

# Archaeological monitoring and recording at Stanway School, Winstree Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QA

October-November 2016



by **Laura Pooley**

figures by Laura Pooley and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Robin Mathieson and Ben Holloway

**Commissioned by Paul Botten, Stanley Bragg  
on behalf of Stanway School**

NGR: TL 9558 2426 (centre)

Planning reference: 160833

CAT project ref.: 16/08i

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2016.89

CHER ref: ECC3873

OASIS reference: colchest3-261130



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**CAT Report 1055**

October 2017

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## 1 Summary

*Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Stanway School, Winstree Road, Stanway during groundworks for extensions to the school. Despite being located close to the nationally important Late Iron Age/Roman Gosbecks complex and Stanway burial site, there were no significant archaeological remains.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at Stanway School, Winstree Road, Stanway, Essex which was carried out on the 25th October – 2nd November 2016. The work was commissioned by Paul Botten (Stanley Bragg), on behalf of Stanway School, during groundworks for the construction of a new science wing and the enclosure of an existing area with roof and façade to create a multi-use space. Work 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 Continuous Archaeological Recording*, 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 watching briefs* (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).

The EHER/CHER shows that the development site lies in an area of known archaeological potential. The site lies within the late Iron Age Oppidum of *Camulodunum*, 1.3 miles 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 600m 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 1 mile 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 in 2015 (CAT report pending), excavations at Fiveways Fruit Farm 0.68 miles to the south 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.

In addition, cropmark trackways and field boundaries have been identified to the east and west of the school on aerial photographs (EHER 11884, 11942). The conjectured line of a Roman road passes 250m to the south of the school (EHER 11823). Worked flints (suggestive of prehistoric activity) were found to the southwest in 1963 (EHER 11789).

In 2004-5 a watching brief carried out at Stanway School (CAT Report 340; CHER ECC2557) revealed two parallel ditches on an east to west alignment and five other features which may or may not be archaeologically significant. In October 2016 an evaluation in advance of the construction of a mixed-use games area to the south of the school did not reveal any significant archaeological remains (CAT Report 1029).

#### **4 Aims**

Archaeological monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

#### **5 Results (Figs 2-3)**

Groundworks took place in two phases:

##### **Phase 1**

Groundworks associated with the construction of the science wing and new façade (October-November 2016).

All groundworks, including foundation trenches, foundation pads and service trenches, were monitored by a CAT archaeologist (see Fig 2). Modern build up layers (L1 and L2, c 0.5-0.6m thick, which had occasionally been stripped off in advance) sealed a grey/brown clayey-silt subsoil (L3, c 0.3-0.6m thick) which sealed natural sand (L4). There were no significant archaeological remains.

##### **Phase 2**

Groundworks associated with the demolition of the Gainsborough block, the building of the new arts block and the kitchen extension (Summer 2017).

CAT was not notified when Phase 2 groundworks commenced and they were not monitored.



**Photograph 1** Drainage trench, looking NNE



**Photograph 2** Foundation pad, looking W



**Photograph 3** Foundation trenches, looking NNW

## 6 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

## 7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an area of archaeological importance, no significant archaeological remains were revealed during monitored groundworks.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Paul Botten (Stanley Bragg) and Stanway School for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by R Mathieson and B Holloway. Figures were prepared by L Pooley and S Carter. The project was monitored for the 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>

CBC	2016	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at Stanway School, Winstree Road, Stanway, CO3 0QA</i> by J Tipper
CAT	2014	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological monitoring and recording at Stanway School, Winstree Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QA</i>
CAT Report 340	2005	<i>Report on a watching brief: Stanway Secondary School, Winstree Road, Colchester, Essex</i>
CAT Report 1029	2016	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Stanway School, Winstree Road, Stanway, CO3 0QA: October 2016</i>
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>
Crummy, <i>et al</i>	2007	<i>Stanway: An Elite Burial Site at Camulodunum. Britannia Monograph Series 24.</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. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</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>

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CifA	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
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** n/a

