

Archaeological evaluation on Phase 2 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyer's Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR

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by **Laura Pooley**

with contributions by Stephen Benfield, Adam Wightman and Lisa Gray
figures by S Carter, E Holloway, C Lister and L Pooley

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner, with Sarah Carter, Ben Holloway,
Harvey Furniss, Jane Roberts, Alec Wade and Adam Wightman

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S Williams (Hills) & B Davies (Mersea Homes)
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Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (53 trial-trenches) was carried out on Phase 2 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Stanway, Essex during pre-application investigative work. The site is located close to Gosbecks archaeological park and the nationally important Stanway elite burial site, and immediately to the north of two Middle Iron Age enclosures excavated at the Fruit Farm in 2015. This evaluation revealed a scatter of archaeological remains. Small, abraded sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from four pits with Roman finds recovered from an erosion hollow and pit/ditch, and from later dated features. A medieval pit contained evidence of iron working in the centre of the site, with a small number of medieval ditches and pits in the southeast corner. Three modern field boundary ditches and the large number of undated irregular linears/agricultural features, tree-throws and pits are probably all associated with the business of the fruit farm.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on Phase 2 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Essex which was carried out 7th-29th November 2016. 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 Trenched 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) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains on and around the development site (Phase 1 and Phase 2) has already been completed (CAT Report 996, by Howard Brooks 2016).

The following general summary is taken from CAT Report 996 (1):

The proposed development site (PDS) is in an area of the highest archaeological sensitivity, situated west of the late Iron Age and Roman Colchester Dykes and Gosbecks site, and only 600m north of the nationally important Stanway elite burial site. Further, recent excavations on the Fruit

Farm immediately south of the PDS have revealed two Middle Iron Age enclosures of the type excavated at Stanway in the 1980s and 1990s.

One of the Iron Age boundaries excavated in 2015 continues north towards the PDS. There is therefore a strong possibility that archaeological features will be present on the PDS – quite possibly an Iron Age enclosure similar to those excavated in 2015.

Two previous surveys coincide partially with the PDS. First, a geophysical survey in 2008, produced no significant results in Field 5 of the 2008 evaluation site, which also forms part of the 2016 PDS. Second, the 2008 evaluation also covered part of the southern edge of the PDS. In fact, this evaluation revealed only seven significant archaeological features, all post-medieval and including at least three possible recent field boundaries.

The following archaeological summary is also taken from CAT Report 996 (22-23):

Prehistory and the Roman period

The proposed development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, due to its location on the edge of the oppidum of Camulodunum, and 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). There is no need to repeat the detailed accounts which can be found in those volumes, but a brief summary is given here.

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 (2km 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 has now been realised by the 2015 excavations on the Fruit Farm. The existence of important Iron Age remains to the south of the PDS is a strong indicator that important archaeological features may be present on the PDS, perhaps another Iron Age enclosure like the two excavated in 2015.

It should be noted that two previous surveys coincide with the PDS. First, a geophysical survey in 2008, produced no significant results in Field 5 of the 2008 evaluation site, which also forms part of the 2016 proposed development (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2008, page 3 and fig 6). Second, the 2008 evaluation also covered part of the southern edge of the current site (specifically, Trenches 48-58 in Field 5). In fact, this evaluation revealed only seven real archaeological features, all post-medieval and including at least three possible recent field boundaries.

The eastern edge of the site adjoins Grymes Dyke. As this is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), English Heritage (EH) will have a view on this. To follow recent good practice (where the Colchester Garrison PFI development included land adjacent to Berechurch Dyke), EH may be satisfied if a corridor of undeveloped land is left between the dyke and the development. EH should be consulted on this point.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods.

The evidence from Stanway for these periods is largely in the form of place-names such as the early 11th century reference to 'Stanwaegun' (i.e. Stanway), and the names of the Stanway manor house at the time of Domesday – Stanwega and Bertuna. The first almost certainly coincided with Stanway Hall, and the second probably with Olivers (outside our search area at TL 967 214).

The current site probably lay in the lands farmed from the Stanway Hall manor site in the centuries before and following Domesday.

The post-medieval period

The Chapman and André map of 1777 and the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey of 1896 show that during the 18th and 19th centuries, Stanway was essentially a rural parish with isolated farms and settlement along the two principal roads – the London Road and the Maldon Road. The major change is the enclosure of Lexden Heath, which formed a substantial part of the parish in 1777. The only visible surviving fragment is the area immediately around Grymes Dyke where it doglegs through Stanway Green. The rest was apparently arable land in 1896. During these centuries, the current site lay in farmland.

Archaeological evaluation on Phase 1 land in November 2016 to the west of Phase 2 revealed only one prehistoric pit, two undated features (a linear and pit) and one tree-throw (CAT Report 1042).

4 Results (Figs 2-9)

Fifty-three archaeological trial-trenches were excavated across available sections of the 17ha Phase 2 development site (see Fig 2 for available and unavailable land). A number of these trenches were laid out on a different alignment to that planned in the WSI, this was required to avoid obstacles on the ground. A further twenty-two trenches were due to be excavated in January 2017 (see Fig 2, green trenches) but at the request of the landowner have been significantly delayed.

All of the trenches were dug by mechanical excavator under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Thirty-six trenches measured 30m long, seven were 20m long, eight were 15m long and two 10m long (1360m linear). With each measuring 1.8m wide, this totalled 2448m².

The trenches were excavated through modern topsoil/ploughsoil (L1, c 110-340mm thick) onto a sandy-silt subsoil (L2, c 0-360mm thick) sealing natural sands.

No significant archaeological remains were identified in the following trenches: T4 (service trench), T6, T8 (service trenches), T9, T10 (service trench), T12, T25 (metal frames), T29, T34, T35, T37, T39, T40, T41 (patch of modern disturbance), T46, T49 (service trenches), T52 (service trench).

A number of shallow and irregular undated linears were recorded across the site and have been recorded in this report as 'linear/agricultural' features. These are probably modern features associated with the grubbing-out of hedges, plants, fruit trees, irrigation etc associated with the business of the fruit farm. Some of the larger undated ditches may be similar features and many of the tree-throws, and possibly some of the pits, are probably also associated with the fruit farm.

Linear/agricultural features and tree-throws were the only features identified in the following trenches: T11 (F35-F36), T15 (F32), T22 (F43 and F47), T33 (F70-F71), T47 (F83-F85), T50 (F88), T53 (F82 plus service trenches).

Trench 1 (T1): Three undated linear/agricultural features were recorded. Linear F2 was aligned NNW/SSE and measured 0.88m wide by 0.19m deep. Linears F5 and F16 were aligned E/W and measured 1.01m wide by 0.28m deep and 0.63m wide and 0.19m deep respectively. Undated pits F6, F14 and F15 were also excavated along with undated pits/tree-throws F12-F13.

Trench 2 (T2): Pit F7 contained a small fragment of abraded possible Middle Iron Age pottery. It was cut by undated pit F8. Undated pits F3 and F4, and linear/agricultural feature F1, were also excavated.



Photograph 1 T2, looking NE

Trench 3 (T3): Undated linear/agricultural feature F9 was aligned WNW/ESE and measured 1.10m wide by 0.22m deep. Undated pits F10 and F11 were also excavated.

Trench 5 (T5): Undated linear/agricultural feature F18 was aligned WNW/ESE and measured 0.56m wide by 0.09m deep. Undated tree-throws F17 and F19 were also excavated.

Trench 7 (T7): Modern ditch F22 was aligned NE/SW and measured 0.83m wide by 0.31m deep. Undated pit F23 and undated pit/tree-throw F24 were also excavated.

Trench 13 (T13): Post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch F34 ran parallel, and approximately 0.60m further to the east, of the present day/modern field boundary on a NNW/SSE alignment. This ditch is in existence on the first edition OS map. It measured at least 1.7m wide by 0.55m deep.

Trench 14 (T14): Post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch F33 ran parallel, but slightly further to the south, of the present day/modern field boundary on a NE/SW alignment. This ditch is in existence on the first edition OS map acting as a field boundary to Dyer's Road. It measured over 1.7m wide by 0.45m deep.



Photograph 2 T13, F34, looking S

Trench 16 (T16): Undated linear/agricultural feature F31 was aligned N/S and measured 0.85m wide by 0.15m deep. Although it contained burnt flint, which can be indicative of prehistoric activity, N/S field boundaries (forming windbreaks to protect the cultivated soft fruit) are obvious on Google Earth images of the site (before the polytunnels were constructed) and it is likely that this feature is of modern date.

Trench 17 (T17): Undated linear/agricultural feature F30 is also on a N/S alignment running parallel to F31 (T16), suggesting that this could also be a modern field boundary. It was cut by a line of five undated postholes (F25-F29) aligned E-W that were probably part of a modern agricultural fence. The linear measured 1.32m wide by 0.45m deep.

Trench 18 (T18): Undated linear/agricultural feature F21 was aligned NW/SE and measured 0.72m wide by 0.35m deep. Undated pit F20 was also excavated.

Trench 19 (T19): Undated linear/agricultural feature F38 was aligned NW/SE and runs parallel to modern day crop divisions (as seen on Google Earth) which probably means that the feature is of a modern date. It possibly continues to the NW as F48 in T23, although no trace of the feature was identified in T21 between the two. It measures 0.8m wide by 0.23m deep.

Trench 20 (T20): Undated pit F58 was excavated at the SE end of the trench. Further to the NW was pit/ditch F64 which contained a fragment of Roman brick. It had cut through pit F62 and pit/ditch F63. Natural or tree-throw features F55 and F56 were also excavated.

Trench 21 (T21): Undated linear/agricultural feature F39 was aligned NW/SE and measured 0.6m wide by 0.25m deep. It cut through erosion hollow F42 which contained a small fragment of Roman pottery.

Trench 23 (T23): Undated linear/agricultural feature F48 was aligned NW/SE and runs parallel to modern day crop divisions (as seen on Google Earth) which probably means it is of a modern date. It possibly continues to the SE as F38 in T19, although no trace of the linear was identified in T21 between the two. It measured 1.1m wide by 0.35m deep.

Undated ditch F49 was aligned roughly N/S and measured 1.18m wide by 0.28m deep. Pit F50 was identified at the NE end of the trench. It contained two very small fragments of Middle Iron Age pottery and posthole F51 was recorded in the base of the pit. Linear/agricultural feature F52 and undated pits F53-F54 were also excavated.



Photograph 3 T20, F62-F64, looking SE

Trench 24 (T24): Undated ditch F40 was aligned NE/SW and measured 0.76m wide by 0.29m deep. Undated ditch F45 was aligned E/W and measured 1.3m wide by 0.4m deep. Undated ditch F46 was aligned NW/SE and measured 0.64m wide by 0.17m deep.

Trench 26 (T26): Pit F57 contained a very small abraded fragment of Neolithic-Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 27 (T27): Undated ditch F41 was aligned NE/SW and measured 0.98m wide by 0.35m deep. Medieval pit F44 was also excavated. As well as three sherds of late 12th-13th/14th century pottery it contained fragments of a smithing hearth bottom, iron slag, hammerscale flakes and tiny spheres indicating that iron was being worked on the site.

Trench 28 (T28): Undated linear/agricultural feature F37 was aligned E/W and measured 0.9m wide by 0.19m deep.

Trench 30 (T30): Undated linear/agricultural feature F66 was aligned NNE/SSW and measured 0.93m wide by 0.3m deep. It cut natural feature F67 and probably continued to the NE as F60 in T31. Undated linear/agricultural feature F65 was also aligned NNE/SSW and measured 1.1m wide by 0.17m deep.

Trench 31 (T31): Three undated linears/agricultural features were excavated. Feature F59 was aligned NNE/SSW and measured 0.7m wide by 0.2m deep; F60 was aligned NE/SW and measured 0.5m wide by 0.1m deep; and F61 was aligned ENE/WSW and measured 0.6m wide by 0.14m deep. Linear F60 probably continued to the SW as F66 in T30.

Trench 32 (T32): Two undated linears/agricultural features were aligned NE/SW. Linear F68 measured 0.9m wide by 0.2m deep, and F69 measured 1.54m wide by 0.2m deep

Trench 36 (T36): Pit F76 contained a small, abraded fragment of probable Middle Iron Age pottery. Natural feature/tree-throw F72 and linear/agricultural feature F77 were also excavated.



Photograph 4 T36, F74 in foreground, looking NE



Photograph 5 T42, F93-F96, looking NE

Trench 38 (T38): Large undated ditch F86 was aligned NNE/SSW. A full width could not be determined but it measured 1m deep.

