

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AT
STANE PARK (PHASE 1b),
LONDON ROAD, STANWAY,
COLCHESTER
ESSEX**

FINAL REPORT

Planning Reference: 162005

**ASE Project No: 170265
Site Code: ECC3972**

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November 2017

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Abstract

This report presents the results of archaeological mitigation works carried out by Archaeology South-East within the Phase 1b area of the Stane Park development, Stanway, Colchester, between 24 May and 06 June 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by The Churchmanor Estates Company Ltd in advance of the commercial development of the site and in fulfilment of separate archaeological conditions attached to planning consent.

A trial trench evaluation in 2015 established the presence of below-ground archaeological remains in two parts of the site (Phases 1a and 1b). In the Phase 1b area, the remains of a prehistoric ring-ditch, previously identified as an aerial photographic cropmark, and probably associated pits were recorded in trenches in the centre of the site.

Consequently, this area was identified as requiring mitigation works prior to or during construction groundworks.

The 1,490sq m Phase 1b excavation area exposed the extents of the c. 26m-wide ring-ditch. This contained a central cremation burial pit and a secondary, off-centre, pit, both dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The date of the central burial has been corroborated by a radiocarbon sample date of 2275-2035 Cal BC obtained from the cremated remains. An Early/Middle Bronze Age pit and a scatter of other undated, though probably prehistoric, pits were also present within and to the west of the ring-ditch.

It is proposed that the results of the Phase 1b mitigation fieldwork are disseminated by means of publication of a short article in the county journal, Essex Archaeology and History.

CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION
2.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND
3.0	METHODOLOGY & ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS
4.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS
5.0	FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL
6.0	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

APPENDICES

Appendix 1:	Context Register
Appendix 2:	Environmental sample flot quantifications
Appendix 3:	Environmental sample residue quantification
Appendix 4:	HER Summary
Appendix 5:	OASIS Summary

TABLES

Table 1:	Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds
Table 2:	Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics
Table 3:	Quantification of slag/magnetic residues
Table 4:	Quantification of the stone assemblage
Table 5:	Quantification of cremated human bone
Table 6:	AMS radiocarbon date for cremated human bone from [1118]
Table 7:	Quantification of site paper archive
Table 8:	Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

FIGURES

Front Cover:	Aerial photograph of Phase 1b site, looking south
Figure 1:	Site location and selected HER references
Figure 2:	Location of areas of archaeological work
Figure 3:	Plan of excavation area
Figure 4:	Sections 11-23
Figure 5:	Selected photographs
Figure 6:	The site with UAV rectified photograph

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by The Churchmanor Estates Company Ltd to conduct archaeological monitoring within the Phase 1b area of the Stane Park development site, Stanway, Colchester, in fulfilment of a condition attached to planning consent.
- 1.1.2 Prior site evaluation had established the presence of significant archaeological remains, with one excavation area subsequently specified for mitigation works within the Phase 1b development area (ASE 2015a).

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Stane Park site is situated in Stanway on the western fringes of Colchester, in northeast Essex (Figure 1). It is bounded on the west side by a hedgerow and a housing development, agricultural land and the A12 to the north, a link road to the east, and London Road (B1408) to the south.
- 1.2.2 The 2.6ha development site consists of an irregularly shaped parcel of land centred at NGR TL 94569 24709. Within this, two areas were identified for archaeological monitoring, of which Phase 1b is discussed in this report. At the time of fieldwork, the wider site was being prepared for construction groundworks and the land consisted of rough grassland.
- 1.2.3 The site is located on level ground, with existing ground level at c. 40m AOD. Previous investigations within the site have revealed up to 0.65m of top and subsoil overlying the natural deposits (ASE 2015a).
- 1.2.4 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017), the underlying bedrock geology comprises the London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) overlain by superficial deposits of Cover Sand (clay, silty, sand).

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission had been granted on appeal by Colchester Borough Council (CBC) for the construction of one restaurant unit and two drive through restaurant/café units with associated car parking, landscaping, access and servicing (Phase 1b, planning ref. 162005).
- 1.3.2 A desk-based assessment was compiled in support of the planning application of the Phase 1b area (Mott Macdonald 2015), which identified the cropmark of a potential Bronze Age ring-ditch.
- 1.3.3 As the site lies in an area of archaeological potential, the CBC Archaeological Advisor, in their capacity as advisor to the local planning authority, recommended that an archaeological evaluation of Phases 1a and 1b be undertaken prior to planning determination. The requirements for the work were set out in a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (CBC 2015).

- 1.3.4 The evaluation was conducted between May and June 2015 and identified archaeological remains to be present in both areas, principally in Phase 1b (see 2.6).
- 1.3.5 As the proposed development was judged to have significant impact on the archaeological resource, an archaeological condition was recommended by the CBC Archaeological Advisor, which entailed the full observation and recording of any excavations on site by an approved archaeologist.
- 1.3.6 The CBC Archaeological Advisor stipulated one mitigation area (1,490sq m) for archaeological monitoring by an experienced archaeologist during construction works. The methodology and programme of work for the mitigation was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (ASE 2017), which was approved by the CBC Archaeologist prior to commencement.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

- 1.4.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by ASE between 24 May and 06 June 2017. The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists, project managed by Sarah Ritchie and directed in the field by Samara King.

1.5 Scope of the Report

- 1.5.1 This final mitigation report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) and *Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation* (English Heritage 2008).
- 1.5.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting, to quantify and summarise the results, and to discuss the significance of the results.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following archaeological and historical background utilises information found in the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER), as well as the Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) prepared for the Phase 1b area of the site (Mott MacDonald 2015), the evaluation report (ASE 2015a) and the mitigation WSI (ASE 2017).

2.1.2 Specific archaeological sites and find-spots in the vicinity of this development site mentioned in the following text are located on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Palaeolithic find-spots are known from across the Colchester area. Redeposited or residual Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts have also been recovered from across the same geographic spread. The EHER data records fourteen such instances within 1km of the site. These finds include Mesolithic and Neolithic flint adzes or axes, a quartzite mace of possible Palaeolithic to Bronze Age date and a range of other worked flint tools.

2.2.2 One of the find-spots in closest proximity to the site relates to a flint flake and flint scraper found during an archaeological evaluation at Tollgate North, immediately east of the road, which forms the eastern boundary of the proposed development area (EHER 45998; Colchester Archaeological Trust 1996, 2).

2.2.3 The wider Stanway area also has evidence for prehistoric settlement, such as cropmarks associated with a Bronze Age cemetery at Chitts Hill (EHER 11667), approximately 1.6km northeast of the site, and at Gosbecks, c. 3.4km to the southeast. Gosbecks was an area of elite, possibly even royal, settlement within the Iron Age settlement of Colchester, known at that time as *Camulodunum*. This fell within the extensive defensive or territorial dyke system established across this area at that time. The Stanway elite burials site was located close to this Iron Age settlement at Gosbecks (Cooper 2001).

2.2.4 Of particular significance with regard to prehistoric activity in this area is the ring-ditch cropmark (EHER 11939) that lies within the Phase 1b area and was tentatively identified during the evaluation (ASE 2015a). This feature was visible on aerial photographs from 1974 and was tentatively identified and investigated during the 2015 site evaluation (see 2.6). Additionally, a single Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit was recorded nearby. Other cropmarks of undetermined age have been noted in the fields north of the site, including a field boundary, a possible rectangular enclosure and other linear features (EHER 11923).

2.2.5 Some of the extensive complex of Late Iron Age curvilinear defensive or territorial dykes between the Roman Road and the River Colne are known to fall within the Stanway area (Essex County Council 2009, 19). The central point of this part of the Colchester Dyke System, which falls within 1km of the site, is at the junction of Church Land and Tollgate Road, 660m to the

southwest. This system of dykes continued in use during the Roman period and beyond, and was modified and extended during those periods. The full extent of the system is yet unknown and it is possible that it may have extended further towards the area of the proposed development.