### **Paper and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1055)

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

## 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 2016.89.

**Distribution list**

Paul Botten, Stanley Bragg

Stanway School

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

Roman Circus House,

Roman Circus Walk,

Colchester,

Essex, CO2 7GZ

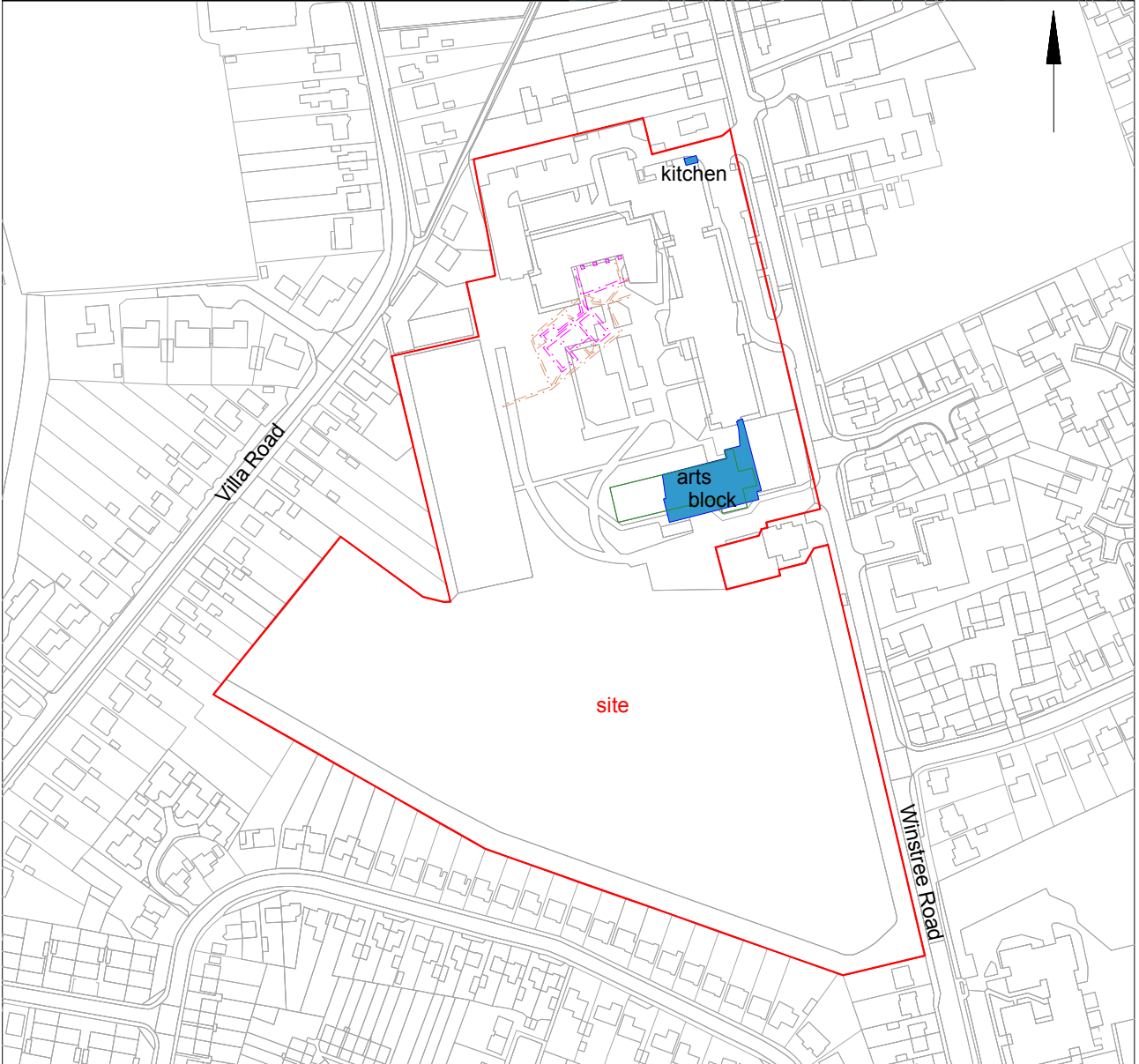
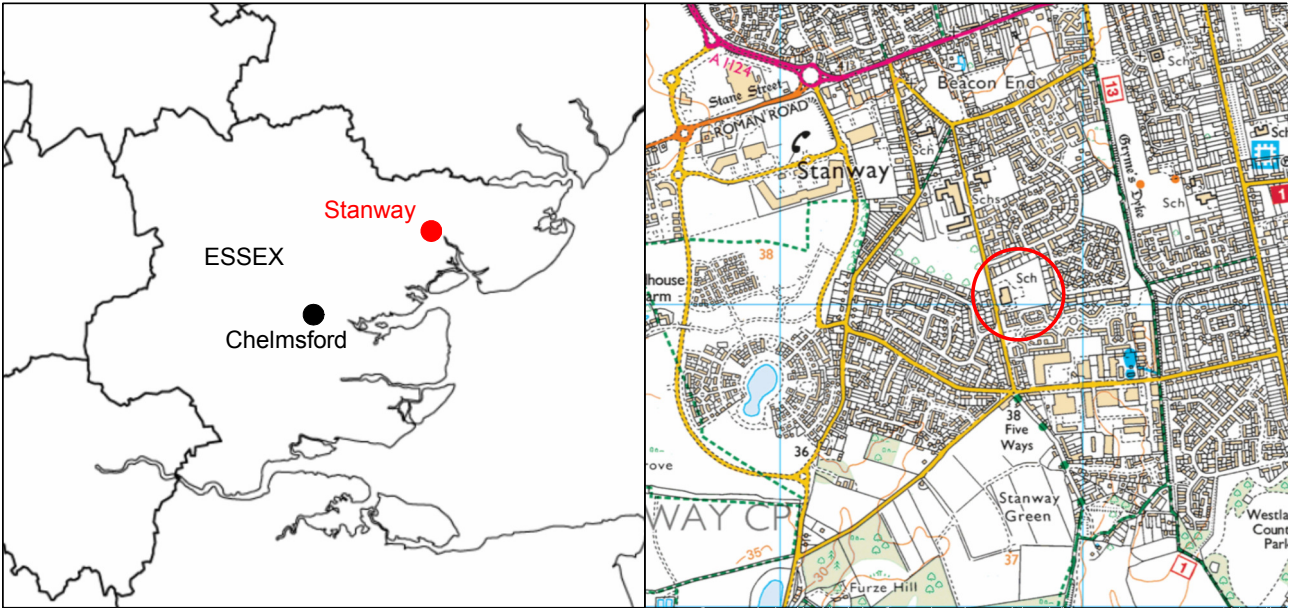
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 9.10.2017