Trench 42 (T42): Medieval V-shaped ditch F93 was aligned NNE/SSW and measured 2.15m wide by 0.6m deep. The ditch had been cut by postholes F94, F95 and F96. Undated ditch F92 was aligned NE/SW and measured 1.6m wide by 0.45m deep. Medieval pit F90, undated pit F99 and tree-throw F91 were also excavated.

Trench 43 (T43): Undated linear/agricultural feature F89 was aligned NNW/SSE and measured 0.6m wide by 0.12m deep. However it was not identified in T42 further to the south.

Trench 44 (T44): Possible Medieval ditch (finds collected from surface cleaning) F73 was aligned E/W and measured 0.55m wide by 0.15m deep. Undated pits F74-F75 were also excavated.

Trench 45 (T45): Ditches F78 and F81 were both aligned ENE/WSW and measured 1.05m wide by 0.23m deep. Ditch F78 contained medieval pottery and residual Roman finds, with ditch F81 containing Roman finds and residual prehistoric pottery. However, as they are of a similar size, shape and alignment they are probably of a similar medieval date. Undated gully F80 was also aligned parallel to these ditches and measured 0.33m wide by 0.07m deep. None of the ditches appear to continue into T42 to the SW. Tree-throw F79 was also excavated.

Trench 48 (T48): Undated linear/agricultural feature F101 was aligned ENE/WSW and measured 1.23m wide by 0.2m deep. Natural linear F87 was also excavated.

Trench 51 (T51): Undated linear/agricultural feature F100 was aligned NE/SW and measured 1.1m wide by 0.2m deep. Tree-throw F97 and natural linear F98 were also excavated.



Photograph 6 T45, looking NW

5 Finds

Small quantities of pottery, ceramic building material, iron smithing waste and other finds were recorded from 16 features. All of the finds from the site are listed by context in Table 1.

Pottery

by Stephen Benfield

Introduction

Only a small quantity of pottery was recovered. The pottery comes from twelve features and most was recovered as a single sherd or a few small sherds from each feature. Only one of the features (pit F90) produced a small group of pottery with moderately large sherds which formed part of a medieval cooking pot, with a body sherd from a second cooking pot. The other pottery consists almost entirely of body sherds making reliance on fabric and finish the principal criterion for dating so that some of the pottery is not firmly dated but is given as probably dating to a particular period. That said, a number of sherds can be confidently dated within the prehistoric, Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and modern periods. The prehistoric pottery fabrics consist of hand-made flint-tempered (HMF) and sand-tempered (HMS) sherds. The individual sherds are described more closely in Table 1. The Roman and medieval pottery fabrics in the catalogue and text refer to the Colchester fabric series (*CAR 10* & *CAR 7*).

Discussion

The earliest pottery is a flint-tempered sherd from pit F47 (T22). The fabric has a high content of crushed flint, ranging from small-medium/large pieces, within a dark fabric but is otherwise undiagnostic. This type of fabric might be encountered among groups of pottery dating from the Neolithic-Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. A few, small, sand-tempered sherds with a relatively soft fabric appear to be hand-made and are likely to represent pottery typical of the Middle Iron Age which is current in this area broadly

from c 400/350 BC to the late 1st century BC. These come from the linear features F50 (T23) and F81 (T45), and pit F76 (T36). Of two small pieces of sandy clay recovered from pit F7 (T2), one is almost certainly a natural concretion. The other might be a small fragment of sand-tempered pottery, possibly of Middle Iron Age date, but might also be simply a natural concretion. One sherd, from ditch F93 (T43), is grog-tempered and is typical of the Late Iron Age. This pottery is current from the late 1st century BC to the mid 1st century AD.

Roman pottery is represented by just one or two sherds. One greyware sherd from the fill of erosion hollow F42 (T21) appears to be Roman rather than of medieval date, and one sherd with a small group of medieval sherds in linear feature F78 (T45) might also be Roman rather than medieval. Overall, all of the pottery from the prehistoric-Roman period consists of small or relatively small sherds recovered in ones and twos from the excavated parts of features and of itself does not suggest any significant settlement in the area during that long period of time. Rather they most probably represent sporadic loss and spread from occupation/activity sites located elsewhere, possibly primarily through agricultural related activity. It can be noted that enclosures dating to the Middle Iron Age with continued activity in the Late Iron Age and Roman period have been excavated just to the south of the present site (CAT Report forthcoming, 2015 excavations at Fiveways Fruit Farm).

Pottery that can be closely dated to the medieval period is much better represented than the earlier periods. Part of the lower body and base of a medieval cooking pot (probably all part of one pot represented by eight medium size sherds) was recovered from pit F90 (T42). A greyware body and base edge sherd of another medieval cooking pot also comes from the feature. The black surfaced cooking pot and the greyware one can both be classified as medieval sandy coarsewares/greywares typical of Fabric 20 which is current in the late 12th/13th-14th centuries. Small groups of smaller size sherds in similar fabrics from the linear feature F78 (T45) and pit F44 (T27) can also be confidently dated as medieval (Fabric 20) belonging to the same date range (late 12th/13th-14th century), as can a sherd from the linear feature F73 (T44). A similar sherd to the fabric of the sandy, black-surface medieval coarseware from ditch F93 (T43) is also almost certainly medieval, although in this instance the fabric might possibly allow an earlier (Roman) dating. The medieval pottery indicates more intensive activity on the area than previous periods, notably a significant part of one cooking pot is represented in pit F90. The quantity of medieval pottery is not large (total of 18 sherds) and many of the sherds (other than F90) are of only medium size so that these might possibly represent an intensification of agricultural activity such as manuring close to settlement rather than necessarily occupation on the area itself. However, it is noted that the larger medieval sherds are from pit fill (F90) indicating that these probably represent more than just intensified manure scatter. Also, almost all of this pottery (15 sherds) comes from a relatively restricted area of the evaluation rather than being widely scattered across the site. This is the west side of the evaluation area (trenches T42-T45) from features F73, F78, F90 and F93. This also suggests that the pottery relates to medieval occupation on or close to that area.

A few sherds of pottery from ditch F22 (T7) can be dated as modern, these include a small sandy red sherd from a modern flowerpot (Fabric 51B).

Flint

by Adam Wightman

Three worked flints were recovered during the evaluation. A tertiary blade was recovered from L1 in Trench 47 (find number 23) which exhibits retouch along part of the right lateral edge (ventral surface) and evidence of edge damage (possibly usewear) on both lateral edges and at the distal end. The blade was detached from its parent core using a hard hammer, at which point it broke at the distal end. The blade is most likely to date to the Early Neolithic. A secondary flake which has been exposed to extreme heat and a small tertiary flake were recovered from F64 (find number 15). The

burnt flake is badly damaged, but exhibits clear evidence of previous flake removals on its ventral surface. The tertiary flake was detached using a hard hammer and is probably a waste product of the knapping process.

Other finds

by Laura Pooley

Ceramic building material

Ceramic building material (CBM) was recorded in eight features. Fragments from F64(15), F73(19), F78(21), F81(22), F90(24) and F93(27) are of Roman date and consist of pieces of brick (5 pieces), tile (1), brick/tile (3) and imbrex (1), much of it recorded residually in medieval features. Pieces of peg-tile from F22(7) and F90(24) are not closely dated as they are current from the medieval period into the early modern period, but can be broadly dated as medieval-post-medieval and probably date to no earlier than the 14th century onwards (Ryan & Andrews 1993, 97). A fragment of tile from F71(18) is probably also of a similar post-Roman date.

Iron smithing

Late 12th – 13th/14th century pit F44 contained evidence for iron smithing. The single largest artefact was three joining fragments of a smithing hearth bottom, with part of the clay lining still attached to a thick layer (600mm) of slag. This is often the most recognisable residue from both iron refining and smithing, and forms just below the blowing hole of the hearth (Crew 1996). Also from the pit were over 60 small fragments of iron slag and, when the soil from the pit was sieved and processed, a quantity of hammerscale and spheres were present. Hammerscale and spheres usually result from iron being worked on an anvil (*ibid*).

Others

Fragments of abraded lava quern (F90), fired clay (F5, F22 and F90), burnt flint/stone (F31 and F64), and a piece of modern bottle glass (F22) were also recorded.

All finds by context

Context	Description	Spot date
T1, F5 (1)	Fired clay: tiny fragment (<1g)	-
T2, F7 (2)	Pottery: One very small sandy piece/sherd – almost certainly a natural concretion, second small piece/sherd with sandy fabric (1 sherd, 1g), possibly pottery (if so most probably of Middle Iron Age date) but possibly also a natural concretion.	?Middle Iron Age
T18, F21 (4)	Flint: two natural flints (34g) (NR)	-
T7, F22 (7)	Modern pottery: Small sherd (2g) from a modern flower pot, Fabric 51B (19th-20th century) Pottery not closely dated: Sherds in a laminating buff fabric with a sandy feel (6 sherds, 10g), coarse interior wheel-turning, possibly modern – otherwise a Roman date would appear most likely. CBM: Two fragments of peg-tile (226g), 12mm thick, med/post-med Glass: green bottle glass (1: 4g), post-medieval/ modern Fired clay: one fragment (14g) Stone: two fragments of septaria (220g)	Modern
T16, F31 (5)	Burnt stone: Four pieces (76g)	?Prehistoric
T21, F42 (8)	Roman pottery: Fabric GX (1 sherd, 2 g) Small greyware sherd, ripple-effect to body (Roman)	Roman
T27, F44 (9)	Medieval pottery: Fabric 20 (3 sherds, 12g), small, slightly abraded sherds, slightly soft sandy fabric, two with black surface and brown interior, one more abraded	Medieval, late 12th – 13th/14th century

	(late 12th-13th/14th century). Smithing hearth bottom: three joining fragments (204g) Fired clay: four tiny fragments (4g) Iron slag: 58 fragments (56g) iron slag	
T27, F44 (10)	Iron slag: six fragments (110g)	
T27, F44 (11)	Iron hammerscale flakes and tiny spheres: small bag (220g)	
T23, F50 (13)	Prehistoric pottery: Fabric HMS (2 sherds, 1g), essentially very small sherds/sherd fragments, however one appears to be from the top of a rim, abraded, common sand-temper (probably Middle Iron Age).	Middle Iron Age
T26, F57 (14)	Prehistoric pottery: Fabric HMF(1 sherd, 4g), small sherd, moderately thick with common small-medium/large (2mm+) flint, dark-brown/dark-grey fabric (probably earlier prehistoric Neolithic-Bronze Age/Early Iron Age)	Neolithic-Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
T20, F64 (15)	CBM: Roman brick (558g), 36mm thick, fine brownish-orange sandy fabric. Burnt flint: two pieces (56g) Worked flint: A secondary flake exposed to extreme heat and a small tertiary flake (8g). The burnt flake is badly damaged, but exhibits clear evidence of previous flake removals on its ventral surface. The tertiary flake was detached using a hard hammer and is probably a waste product of the knapping process	Roman
T33, F71 (18)	CBM: fragment of tile (18g), 10mm thick	Medieval/ post-medieval
T44, F73 (19)	Medieval pottery: Fabric 20 (1 sherd, 4g), small hard sherd, slightly abraded, black surfaced sandy fabric (late 12th-13th/14th century). CBM: Roman imbrex (30g), Roman brick/tile (8g)	Medieval, late 12th – 13th/14th century
T36, F76 (20)	Prehistoric pottery: Fabric HMS (2 sherds, 4g), one small sherd and a sherd fragment, abraded, common sand-temper (probably Middle Iron Age).	?Middle Iron Age
T45, F78 (21)	Roman pottery: Fabric GX (1 sherd, 6g), abraded sandy sherd, wheel-thrown, probably Roman but might be medieval. Medieval pottery: Fabric 20 (4 sherds, 20g), black surface, relatively flat, brown interior, sandy fabric very similar to cooking pot from F90 (probably medieval – circa 12th/13th-14th century), also two greyware sherds, sandy fabric (2 sherd, 10g) (probably medieval – circa 12th/13th-14th century) CBM: two fragments of Roman brick (302g), 30mm & 34mm thick, fine sandy fabric, brownish orange and pinkish orange with reduced grey core; one fragment of brick/tile (4g)	Probably Medieval, 12th/13th-14th century
T45, F81 (22)	Prehistoric pottery: Fabric HMS (1 sherd, 1g), small, abraded sherd with common sand-temper, almost certainly prehistoric (probably Middle Iron Age). CBM: fragment brick/tile (20g), Roman	Roman
T42, F90 (24)	Medieval pottery: Fabric 20 (9 sherds, 258g), cooking pot base and wall consisting of eight sherds (230g) probably all from one pot in hard, black surfaced sandy-greyware, small amount of burnt residue on interior; one other hard, greyware sherd also from a cooking pot (late 12th-13th/14th century). CBM: Roman brick (330g), 31mm thick; peg-tile (2:	Medieval, late 12th-13th/14th century

