

# Archaeological excavation on Phase 1 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyer's Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR

January 2018



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Adam Tuffey and Alec Wade

**commissioned by**  
**S Williams (Hills) & B Davies (Mersea Homes)**  
**on behalf of Hills Building Group & Mersea Homes**

NGR: TL 9532 2342 (centre)

Planning ref.: pre-application

CAT project ref.: 18/01a

CHER code: ECC4127

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2018.5

OASIS ref.: colchest3-305615



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**CAT Report 1221**

January 2018

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological excavation (three excavation areas) was carried out on Phase 1 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Stanway, Essex during pre-application investigative work. The site is located west of the late Iron Age and Roman Colchester Dykes and Gosbecks site, and only 800m northwest of the nationally important Stanway élite burial site. It is also located 560m northwest of two Middle Iron Age enclosures excavated at the Fruit Farm in 2015. Ten irregularly-shaped and undated tree-throws (F5-F14) were excavated during the current phase of work. Two features (F1 and F3) from the evaluation were re-excavated, and are also probably tree-throws.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological excavation on Phase 1 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Essex which was carried out 22nd-24th January 2018. The work was commissioned by B Davies, on behalf of Mersea Homes, and S Williams, on behalf of Hills Building Group, during pre-application investigative work, 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 Archaeological Excavation (strip, map and record)*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2018).

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 excavation* (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) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

A full desk-based assessment of the potential archaeological remains at Fiveways Fruit Farm was completed in 2016 (CAT Report 996, by Howard Brooks). The following is a summary:

*The proposed development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, due to its location on the edge of the oppidum of Camulodunum, close to the Colchester Dykes and the Stanway élite burial site.*

*The Colchester dykes are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain. They define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or oppidum in Latin) of Camulodunum. This was the capital and home of Cunobelin, who was arguably the most important leader in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43.*

*There have been several studies of and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in the two principal reference works: Camulodunum, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and Camulodunum 2, Colchester Archaeological Report 11, by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy (1995). Camulodunum, as defined by the dykes, covers approximately 12 square miles of land around modern Colchester's town centre. The only above-ground traces of this oppidum are the linear banks and ditches of the defensive dykes.*

*As presently understood, the oppidum had two centres of activity: one at modern Gosbecks Farm, which was a Late Iron Age and Roman rural farmstead (and probably the home of Cunobelin); and a second at Sheepen (3.7km to the north-east of the search area), which was the industrial and trading centre. Most of the land contained within the dykes was undoubtedly open farmland, pasture or woodland. Dotted around this landscape were other smaller farming sites such as the one at Kirkee & McMunn barracks (TL 987 231: Shimmin 1998) which developed into a Roman villa-type estate, but other similar sites may await discovery.*

The potential for the existence of important, previously undiscovered archaeological sites within and close to Camulodunum was realised by the 2015 excavations on the Fruit Farm, to the southeast of the Phase 1 development site. These excavations revealed two Middle Iron Age (c 350-50 BC) farmsteads, the main components of which were two sub-square ditched enclosures containing roundhouses, two smaller enclosed areas between the main enclosures, and a series of discontinuous boundary ditches (CAT Report forthcoming; Wightman 2016, 16-23).

The existence of important Iron Age remains to the southeast of the development site is a strong indicator that important archaeological features may be present here. Archaeological evaluation on the Phase 1 development site in 2016 (HER event no. ECC3890; CAT Report 1042) revealed only four features: an undated tree-throw (F4 in Trench 2 or T2); an undated linear (F3 in T9); a prehistoric pit (F2 in T19); and an undated pit (F1 in T25). Further investigation of these features may allow for more dating evidence and a better understanding of their purpose and significance within the landscape.

#### **4 Aims**

To further define the character, significance and context of the features identified during the evaluation and any other features present within the excavation areas.

#### **5 Results (Figs 2-6)**

Three excavation areas were centred on the archaeological remains identified during the evaluation in trenches T9 (undated linear F3), T19 (prehistoric pit F2) and T25 (undated pit F1). All feature, layer and finds numbers follow on from those used during the 2016 evaluation (CAT Report 1042).

All of the excavation areas were stripped by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. They were excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.35m thick) onto natural sands (L3).

##### **Excavation Area A**

Excavation Area A measured 20m by 20m and was centred over undated linear F3 in trench T9 of the evaluation. The full extent of F3 was revealed during the excavation and another section dug through it. It was rather more irregular around the edges of the feature than previously identified during evaluation and of a sub-oval shape, and now appears as though it was actually an elongated tree-throw. Four more irregularly-shaped and undated tree-throws were also excavated (F11, F12, F13 and F14).



**Photograph 1** Excavation Area A, looking NE

### **Excavation Area B**

Excavation Area B measured 20m by 20m and was centred over undated pit F1 in trench T25 of the evaluation. Four irregularly-shaped and undated tree-throws were excavated (F7, F8, F9 and F10). The full extent of F1 was also revealed during the excavation and its irregular appearance suggests it is likely to be another tree-throw.



**Photograph 2** Excavation Area B, looking S

### **Excavation Area C**

Excavation Area C measured 20m by 20m and was centred over prehistoric pit F2 in trench T19 of the evaluation. Two irregular and undated tree-throws were excavated (F5 and F6).



**Photograph 3** Excavation Area C, looking S

## **6 Finds**

A worked flint (finds number 2) was recovered from the surface of Excavation Area A. Identified by Adam Wightman, it is a soft hammer struck blade with evidence of usewear/edge damage and is partially patinated. It is of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date.

## **7 Discussion**

Archaeological excavation revealed ten irregularly-shaped and undated tree-throws. Feature F3 from the 2016 evaluation has also now been identified as a tree-throw and feature F1 as a possible tree-throw. Together with evaluation tree-throw F4, this brings the number of tree-throws excavated on the site to thirteen with one prehistoric pit (F2). Aside from the residual Mesolithic or early Neolithic flint blade, no other dating evidence was recovered. The presence of tree-throws maybe indicative of small-scale tree-clearance on the site but this can not be dated.