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 The site lies c. 3.5m west of the centre of the Roman town of Colchester.
- 2.3.2 The southern boundary of the site is formed by the B1408 (London Road), which follows the line of the Roman Road known as Stane Street (Margary 1973, 252-4). This road runs southwest to northeast past the site, linking London with Colchester (then *Camulodunum*). The EHER notes that there is conjectural evidence for a northwest to southeast aligned connecting section of Roman period road through Fairmead Farm (EHER 11823), approximately 200m to the south of the site. Just over 1km to the northeast, an archaeological excavation carried out in the 1950s or 1960s uncovered a further potential section of Roman period roadway at Iron Latch Lane (EHER 12646).
- 2.3.3 The potential for contemporary roadside settlement or other associated activity is attested to by nearby sites, such as the complex of cropmarks recorded as part of the Essex NMP project on the northern side of Copford Hall (EHER 11890). This extensive spread of features begins approximately 790m to the southwest of the site and includes the cropmarks of an enclosure demarcated by a wide ditch, a possible double enclosure and a possible trackway.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 2.4.1 No Anglo-Saxon sites are known within the vicinity of the development site.
- 2.4.2 Eight listed buildings of medieval origins are located within 1km of the site. Grade II* listed St. Albright's Church (List No. 1224899; EHER 11835) is thought to have originated during the early medieval period, although the present nave is of medieval date. This structure lies approximately 550m to the west-southwest of the site.
- 2.4.3 The Grade II listed building named 'Wisemans' (List No. 1224894; EHER 32672) is the closest surviving structure of medieval origin to the site. It lies approximately 160m to the west-southwest and comprises a 16th-century timber-framed house.
- 2.4.4 The distribution of the eight listed buildings of medieval date is largely focused on the line of London Road (B1408) but it also includes two further examples to the north and north-northwest of the site. This is indicative of a pattern of settlement that, while being not that dense, was spread across the Stanway area.

2.5 Post-medieval

- 2.5.1 Settlement and other land use activity across this area continued into the post-medieval period, although historical mapping of the site shows it has

always been a field, with no structures or other features or activities recorded on the site. A footpath is shown leading down the western boundary on OS maps from 1881 onwards.

- 2.5.2 There are nine Grade II listed buildings from this period within 1km of the site. The nearest of these is located just 30m to the south, on the opposite side of London Road. This is the building named 'Foakes', an early 19th-century timber-framed house (List No. 1224897; EHER 32677).
- 2.5.3 The distribution of the post-medieval listed structures is again focused on the line of the London to Colchester Road, to both the east and the west of the proposed development area, as well as directly opposite it.

2.6 Previous Work on the Site

- 2.6.1 A desk-based assessment was prepared in support of the planning application for the Phase 1b area of the site (Mott MacDonald 2015). The report concluded that there was moderate potential for prehistoric or Roman period archaeological remains.
- 2.6.2 The 2015 archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of 22 trenches across the Phase 1a and 1b development areas (ASE 2015a). Thirteen of these trenches were positioned across the Phase 1b area of the site. Archaeological features were recorded in six trenches, including a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit and a curvilinear ditch. The latter, in Trench 9, was thought to represent the below-ground remains of the western side of the cropmark ring-ditch (EHER 11939). However, its eastern side was not observed in any of the other evaluation trenches.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY & RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 In accordance with the WSI (ASE 2017), and the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation and Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a, b), monitoring was conducted during the controlled stripping of the Phase 1b mitigation area.
- 3.1.2 The areas were stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator with a flat-bladed ditching bucket. Overburden layers, including topsoil and subsoil, were carefully removed under direct archaeological supervision in shallow spits until the top of the natural deposit or tops of archaeological features/deposits were exposed, which generally occurred simultaneously.
- 3.1.3 Once the site was stripped, a pre-excavation plan was created using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology, which was made available through digital AutoCAD files and printed at a suitable scale for onsite use. The plan was updated with regular visits by ASE surveyors.
- 3.1.4 As the Phase 1b mitigation area was being stripped, it became apparent that a higher concentration of archaeological remains was located within the mitigation area than initially anticipated. Therefore, a site meeting was held with the Client and the CBC Archaeological Advisor to determine a suitable strategy for dealing with the remains. It was decided that the eastern boundary of the Phase 1b mitigation area would be extended to reveal the entire circumference of the ring-ditch and that sufficient time would be given for the excavation and recording of all archaeological features exposed.
- 3.1.5 Subsequent hand excavation and recording of the Phase 1b site was carried out in accordance with standard ASE methodologies, which are in line with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), and in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2017). Specific feature sampling strategies were employed, including:
- The ring-ditch was, at a minimum, 10% sampled, with 1m-long slots positioned every 10m along its length. Relationships were investigated, defined and recorded.
 - With the exception of modern disturbances, a minimum of 50% of discrete features were excavated. Further investigation was a matter of onsite judgment, but as a minimum their extent, date and function were sought.
- 3.1.6 Soil horizons, archaeological deposits and cut features were numbered using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 1000-1118 and recorded on standard ASE context record sheets.
- 3.1.7 The excavated features and final site boundaries were planned by GPS. Sections (at a scale of 1:10) were hand drawn on sheets of gridded drawing film and subsequently digitised.

- 3.1.8 A full digital photographic record of all features was compiled, which also included working shots to represent more generally the nature of the site and fieldwork. Aerial photography was undertaken by Drone after the site was fully stripped.
- 3.1.9 All artefacts recovered from excavated contexts were collected and retained for specialist identification and study, in line with the ASE artefact collection policy and ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014 c, d).
- 3.1.10 Palaeoenvironmental soil samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, such as datable/dated buried soils, well-sealed slowly silted features, and sealed features containing carbonised remains, peats, waterlogged or cess deposits, with guidance from the CBC Archaeological Advisor. The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. A small quantity of appropriate deposits was identified on site.
- 3.1.11 These bulk samples were collected and processed in accordance with current Historic England guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Samples were processed through tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate. Flots and residues were air-dried prior to analysis.

3.2 Research Aims and Objectives

- 3.2.1 The research aims and objectives for the archaeological mitigation were set out in the WSI (ASE 2017). The degree to which these have been contributed to by the results of the mitigation works is discussed in Section 6.1.
- 3.2.2 General project aims were as follows:
- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
 - To enable the Colchester Borough Council's Archaeological Advisor to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work to satisfy the archaeological condition.
- 3.2.3 Project-specific research aims and objectives (framed as questions) identified in advance of the fieldwork, some relating to the Regional Research Framework agenda (Brown and Glazebrook 2000), comprised:
- Is there any evidence of late prehistoric funerary activity within the site?
 - Does any more of the curvilinear ditch observed during the evaluation survive on the site?
 - Later Bronze Age and Iron Age burial practices are now known to be variable (Medlycott 2011, 20). Can this site add to our understanding of these practices?

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 Due to the presence of significant archaeological remains, the Phase 1b monitoring became an exercise in mitigation through full excavation (Figure 2). The excavated area measured 1,490sq m. The full circumference of the suspected ring-ditch, partially exposed and recorded during the 2015 evaluation, was revealed in plan (Figures 3 and 6). A central burial pit and other discrete pits in and around the ring-ditch enclosure were also uncovered.

4.1.2 As part of the stratigraphic analysis of the Phase 1b remains, individual contexts, referred to thus: [0000], have been grouped together; features are generally referred to by their group label (G00). In this way, linear features, such as ditches that may have numerous individual excavated segments/slots and associated context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features, such as pits or postholes, may have been grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <00>. References to text sections within this report are referred to thus: (3.7).