	224g), 12mm thick, one fragment with two peg-holes 15mm in diameter; fragment brick/tile (10g) Fired clay: two fragments (4g)	
T42, F90 (25)	Lava quern: two joining fragments (350g) of lava quern	
T42, F93 (27)	Late Iron Age pottery: Fabric GTW (1 sherd, 12g), base sherd in grog-tempered, 'soapy', slightly soft grey and light-grey fabric (Late Iron Age, <i>circa</i> late 1st century BC/early 1st century AD-mid 1st century AD) Medieval pottery: Fabric 20 (1 sherd, 8g), black surfaced sherd in slightly soft sandy fabric, appears to be medieval, similar fabric to cooking pot from F90 (probably medieval – <i>circa</i> 12th/13th-14th century) CBM: Fragment of Roman brick (174g), 35mm thick, fine brownish-orange sandy fabric; fragment of Roman tile (72g), 21mm thick, fine orange sandy fabric	Probably Medieval, 12th/13th-14th century
T6, U/S	Fired clay: three fragments (8g)	-
T47, L1	Worked flint: A tertiary blade with retouch along part of the right lateral edge (ventral surface) and evidence of edge damage (possibly usewear) on both lateral edges and at the distal end. The blade was detached from its parent core using a hard hammer, at which point it broke at the distal end. Probably Early Neolithic.	Early Neolithic

Table 1 All finds by context

6 Environmental results

by Lisa Gray, Archaeobotanist

Introduction – aims and objectives

Five samples were presented for assessment. The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the samples, consider their use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment.

Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust (see Appendix 3). All samples were processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flots was collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve then dried. 140 litres of soil were sampled in total.

Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale. Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers et al. 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Hillman 1976; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter.

At this stage, to allow comparison between samples, numbers have also been estimated but where only a very low number of items are present they have been counted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been separate from charred wood flecks. Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charred wood flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended

for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

Results (Appendix 3)

The plant remains

Charred plant remains were found in all samples. Most of these were charcoal flecks. Fragments of charcoal of identifiable size were found in samples <2>, <3> and <5>.

Charred cereal grains were found in sample <6> (Medieval ditch [3]). These consisted of one oat (*Avena* sp.) grain and one rye (*Secale cereale*) grain. This sample also produced one culm node fragment.

Low numbers of charred seeds were found in sample <5> (Medieval pit [90]). These included one wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) seed, one clover (*Trifolium* sp.) fruit and fragments of grass (*Poaceae*) seeds.

Uncharred, dried waterlogged seeds were found in each sample. The dried waterlogged seeds with just testa or endocarp surviving may also be intrusive due to the abundance of modern root/rhizome fragments in each sample and that the same taxa are found in samples across the site and in the adjacent Fiveways Farm excavation site (Gray 2017). Plants represented by these seeds are all ruderals, fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and bedstraw (*Galium verum/mollugo*).

Fauna

Faunal remains were scarce and consisted of earthworm cocoons in samples <2> and <5>.

Inorganic remains

Moderate quantities of spherical hammerstone were found in sample <2> (Medieval pit F44 with evidence of slag and metalworking).

Discussion

Biases in Recovery, Residuality, Contamination

No information about contamination or stratigraphic integrity were given at the time of writing. The abundance of modern rootlets in these samples does suggest the possibility of bioturbation and the possibility that the dried waterlogged seeds are intrusive. It is also possible that the low number of charred plant remains are also intrusive. It is difficult to be sure that a charred plant remain is of the same age as the dated context unless radiocarbon dating is carried out, unless the items came from a well-sealed deposit, or is from an assemblage that was numerous relative to the quantity of soil sampled.

Quality and type of preservation

The plant remains in these samples were preserved by charring and anaerobically rather than by waterlogging as the uncharred seeds that are present are types with robust endocarps that can survive changing levels of waterlogging and aeration of the soil.

Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under ‘...reducing conditions...’ where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (English Heritage 2011, 17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire, pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57).

Charred plant remains are very resilient, survive changing preservation conditions and being moved around in the soil. The charred plant remains in these samples are well-

preserved enough to be identifiable but the number of charred items per litre of sampled soils is very low meaning that these plant remains are more likely to be general background waste than associated with a particular feature.

Potential of these samples to provide information about food, crop-processing, craft, medicine, trade, feature function and environment

The likelihood that the dried waterlogged plant remains are intrusive means that only the charred plant remains have most potential to provide useful information.

The quantity of charred plant remains relative to the bulk sample sizes is small. It is possible that these are general background waste rather than indicative of original feature use. They could have moved from their original context by bioturbation and reworking.

A recent study of intrusion and residuality in the archaeobotanical record for southern and central England (Pelling *et al.* 2015) has highlighted the problem of assigning charred plant remains such as these to the dated contexts they were taken from, because it is possible that these durable charred plant remains survived being moved between contexts by human action and bioturbation, so cannot be properly interpreted unless radiocarbon dates are gained from the plant macro-remains themselves. That is the only way to secure a genuine date for the charred plant macro-remains like these (Pelling *et al.* 2015, 96).

Therefore, it is not wise to assume that the context in which the plant macro-remains were found during excavation were the contexts in which they were originally deposited, especially when the preservation of the plant remains is poor and numbers are very low relative to the amount of soil sampled.

Significance of the samples and recommendations for further work

No further archaeobotanical work I recommended on these samples. Radiocarbon dating of charred grains and seeds in these samples is possible, depending on the quantities required by the laboratory used.

7 Discussion

Archaeological evaluation on Phase 2 development land at Fiveways Fruit Farm revealed a scatter of archaeological remains. See Fig 10 for a plan showing the distribution of dated finds across the site.

Prehistoric and Roman

The earliest evidence from the site is a single Early Neolithic flint blade recovered from the topsoil.

Three pits contained very small quantities of probable Middle Iron Age pottery with a fourth pit containing a single sherd of Neolithic-Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, totalling 6 sherds at 10g. These pits may be related to activity around the Middle Iron Age enclosures excavated to the south of the site in 2015 (CAT Report forthcoming, 2015 excavations at Fiveways Fruit Farm). However, the sherds were extremely small and abraded, and it is perhaps likely that their appearance in these features was the result of sporadic loss and the general spread of material from these enclosures, rather than a deliberate deposit. Small sherds of residual Middle Iron Age (1 sherd at 1g) and Late Iron Age (1 sherd at 12g) pottery were also identified residually in F81 and F93.

Similarly, a very small quantity of Roman finds (pottery and CBM) were recorded from six features, three of which were of a medieval date (F78, F90 and F93). Erosion hollow F42 and ditch/pit F64 may be of a Roman date and contemporary with Roman activity around the Middle Iron Age enclosures. Although as only one sherd of Roman pottery (2g) and one fragment of Roman brick (558g) were recorded respectively, this

material is also likely to be the result of sporadic loss/spread of material. Ditch F81 contained a single fragment of Roman brick/tile (and a sherd of prehistoric pottery) but is parallel to and similar in size and shape to ditch F78, which would suggest that F81 should be contemporary with F78 and therefore also of a medieval date. This is even more likely as medieval ditch F78 also contained residual Roman pottery and brick/tile.

Evidence from the evaluation would seem to suggest that the Iron Age and Roman activity associated with the enclosures excavated to the south of the site in 2015 did not continue into the development site. This would appear to confirm evidence from the 2008 evaluation on land between the development site and the 2015 excavation area (CAT Report 493, Field 1-2 and 5) and during evaluation works on Phase 1 land to the northwest (CAT Report 1042). However, only 1.3% of the development site was sampled during this phase of trenching, with large areas still in plant and unavailable for investigation (see Fig 2). It is therefore possible that Iron Age and Roman features could be found within the unsampled areas of the site. In fact, one of the ditches excavated during the 2015 investigations should continue northwards into the southeast corner of the development site but, due to the large distances involved it is impossible to be certain if any of the ditches excavated during this evaluation are a part of the same feature.

Medieval

Evidence from pit F44 suggests that iron was being worked somewhere near to T27 in the late 12th-13th/14th century. Aside from this pit, a small concentration of medieval features was identified in the southeast corner of the site (T42, T44 and T45). Ditch F73 and pit F90 contained pottery of a late 12th-13th/14th century date, and ditches F78 and F93 of a 12th/13th-14th century date, with postholes F94-F96 probably related to F93. The pottery in particular suggest that some form of medieval occupation was located close-by.

Modern

Three modern field boundary ditches were recorded in trenches T7 (F22), T13 (F34) and T14 (F33), two of which ran parallel to modern field boundaries. In addition to this were a large number of shallow and irregular undated 'linears/agricultural' features which were probably modern features associated with the grubbing-out of hedges, plants, fruit/christmas trees, irrigation systems etc associated with the business of the fruit farm. Some of the larger undated ditches may be similar modern features and many of the tree-throws, and possibly some of the undated pits, are also likely to be associated with the fruit farm.

8 Acknowledgements

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10 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'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 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 sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: one box

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1042)

ECC 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: 2016.106.

Distribution list:

B Davies, Mersea Homes

S Williams, Hills Building Group

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 19.5.2017

Appendix 1 Context list

Trench	Feature No.	Find No.	Feature Type	Description	Date
T2	F1		Linear / agricultural feature	Shallow leached feature with flat base; friable, dry, light grey silty-sand	?Modern
T1	F2		Linear / agricultural feature	Friable-firm, dry, light-medium brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks, 5% gravel, 20% stone	?Modern
T2	F3		Pit	Friable-firm, dry, light-medium brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks, 5% gravel, 20% stone	undated
T2	F4		Pit	Firm, dry, light-medium orange/brown sandy-silt with <1% stone	undated
T1	F5	1	Linear / agricultural feature	Firm, dry, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with occasional stone	?Modern
T1	F6		Pit	Soft, dry, dark orange/brown sandy-silt with occasional stone	undated
T2	F7	2	Pit	Firm, dry, medium orange/grey/brown slightly-sandy silt with <1% stone	?Middle Iron Age
T2	F8		Pit	Firm, dry, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silt with <5% stone	undated
T3	F9		Linear / agricultural feature	Friable-firm, dry, light grey silty-sand with 1% stone	?Modern
T3	F10		Pit	Friable-firm, dry, light-medium grey silty-sand with 1% stone	undated
T3	F11		Pit	Friable-firm, dry, medium grey-brown silty-sand with 1% stone	undated
T1	F12		Pit or tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium brown sandy-silt with 10% stone	undated
T1	F13		Pit or tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium brown sandy-silt with 10% stone	undated
T1	F14		Pit	Firm, dry, light brown sandy-silt with 20% stone	undated
T1	F15		Pit	Soft/friable, dry, dark brown sandy-silt with occasional stone	undated
T1	F16		Linear / agricultural feature	Loose, dry, medium-dark brown sandy-silt with common stone	?Modern
T7	F17		Tree-throw	Firm, dry, medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with <1% stone	-
T5	F18		Linear / agricultural feature	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown silty-sand with 5% stone	?Modern
T5	F19		Tree-throw	Friable/firm, dry, light-medium grey silty-sand with 5% stone	-
T18	F20		Pit	Light grey-brown sandy-silty with common stone	undated
T18	F21	4	Linear / agricultural	Loose, dry-moist, dark brown sandy-silt with common stone and flint	?Modern

