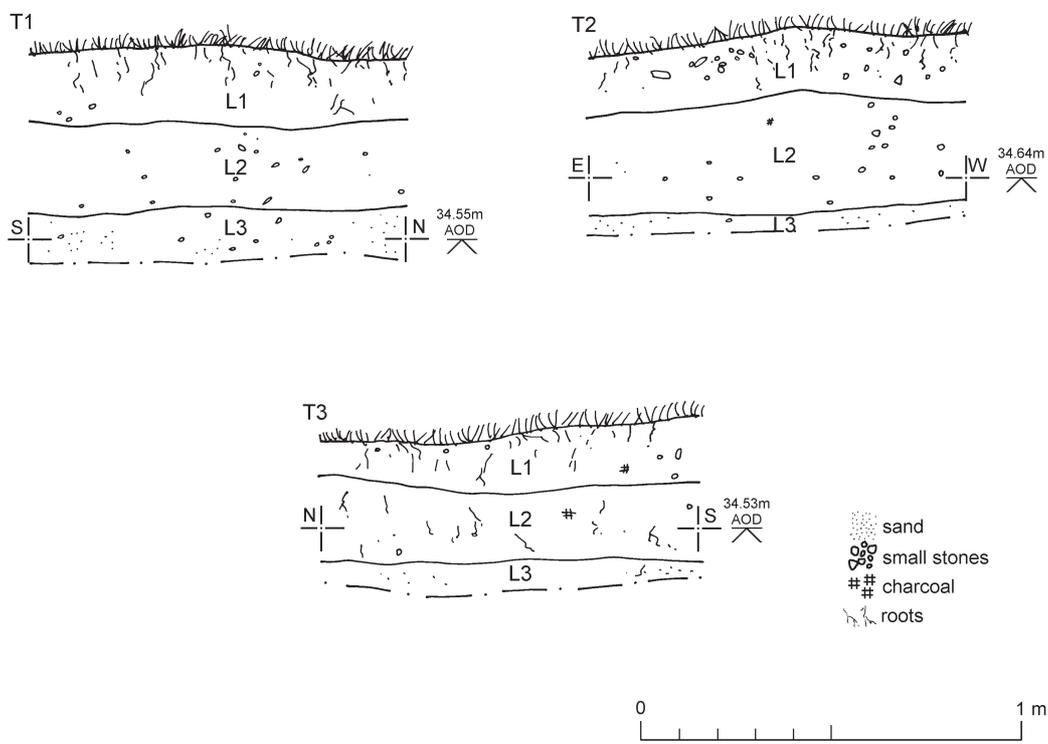


Fig 3 Representative trench sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: land to the rear of Streamlines, Dyers Road, fronting Warren Lane, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0LH	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9509 2328 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/07p UAD ref: ECC3866 OASIS ref: colchest3-258935
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 30th September 2016	Size of area investigated: Three trenches totalling 32m linear by 1.8m wide, or 57.6m ² .
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.84	Funding source: developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER/SMR number: EHER 11637, 11643, 11646, 11647, 11649, 11756, 11843, 12552
Final report: CAT Report 1023	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the rear of Streamlines, Dyers Road, Stanway, Essex in advance of the construction of three new dwellings. Despite being located close the important Late Iron Age and Roman site at Gosbecks and the Stanway burial complex, no significant archaeological horizons were identified.	
Previous summaries/reports: –	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: –	Significance: –
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: October 2016

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Streamlines, Dyers Road, fronting Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester, CO3 0LH

NGR: TL 9509 2328 (centre)

Planning references: 161321

Commissioned by: David Syrett

Client: Balkerne Gate Developments (Southeast) Ltd

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: COLEM: 2016.84

UAD Event number: ECC3866

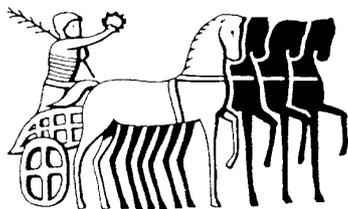
CAT Project code: 16/07p

OASIS project number: colchest3-258935

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 03.08.2016



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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 Streamlines, Dyer's Road, Stanway, located between the junctions of Dyer's Road and Warren Lane (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 9509 2328.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of three new dwellings with garages and associated parking.