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Fig 1 Site location.  
Areas not monitored highlighted in blue.



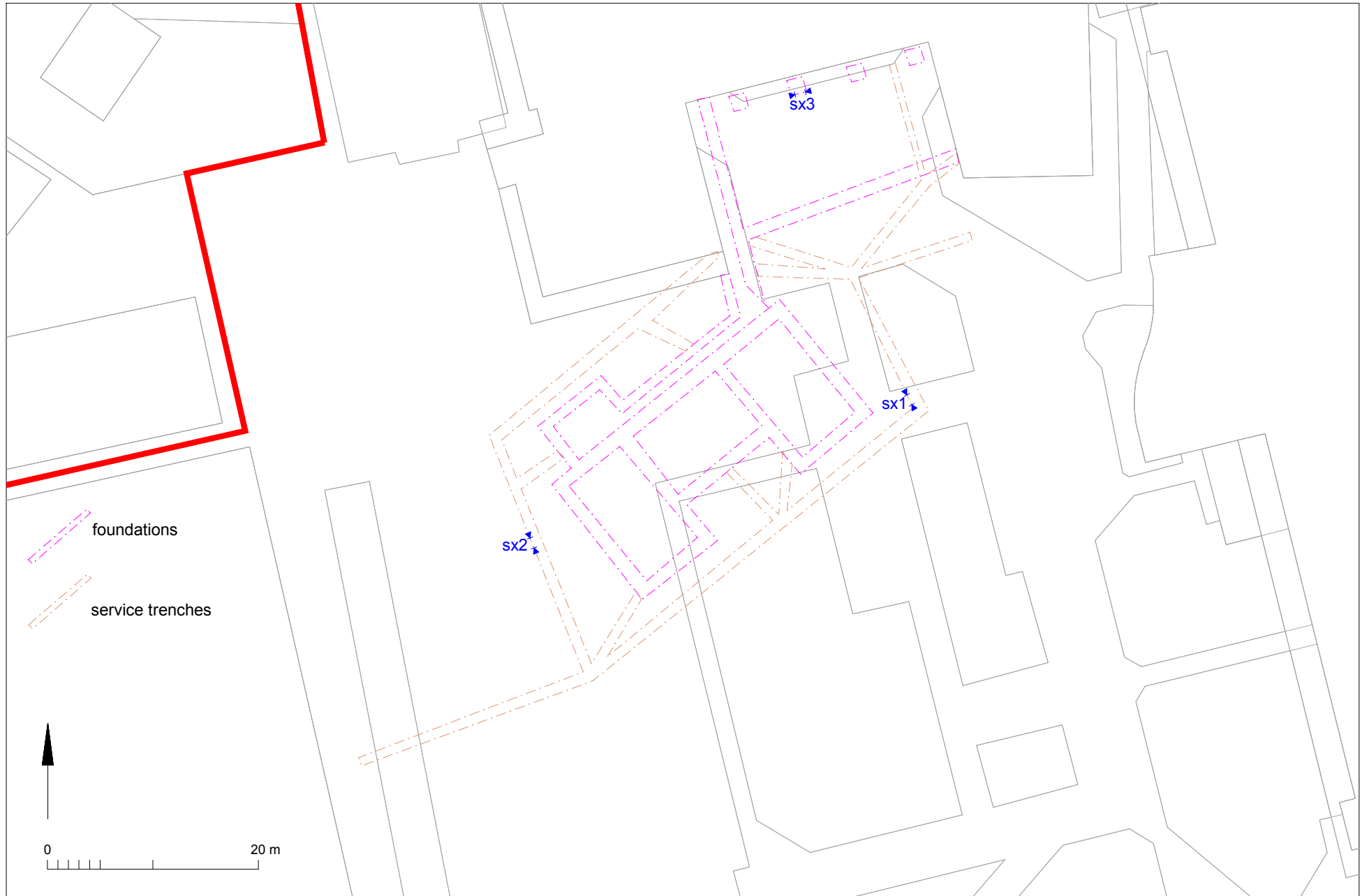