			feature		
T7	F22	7	Ditch	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 10% stone	Modern
T7	F23		Pit	Firm, dry, light grey/brown silty-sand with 5% gravel and 10% stone	undated
T7	F24		Pit or tree-throw	Firm, dry, light grey/brown sandy-silt with 10% stone	undated
T17	F25-F29		Postholes	Friable, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 2% stone	Modern
T17	F30		Linear / agricultural feature	Firm, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silt with <1% stone	?Modern
T16	F31	5	Linear / agricultural feature	Soft, moist, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silty loam with 30% stone	?Modern
T15	F32		Tree-throw	Loose, dry, dark brown sandy-silt with common stone and flint	-
T14	F33		Ditch	Soft, moist, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Modern
T13	F34		Ditch	Friable, dry, light grey/brown sandy-silt with brick flecks; runs parallel to present day field boundary so is probably of a similar modern date	Modern
T11	F35		Tree-throw	Friable, moist, dark grey sandy-silt with 15% stone	-
T11	F36		Tree-throw	Friable, firm, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-silt	-
T28	F37		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft, moist, light-medium mottled yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with rare stone	?Modern
T19	F38		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft, moist, medium mottled yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with rare stone	?Modern
T21	F39		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft, dry, medium-dark orange/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and CBM flecks, occasional stone and large flints at base	?Modern
T24	F40		Ditch	Soft, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with rare stone	undated
T27	F41		Ditch	Friable, dry, medium brown sandy-silt with 10% stone	undated
T21	F42	8	Erosion hollow	Soft, dry, medium-dark brown sandy-silt with occasional stone	Sherd of Roman pottery but possibly of a later date.
T22	F43		Tree-throw	Soft, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	-
T27	F44	9, 10, 11	Pit	Friable, dry, dark brown/black sandy-silt with charcoal and brick flecks, 5% stone and 5% gravel	Medieval, late 12th – 13th/14th century
T24	F45		Ditch	Soft, moist, light-medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with rare stone	undated
T24	F46		Ditch	Soft, moist, dark yellow/grey/brown	undated

				sandy-silt with occasional stone	
T22	F47		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft, moist, light-medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with rare stone	?Modern
T23	F48		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft/friable, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with <1% stone	?Modern
T23	F49		Ditch	Soft/friable, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with <5% stone	undated
T23	F50	13	Pit	Soft/friable, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with <2% stone	Middle Iron Age
T23	F51		Posthole	Soft/friable, light-medium grey/brown sandy-silt with <2% stone	undated
T23	F52		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt with <1% stone	?Modern
T23	F53		Pit	Soft/friable, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 15% stone	undated
T23	F54		Pit	Soft/friable, light-medium grey (with mottled brown patches) sandy-silt with <3% stone	undated
T20	F55		Tree-throw / natural	Soft/friable, moist, light-medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	-
T30	F56		Tree-throw / natural	Soft/friable, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	-
T26	F57	14	Pit	Soft, moist, light-medium mottled yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional stone	Neolithic-Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
T20	F58		Pit	Soft/friable, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	undated
T31	F59		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	?Modern
T31	F60		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt	?Modern
T31	F61		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt	?Modern
T20	F62		Pit	Firm/friable, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 20% stone	Undated, earlier than F64
T20	F63		Ditch/Pit	Soft, light-mottled dark orange/grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated, earlier than F64
T20	F64	15	Ditch/Pit	Soft, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional stone	Contains Roman brick but possibly of a later date.
T30	F65		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft, dry, medium-dark brown sandy-silt with CBM flecks and occasional stone and flint	?Modern
T30	F66		Linear / agricultural	Firm, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with rare	?Modern

			feature	stone	
T30	F67		Natural	Firm, moist, light-medium grey/brown sandy-silt with rare stone	-
T32	F68		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft/friable, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt	?Modern
T32	F69		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft/friable, moist, light-medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	?Modern
T33	F70		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft, moist, light-medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with 10% stone	?Modern
T33	F71	18	Linear / agricultural feature	Soft/friable, moist, light-medium brown sandy-silt with common stone	?Modern
T36	F72		Tree-throw / natural	Soft/friable, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with <5% stone	-
T44	F73	19	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Medieval, late 12th – 13th/14th century
T44	F74		Pit	Soft/friable, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	undated
T44	F75		Pit	Soft/friable, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with daub flecks	undated
T36	F76	20	Pit	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with rare charcoal flecks and <3% stone	?Middle Iron Age
T36	F77		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft/friable, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with <5% stone	?Modern
T45	F78	21	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Probably Medieval, 12th/13th-14th century
T45	F79		Tree-throw	Soft, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with rare stone	-
T45	F80		Gully	Soft, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	undated
T45	F81	22	Ditch	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Contains Roman CBM but possibly of a medieval date, contemporary with F78?
T53	F82		Tree-throw	Soft, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with occasional stone	-
T47	F83-F84		Tree-throws	Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with rare charcoal flecks and rare stone	-
T47	F85		Tree-throw	Soft, moist, medium yellow/orange/greybrown sandy-silt with occasional stone	-
T38	F86		Ditch	Soft, moist, medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	undated
T48	F87		Natural?	Soft, moist, medium-dark grey/brown	-

				sandy-silt with 3% gravel and <5% stone	
T50	F88		Tree-throw	Firm, moist, light-dark yellow/brown chalky sandy-silt with common stone and occasional flint	-
T43	F89		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with rare stone	?Modern
T42	F90	24, 25	Pit	Soft, moist-wet, medium-dark grey/brown/black sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	Medieval, late 12th-13th/14th century
T42	F91		Tree-throw	Soft, moist-wet, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with rare charcoal and rare stone	-
T42	F92		Ditch	Soft, wet, light grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	undated
T43	F93	27	Ditch	Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks, 20% stone	Probably Medieval, 12th/13th-14th century
T43	F94-F96		Posthole	Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with 10% stone	?Medieval, related to F93
T51	F97		Tree-throw	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown/red sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	-
T51	F98		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft, moist, light-medium grey/brown sandy-silt	?Modern
T42	F99		Pit	Soft, moist, medium-dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and daub flecks, 10% stone	undated
T51	F100		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft, moist, light grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	?Modern
T48	F101		Linear / agricultural feature	Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with rare stone	?Modern
All	L1		Topsoil/ ploughsoil	Soft, moist, dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-clay with abundant stone; occasional slate, brick and peg-tile (none retained)	Modern
All	L2		Subsoil	Soft, moist, medium yellow/brown sandy-silt and charcoal flecks	-
All	L3		Natural	Natural sands/silty-sands	-

Appendix 2 Depth of layers by trench

Trench	Description
T1	L1 – 240-290mm thick, seals L2 – 110-170mm thick, seals L3
T2	L1 – 290mm thick, seals L2 – 120-160mm thick, seals L3
T3	L1 – 210-250mm thick, seals L2 – 160-170mm thick, seals L3

T4	L1 – 230-260mm thick, seals L2 – 60-240mm thick, seals L3
T5	L1 – 210-250mm thick, seals L2 – 160-220mm thick, seals L3
T6	L1 – 210-230mm thick, seals L2 – 180-240mm thick, seals L3
T7	L1 – 210-240mm thick, seals L2 – 150-210mm thick, seals L3
T8	L1 – 150mm thick, seals L2 – 150mm thick, seals L3
T9	L1 – 110-120mm thick, seals L2 – 130-140mm thick, seals L3
T10	L1 – 200-250mm thick, seals L2 – 100-150mm thick, seals L3
T11	L1 – 150-170mm thick, seals L2 – 180-200mm thick, seals L3
T12	L1 – 250-300mm thick, seals L2 – 150mm thick, seals L3
T13	L1 – 110-130mm thick, seals L2 – 280-360mm thick, seals L3
T14	L1 – 220-250mm thick, seals L2 – 170-250mm thick, seals L3
T15	L1 – 220-230mm thick, seals L2 – 160mm thick, seals L3
T16	L1 – 240-300mm thick, seals L2 – 150-200mm thick, seals L3
T17	L1 – 220-260mm thick, seals L2 – 110mm thick, seals L3
T18	L1 – 240-300mm thick, seals L2 – 140mm thick, seals L3
T19	L1 – 220-230mm thick, seals L2 – 100-110mm thick, seals L3
T20	L1 – 320-340mm thick, seals L2 – 90-110mm thick, seals L3
T21	L1 – 260-310mm thick, seals L2 – 80-130mm thick, seals L3
T22	L1 – 250-260mm thick, seals L2 – 100-140mm thick, seals L3
T23	L1 – 300-340mm thick, seals L2 – 160mm thick, seals L3
T24	L1 – 260-300mm thick, seals L2 – 140-150mm thick, seals L3
T25	L1 – 250mm thick, seals L2 – 150-190mm thick, seals L3
T26	L1 – 300mm thick, seals L2 – 60-100mm thick, seals L3
T27	L1 – 300mm thick, seals L2 – 50-100mm thick, seals L3
T28	L1 – 200-230mm thick, seals L2 – 100mm thick, seals L3
T29	L1 – 300mm thick, seals L3
T30	L1 – 240-300mm thick, seals L2 – 120-140mm thick, seals L3
T31	L1 – 150-300mm thick, seals L2 – 120-200mm thick, seals L3
T32	L1 – 150-180mm thick, seals L2 – 180-250mm thick, seals L3
T33	L1 – 200-250mm thick, seals L2 – 150mm thick, seals L3
T34	L1 – 250mm thick, seals L2 – 100mm thick, seals L3
T35	L1 – 300mm thick, seals L2 – 100-150mm thick, seals L3
T36	L1 – 280-300mm thick, seals L2 – 80-100mm thick, seals L3
T37	L1 – 200mm thick, seals L2 – 100-130mm thick, seals L3
T38	L1 – 210-280mm thick, seals L2 – 190-320mm thick, seals L3
T39	L1 – 200-250mm thick, seals L2 – 100-130mm thick, seals L3
T40	L1 – 220-250mm thick, seals L2 – 100-140mm thick, seals L3
T41	L1 – 260-300mm thick, seals L2 – 90-110mm thick, seals L3
T42	L1 – 200-280mm thick, seals L2 – 120-170mm thick, seals L3

T43	L1 – 250mm thick, seals L2 – 150mm thick, seals L3
T44	L1 – 210-310mm thick, seals L2 – 200mm thick, seals L3
T45	L1 – 220-270mm thick, seals L2 – 190-230mm thick, seals L3
T46	L1 – 200-220mm thick, seals L2 – 80-100mm thick, seals L3
T47	L1 – 250-280mm thick, seals L2 – 100mm thick, seals L3
T48	L1 – 250mm thick, seals L2 – 100-150mm thick, seals L3
T49	L1 – 250-300mm thick, seals L2 – 150-200mm thick, seals L3
T50	L1 – 270-320mm thick, seals L2 – 130mm thick, seals L3
T51	L1 – 150-290mm thick, seals L2 – 210-270mm thick, seals L3
T52	L1 – 250mm thick, seals L2 – 120-150mm thick, seals L3
T53	L1 – 250mm thick, seals L2 – 110-150mm thick, seals L3