4.1.3 The majority of the remains in Phase 1b are undated due to the lack of recoverable finds and have therefore been grouped as such (Period 0); however, two periods of activity were determined based on the recovered pottery and the radiocarbon dated central burial. These are as follows:

- Period 1: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (2300-2200 BC)
- Period 2: Early/Middle Bronze Age (1700-1150 BC)

4.1.4 The recorded archaeological remains are described and discussed under these period headings, determined through assessment of the dateable artefacts and stratigraphic relationships, where these exist. All features are illustrated in plan (Figure 3) with context/group numbers and excavation extents shown. A selection of sections and photographs are incorporated as appropriate (Figures 4 and 5). Detailed information regarding all features recorded, including measurements, groups and period allocation, can be found in Appendix 1.

4.2 Deposit Sequence

4.2.1 Across the Phase 1b mitigation area, a uniform stratigraphic sequence was recorded, comprising a c. 0.25-0.35m thickness of topsoil [1000], consisting of mid-brownish grey, friable to firm sandy clay-silt, overlying a c. 0.20-0.25m thick layer of yellowish brown, compact sandy silt subsoil [1001]. These overburden layers were removed to reveal undisturbed natural deposits of orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel.

4.2.2 No archaeological features were observed cutting the topsoil or subsoil during the closely monitored machine strip of the excavation area. Feature legibility was generally good once the overburden had been removed.

Where present, all recorded archaeological features underlay these layers and they cut directly into the natural deposit.

4.2.3 The recorded remains comprised a circular ring-ditch with central pit and a number of other small pits located both inside and outside of the ring-ditch. These features were more clustered in the west and central part of the area, petering out towards the southeast and northwest. However, feature density was generally low and the stratigraphic complexity also low.

4.2.4 The survival of the recorded archaeological remains was generally good; however, the lack of any evidence of a bank or mound within the ring-ditch, and modern disturbance noted elsewhere on the site, would suggest that a moderate amount of truncation related to agricultural and development activities is likely to have occurred across the site.

4.3 Period 1: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (2300-2000 BC)

4.3.1 Period 1 represents the primary period of prehistoric activity within the mitigation area. It consists of a large, circular ring-ditch (G1) with a central cremation burial pit (G6) and secondary pit (G7), representing Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age funerary activity. Pit [10/005], recorded to the west of the ring-ditch during the 2015 evaluation, can also be assigned to this period as a substantial amount of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from its single fill (ASE 2015a, Section 4.3.2).

4.3.2 The ring-ditch (G1) was located in the eastern part of the mitigation area, continuing northeast and southeast from the two segments ([9/005], [9/007]) excavated during the 2015 evaluation (Trench 9; ASE 2015a). Its outer diameter measured c. 28m with no break in the feature to indicate an entranceway. A total of eleven 1m-long interventions and two relationship segments were excavated across the ring-ditch, revealing slightly varied profiles but most consisting of moderately steep, straight sides and slightly concave to flat bases. On average, the ditch's width measured c. 1.25m, although two segments on its east side reached widths of 1.73m and 1.97m. Depth was also slightly variable, ranging from 0.21m [1095] to 0.57m [1077], but the average was c. 0.36m. Typically, only one fill was recorded in each segment, consisting of friable to soft, mid-greyish brown clay silt with occasional gravel and rare charcoal flecks, which appeared to constitute natural silting and accumulation while the ditch was in use. Four segments ([1049], [1077], [1099] and [1116]) contained thinner basal fills, comprising orange brown sandy silt with gravel, possibly from the sides of the ditch slumping inwards (Figure 5). None of the segments appeared to contain intentional backfill material, likely indicating that the monument fell gradually into disuse. Artefacts were scarce; one piece of medieval coarseware was recovered from the upper fill [1075] of segment [1077], while a single piece of post-medieval peg tile was found in upper fill [1098] of segment [1099], both of which are clearly intrusive. Upper fill [1115] from segment [1116] was bulk soil sampled (<4>), yielding limited results of one cleaver-type seed, one 2-sided sedge seed and some burnt flint in the residue. No evidence of a barrow mound was located, although, if it had existed, it would have most certainly been removed by erosion and modern agricultural activities.

4.3.3 In a central position within the ring-ditch, an oval-shaped burial pit [1110] (G6) was uncovered (Figure 5). It measured 1.93m E/W x 1.17m N/S and 0.76m deep, with steep, vertical to slightly convex sides and a mostly flat base. Placed at the bottom of the pit was an unurned cremation deposit [1118], comprising the remains of one adult individual, radiocarbon dated to 2275-2035 BC (see 5.8). The bone was concentrated in the centre of the base, perhaps suggesting that it had been wrapped in some form of organic material to contain the remains before being placed. The deposit was collected as bulk soil sample <6>, which yielded a small amount of charcoal residue along with the 1820g of cremated bone but no charred plant macrofossils. Around and on top of the cremation deposit, three fills were recorded within pit [1110]. Lower fill [1109] consisted of soft, light orange grey sandy silt with rare small stones, measuring 0.20m in thickness. No charcoal was observed, so it was likely that this fill was packed around the cremated remains after deposition. The intermediary fill [1108] was composed of loose, mid-brownish orange silty sand with occasional gravel, with a thickness of 0.45m. It appeared to be intentionally redeposited natural used to backfill the grave - potentially cast-up from the ring-ditch excavation itself. Finally, the upper fill [1107] consisted of friable to soft, mid-greyish brown clay silt with occasional small gravel and rare charcoal flecks. It measured 0.31m in thickness, appearing similar to other fills on site that were the result of natural silting. However, it also could be the remains of the burial mound if one existed. No finds were recovered from any of these fills. Sampling (<5>) of fill [1108] yielded one seed of stitchwort/campion.

4.3.4 A presumed secondary pit [1034] (G7), dated to this phase, was located within the barrow, c. 4m west of the burial pit (Figures 3 and 5). It was circular in plan, measuring 1.39m x 1.31m with a depth of 0.28m. It had moderately steep, concave sides with a slightly curved base. Two fills were recorded within the pit. The lower fill [1033] comprised firm, dark blackish grey silty sand with occasional gravel/flint pieces and frequent charcoal. This appeared to be intentionally backfilled burnt material, which contained a flint scraper and four thin-walled, decorated pottery sherds, typical of the Beaker tradition (see 5.3) and contemporary with the radiocarbon date for the central cremation burial. The upper fill [1032] consisted of firm, light greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel, suggestive of natural silting. Both fills were sampled for environmental remains and yielded worked flint, fire-cracked flint, burnt stone and well-preserved hazelnut shell fragments. Sample <1> [1032] also contained plastic and a few small pieces of pottery, together with a possible barley grain and cleaver-type seeds. Sample <2> [1033] yielded a cabbage/mustard seed. Both samples had fairly good charcoal preservation, with hazel being the most common and small amounts of oak, plum-type, birch and pine present.

4.4 Period 2: Early/Middle Bronze Age (1700-1150 BC)

4.4.1 A single pit [1046] (G2) within the barrow gives evidence for continued use of the monument several hundred years after the burial. G2 was oval in plan with moderately steep, concave sides and a flat base. It measured 1.49m NNW/SSE x 0.91m WSW/ENE and 0.21m deep. Single fill [1045] was firm, light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small gravel. It contained twelve sherds of fairly typical Deverel-Rimbury pottery (1700-1150 BC). The fill appeared to be the result of natural disuse accumulation and no apparent

function could be inferred; however, the amount of sherds from a single vessel and the lack of similar pottery recovered from the surrounding features may suggest intentional placement. This may suggest that the monument had been revisited by later generations and revered as a place of importance.

4.5 Period 1-2: Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age

4.5.1 A small amount of struck and unworked burnt flint was recovered from three pits (G5: [1023] and [1058], and G7: [1034]) (see 5.2). The assemblage was mostly composed of débitage waste, which generally suggests prehistoric informal lithic production; however, one end-and-side scraper was recovered from G7, dating to the Middle Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. G5 pit [1058] was also bulk sampled (<3>), yielding fire-cracked flint, burnt stone and magnetic material as well as small quantities of charcoal. The flint contained 80% uncharred material of modern roots and recent seeds, indicating modern disturbance/intrusion.