## **8 Acknowledgements**

CAT thanks B Davies, Mersea Homes and S Williams, Hills Building Group for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Baister, with S Carter, Robin Mathieson, Adam Tuffey and A Wade. Figures are by M Baister and E Holloway. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

## 9 References

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

|                     |       |  |
|---------------------|-------|--|
| CAR Report 11       | 1995  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawkes and Crummy  |
| CAT                 | 2014  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| CAT                 | 2016  | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a trenched archaeological excavation at Fiveways Fruit Farm Phase 1, Dyer's Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR</i> |
| CAT Report 493      | 2009  | <i>An archaeological evaluation at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyer's Road, Stanway, Colchester, Essex: September-October 2008</i>                                |
| CAT Report 996      | 1996  | <i>A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains on and around a site at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Stanway, Essex</i>                                   |
| CAT Report 1042     | 2016  | <i>Archaeological evaluation on Phase 1 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyer's Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR: November 2016</i>                               |
| CBCPS               | 2016  | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Excavation (strip, map and record) at Land at Fiveways Fruit Farm Phase 1, North of Dyer's Road, Stanway</i> by J Tipper    |
| ClfA                | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation</i>  |
| ClfA                | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</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).                                    |
| Hawkes, C & Hull, M | 1947  | <i>Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930-39</i> , RRC SAL, 14  |
| Hull, M             | 1958  | <i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRC SAL 20   |
| 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)            |
| Shimmin, D          | 1998  | 'A late Iron Age and Roman occupation site at Kirkee McMunn Barracks, Colchester', <i>Essex Archaeological and History</i> 29, 260-269                     |
| Wightman, A         | 2016  | 'Fiveways Fruit Farm: Iron Age farmsteads beneath a modern-day fruit farm', in <i>The Colchester Archaeologist</i> Volume 28 (2015-6)                      |

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| CAT         | Colchester Archaeological Trust   |
| CBC         | Colchester Borough Council  |
| CBCAA       | Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor                         |
| CBCPS       | Colchester Borough Council Planning Services                              |
| CHER        | Colchester Historic Environment Record (previously UAD)                   |
| 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' |
| Iron Age    | period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43                             |
| layer (L)   | distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material                   |
| modern      | period from c AD 1800 to the present                                      |
| natural     | geological deposit undisturbed by human activity                          |
| NGR         | National Grid Reference   |
| prehistoric | pre-Roman   |
| Roman       | the period from AD 43 to c AD 410   |
| section     | (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s       |
| wsi         | written scheme of investigation   |

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** one flint

### **Paper and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1221)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, sections)

Site digital photos and log, attendance register, risk assessment

## 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 accession code COLEM: 2018.5.

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### **Distribution list:**

B Davies, Mersea Homes

S Williams, Hills Building Group

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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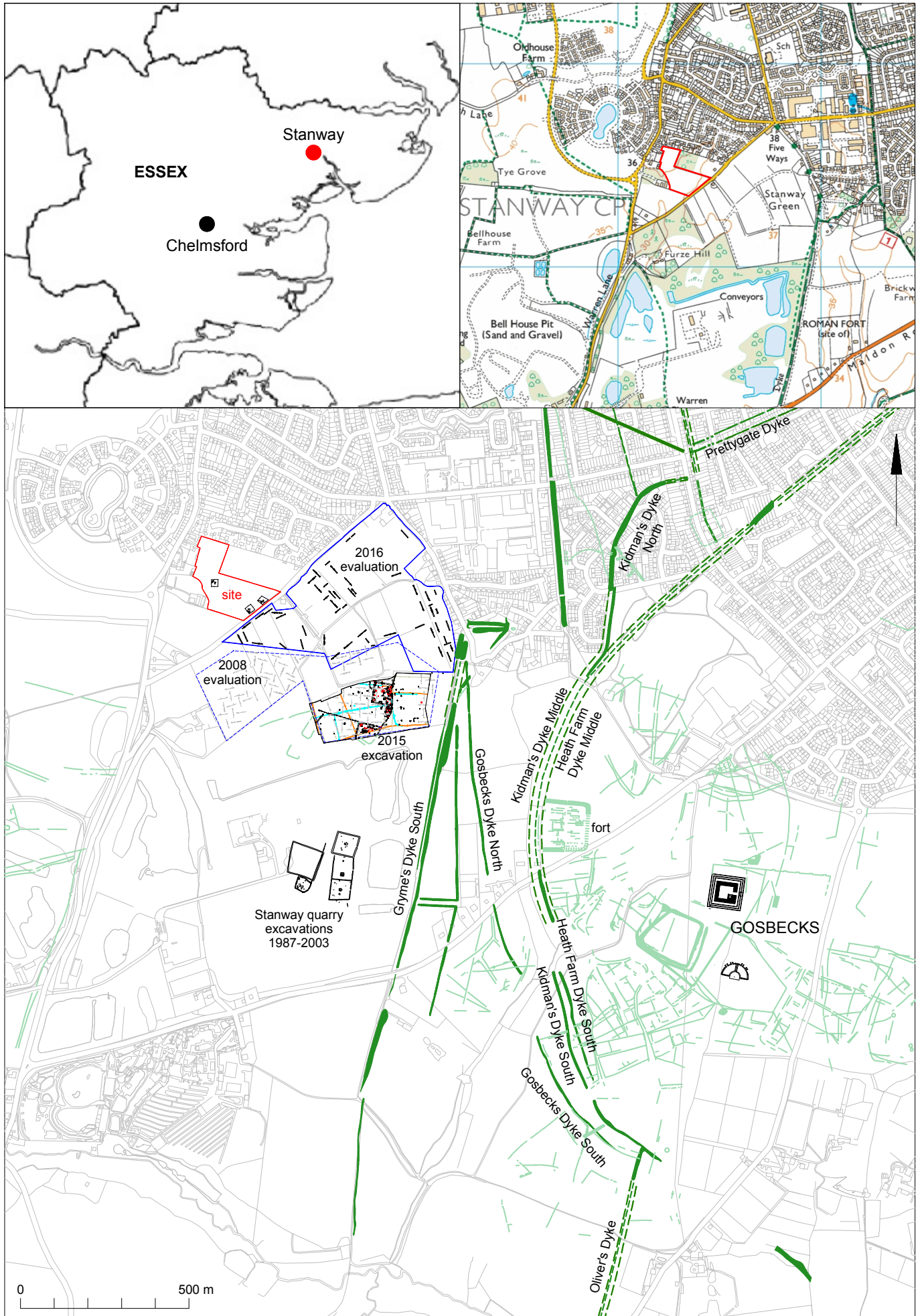
Date: 31.1.2018



## **Appendix 1 Context list**

For a description of features F1-F4 see CAT Report 1042.