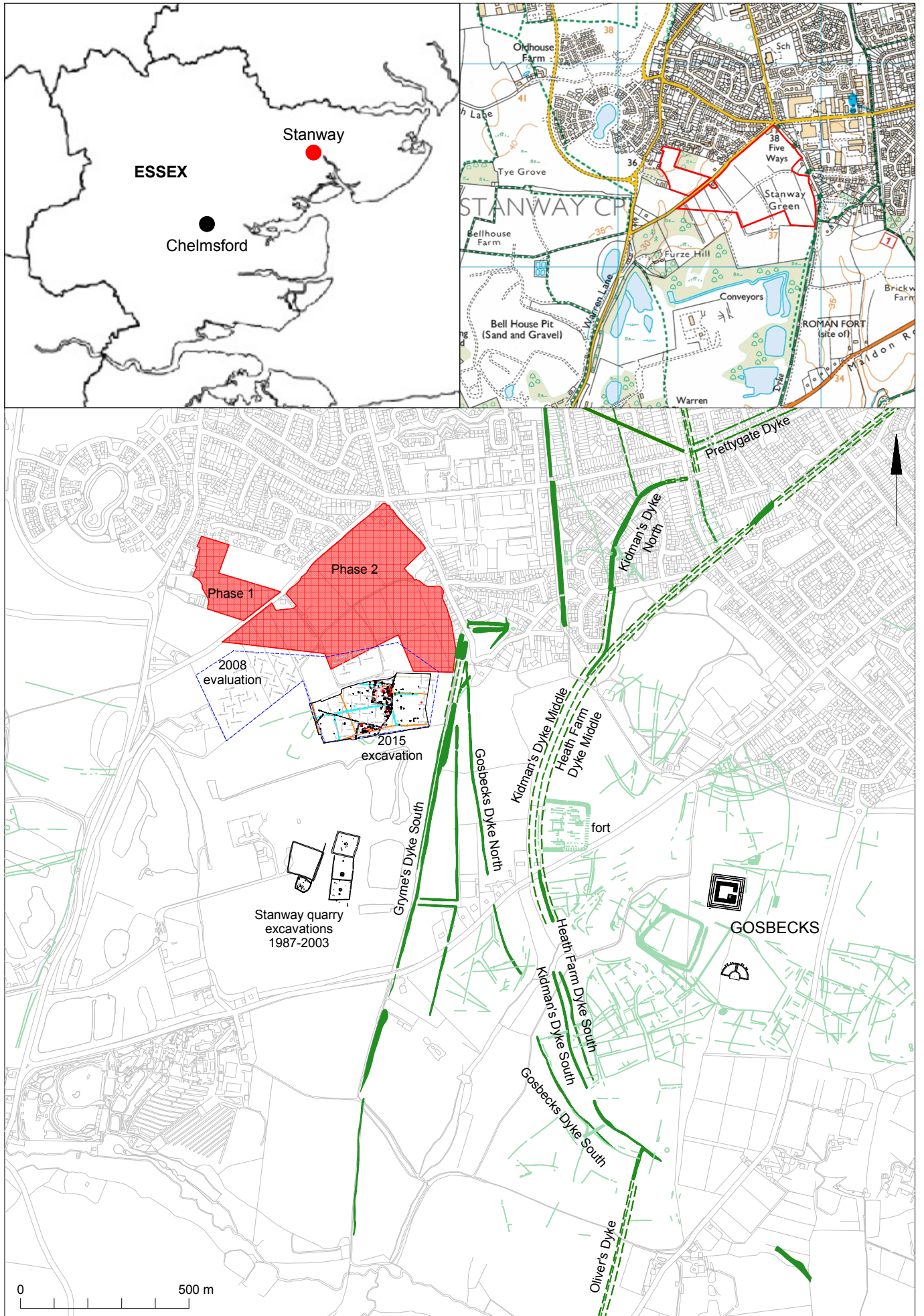
Appendix 3 Environmental results

Sample	Finds number	Feature number	Description	Period	Bulk volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Grain tissue			Charred seeds			Charred chaff			Charred twigs			4mmØ Charred wood		4mmØ Charred wood		Dried waterlogged seeds			oot/rhizomes	Modern	Earthworm cocoons	hammerscale
							a	d	p	a	a	d	p	a	d	p	a	a	a	a	d	p	a	a	a							
2	11	44	Ditch/Pit	Medieval	40	50	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	3	2	1	2				
3	16	63	Ditch/Pit	Undated	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	3	2	-	-				
4	17	64	Pit	?Roman ? probably later	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	3	-	-				
5	20	90	Pit	Medieval	40	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	3	3	1	-				
6	28	3	Ditch	Medieval	20	7	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	3	-	-				

Key: a = abundance [1 = occasional 1-10, 2 = moderate 11-100 and 3 = abundant >100]

d = diversity [1 = low 1-4 taxa types, 2 = moderate 5-10, 3 = high]

p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2 = moderate (genus), 3 = good (species identification possible)]



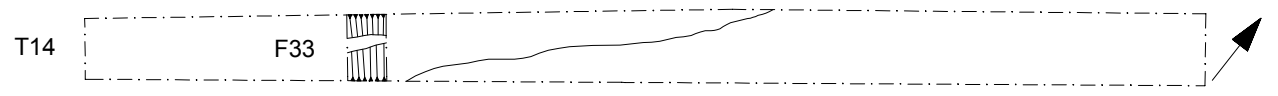
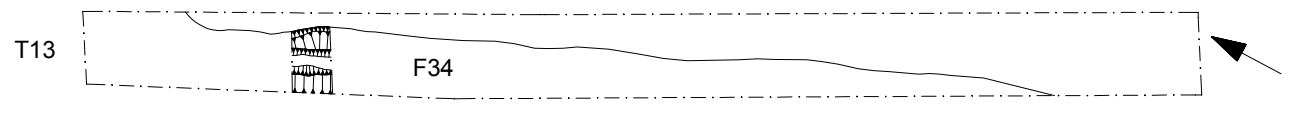
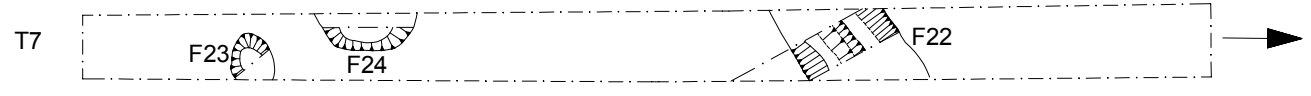
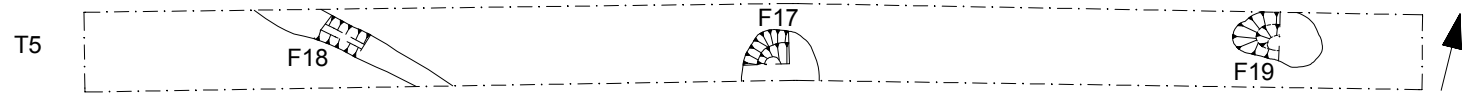
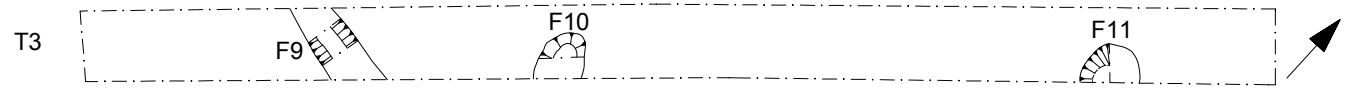
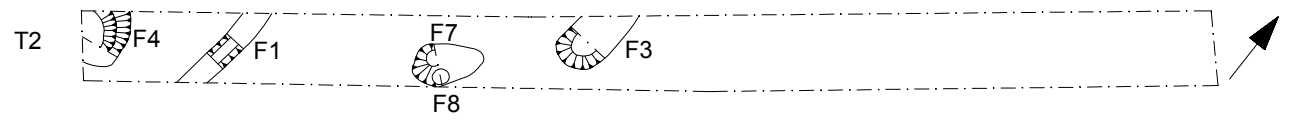
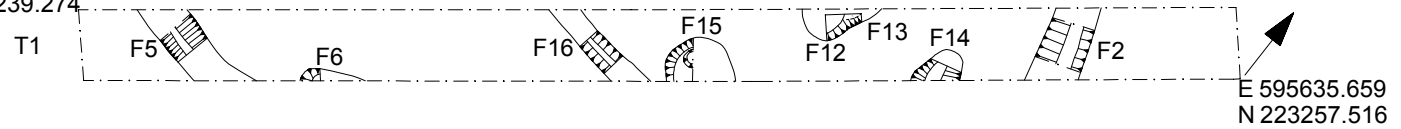
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Fig 1 Site location, shown in relation to nearby archaeological sites



Fig 2 Trench locations

E 595610.837
N 223239.274



E 595411.207
N 223372.598

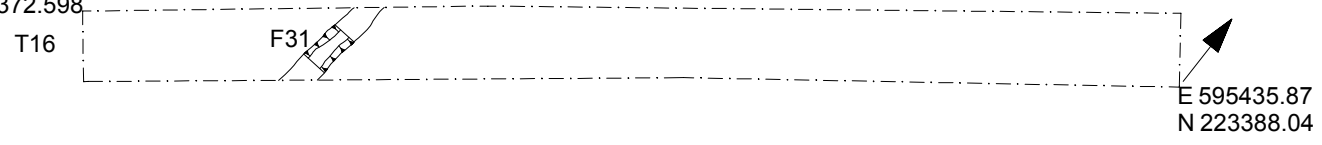


Fig 3 Trench plans: T1, T2, T3, T5, F7, T13, T14 and T16



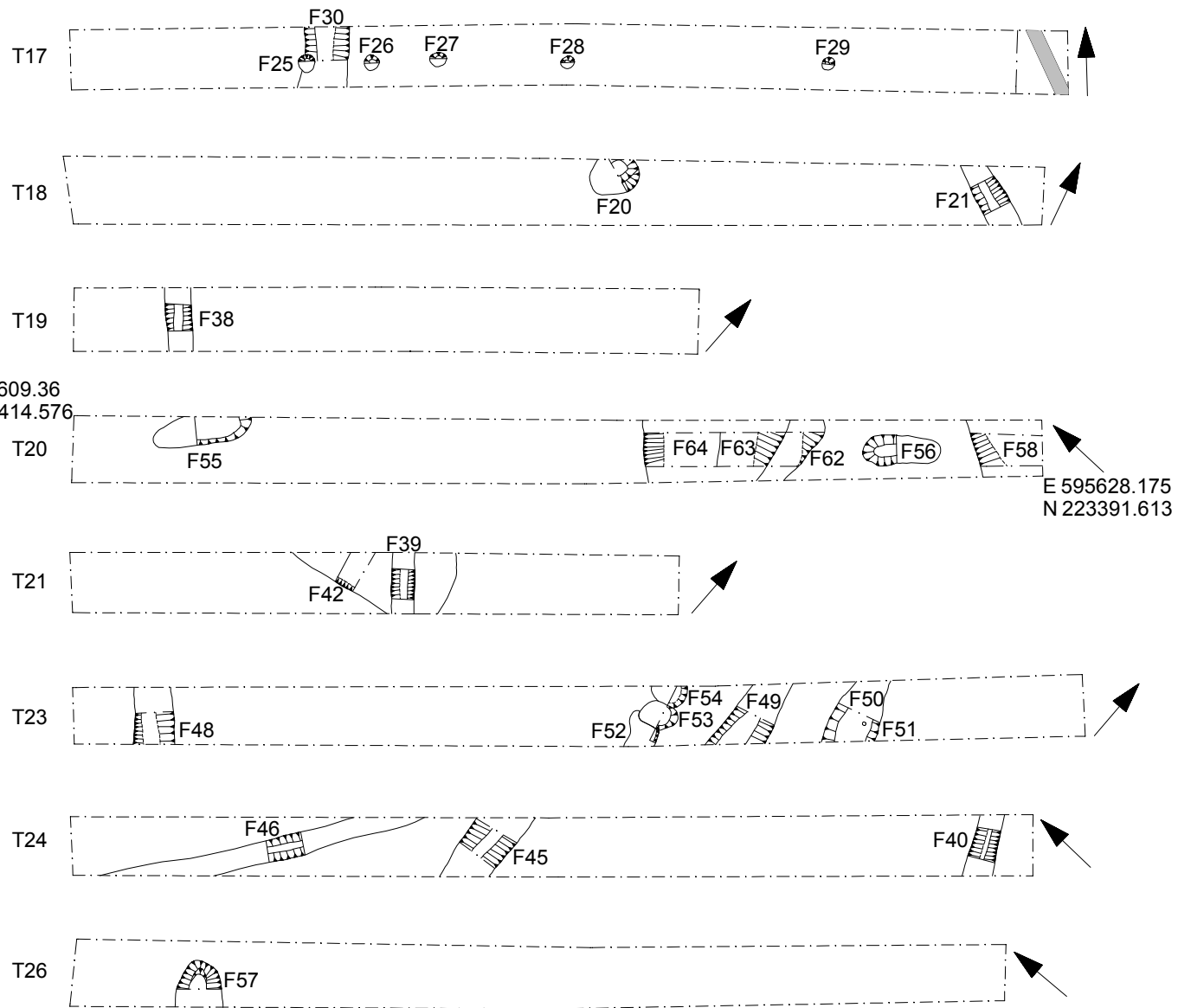


Fig 4 Trench plans: T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T23, T24 and T26