4.5.2 Despite this artefactual evidence for potentially earlier prehistoric activity, it is more likely that most of the material is either residual or is the result of contemporary flint-working activity.

4.6 Period 0: Unphased/undated features

4.6.1 Other than the few features that can be assigned to a particular period due to dateable artefacts and stratigraphic relationships, the remainder, all consisting of pits, can only more generally be assumed to belong to one of the above periods since no evidence of later activity was recovered from the site. Some of these warrant further discussion.

4.6.2 An additional 21 pits were recorded within the confines of the ring-ditch (G8). These varied in size, but generally fell within three categories: smaller, circular pits that could constitute postholes ([1011], [1013], [1015], [1017], [1019], [1054], [1112]); larger sub-circular to oval pits similar to dated pits [1034] and [1046] ([1031], [1042], [1044], [1056]) (Figure 5); or more irregular, suspected natural features ([1003], [1005], [1007], [1009], [1052], [1056], [1081], [1083]). All appeared to contain naturally accumulated disuse fills and no finds.

4.6.3 Although no clear function was apparent for any of the discrete features recorded within the ring-ditch, some observations can be made regarding the patterning and placement of the pits. There are noticeable blank areas around the central cremation burial and along the majority of the inner circumference of the ring-ditch. This may suggest the existence of a mound over the top of the burial and an inner bank giving a more prominent appearance to the monument on the landscape, which continued to be respected in later periods.

4.6.4 Pits [1019] and [1031] were roughly the same size and shape, and aligned with dated pit G2: [1046], perhaps indicating that they were related or at least contemporary with one another.

- 4.6.5 East of G2, four pits ([1011], [1013], [1015], [1017]) that displayed the characteristics of postholes were similarly clustered and could perhaps even have been the remains of a small structure within the ring-ditch.
- 4.6.6 Two intercutting pits [1068] and [1070] (G4) were recorded adjacent to the southern interior edge of the ring-ditch, which appeared to be truncated by them. Both pits were sub-circular in shape with single mid-brown silty sand fills and no finds. Given that they clearly post-date the construction, and probably at least the earlier use, of the ring-ditch monument, it is possible that they are contemporary with pit G2. However, as G4 is the only clear example of any of the discrete features truncating the monument, this may indicate that these pits are quite a bit later in date.
- 4.6.7 North of G6 and G7, three pits ([1036], [1042], [1044]) that were similar in appearance and profiles were located. It is possible that these were also contemporary in nature and function.
- 4.6.8 Three pits ([1087], [1089], [1091]) (G3) were recorded on the outside of the ring-ditch, extending in a southwest direction from its edge. The nearest pit [1091] appeared to be truncated on its northeast edge by the ring-ditch and it in turn cut the adjoining pit [1089] on its southwest side. All three pits were sub-circular in plan with gradual sides and concave bases; they contained single, disuse fills of mid-greyish brown sandy silt, but no finds. From the stratigraphic relationship, it is likely that these pits are some of the earliest features on site and serve to demonstrate that more of these undated features, although lacking relationships, could predate the ring-ditch and its burial.
- 4.6.9 To the west of the ring-ditch, a further 14 pits (G9) were recorded in addition to G3 and G5. The distribution of discrete features outside of the ring-ditch appears to be confined to this area as no other archaeological remains were uncovered to the immediate north, south, or east during the previous evaluation work (ASE 2015a). This likely suggests that these miscellaneous pits were broadly related to the monument, as they do not appear to relate to a wider scatter across the landscape. Again, like those in the ring-ditch interior, these can be loosely divided into two categories: sub-circular to oval, shallow pits ([1021], [1025], [1038], [1074], [1079]) (Figure 5); and irregular, suspected natural features ([1027], [1029], [1040], [1064], [1097], [1102], [1104], [1106]). All appeared to have naturally accumulated, sterile fills.
- 4.6.10 No obvious patterns or uniformity were observed within G9; however, across the entire Phase 1b area, it broadly appeared that the larger, oval pits were orientated along a N/S or NE/SW alignment, which may have had some significance.

5.0 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the Phase 1b mitigation works at Stane Park. All finds were washed and dried or air-dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. Hand-collected finds are quantified in Table 1; quantification of material collected from environmental samples is provided separately in Appendix 3. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c, d).

Context	Lithics		Pottery		CBM		Stone	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
1022	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
1033	4	65	4	20	-	-	-	-
1045	-	-	12	126	-	-	-	-
1057	1	8	-	-	-	-	6	214
1075	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
1098	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>214</i>

Table 1: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds (weight in grams)

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A total of 25 pieces of struck flint weighing 222g were recovered from four numbered contexts: [1022], [1032], [1033] and [1057]. Six of these were hand collected and the remainder sorted from three bulk soil samples.

5.2.2 The small struck flint assemblage comprises mainly débitage waste. Flakes are the main removal types (21 pieces). Three pieces of irregular waste were also present. A single modified piece was found: an end-and-side scraper from context [1033]. It is made on a flake, the proximal end of which is damaged. The piece displays very fine direct semi-abrupt retouch on the right side and abrupt retouch on the distal end. The removals form a convex curve. The sub-parallel retouch would have been applied with a soft hammer. Scrapers are difficult to date, but, based on morphological and technological traits, this finely worked tool is likely to date to the Middle Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. It displays moderate edge damage suggesting that it has been subject to slight post-depositional movement. The remaining pieces of flint débitage are mostly fragmented and technologically poor, and therefore difficult to date, but the thin flakes from [1033] are probably contemporary with the scraper.

5.2.3 A small quantity of unworked burnt flint totalling 104g was also found in environmental samples from fills [1057], [1032] and [1033] of pits [1058] and [1034], respectively, as well as upper fill [1115] of ring-ditch segment [1116].

5.3 The Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage of broadly Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from three individual contexts during the excavation. In addition to 16 hand-collected sherds, weighing 161g, two small fragments, weighing 15g were recovered from the residue of environmental sample <1> from pit fill [1032]. The following two fabric types were defined, following the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010):

QUGR1: A dense low-fired silty matrix, containing sparse large rounded quartz grains of up to 0.8mm and sparse rounded grog of 1-2mm

QUGR2: A similar but harder-fired fabric with common quartz, mostly of 0.1mm and sparse larger rounded grains of up to 0.8mm and sparse rounded grog of 1-2mm

- 5.3.2 All but one of the sherds are made in a similar fabric type, QUGR1, a low-fired slightly sandy, sparsely grog-tempered ware (Table 2). A single sherd, found in pit fill [1033], was similar but harder-fired with more visible quartz (QUGR2).

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
QUGR1	17	158	4
QUGR2	1	3	1
Total	18	161	5

Table 2: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics

- 5.3.3 In eastern England, fabrics of this type span several ceramic traditions from the Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age. Many of these also share overlapping decorative techniques, so it can be difficult to date fragmentary sherds closely. On the other hand, several features of the current assemblage allow them to be tentatively assigned to specific ceramic styles.
- 5.3.4 All of the prehistoric pottery was recovered from two pits ([1034] and [1046]) located within the ring-ditch. Most of the small abraded sherds found from fills [1032] and [1033] of pit [1034] are thin-walled. Taken together with the use of incised horizontal and, in one case, diagonal line decoration, this suggests that they belong to the Beaker tradition. Although this ceramic style spans c. 2500-1700BC in Britain, most examples tend to cluster in a tighter range around c. 2250-1900 cal BC (Needham 2005). The central cremation burial, [1110], which presumably represents the primary use of the burial monument, was not associated with any ceramics. Cremation burial is a relatively uncommon practice prior to the 2nd millennium BC, but the radiocarbon date obtained from the cremated bone in this pit – 2209-2035 cal BC (at 92.1% probability) (see 5.9) – would be entirely consistent with the main period of Beaker culture (Beta-472223; 3740±30 BP, 2275-2035 cal BC at 95.4%).
- 5.3.5 In context [1032], a probable Beaker sherd was stratified with a very thick-walled sherd with deeply impressed but abraded linear decoration (possibly using twisted cord). This may represent a Food Vessel Urn, contemporary with the Beaker pottery and the cremation burial; however, it is also possible that it belongs to a later tradition, such as Collared Urn (c. 2000-1500 BC) or Deverel-Rimbury (c. 1700-1150BC).