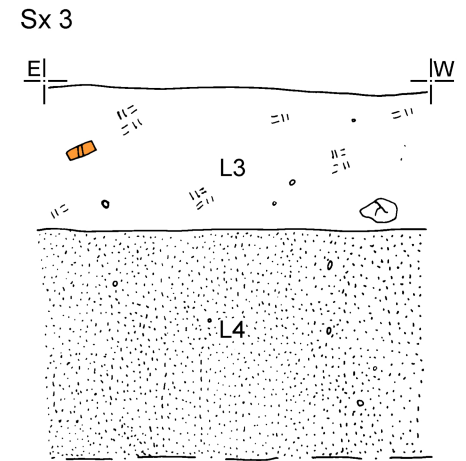
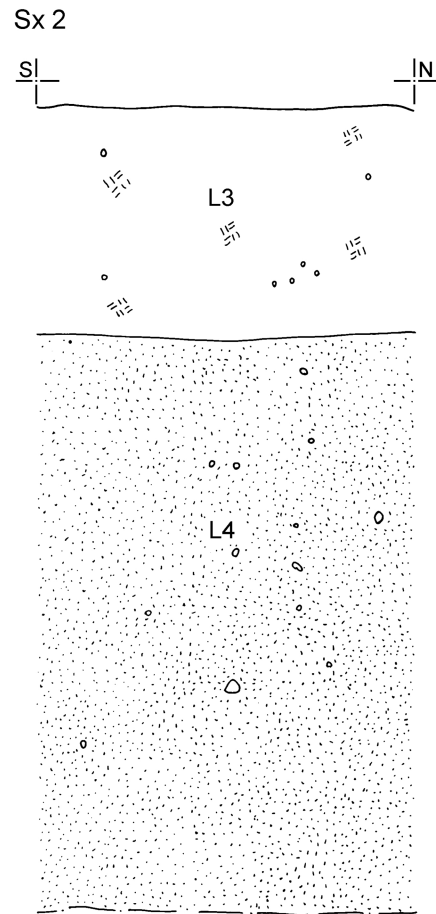
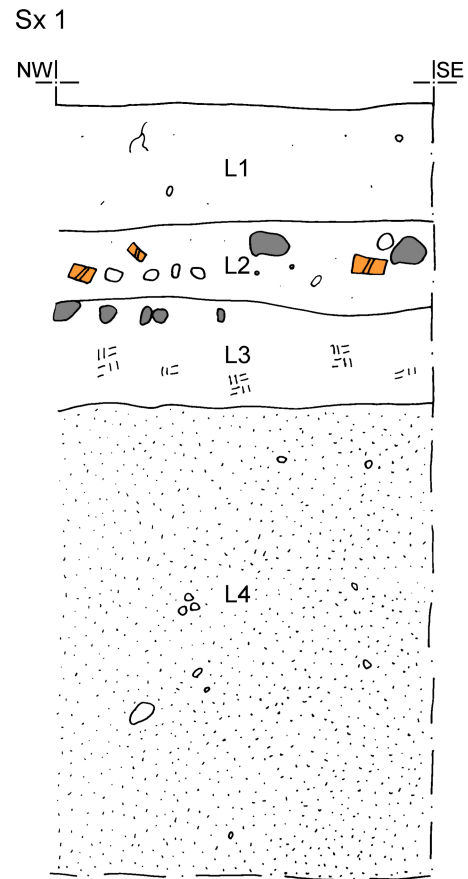