| <b>Exc. Area</b> | <b>Feature No.</b> | <b>Type</b> | <b>Description</b>   | <b>Date</b>  |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------|--|--------------|
| all              | L1                 | Topsoil     | Soft, moist, dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-loam with abundant gravel and stone; occasional modern pottery, brick and peg-tile (none retained) | Modern       |
| all              | L3                 | Natural     | Natural sands  | Post-glacial |
|                  |                    |             |  |              |
| C                | F5                 | Tree-throw  | Soft, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, >5% stone  | Undated      |
| C                | F6                 | Tree-throw  | Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, 5% stone  | Undated      |
| B                | F7                 | Tree-throw  | Loose/soft, dry, light brown sandy-silt  | Undated      |
| B                | F8                 | Tree-throw  | Soft, moist, grey/brown sandy-silt, 3% stone   | Undated      |
| B                | F9                 | Tree-throw  | Loose/soft, dry, dark brown/black sandy-silt   | Undated      |
| B                | F10                | Tree-throw  | Soft, moist, grey/brown sandy-silt   | Undated      |
| C                | F11                | Tree-throw  | Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, >10% stone  | Undated      |
| C                | F12                | Tree-throw  | Soft, dry, medium brown sandy-silt   | Undated      |
| C                | F13                | Tree-throw  | Soft, dry, medium/dark brown sandy-silt  | Undated      |
| C                | F14                | Tree-throw  | Soft, dry, medium brown sandy-silt   | Undated      |



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Fig 1 Site location, shown in relation to nearby archaeological sites

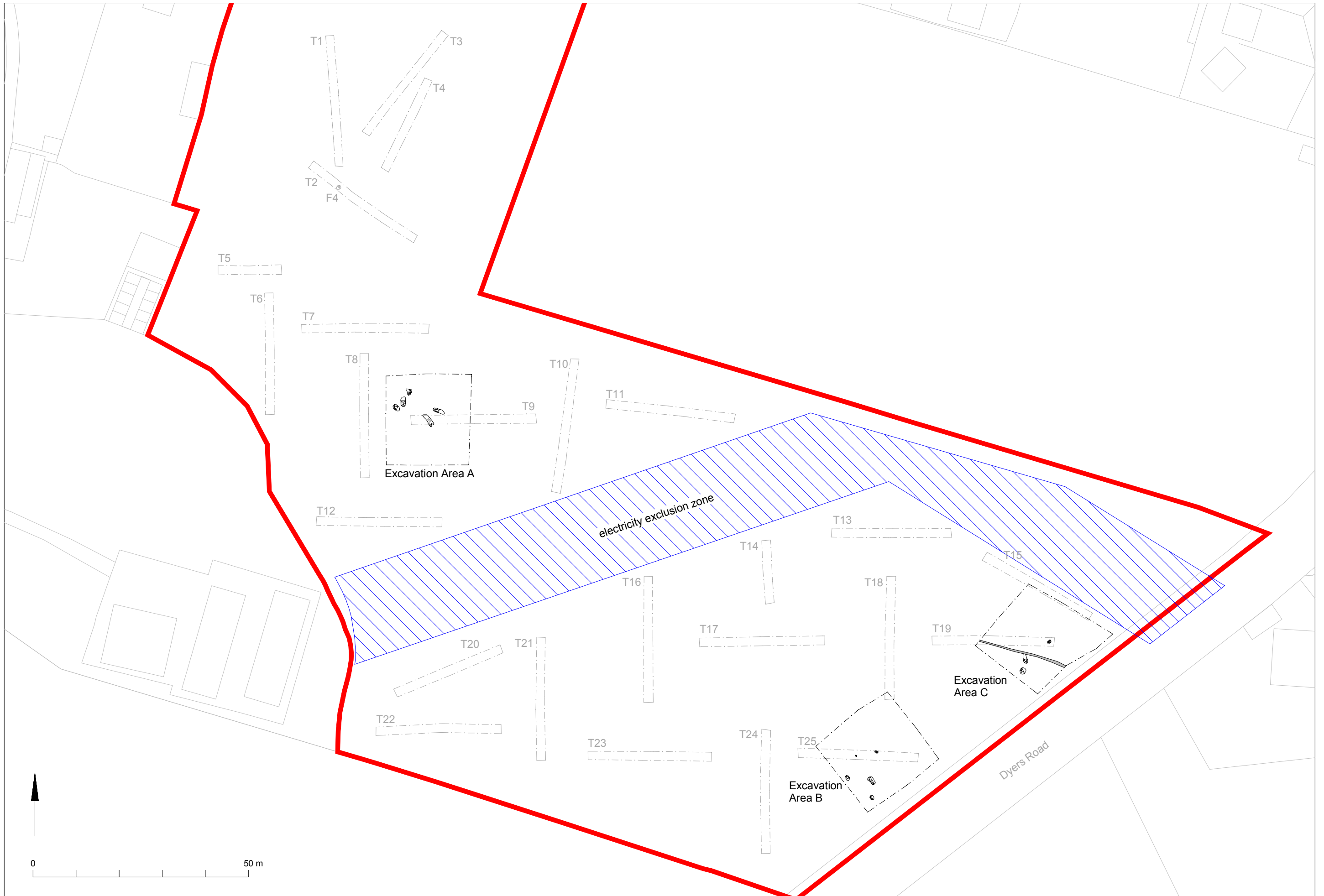


Fig 2 Plan of site, showing excavation areas and 2016 evaluation trenches.