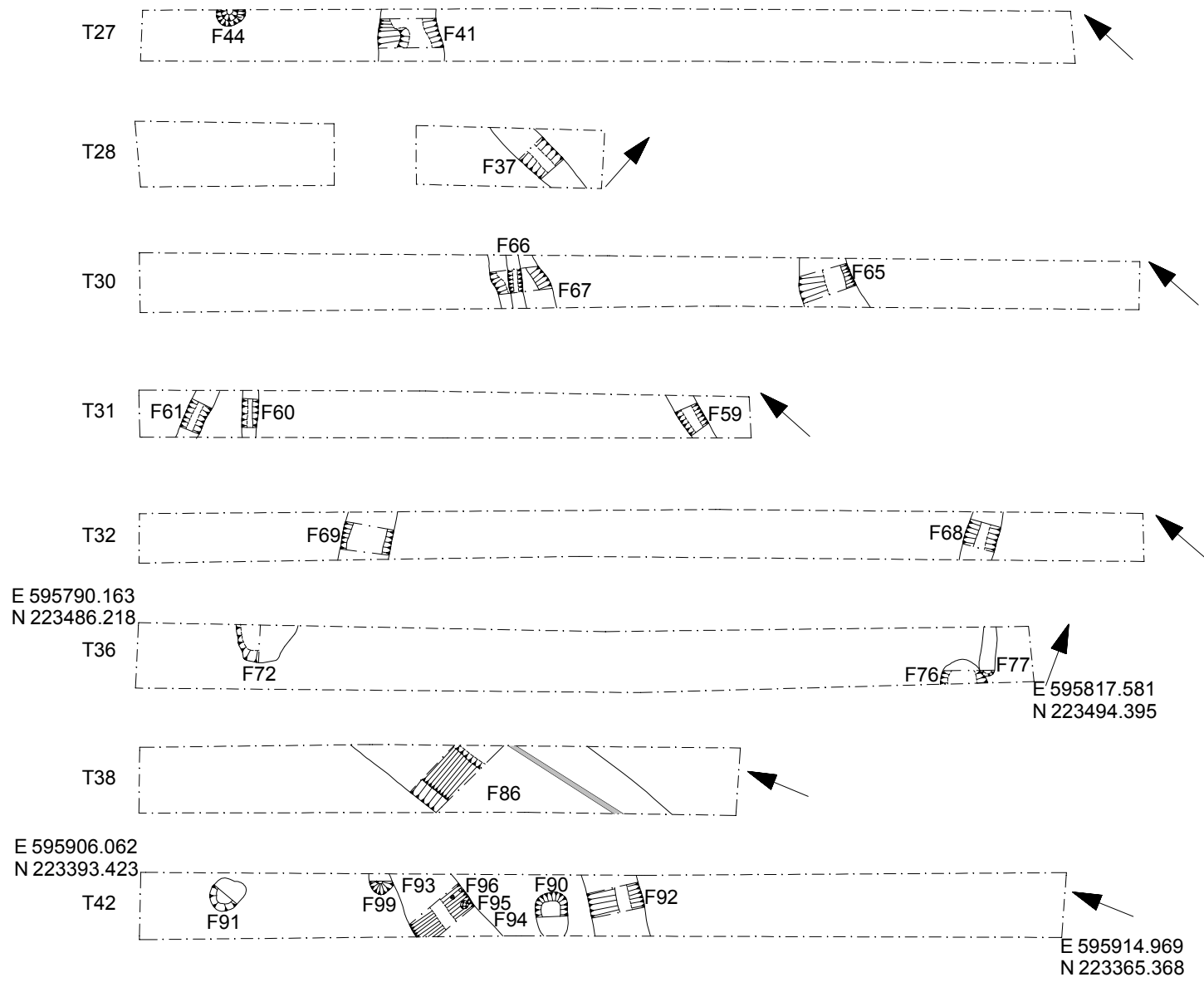


Fig 5 Trench plans: T27, T28, T30, T31, T32, T36, T38, T42



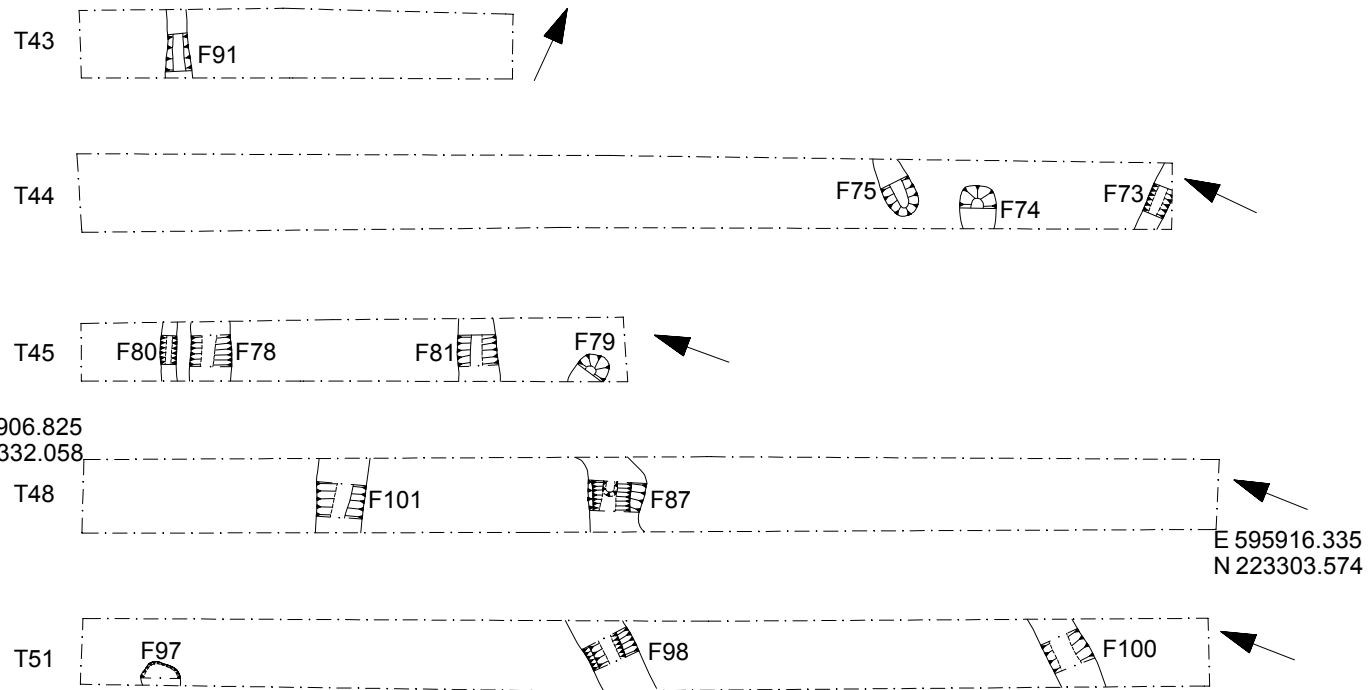


Fig 6 Trench plans: T43, T44, T45, T48 and T51



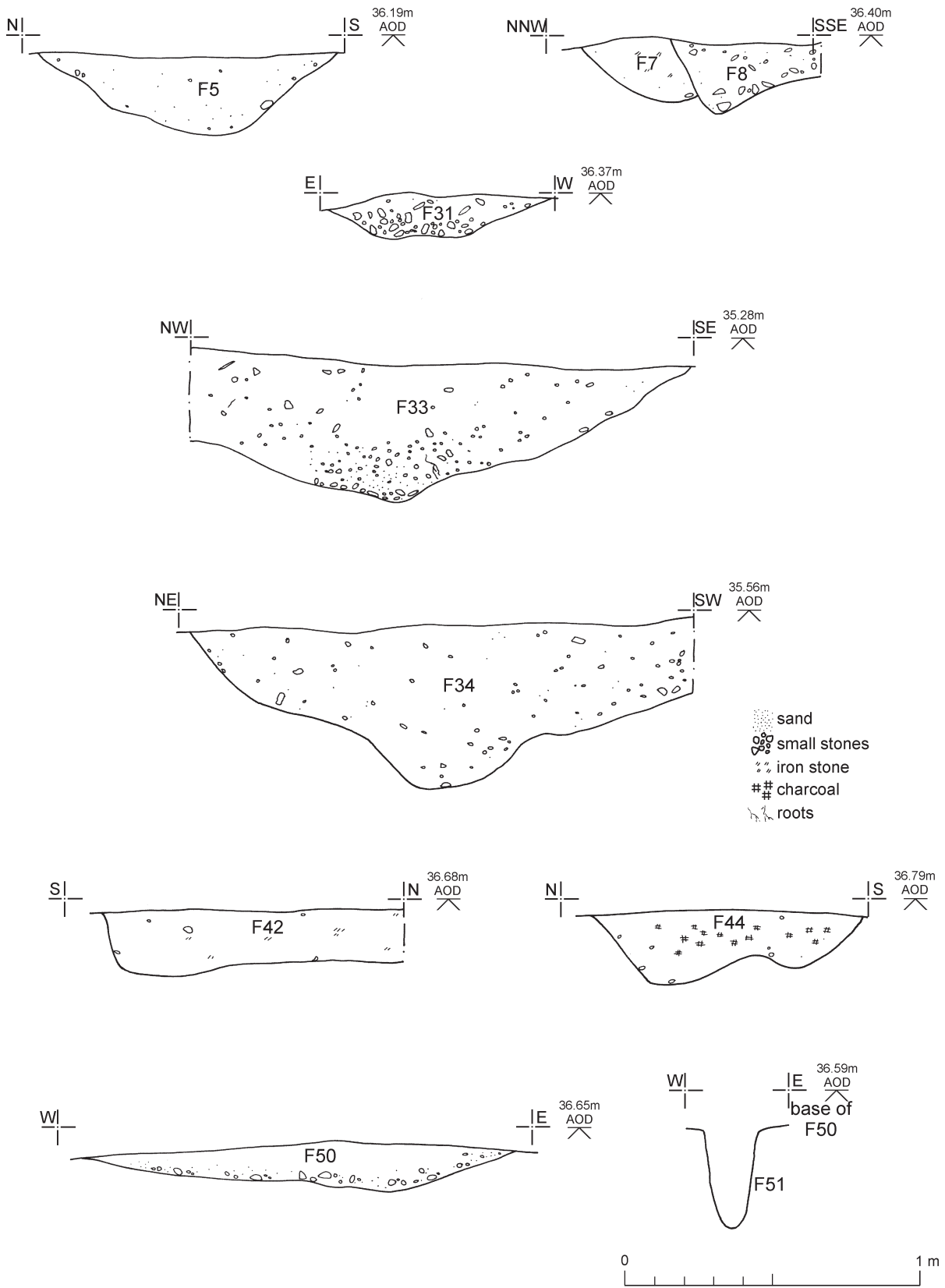


Fig 7 Feature sections.

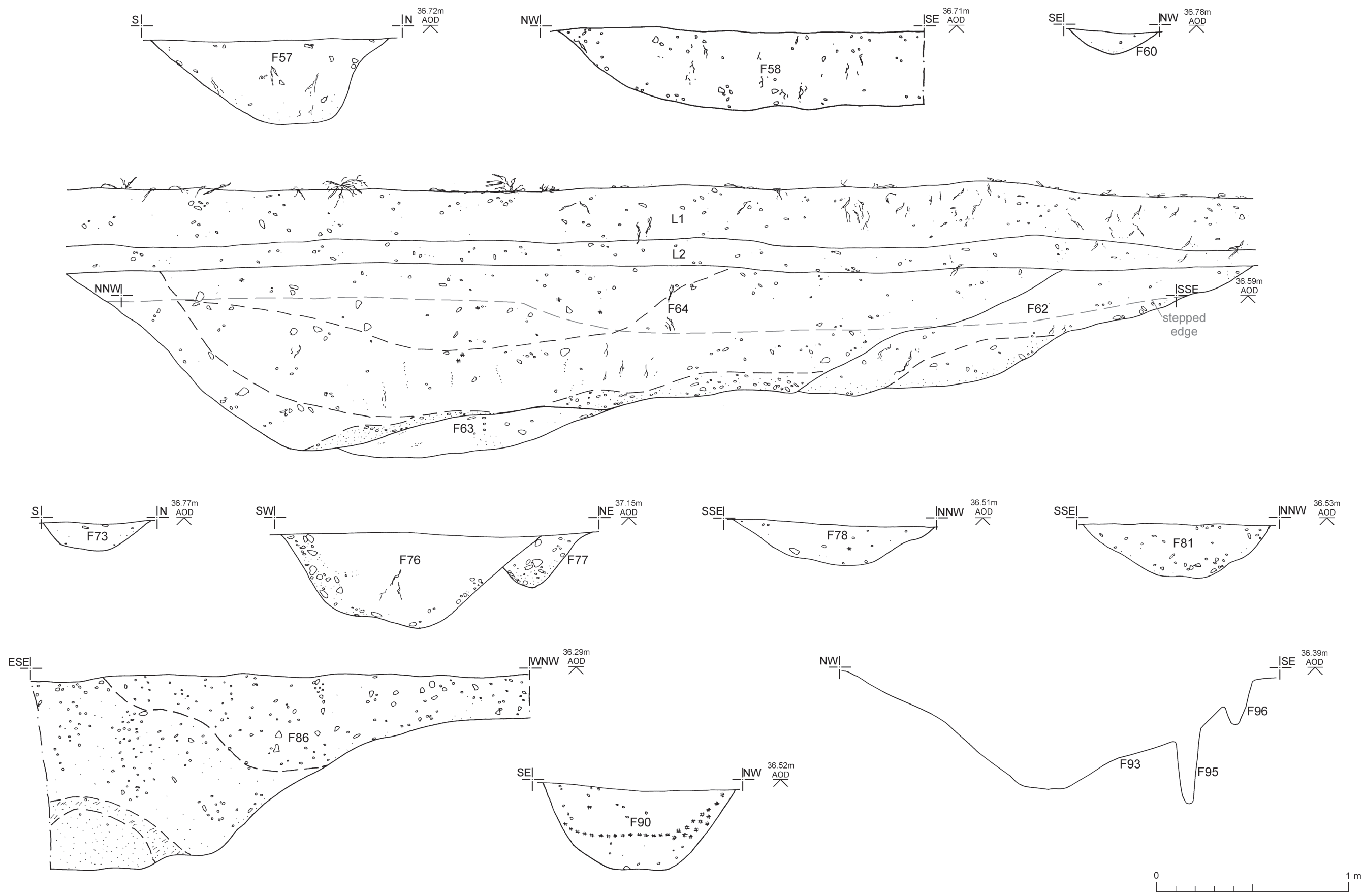


Fig 8 Feature sections.