Fig 2 Results (of all monitored groundworks)



- sand
- small stones
- large stones
- roots
- clay
- post-Roman brick
- concrete



Fig 3 Representative sections

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Stanway School, Winstree Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QA	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 9558 2426 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 16/08i CHER ref: ECC3873 OASIS ref: colchest3-261130
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring and recording	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 25th October – 2nd November 2016	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 6.61ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.89	<b>Funding source:</b> school
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> Not known	<b>Related CHER/EHER number:</b> EHER 11637, 11643, 11646-7, 11649, 11789, 11823, 11884, 11942, 12552; CHER ECC2557
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1055	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Modern	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Stanway School, Winstree Road, Stanway during groundworks for extensions to the school. Despite being located close to the nationally important Late Iron Age/Roman Gosbecks complex and Stanway burial site, there were no significant archaeological remains.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> CAT Report 340 & 1029	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> –	<b>Significance:</b> none
<b>Author of summary:</b> Laura Pooley	<b>Date of summary:</b> October 2017

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring and recording at Stanway School, Winstree Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QA

**NGR:** TL 9558 2426 (centre)

**Planning reference:** 160833

**Commissioned by:** Paul Botten, Stanley Bragg

**Client:** Stanway School

**Curating Museum:** Colchester

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

**Colchester HER (previously UAD):** [tbc](#)

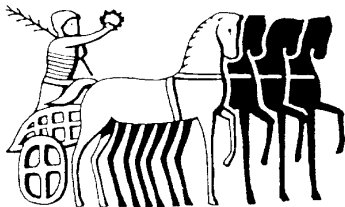
**CAT Project code:** 16/08i

**OASIS ref.:** colchest3-261130

**Site Manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 25.08.2016



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located within the grounds of Stanway School, Winstree Road, Stanway, Essex approximately 2.7 miles WSW of the centre of Colchester (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 9558 2426.

## Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the construction of a new Arts building (after demolition of existing Gainsborough block) and Science wing, enclosure of an existing area with roof and façade to create a multi-use space, and a kitchen extension.

## Archaeological background

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

The EHER/CHER shows that the development site lies in an area of known archaeological potential. The site lies within the late Iron Age Oppidum of *Camulodunum*, 1.3 miles 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 600m 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 1 mile 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 0.68 miles to the south 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.

In addition, cropmark trackways and field boundaries have been identified to the east and west of the school on aerial photographs (EHER 11884, 11942). The conjectured line of a Roman road passes 250m to the south of the school (EHER 11823). Worked flints (suggestive of prehistoric activity) were found to the southwest in 1963 (EHER 11789).

In 2004-5 a watching brief carried out at Stanway School (CAT Report 340; CHER ECC2557) revealed two parallel ditches on an east to west alignment and five other features which may or may not be archaeologically significant.

## Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in April 2016 (application no.160833) for the proposed work stated above. As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). 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 continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks associated with the proposed works. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2016).

Specifically:

The monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

If any unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Amendments to the CBC Project Brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording, which could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

## **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 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.

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 CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

## **Monitoring methodology**

A CAT officer will be present during all groundworks to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket or by hand.

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

Features will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 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 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.

### **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 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 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): Dr Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Dr 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: Dr 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 CBCAA.

## Results

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

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

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

The report will contain:

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

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

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

## Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

**By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.**

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum 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

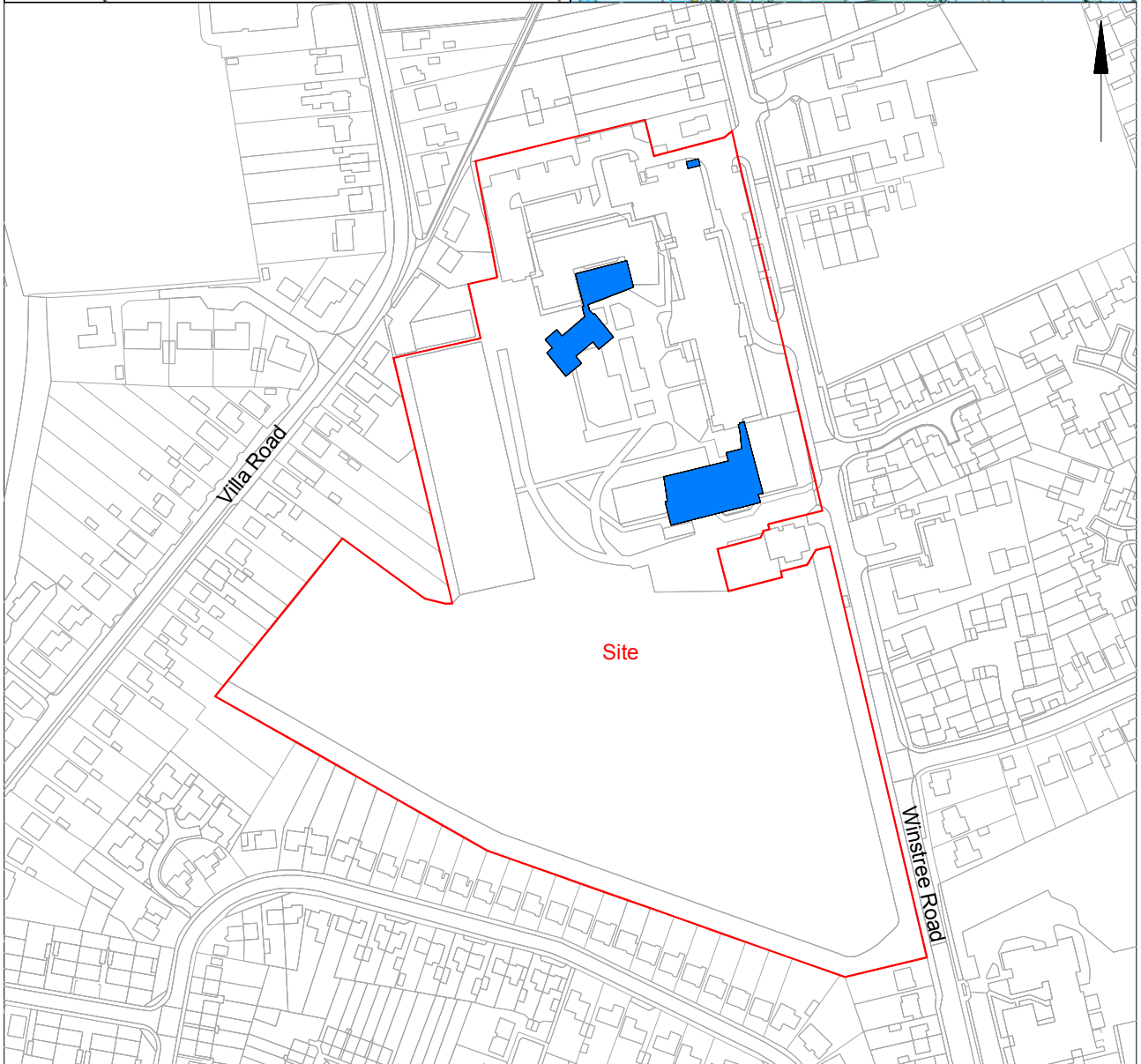
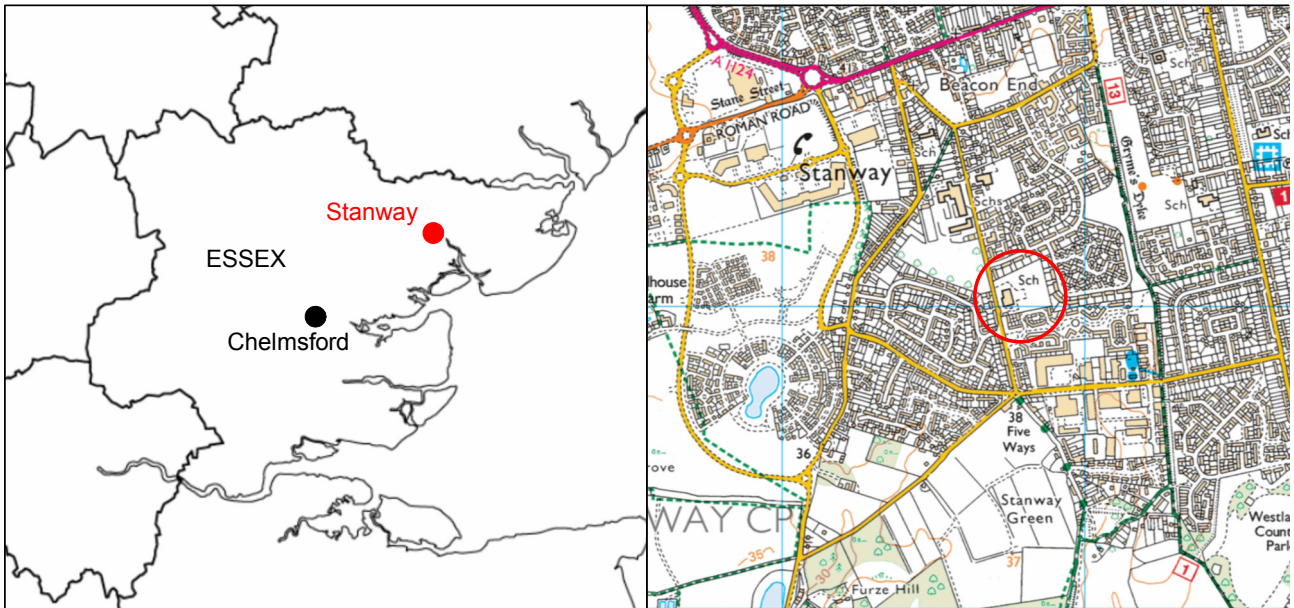
- |                      |       |  |
|----------------------|-------|--|
| CAT                  | 2014  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| CAT Report 340       | 2005  | <i>Report on a watching brief: Stanway Secondary School, Winstree Road, Colchester, Essex</i>  |
| CBCPS                | 2016  | <i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at The Stanway School, Winstree Road, Stanway, CO3 0QA</i>                                    |
| CIfA                 | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</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>                          |
| Crummy, <i>et al</i> | 2007  | <i>Stanway: An Elite Burial Site at Camulodunum. Britannia Monograph Series 24.</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. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</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> |

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Fig 1 Site location with areas of monitoring in blue.



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## Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Stanway School, Winstree Road, Stanway, CO3 0QA
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Stanway School, Winstree Road, Stanway during groundworks for extensions to the school. Despite being located close to the nationally important Late Iron Age/Roman Gosbecks complex and Stanway burial site, there were no significant archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 25-10-2016 End: 02-11-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/08i - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	160833 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3873 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.89 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER STANWAY Stanway School, Winstree Road
Postcode	CO3 0QA
Study area	6.61 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9558 2426 51.882026830721 0.842014416764 51 52 55 N 000 50 31 E Point

## 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	Robin Mathieson
Type of sponsor/funding body	School

## Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.89
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.89
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

**Project bibliography 1**

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