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, 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).

Late last year (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.

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

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in May 2016 (application No.161321) proposing the erection of three new dwellings with garages and associated parking.

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 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 2016).

Specifically, 5% of the 0.13ha site will be covered by trial-trenches. This will consist of three trial-trenches each measuring 12m long by 1.8m wide (totalling 36m linear or 64.8m²).

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* (ClfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- The Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2016)

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: Ben Holloway.

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.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

Samples will be taken based on the 'Environmental Sampling Policy' (see 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.

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 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 (Loddon) whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Val Fryer will do any processing and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF 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:

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

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

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

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

Post-excavation assessment

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

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

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

Results

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

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of the 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 | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CBC | 2016 | <i>Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land rear of Streamlines, Dyers Road, fronting Warren Lane, Stanway, Colchester</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 |

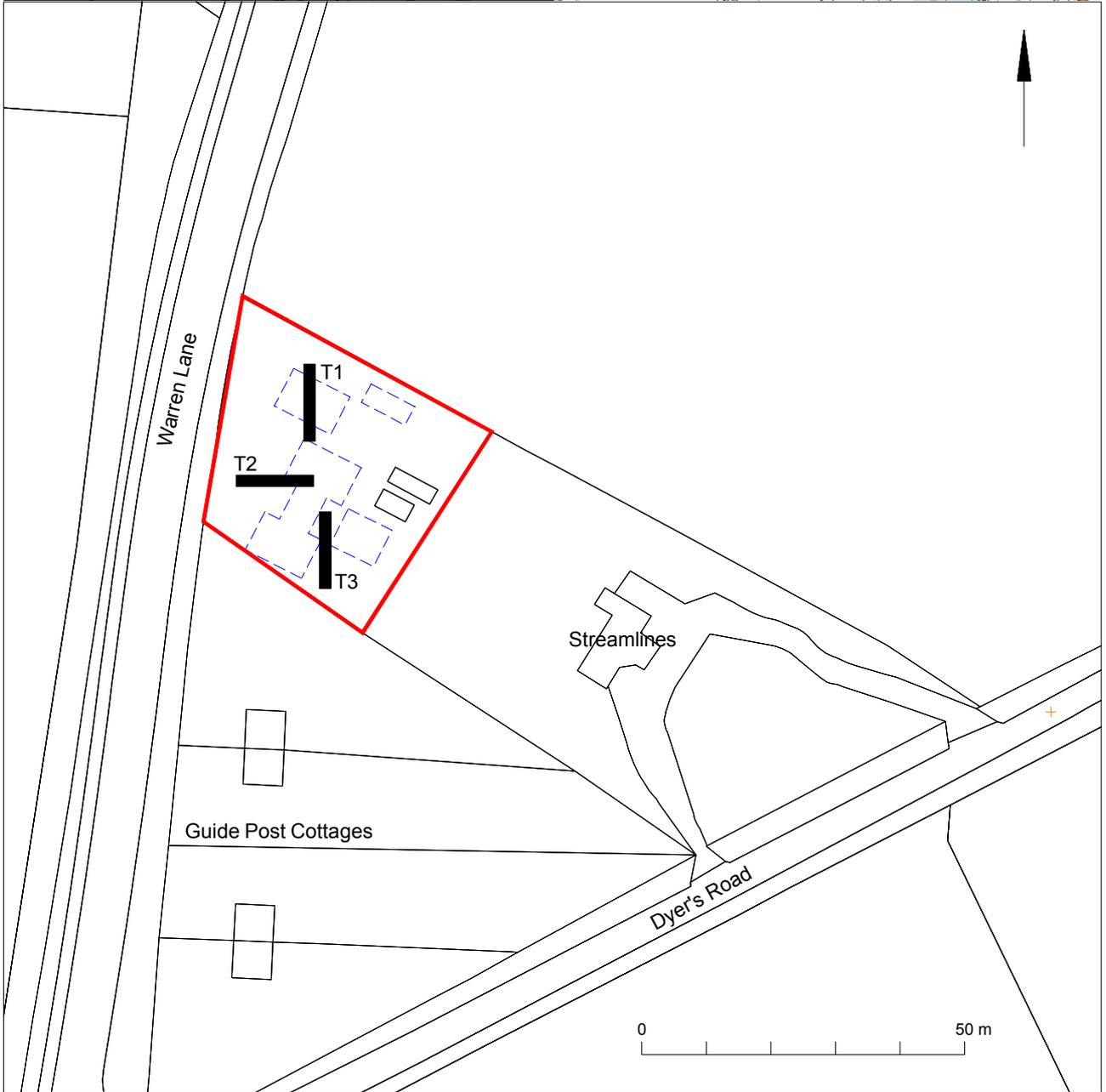
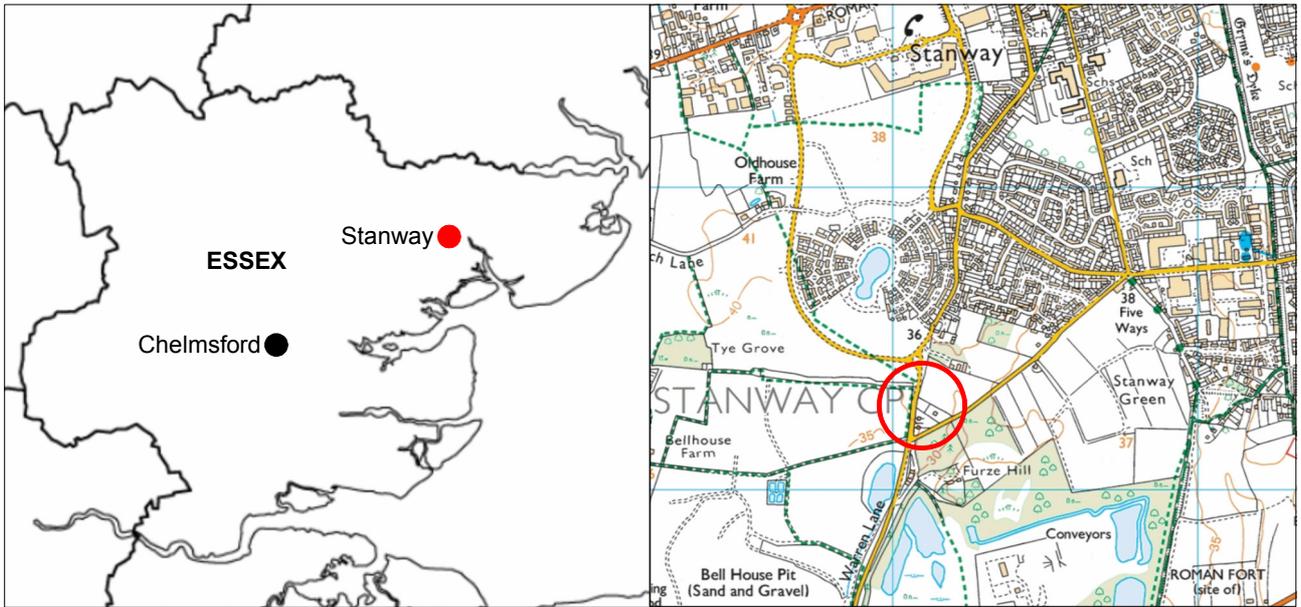
DCLG	2012	Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
English Heritage	2006	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

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

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OASIS ID: colchest3-258935

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Streamlines, Dyers Road, Stanway, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0LH
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the rear of Streamlines, Dyers Road, Stanway, Essex in advance of the construction of three new dwellings. Despite being located close the important Late Iron Age and Roman site at Gosbecks and the Stanway burial complex, no significant archaeological horizons were identified.
Project dates	Start: 30-09-2016 End: 30-09-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	16/07p - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	161321 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.84 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3866 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER STANWAY land to the rear of Streamlines, Dyers Road (fronting Warren Lane)
Postcode	CO3 0LH

Study area 57.6 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 9509 2328 51.873398049887 0.834349614286 51 52 24 N 000 50 03 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 34.44m Max: 34.63m

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 Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2016.84
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2016.84
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Streamlines, Dyers Road, fronting Warren Lane, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0LH: September 2016
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.
 Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1023
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 URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>
 Entered by Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)

Entered on

3 October 2016

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