5.3.6 In fill [1045] of pit [1046], the twelve non-conjoining sherds appear to belong to a single vessel, although there are some minor variations in firing colour. The vessel is fairly thick-walled and one sherd appears to have a fragment of applied curvilinear decoration, possibly representing a horseshoe lug handle: a typical element of the Deverel-Rimbury (DR) tradition particularly associated with the local Ardleigh sub-style. Two other small body sherds appear to feature multiple finger and/or tool impressions, which are also consistent with DR, though this decorative style could also appear in most Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age traditions. Although Deverel-Rimbury is considered a Middle Bronze Age ceramic style, there is good radiocarbon evidence to suggest that the earliest DR assemblages belong in the transition from Early to Middle Bronze Age from c. 1700 BC onward (Brown 1999, 78-9). Early DR groups are also much more likely to be associated with grog-tempered fabrics and tend to feature more complex decoration, such as horseshoe lugs.

5.3.7 Overall, the limited ceramic evidence suggests that at least one pit within the ring-ditch, [1046], is several hundred years later in date than the central burial and therefore probably represents secondary activity around an older funerary monument. The other pottery-producing feature, [1034], which was located slightly closer to the central burial, may be associated with the primary use of the barrow, though one sherd within its fills was of ambiguous date and could also be later.

5.4 The Medieval Pottery by Helen Walker

5.4.1 A single small sherd of medieval pottery, weighing 3g, was excavated from context [1075], the upper fill of ring-ditch segment [1077]. It has been identified as medieval coarseware, and it shows grey surfaces and core but oxidised, orange margins. It is most likely a product of the pottery industries based at Mile End and Great Horkesley located to the north of Colchester (Cracknell 1975) and dates from c. 1200 to the 14th century.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 A single fragment of post-medieval peg tile weighing 6g was recovered from upper fill [1098] of ring-ditch segment [1099]. It is not particularly dateable and holds no potential for future work. It has therefore been discarded.

5.6 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The archaeological work recovered an insignificant quantity of material initially classified as slag/magnetic residues. All was recovered from bulk soil samples; no hand-collected material was recovered on site. The material is fully listed in Table 3.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	Weight	Comments
1032	<1>	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	1g	Ferruginous silt and sandstone granules (burnt)
1033	<2>	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	1g	-
1057	<3>	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	<1g	Also with ferruginous oolites
1057	<3>	Magnetic	Hammerscale	<1g	Flakes (to 1mm) x10-20
1108	<5>	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	<1g	-
1108	<5>	Magnetic	Hammerscale	<1g	Flakes (to 1mm) <5
1115	<4>	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	<1g	-
1115	<4>	Magnetic	Hammerscale	<1g	Flakes (to 1mm) <5

Table 3: Quantification of slag/magnetic residues

5.6.2 The vast majority of the assemblage consists of weathered burnt granules of ferruginous stone that have simply had their magnetic properties enhanced by burning. Such burning is not diagnostic of metalworking and it could derive from any high temperature event, including domestic hearths and bonfires. However, small quantities of micro slags are present, all in the form of quite small pieces of hammerscale, a waste product mainly associated with iron smithing. As all three features from which the hammerscale was retained are dated to the Late Neolithic up to the Middle Bronze Age, it is unlikely that the presence of hammerscale is indicative of iron working directly within the site vicinity.

5.6.3 The slag had no potential for further analysis and it has been discarded.

5.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.7.1 Just three contexts produced stone, with most of the material coming from two bulk, soil sample residues. The material is listed in Table 4.

Context	Sample	Type	No.	Weight	Comments
1032	<1>	White quartz	1	12g	Pebble fragment, burnt
1032	<1>	Quartzite	3	30g	Pebble/cobble frags. Burnt
1033	<2>	Quartzite	6	66g	Pebble/cobble frags. Burnt
1033	<2>	Fine/medium grained sandstone	1	2g	Burnt, friable. Not calcareous
1057		Quartzite	6	214g	Pebble/cobble frags. Burnt

Table 4: Quantification of the stone assemblage

5.7.2 All of the stone types present originated some distance from Essex, including the sandstone that probably originates in Yorkshire. However, all types present occur naturally in the county following transportation through natural (fluvial and glacial) processes. Although most of the pieces show signs of having been burnt, none shows signs of deliberate modification. As

such, the material could simply have been accidentally burnt or been used to border internal hearths, etc.

5.7.3 The stone had no potential for further analysis and it has been discarded.

5.8 The Cremated Bone by Dr Paola Ponce

5.8.1 A considerable amount of human burnt bone, 1820.55g, was recovered from one individual context [1118], the basal fill of central pit [1110] within the ring-ditch. A sample of the cremated bone submitted for radiocarbon dating shows that it is of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date (Beta-472223; 3740±30 BP, 2275-2035 cal BC).

5.8.2 The excavated cremation deposit was collected as bulk sample <6> and was processed by wet sieving and flotation. Bone fragments were collected and subjected to careful recording and separated in sieve fractions of 2-4mm, 4-8mm and >8mm.

5.8.3 Assessment of the human cremated bone was undertaken according to standard guidelines (McKinley 2004). Age and sex were assessed from the stage of skeletal and tooth development along with sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton following Ubelaker (1989), and Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). The total weight of the cremation deposit was established and the assemblage then examined to record the degree of fragmentation and fragment colour. All recognisable finds were recorded during the processing stage and the material was scanned for the presence of possible staining on bone. The presence of fragments from different skeletal areas (skull, axial skeleton, upper limb and lower limb) was noted. The potential of the assemblage to yield demographic or other information was then considered.

5.8.4 The total amount of cremated bone recovered from the deposit was 1820.55g (Table 5). This amount fell within the expected weight of a modern adult cremation, which, according to McKinley (1993), ranges between 1001.5g to 2422.5g.

5.8.5 All fragment sizes were represented in the cremated bone assemblage. The 2-4mm fraction appears to be the most represented material of the group (43.6%), followed by the >8mm (30.6%) and lastly the 4-8mm size with 25.7%.

Context	Weight (grams)				Identifiable					
	2-4mm	4-8mm	>8mm	Total	Age	Sex	S	A	U	L
1118	793.97	469.26	557.32	1820.55	Adult	?	yes	yes	yes	yes

Table 5: Quantification of cremated human bone
Key: S= skull, A= axial, U= upper limb, L= lower limb

5.8.6 Fragments from all skeletal areas were represented and, as no repeated elements were observed, it is likely that context [1118] contained the remains of a single individual. Fragments that provide age at death information suggested that the individual was an adult; however, it was not

possible to produce more accurate age estimates. No sexually dimorphic traits were preserved and no evident pathology was present.

5.8.7 With regards to the degree of oxidation of the organic component of bone, it was noted that 95-100% of the assemblage was fully oxidised white, which suggests a highly efficient cremation process at temperatures >c. 600° C (Holden *et al.* 1995a, b). Only a small percentage of cremated bone (5%) was brown/orange in colour (or unburnt).