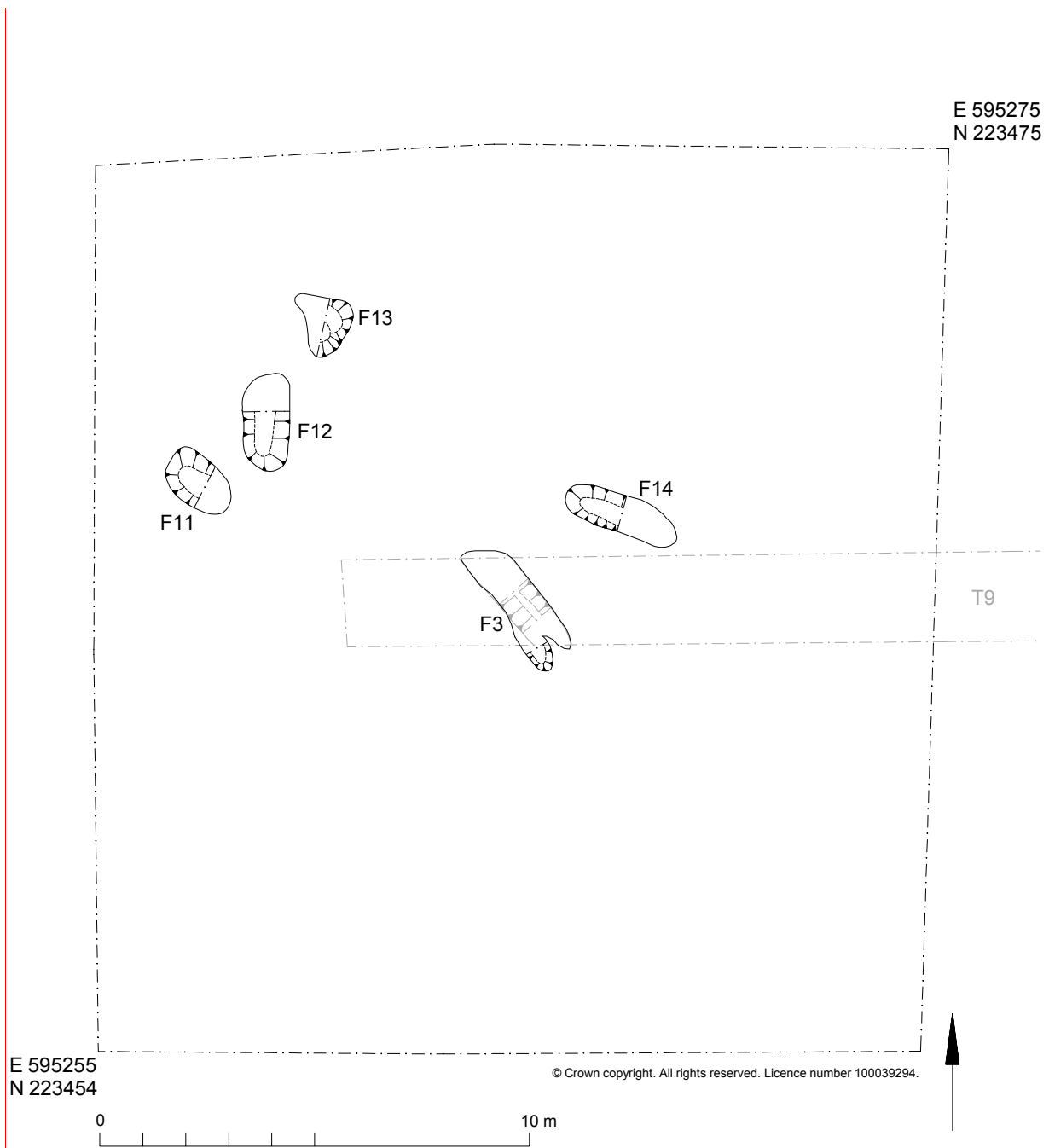
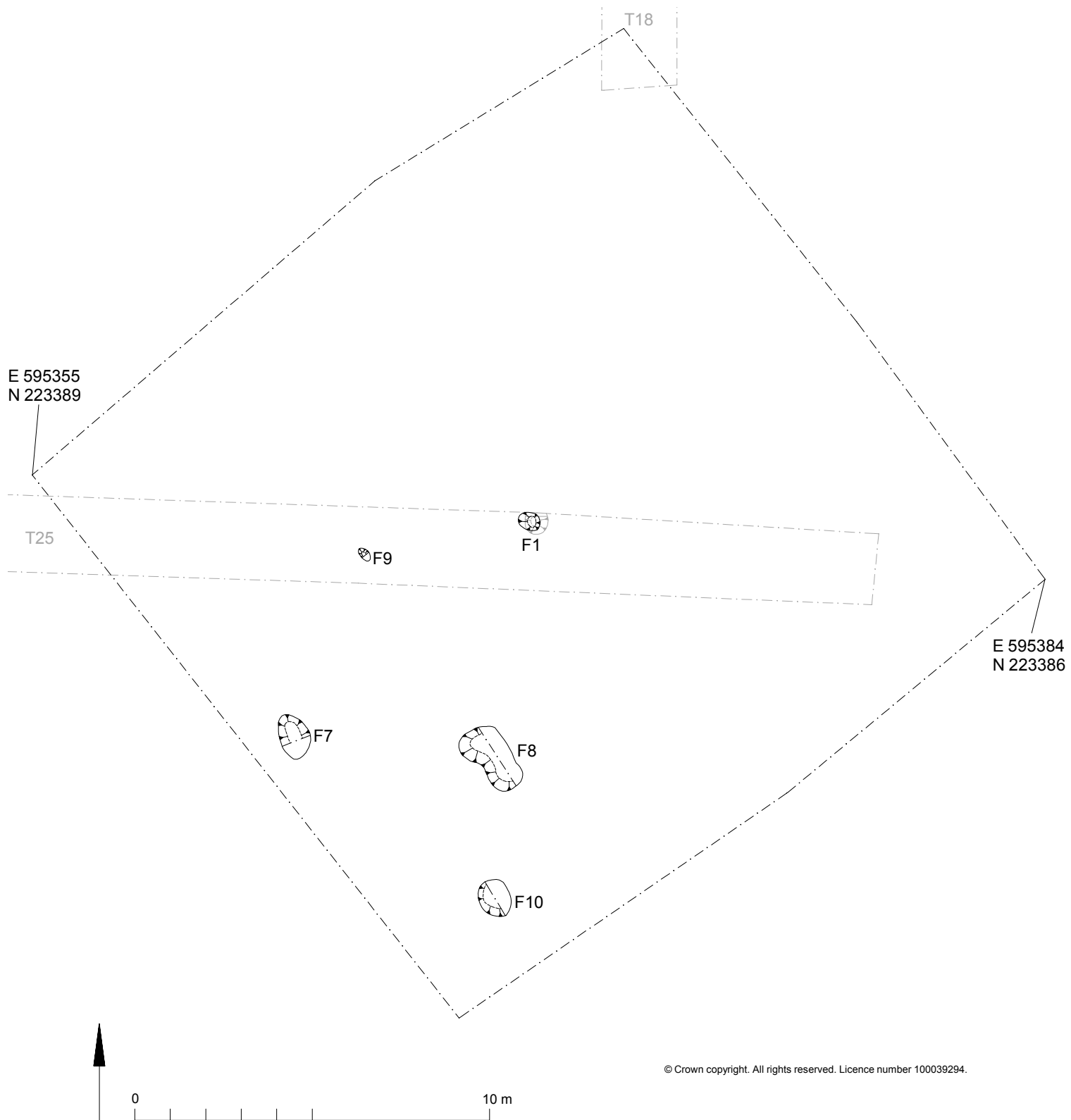