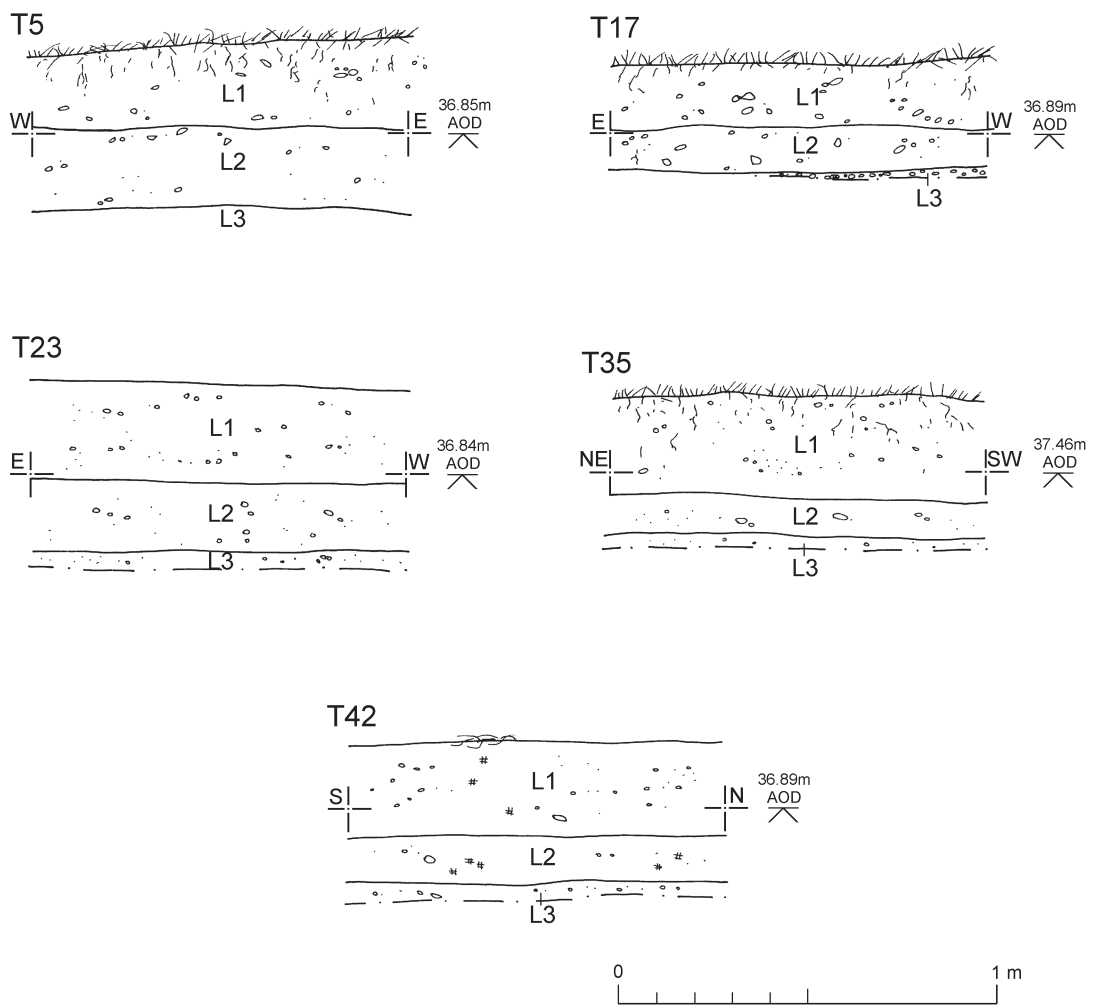
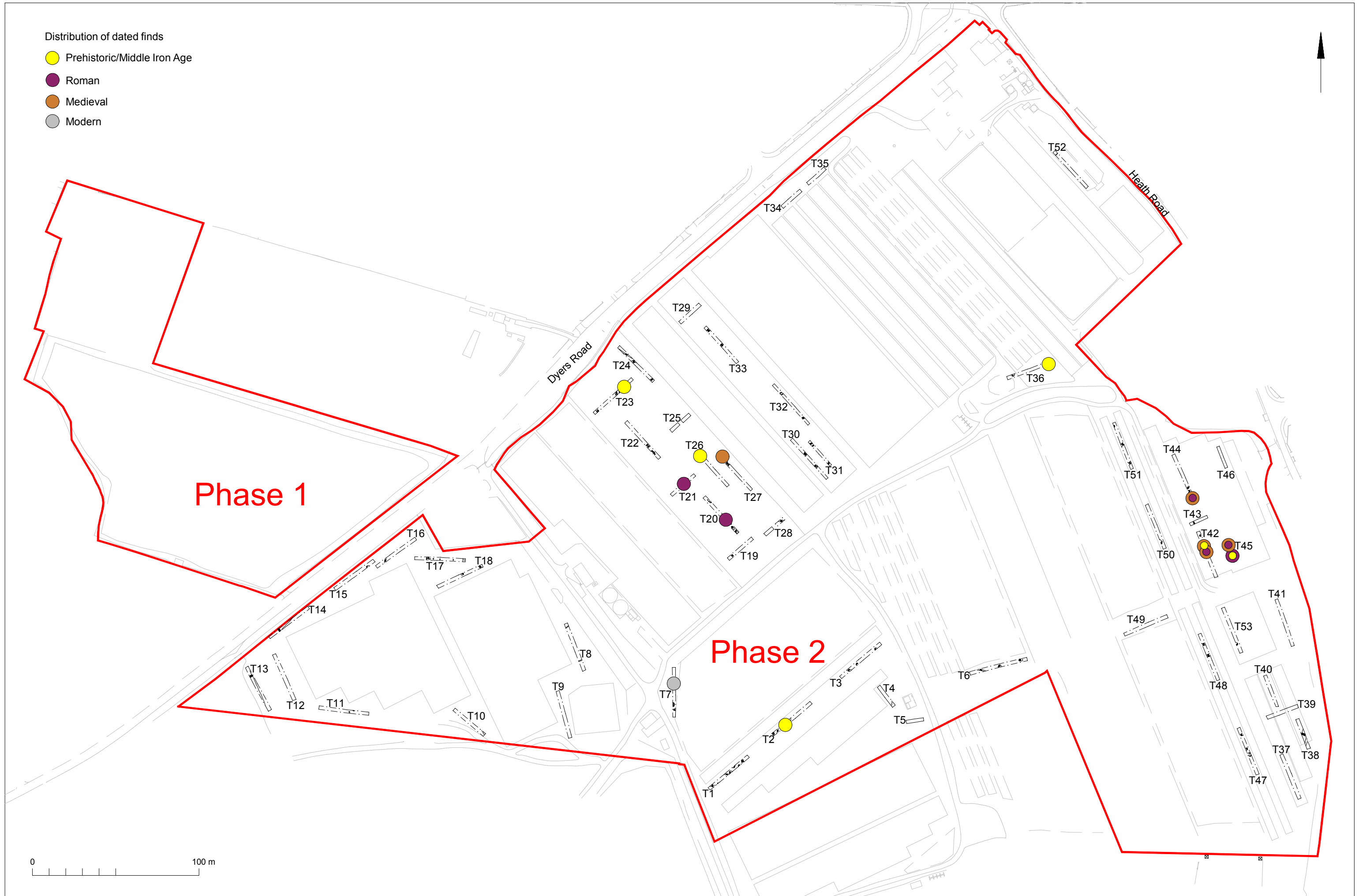


Fig 9 Representative trench sections.

Distribution of dated finds

- Prehistoric/Middle Iron Age
- Roman
- Medieval
- Modern



0 100 m

Fig 10 Distribution of dated finds

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Phase 2 land, Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyer's Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR	
Parish: Stanway	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9531 2234 (centre)	Site code: CAT project code: 16/10I ECC project code: ECC3893 OASIS project ID: colchest3-285300
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 7th-28th November 2016	Size of area investigated: 17ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2016.106	Funding source: developer
Further seasons anticipated? Yes	Related EHER number:
Final report: CAT Report 1082	
Periods represented: prehistoric, Middle Iron Age, Roman, medieval, modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (53 trial-trenches) was carried out on Phase 2 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Stanway, Essex during pre-application investigative work. The site is located close to Gosbecks archaeological park and the nationally important Stanway elite burial site, and immediately to the north of two Middle Iron Age enclosures excavated at the Fruit Farm in 2015. This evaluation revealed a scatter of archaeological remains. Small, abraded sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from four pits with Roman finds recovered from an erosion hollow and pit/ditch, and from later dated features. A medieval pit contained evidence of iron working in the centre of the site, with a small number of medieval ditches and pits in the southeast corner. Three modern field boundary ditches and the large number of undated irregular linears/agricultural features, tree-throws and pits are probably all associated with the business of the fruit farm.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: CAT Reports 493, 996, 1042	
Keywords: –	Significance: –
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: May 2017

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a trenched archaeological evaluation at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyer's Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR

NGR: TL 9562 2350 (centre)

Planning reference: pre-application

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

Client: Hills Building Group & Mersea Homes

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

UAD Event number: [tbc](#)

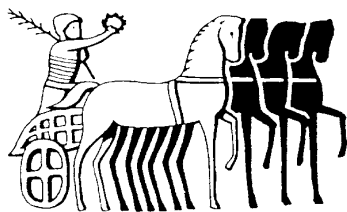
CAT Project code: 16/010I

OASIS Project id: colchest3-267233

Site Manager: Nigel Rayner

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 1.11.2016



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ
tel: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site (19.05ha in total) lies approximately 3m southwest of Colchester town centre at the Fiveways Fruit Farm, Heath Road, Stanway (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TL 9562 2350.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the construction of new dwellings.

Archaeological background (Fig 2)

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

A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains on and around the development site has already been completed (CAT Report 996, by Howard Brooks 2016).

The following general summary is taken from CAT Report 996 (1):

The proposed development site (PDS) is in an area of the highest archaeological sensitivity, situated west of the late Iron Age and Roman Colchester Dykes and Gosbecks site, and only 600m north of the nationally important Stanway élite burial site. Further, recent excavations on the Fruit Farm immediately south of the PDS have revealed two Iron Age enclosures of the type excavated at Stanway in the 1980s and 1990s.

One of the Iron Age boundaries excavated in 2015 continues north towards the PDS. There is therefore a strong possibility that archaeological features will be present on the PDS – quite possibly an Iron Age enclosure similar to those excavated in 2015.

Two previous surveys coincide partially with the PDS. First, a geophysical survey in 2008, produced no significant results in Field 5 of the 2008 evaluation site, which also forms part of the 2016 PDS. Second, the 2008 evaluation also covered part of the southern edge of the PDS. In fact, this evaluation revealed only seven significant archaeological features, all post-medieval and including at least three possible recent field boundaries.

The following archaeological summary is also taken from CAT Report 996 (22-23):

Prehistory and the Roman period

The proposed development site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, due to its location on the edge of the oppidum of Camulodunum, and 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). There is no need to repeat the detailed accounts which can be found in those volumes, but a brief summary is given here.

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 (2km 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 has now been realised by the 2015 excavations on the Fruit Farm. The existence of important Iron Age remains to the south of the PDS is a strong indicator that important archaeological features may be present on the PDS, perhaps another Iron Age enclosure like the two excavated in 2015.