5.9 Radiocarbon Dating by Anna Doherty

5.9.1 A sample of cremated human bone from context [1118], from the central pit of the ring-ditch, [1110], was submitted for AMS radiocarbon dating at Beta Analytic. The cremated remains were not associated with any datable finds and the fragmentary pottery from other features associated with the burial monument appeared ambiguous and possibly of mixed date. The purpose of submitting the sample, therefore, was to determine the date at which the primary funerary activity likely took place.

5.9.2 Details of the radiocarbon date are given in Table 6, quoted in accordance with the international standard Trondheim convention (Stuiver and Kra 1986), and are given as conventional radiocarbon ages (Stuiver and Polach 1977). 2 Sigma calibrated dates, obtained using IntCal13 (Reimer *et al.* 2013), are also given at the 95% confidence level.

Lab Code	Context	Material	Conventional Radiocarbon age (BP)	Delta C13	2 Sigma calibrated date (95% confidence)
Beta-472223	1118	Cremated human bone	3740 ± 30	-23.3 ‰	2275-2035 Cal BC

Table 6: AMS radiocarbon date for cremated human bone from [1118]

5.9.3 In summary, the result shows that the burial belongs to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period (2275-2035 Cal BC). Interestingly, the calibrated date range entirely pre-dates the 2nd millennium BC and as such represents a relatively early example of cremation burial in a period when inhumations were still the norm (Appleby 2013).

5.10 Environmental Samples by Stacey Adams

5.10.1 Six bulk environmental samples were taken during mitigation work at the Stane Park site for the recovery of environmental remains, such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. Samples were collected from pits, a ring-ditch and a cremation burial pit. The bulk samples largely derive from Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features, though that from pit [1058] has a broader Mesolithic to Middle Bronze Age date. The following reports on the charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal identified at Stanway and discusses the diet, economy and local environment of the site as well as fuel selection and use.

- 5.10.2 The bulk samples, ranging from 10 to 40L in volume, were processed by flotation, in their entirety, using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air-dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 3). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were sorted under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 2a/2b). Identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and where necessary relevant identification manuals (Cappers *et al* 2006; Jacomet 2007) were consulted. Quantification was based on the minimum number of individuals and is detailed in Appendix 2a. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants, and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.
- 5.10.3 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000; Hather 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Schweingruber 1990; Hather 2000; Schoch *et al* 2004). Identifications were given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are insufficient to permit satisfactory identification. Thirty fragments were selected for analysis from the upper [1032] and basal [1033] fills of pit [1034] as they contained 3g or more of charcoal from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residues. Quantification and taxonomic identifications are recorded in Appendix 3 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Period 1: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Samples <1> (1032) [1034], <2> (1033) [1034], <4> (1115) [1116], <5> (1108) [1110] and <6> (1118) [1110]

- 5.10.4 The heavy residues from the basal [1033] and upper [1032] fills of pit [1034] contained worked flint, fire-cracked flint and burnt stone, the latter also contained pottery and plastic. Ring-ditch [1116] contained worked fire-cracked flints. Magnetic material was present in all features excluding that of fill [1118] of cremation pit [1110]. Environmental material from the residues included charred plant macrofossils and charcoal fragments from the upper [1032] and basal [1033] fills of pit [1034]. Charcoal fragments were also found in fill [1118] of cremation pit [1110], along with a large quantity of burnt human bone.
- 5.10.5 The flots from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age deposits contained between 10 and 65% uncharred material of modern roots and recent seeds of fumitory, knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*), parsley-piert, red valerian (*Centranthus ruber*), fat hen, nightshade, willowherb and those of the mint family (Lamiaceae). Charcoal fragments were present in all the flots and

modern worm capsules were identified in the flots from the upper [1032] and basal [1033] fills of pit [1034] and ring-ditch [1116].

Charred Plant Macrofossils

- 5.10.6 Charred plant macrofossils were recovered from all flots, excluding that from fill [1118] of cremation pit [1110]. Two indeterminate cereal caryopses were present in the basal fill [1033] of pit [1034] and a possible barley (cf. *Hordeum* sp.) grain was identified in the upper fill [1032] of the pit. Three cleaver-type (*Galium aparine*-type) seeds were recorded from the upper fill [1032] of pit [1034] and another within ring-ditch [1116]. The latter also contained a single 2-sided sedge (*Carex* sp.). A cabbage/mustard (*Brassica/Sinapis*) seed was identified in the basal fill [1033] of pit [1034] and a seed of stitchwort/campion (*Stellaria/Silene*) was present in fill [1108] of cremation burial pit [1110]. Hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments were recovered from the heavy residues of the upper [1032] and basal [1033] fills of pit [1034]. The upper fill [1032] contained 17 well-preserved fragments weighing 0.55g, and 16 moderately well-preserved fragments were recovered from the basal fill [1033] weighing 0.31g.

Charcoal

- 5.10.7 Preservation of the charcoal was moderate, with the fragments distorted by radial cracks, vitrification and general distortion caused by thermal degradation during the charring process. Vitrification is a process that distorts the anatomical features of the wood giving it a glassy appearance. The cause of vitrification has often been attributed to high burning temperatures and prolonged exposure to heat (Prior and Alvin 1983; Gale and Cutler 2000), although recent experiments claim that it is not induced by such factors and that the cause is still unknown (McParland *et al* 2010). A total of 10% of the fragments were indeterminate due to the presence of knotwood and to general distortion of the diagnostic features.
- 5.10.8 Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) charcoal was the most common taxon in both the upper [1032] and basal [1033] fills of the pit, with over two thirds of the fragments belonging to this shrubby tree. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) and plum-type (*Prunus* sp.) charcoal were present in both features in small numbers and a fragment of charcoal from the birch family (Betulaceae) was identified in the basal fill [1033] of pit [1034]. Coniferous wood was present in the upper fill [1032] of the pit and belonged to that of pine (*Pinus* sp.).

Period 1-2: Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age

Sample <3> (1057) [1058]

- 5.10.9 The heavy residue from pit [1158] contained worked flint, fire-cracked flint, burnt stone and magnetic material as well as small quantities of charcoal. The flot contained 80% uncharred material of modern roots and recent seeds of false-oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), willowherb (*Epilobium* sp.), fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.), nightshade (*Solanum* sp.), parsley-piert (*Aphanes arvensis*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and stitchwort (*Stellaria* sp.). Charcoal fragments were occasional within the flot and land snail shells were present, including several burrowing molluscs (*Ceciloides*).

Discussion

Charred Plant Macrofossils

- 5.10.10 The charred cereal remains at Stanway likely represent a deposit of small-scale processing waste carried out on a day-to-day basis, perhaps at household level. Cleavers are associated with hedgerows and shrubland and are a characteristic species of the Bronze Age (Pelling 2011, 157). The other wild/weed seeds recovered from the samples do not have the capacity to inform on the local environment or arable economy. The recovery of charred hazelnut shell fragments is common in southern England until the Middle Bronze Age (Stevens and Fuller 2012, 710). The hazelnut shell fragments at Stanway may represent charred food waste or a likely possibility is that the nuts were burnt alongside the hazel wood and so form a part of the charcoal assemblage. Small quantities of cereals and frequent hazelnut shells are typical of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age deposits (Moffett *et al* 1989) and similar assemblages have been recorded locally during excavations at Stansted Airport (Carruthers 2008).

Charcoal

- 5.10.11 The distorted nature of the charcoal suggests that it was likely burned at a high temperature for a prolonged length of time. The absence of post-depositional sediment within the fragments, associated with the changing water table, suggests that the assemblage has been little disturbed during its time of burial. Hazel and plum-type trees are associated with shrubby woodland (Polunin and Walters 1985; Rodwell 1991) and their presence is suggestive of an absence of woodland management. Oak and trees of the birch family would have been widely available in the Thames valley in the period. It has been stated that the native species of pine, scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), was not introduced into southern England until the 18th century AD (Smith 2002, 39), therefore its presence in the Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age pit [1034] at Stanway is interesting. It is possible that the two pine fragments are intrusive from later post-medieval activity and the recovery of a post-medieval peg tile from pit [1098] may attest to this. Alternatively, the pine may have come to site as a portable artefact traded from its native habitat in Scotland and subsequently burnt to become part of the assemblage.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

6.1.1 The results of the fieldwork at Stane Park has largely fulfilled the general aims of the archaeological monitoring by establishing the extent and quality of the surviving archaeological remains present on site. It is likely that the remains on the site have been truncated to some extent by modern agricultural and construction processes.