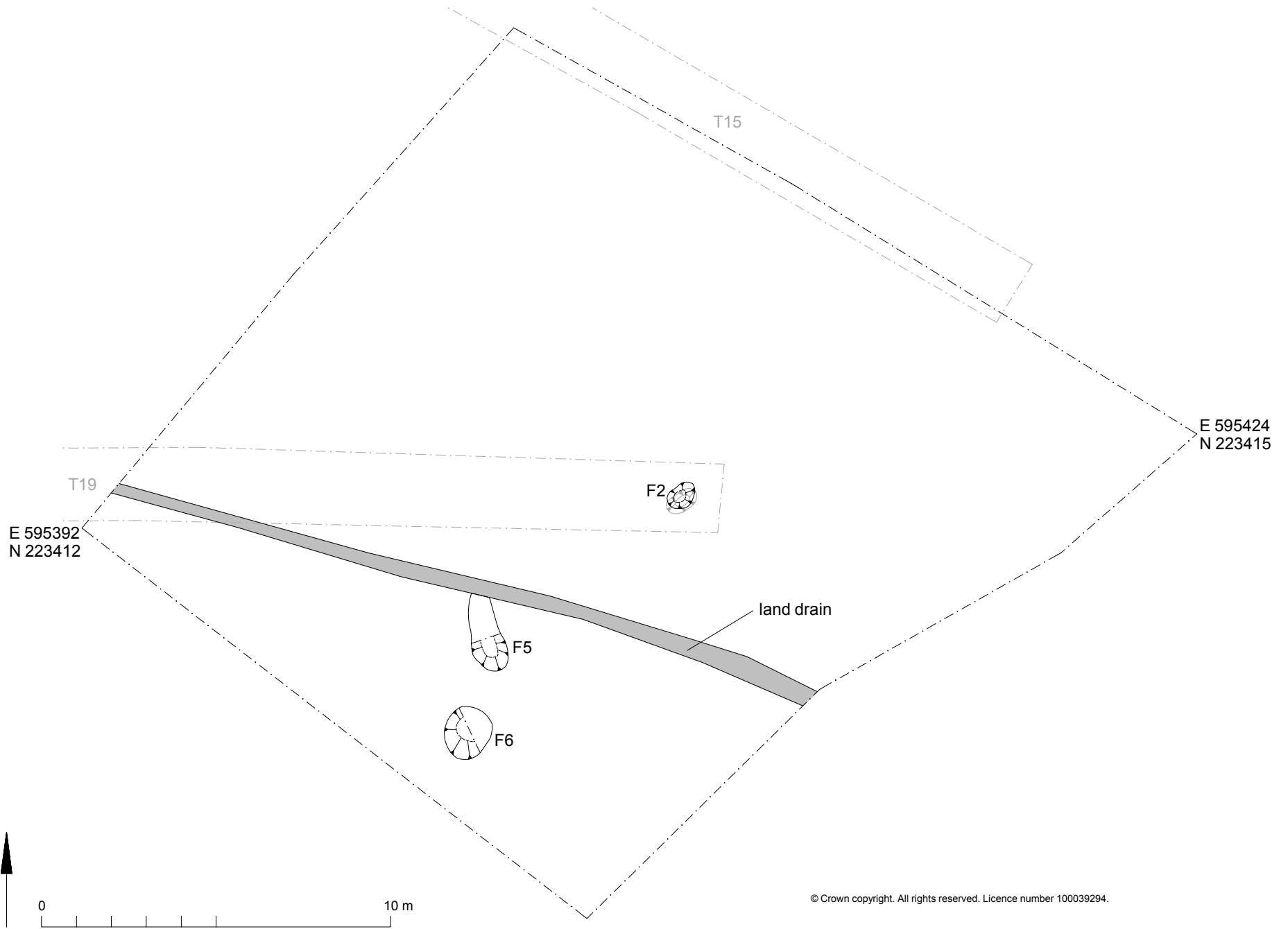