It should be noted that two previous surveys coincide with the PDS. First, a geophysical survey in 2008, produced no significant results in Field 5 of the 2008 evaluation site, which also forms part of the 2016 proposed development (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2008, page 3 and fig 6). Second, the 2008 evaluation also covered part of the southern edge of the current site (specifically, Trenches 48-58 in Field 5). In fact, this evaluation revealed only seven real archaeological features, all post-medieval and including at least three possible recent field boundaries.

The eastern edge of the site adjoins Grymes Dyke. As this is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), English Heritage (EH) will have a view on this. To follow recent good practice (where the Colchester Garrison PFI development included land adjacent to Berechurch Dyke), EH may be satisfied if a corridor of undeveloped land is left between the dyke and the development. EH should be consulted on this point.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods.

The evidence from Stanway for these periods is largely in the form of place-names such as the early 11th century reference to 'Stanwaegun' (i.e. Stanway), and the names of the Stanway manor house at the time of Domesday – Stanwega and Bertuna. The first almost certainly coincided with Stanway Hall, and the second probably with Olivers (outside our search area at TL 967 214).

The current site probably lay in the lands farmed from the Stanway Hall manor site in the centuries before and following Domesday.

The post-medieval period

The Chapman and André map of 1777 and the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey of 1896 show that during the 18th and 19th centuries, Stanway was essentially a rural parish with isolated farms and settlement along the two principal roads – the London Road and the Maldon Road. The major change is the enclosure of Lexden Heath, which formed a substantial part of the parish in 1777. The only visible surviving fragment is the area immediately around Grymes Dyke where it doglegs through Stanway Green. The rest was apparently arable land in 1896. During these centuries, the current site lay in farmland.

Planning background

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). 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, a 5% systematic sample is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified:

Phase	Grid Reference	Size (ha)	Notes
Phase 1	TL 9531 2343	2.65	736m of trenching (at 1.8m wide)
Phase 2	TL 9562 2345	16.4	4560m of trenching (at 1.8m wide)

Due to current ongoing use of the site as a working fruit farm, a staged approach to the trial-trenched evaluation has been agreed. The Phase 1 trenching will be completed prior to determination of any planning application. For Phase 2, 1975m of trial-trenching will be required in advance of the granting of planning consent (followed by 2585m of trenching post-consent, if planning permission is granted) (see Fig 2).

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.

If unusual, significant or unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and further evaluation may be required, which would be the subject of an additional brief.

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)
- Required standards of fieldwork in Colchester Borough (CM 2008a, b)
- 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 supervisor and four archaeologists for 19 days in total (Phase 1 – 5 days; Phase 2 – 14 days).

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

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 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): 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); Lisa Gray (Kent)

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 Advisor 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>
CBCAA	2016	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial-Trenched Evaluation at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyer's Road, Stanway</i> by J Tipper
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>
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

L Pooley



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

tel: 01206 501785
 email: lp@catuk.org

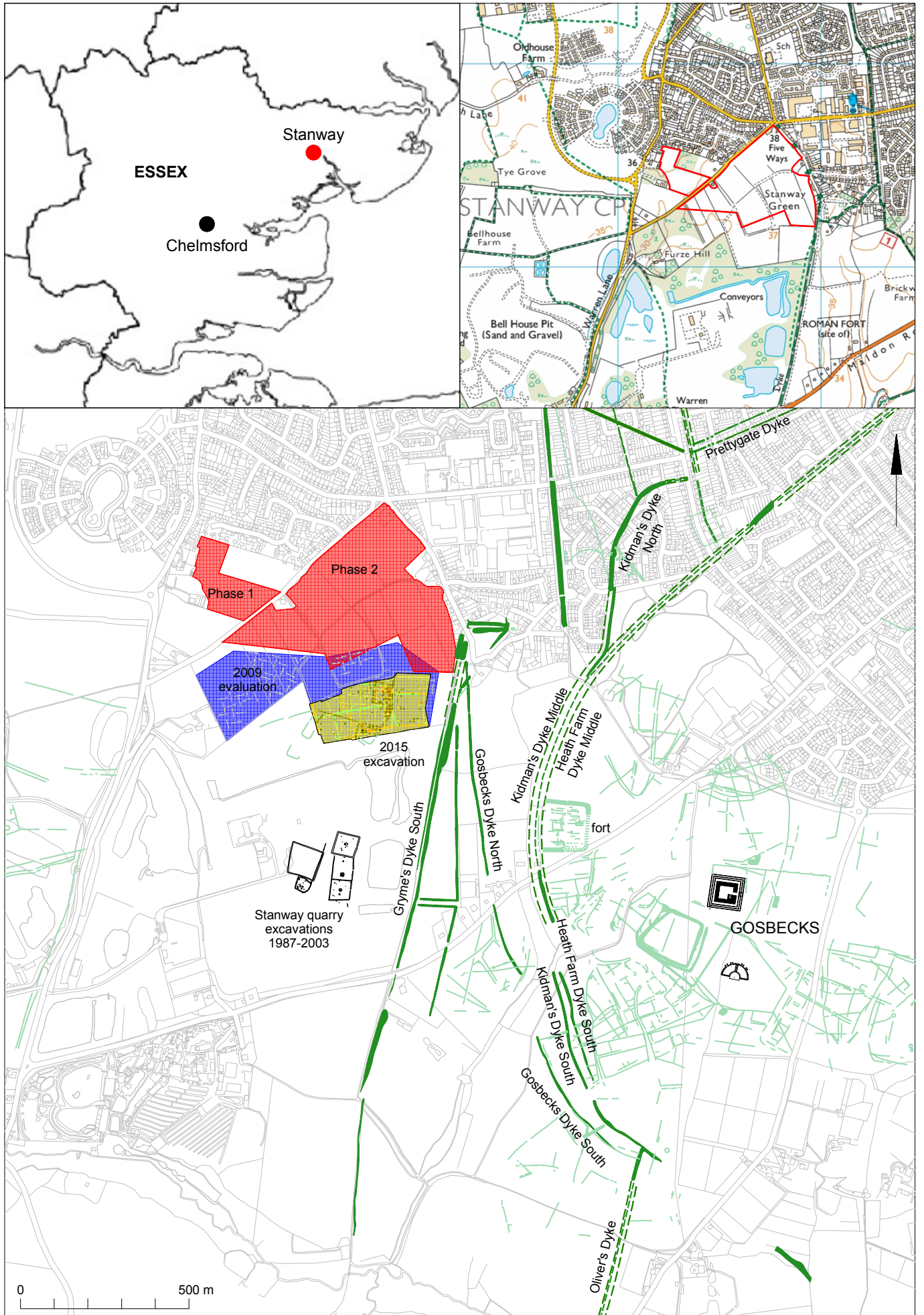


Fig 1 Site location.

Phase 1 trenching: 5% requirement = 736m linear (Nov 16)
Phase 2 trenching: 5% requirement = 4,560m linear
Red trenches = 1,315m linear (Nov 2016)
Green trenches = 660m linear (Jan 2017)
Combined Phase 2 trench total (red & green trenches) = 1,975m linear
Shortfall of 2,585m linear or 86 x 30m trenches
Pink and blue areas unavailable until Jan 2018/2019

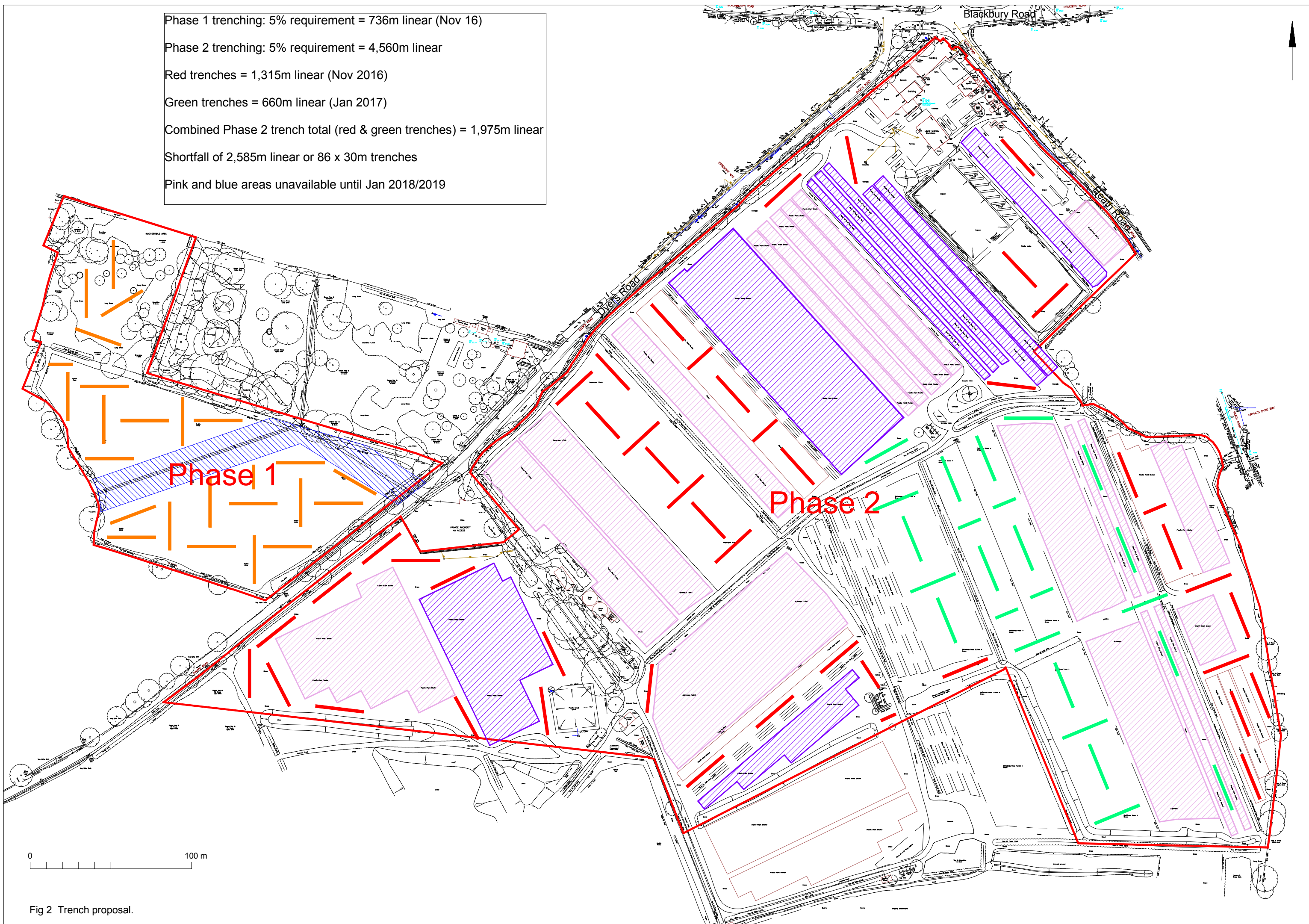


Fig 2 Trench proposal.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-285300

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on Phase 2 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR: November 2016
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (53 trial-trenches) was carried out on Phase 2 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Stanway, Essex during pre-application investigative work. The site is located close to Gosbecks archaeological park and the nationally important Stanway elite burial site, and immediately to the north of two Middle Iron Age enclosures excavated at the Fruit Farm in 2015. This evaluation revealed a scatter of archaeological remains. Small, abraded sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from four pits with Roman finds recovered from an erosion hollow and pit/ditch, and from later dated features. A medieval pit contained evidence of iron working in the centre of the site, with a small number of medieval ditches and pits in the southeast corner. Three modern field boundary ditches and the large number of undated irregular linears/agricultural features, tree-throws and pits are probably all associated with the business of the fruit farm.
Project dates	Start: 07-11-2016 End: 29-11-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/10I - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3893 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.106 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Modern
Monument type	LINEARS/AGRICULTURAL FEATURES Modern
Monument type	PITS Modern
Monument type	PITS Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	IRON WORKING WASTE Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Phase 2 land, Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyer's Road
Postcode	CO3 0QR
Study area	17 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9531 2234 51.864878723469 0.837009997903 51 51 53 N 000 50 13 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 35.49m Max: 37.49m

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 Nigel Rayner
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID COLEM: 2016.106
Physical Contents "Industrial", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2016.106
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2016.106
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "other"
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 Phase 2 land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyer's Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR: November 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.
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URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

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