6.1.2 *ORA1 and ORA2: Is there any evidence of late prehistoric funerary activity within the site? Does any more of the curvilinear ditch observed during the evaluation survive on the site?*

The principal feature of the site was the large ring-ditch (G1) extending northeast and southeast from the two segments, originally excavated during the 2015 evaluation (ASE 2015a). Although investigation of the ditch fills failed to produce any secure dating evidence, the central burial pit (G6) contained the cremated remains of an adult individual, which have been radiocarbon dated to 2275-2035 cal BC, indicating a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Period 1) date. Hence, there is significant evidence for primary use of the site for prehistoric funerary practice, particularly within the Beaker tradition.

Individual inhumation within a round barrow was introduced and became a fairly common practice during the Late Neolithic (Appleby 2013, 83). Towards the end of the Early Bronze Age, however, inhumation gave way to cremation, and, by 1600 BC, cremation was the dominant funerary practice in Britain (Appleby 2013, 83). It is reasonable, therefore, to consider the findings from Stane Park as an early example of the interment of cremated remains, prior to this practice becoming the norm by the Middle Bronze Age.

The below-ground archaeological remains of the ring-ditch were much larger, c. 26m in diameter in comparison to the plotted cropmark interpretation of the ring-ditch. Comparable Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrow sites in the region demonstrate a wide range in ring-ditch diameter; from small (8-10m) at Lodge Farm (Germany 2007) and Chitts Hill (Crummy 1977) to medium (13-16m) at Newhall, Harlow (ASE 2015b), and finally, a larger range of 21-29m at Moverons Farm (Clarke and Lavender 2008), and Lyng Easthaugh and South Acre, Norfolk (Wymer 1996).

The recovery of the flint scraper (dated to the Middle Neolithic/Early Bronze Age) and Deverel-Rimbury pottery (dated to the Early to Middle Bronze Age from c. 1700 BC onward) from a single later pit within the ring-ditch suggests the continued, but limited, use of the site after the creation of the barrow. The probable prehistoric pits found near the ring-ditch may also represent the continued use of the site; however, this is difficult to substantiate given the lack of dating evidence recovered from these features. Furthermore, the lack of satellite burials or additional ring-ditches and barrows in the vicinity suggest that the site was not continuously used as a place of burial from the Early Bronze Age, perhaps demonstrating the uncommon nature of cremation burial in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

The early date of this cremation burial, the lack of encroachment upon the ring-ditch and the sparse evidence for continued use of the surrounding area after the creation of the barrow may suggest that the monument was visible in the landscape and was respected as a sacred place into the later Bronze Age. On the other hand, the nearby Middle Bronze Age cemetery at Chitts Hill (Crummy 1977) could represent the adoption of a new area for use as a ritual space, perhaps suggesting that the site at Stane Park had fallen out of use. Given that other local Neolithic/Early Bronze Age sites with Middle Bronze Age cemeteries continued to be occupied into the Roman and Early Saxon periods (notably Lodge Farm, Ardleigh and Moverons Farm), it is perhaps likely that the early burial site at Stane Park had fallen out of use in the Middle Bronze Age.

Given the early date attributed to the cremation burial and ring-ditch at this site, it has the potential to contribute locally and regionally, and perhaps more broadly, to the understanding of pre-2nd-millennium BC funerary practices and the transition from inhumation to cremation as the preferred method of interment.

- 6.1.3 *ORA3: Later Bronze Age and Iron Age burial practices are now known to be variable (Medlycott 2011, 20). Can this site add to our understanding of these practices?*

Given that the archaeological remains were dated almost exclusively to the Late Neolithic to the Middle Bronze Age, the fieldwork results do not contribute to this Research Aim.

6.2 Further Analysis and Publication

- 6.2.1 Little further analysis will be required on the remains uncovered by the monitoring fieldwork. Further work for publication will mostly comprise integrating the description and interpretation of these remains into the wider knowledge of prehistoric funerary practices in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and during the transition from inhumation to cremation practices.

- 6.2.2 It is proposed that the results from the 2015 evaluation and the current fieldwork relating to the ring-ditch and cremation burial be combined into an article that considers the wider, known landscape and the position of the monument within it, taking into consideration the broader social and cultural contexts of funerary practices in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. A shorter note will be submitted for publication in *Essex Archaeology & History*, the Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History.

6.3 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

- 6.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices at ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with Colchester and Ipswich Museum Services. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 7 and 8).

Context sheets	96
Plan and Section sheets	7
Photo register	3
UAV photos	76
Digital photos	98
Context register	4
Drawing register	2
Watching brief forms	3
Trench Record forms	0
Sample register	1
Sample forms	6