Fig 3 Excavation Area A, showing 2016 evaluation trench T9.



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Fig 4 Excavation Area B, showing 2016 evaluation trenches T18 and T25.



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Fig 5 Excavation Area C, showing 2016 evaluation trenches T15 and T19.

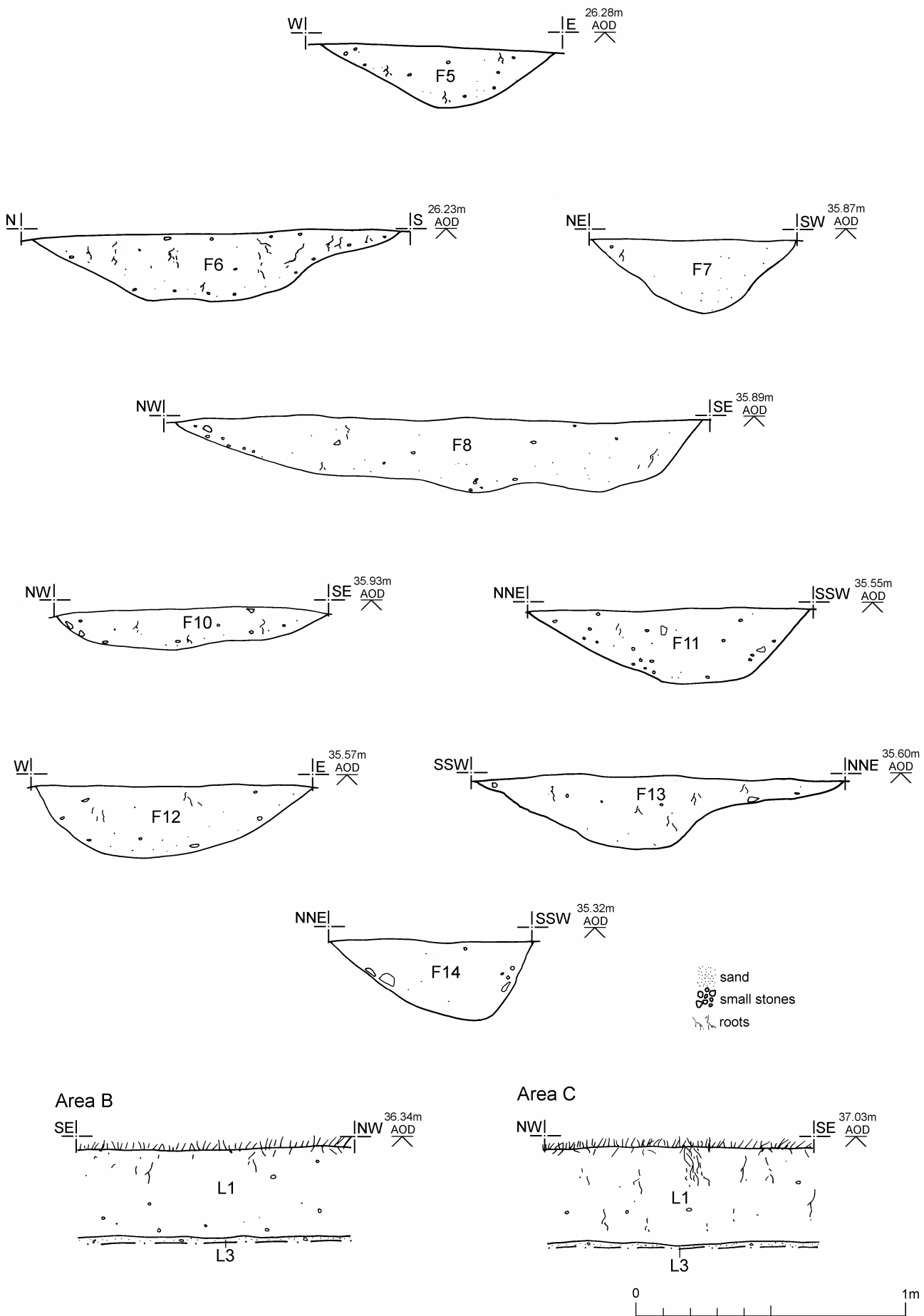


Fig 6 Feature and representative sections.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Address:</b> Phase 1 land, Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyer's Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR   |  |
| <b>Parish:</b> Stanway  | <b>District:</b> Colchester  |
| <b>NGR:</b> TL 9532 2342 (centre)   | <b>Site code:</b><br>CAT project code: 18/01a<br>ECC project code: ECC4127<br>OASIS project ID: colchest3-305615 |
| <b>Type of work:</b><br>Excavation  | <b>Site director/group:</b><br>Colchester Archaeological Trust   |
| <b>Date of work:</b><br>22nd-24th January 2018  | <b>Size of area investigated:</b><br>2.8ha   |
| <b>Location of curating museum:</b><br>Colchester Museum<br>accession code COLEM: 2018.5  | <b>Funding source:</b><br>developer  |
| <b>Further seasons anticipated?</b><br>Not known  | <b>Related EHER number:</b>  |
| <b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1221  |  |
| <b>Periods represented:</b> undated   |  |
| <b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b><br>An archaeological excavation (three excavation areas) was carried out on Phase 1 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Stanway, Essex during pre-application investigative work. The site is located west of the late Iron Age and Roman Colchester Dykes and Gosbecks site, and only 800m northwest of the nationally important Stanway élite burial site. It is also located 560m northwest of two Middle Iron Age enclosures excavated at the Fruit Farm in 2015. Ten irregularly-shaped and undated tree-throws (F5-F14) were excavated during the current phase of work. Two features (F1 and F3) from the evaluation were re-excavated, and are also probably tree-throws. |  |
| <b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> CAT Report 1042  |  |
| <b>Keywords:</b> –  | <b>Significance:</b> –   |
| <b>Author of summary:</b><br>Laura Pooley   | <b>Date of summary:</b><br>January 2018  |



# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation at Fiveways Fruit Farm Phase 1, Dyer's Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR

**NGR:** TL 9532 2342 (centre)

**Planning reference:** pre-application

**Commissioned by:** B Davies (Mersea Homes) & S Williams (Hills)

**Client:** Mersea Homes & Hills Building Group Ltd

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**Museum accession code:** [tbc](#)

**CHER event number:** [tbc](#)

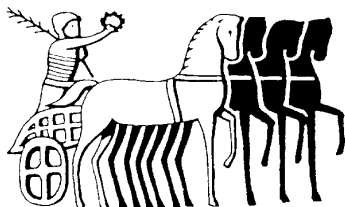
**CAT project code:** 18/01a

**OASIS project id:** colchest3-305615

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 9.1.2018



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site (2.65 ha) lies approximately 5km southwest of Colchester town centre on land at Fiveways Fruit Farm Phase 1, north of Dyer's Road, Stanway (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TL 9532 2342.

## Proposed work

The proposed development comprises a residential development.

## Archaeological background (Fig 1)

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

A full desk-based assessment of the potential archaeological remains at Fiveways Fruit Farm was completed in 2016 (CAT Report 996, by Howard Brooks). The following is a summary:

The proposed development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, due to its location on the edge of the *oppidum* of Camulodunum, close to the Colchester Dykes and the Stanway elite burial site.

The Colchester dykes are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain. They define the extent of the pre-Roman 'proto-town' (or *oppidum* in Latin) of Camulodunum. This was the capital and home of Cunobelin, who was arguably the most important leader in Britain in the decades leading up to the Roman invasion of AD 43.

There have been several studies of and excavations on the dykes, which are described fully in the two principal reference works: Camulodunum, by CFC Hawkes and MR Hull (1947), and Camulodunum 2, Colchester Archaeological Report 11, by CFC Hawkes and Philip Crummy (1995). Camulodunum, as defined by the dykes, covers approximately 12 square miles of land around modern Colchester's town centre. The only above-ground traces of this *oppidum* are the linear banks and ditches of the defensive dykes.

As presently understood, the *oppidum* had two centres of activity: one at modern Gosbecks Farm, which was a Late Iron Age and Roman rural farmstead (and probably the home of Cunobelin); and a second at Sheepen (3.7km to the north-east of the search area), which was the industrial and trading centre. Most of the land contained within the dykes was undoubtedly open farmland, pasture or woodland. Dotted around this landscape were other smaller farming sites such as the one at Kirkee & McMunn barracks (TL 987 231: Shimmin 1998) which developed into a Roman villa-type estate, but other similar sites may await discovery.

The potential for the existence of important, previously undiscovered archaeological sites within and close to Camulodunum was realised by the 2015 excavations on the Fruit Farm, to the southeast of the Phase 1 development site. These excavations revealed two Middle Iron Age (c 350-50 BC) farmsteads, the main components of which were two sub-square ditched enclosures containing roundhouses, two smaller enclosed areas between the main enclosures, and a series of discontinuous boundary ditches (CAT Report forthcoming; Wightman 2016, 16-23).

The existence of important Iron Age remains to the southeast of the development site is a strong indicator that important archaeological features may be present here. However, archaeological evaluation on the Phase 1 development site in 2016 (HER event no. ECC3890; CAT Report 1042) only revealed an undated linear (F3 in Trench 9 or T9), a prehistoric pit (F2 in T19) and an undated pit (F1 in T25). Further investigation of these features may allow for further dating evidence and a better understanding of their purpose and significance within the landscape.

## **Planning background**

Current archaeological investigation forms part of the pre-application assessment of the development site. As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, and following the 2016 Phase 1 evaluation, the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA) recommended that an archaeological excavation take place. This recommendation based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

## **Requirement for work** (Fig 2)

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

Three excavation areas, each measuring 20m by 20m, will be centred over archaeological remains identified during the 2016 archaeological trial-trenching evaluation (HER event no. ECC3890; CAT Report 1042). Specifically, these excavation areas will be centred over undated linear F3 in evaluation trench 9 (T9), prehistoric pit F2 in T19 and undated pit F1 in T25. A contingency has been allowed for extensions to these areas should significant archaeological remains be encountered.

The aims of the excavation are to define the character, significance and context of the features identified during the evaluation.

If unusual, significant or unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately, which may result in amendments to the brief, and this WSI, to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

## **General methodology**

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

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- The Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2017)

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

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

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

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

## **Staffing**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one supervisor plus two archaeologists for up to three days.

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

## **Excavation 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), 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 strategy requested by CBCAA (see 'Environmental Sampling Policy' below)

## **Site surveying**

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

## **Environmental sampling policy**

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

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Val Fryer/Lisa Gray will do any processing and reporting.

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

flints: Adam Wightman

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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 excavation area in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the area 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

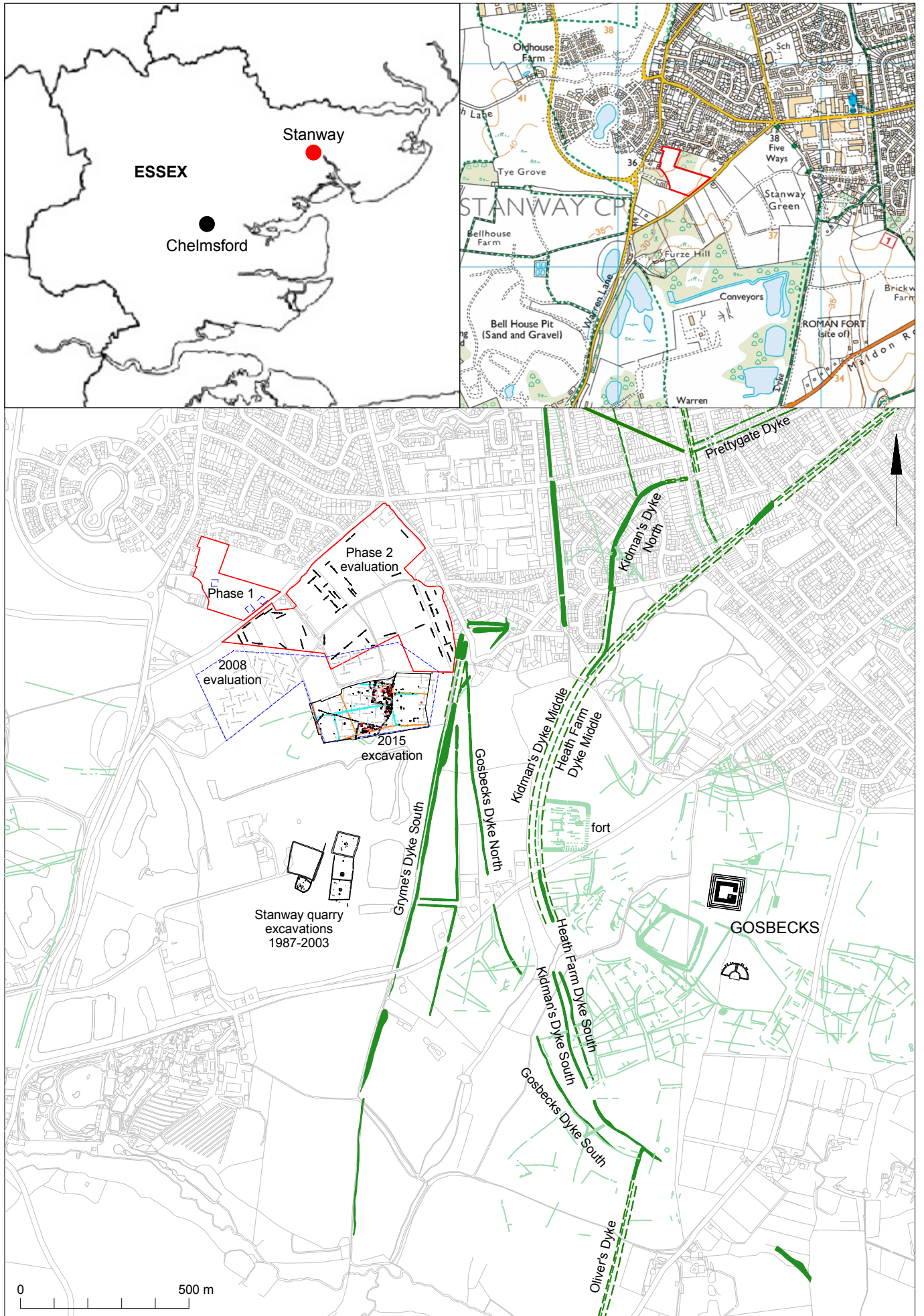
- |                         |              |   |
|-------------------------|--------------|---|
| CAR Report 11           | 1995         | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by Hawkes and Crummy   |
| CAT Report 996          | 1996         | <i>A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains on and around a site at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Stanway, Essex</i>                        |
| CAT Report 1042         | 2016         | <i>Archaeological evaluation on Phase 1 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyer's Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR: November 2016.</i>                   |
| CAT Report              | forth-coming | <i>Middle Iron Age Farmsteads: Excavations at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyer's Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR: 2015 (working title only)</i>          |
| CBCAA                   | 2016         | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial-Trenched Evaluation at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyer's Road, Stanway</i> by J Tipper                           |
| Cifa                    | 2014a        | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>   |
| Cifa                    | 2014b        | <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>                                  |
| Cifa                    | 2014c        | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</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).                         |
| Hawkes C F C & Hull M R | 1995         | <i>Camulodunum</i> , Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Volume 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) |
| Shimmin, D              | 1998         | 'A late Iron Age and Roman occupation site at Kirkee McMunn Barracks, Colchester, <i>Essex Archaeological and History</i> 29, 260-269           |
| Wightman, A             | 2016         | Fiveways Fruit Farm: Iron Age farmsteads beneath a modern-day fruit farm, in <i>The Colchester Archaeologist</i> , vol 28 (2015-6), 16-23.      |

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Fig 1 Site location, shown in relation to nearby archaeological sites



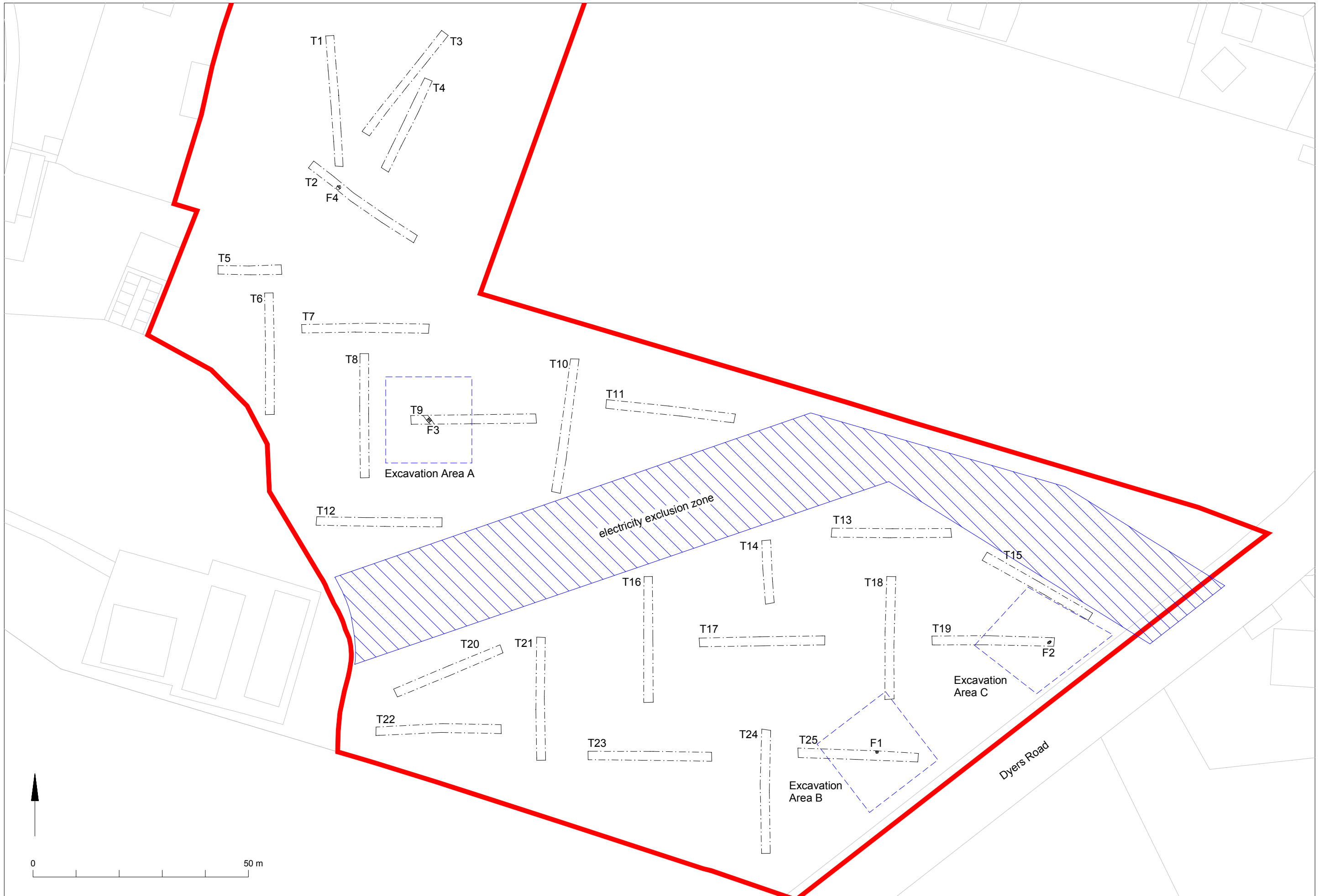


Fig 2 Proposed excavation areas - three 20m by 20m areas.

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**OASIS ID: colchest3-305615**

## Project details

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Project name                           | Archaeological excavation on land at Fiveways Fruit Farm Phase 1, Dyer's Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR  |
| Short description of the project       | An archaeological excavation (three excavation areas) was carried out on Phase 1 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Stanway, Essex during pre-application investigative work. The site is located west of the late Iron Age and Roman Colchester Dykes and Gosbecks site, and only 800m northwest of the nationally important Stanway elite burial site. It is also located 560m northwest of two Middle Iron Age enclosures excavated at the Fruit Farm in 2015. Ten irregularly-shaped and undated tree-throws (F5-F14) were excavated during the current phase of work. Two features (F1 and F3) from the evaluation were re-excavated, and are also probably tree-throws. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 22-01-2018 End: 24-01-2018   |
| Previous/future work                   | Yes / Not known   |
| Any associated project reference codes | 18/01a - Contracting Unit No.   |
| Any associated project reference codes | ECC4127 - HER event no.   |
| Any associated project reference codes | COLEM: 2018.5 - Museum accession ID   |
| Type of project                        | Recording project   |
| Site status                            | None  |
| Current Land use                       | Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined  |
| Monument type                          | TREE-THROW Uncertain  |
| Significant Finds                      | WORKED FLINT Early Prehistoric  |
| Investigation type                     | ""Part Excavation""   |
| Prompt                                 | Planning condition  |

## Project location

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Country           | England  |
| Site location     | ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Fiveways Fruit Farm (Phase 1)                |
| Postcode          | CO3 0QR  |
| Study area        | 2.8 Hectares   |
| Site coordinates  | TL 9532 2342 51.874574502593 0.837765940411 51 52 28 N 000 50 15 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 34.93m Max: 36.45m  |

## 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 | Developer                       |

## Project archives

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive recipient | Colchester Museum                               |
| Physical Archive ID        | COLEM: 2018.5                                   |
| Physical Contents          | "Worked stone/lithics"                          |
| Digital Archive recipient  | Colchester Museum                               |
| Digital Archive ID         | COLEM: 2018.5                                   |
| Digital Contents           | "Stratigraphic", "Survey"                       |
| Digital Media available    | "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey" |
| Paper Archive recipient    | Colchester Museum                               |

Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2018.5  
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Archaeological excavation on Phase 1 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyer's Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR: January 2018  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.  
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