Table 7: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds	0.5 box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	12
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 8: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period
1000	Layer	Topsoil	1000	Site-wide	Site-wide	c. 0.25-0.35	-	0
1001	Layer	Subsoil	1001	Site-wide	Site-wide	c. 0.20-0.25	-	0
1002	Fill	Fill, single	1003	1.05	0.77	0.15	8	0
1003	Cut	Pit	1003	1.05	0.77	0.15	8	0
1004	Fill	Fill, single	1005	1.69	0.82	0.29	8	0
1005	Cut	Pit	1005	1.69	0.82	0.29	8	0
1006	Fill	Fill, single	1007	1.67	1.07	0.13	8	0
1007	Cut	Pit	1007	1.67	1.07	0.13	8	0
1008	Fill	Fill, single	1009	0.95	0.69	0.06	8	0
1009	Cut	Pit	1009	0.95	0.69	0.06	8	0
1010	Fill	Fill, single	1011	0.62	0.67	0.10	8	0
1011	Cut	Pit	1011	0.62	0.67	0.10	8	0
1012	Fill	Fill, single	1013	0.74	0.73	0.17	8	0
1013	Cut	Pit	1013	0.74	0.73	0.17	8	0
1014	Fill	Fill, single	1015	0.69	0.59	0.09	8	0
1015	Cut	Pit	1015	0.69	0.59	0.09	8	0
1016	Fill	Fill, single	1017	0.53	0.53	0.10	8	0
1017	Cut	Pit	1017	0.53	0.53	0.10	8	0
1018	Fill	Fill, single	1019	1.40	0.70	0.31	8	0
1019	Cut	Pit	1019	1.40	0.70	0.31	8	0
1020	Fill	Fill, single	1021	0.88	0.85	0.15	9	0
1021	Cut	Pit	1021	0.88	0.85	0.15	9	0
1022	Fill	Fill, single	1023	1.15	0.77	0.15	5	1-2
1023	Cut	Pit	1023	1.15	0.77	0.15	5	1-2
1024	Fill	Fill, single	1025	1.43	1.11	0.34	9	0
1025	Cut	Pit	1025	1.43	1.11	0.34	9	0
1026	Fill	Fill, single	1027	1.54	1.05	0.13	9	0
1027	Cut	Pit	1027	1.54	1.05	0.13	9	0
1028	Fill	Fill, single	1029	1.20	1.04	0.18	9	0
1029	Cut	Pit	1029	1.20	1.04	0.18	9	0
1030	Fill	Fill, single	1031	1.38	0.83	0.25	8	0
1031	Cut	Pit	1031	1.38	0.83	0.25	8	0
1032	Fill	Fill, upper	1034	1.20	1.39	0.10	7	1
1033	Fill	Fill, basal	1034	-	0.90	0.14	7	1
1034	Cut	Pit	1034	1.20	1.39	0.24	7	1
1035	Fill	Fill, single	1036	1.19	0.76	0.24	8	0
1036	Cut	Pit	1036	1.19	0.76	0.24	8	0
1037	Fill	Fill, single	1038	0.73	0.70	0.13	9	0
1038	Cut	Pit	1038	0.73	0.70	0.13	9	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period
1039	Fill	Fill, single	1040	1.20	0.45	0.16	9	0
1040	Cut	Pit	1040	1.20	0.45	0.16	9	0
1041	Fill	Fill, single	1042	1.15	0.77	0.24	8	0
1042	Cut	Pit	1042	1.15	0.77	0.24	8	0
1043	Fill	Fill, single	1044	0.97	0.92	0.19	8	0
1044	Cut	Pit	1044	0.97	0.92	0.19	8	0
1045	Fill	Fill, single	1046	1.49	0.89	0.21	2	2
1046	Cut	Pit	1046	1.49	0.89	0.21	2	2
1047	Fill	Fill, upper	1049	1.0	1.26	0.31	1	1
1048	Fill	Fill, basal	1049	1.0	0.95	0.05-0.10	1	1
1049	Cut	Ditch, ring	1049	1.0	1.26	0.36	1	1
1050	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1051	Fill	Fill, single	1052	0.59	0.48	0.13	8	0
1052	Cut	Pit	1052	0.59	0.48	0.13	8	0
1053	Fill	Fill, single	1054	0.48	0.45	0.22	8	0
1054	Cut	Pit	1054	0.48	0.45	0.22	8	0
1055	Fill	Fill, single	1056	1.27	0.73	0.11	8	0
1056	Cut	Pit	1056	1.27	0.73	0.11	8	0
1057	Fill	Fill, single	1058	1.01	0.96	0.20	5	1-2
1058	Cut	Pit	1058	1.01	0.96	0.20	5	1-2
1059	Fill	Fill, single	1060	1.0	1.29	0.36	1	1
1060	Cut	Ditch, ring	1060	1.0	1.29	0.36	1	1
1061	Fill	Fill, single	1062	1.0	1.32	0.41	1	1
1062	Cut	Ditch, ring	1062	1.0	1.32	0.41	1	1
1063	Fill	Fill, single	1064	1.60	0.96	0.18	9	0
1064	Cut	Pit	1064	1.60	0.96	0.18	9	0
1065	Fill	Fill, single	1066	1.0	0.35	0.29	1	1
1066	Cut	Ditch, ring	1066	1.0	0.35	0.29	1	1
1067	Fill	Fill, single	1068	1.13	0.65	0.23	4	0
1068	Cut	Pit	1068	1.13	0.65	0.23	4	0
1069	Fill	Fill, single	1070	0.87	0.71	0.25	4	0
1070	Cut	Pit	1070	0.87	0.71	0.25	4	0
1071	Fill	Fill, single	1072	1.0	1.23	0.30	1	1
1072	Cut	Ditch, ring	1072	1.0	1.23	0.30	1	1
1073	Fill	Fill, single	1074	1.06	0.76	0.15	9	0
1074	Cut	Pit	1074	1.06	0.76	0.15	9	0
1075	Fill	Fill, upper	1077	1.0	1.97	0.17	1	1
1076	Fill	Fill, basal	1077	1.0	1.78	0.44	1	1
1077	Cut	Ditch, ring	1077	1.0	1.97	0.57	1	1
1078	Fill	Fill, single	1079	1.08	0.75	0.18	9	0
1079	Cut	Pit	1079	1.08	0.75	0.18	9	0

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period
1080	Fill	Fill, single	1081	1.41	0.95	0.32	8	0
1081	Cut	Pit	1081	1.41	0.95	0.32	8	0
1082	Fill	Fill, single	1083	0.75	0.66	0.15	8	0
1083	Cut	Pit	1083	0.75	0.66	0.15	8	0
1084	Fill	Fill, single	1085	0.86	0.63	0.22	9	0
1085	Cut	Pit	1085	0.86	0.63	0.22	9	0
1086	Fill	Fill, single	1087	0.75	0.74	0.11	3	1-2
1087	Cut	Pit	1087	0.75	0.74	0.11	3	1-2
1088	Fill	Fill, single	1089	0.87	0.29	0.26	3	1-2
1089	Cut	Pit	1089	0.87	0.29	0.26	3	1-2
1090	Fill	Fill, single	1091	0.71	0.57	0.26	3	1-2
1091	Cut	Pit	1091	0.71	0.57	0.26	3	1-2
1092	Fill	Fill, single	1093	1.0	0.56	0.36	1	1
1093	Cut	Ditch, ring	1093	1.0	0.56	0.36	1	1
1094	Fill	Fill, single	1095	1.0	1.20	0.21	1	1
1095	Cut	Ditch, ring	1095	1.0	1.20	0.21	1	1
1096	Fill	Fill, single	1097	0.73	0.60	0.20	9	0
1097	Cut	Pit	1097	0.73	0.60	0.20	9	0
1098	Fill	Fill, upper	1099	1.0	1.27	0.36	1	1
1099	Cut	Ditch, ring	1099	1.0	1.27	0.36	1	1
1100	Fill	Fill, basal	1099	1.0	0.52	0.15	1	1
1101	Fill	Fill, single	1102	1.02	0.80	0.20	9	0
1102	Cut	Pit	1102	1.02	0.80	0.20	9	0
1103	Fill	Fill, single	1104	1.15	0.96	0.35	9	0
1104	Cut	Pit	1104	1.15	0.96	0.35	9	0
1105	Fill	Fill, single	1106	0.65	0.50	0.18	9	0
1106	Cut	Pit	1106	0.65	0.50	0.18	9	0
1107	Fill	Fill, upper	1110	1.93	1.0	0.31	6	1
1108	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1110	1.93	0.93	0.45	6	1
1109	Fill	Fill, basal	1110	1.93	0.83	0.20	6	1
1110	Cut	Pit, cremation	1110	1.93	1.17	0.76	6	1
1111	Fill	Fill, single	1112	0.85	0.82	0.14	8	0
1112	Cut	Pit	1112	0.85	0.82	0.14	8	0
1113	Fill	Fill, single	1114	1.0	1.18	0.36	1	1
1114	Cut	Ditch, ring	1114	1.0	1.18	0.36	1	1
1115	Fill	Fill, upper	1116	1.0	1.73	0.38	1	1
1116	Cut	Ditch, ring	1116	1.0	1.73	0.40	1	1
1117	Fill	Fill, basal	1116	1.0	1.66	0.13	1	1
1118	Deposit	Cremation	1110	0.45	0.20	0.20	6	1
9/004	Fill	Fill, single	9/005	1.0	1.08	0.25	1	1
9/005	Cut	Ditch, ring	9/005	1.0	1.08	0.25	1	1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period
9/006	Fill	Fill, single	9/007	1.0	1.25	0.28	1	1
9/007	Cut	Ditch, ring	9/007	1.0	1.25	0.28	1	1
10/004	Fill	Fill, single	10/005	1.12	0.52+	0.25	-	1
10/005	Cut	Pit	10/005	1.12	0.52+	0.25	-	1

Appendix 2: Environmental sample flot quantifications

	Period	1	1	1	1
Sample Number		1	2	4	5
Context Number		1032	1033	1115	1108
Parent Context		1034	1034	1116	1110
Feature Type		Upper Fill of Pit	Basal Fill of Pit	Ring-ditch	Cremation Pit
Flot Volume (ml)		10	6	10	2
Flot Weight (g)		5	4	9	3
Taxonomic Identification	English Name				
Crop Cereals <i>cf. Hordeum</i> sp. <i>Cerealia</i> indet.	<i>cf. Barley</i> Indeterminate grain	1	2		
Wild/ Weed Seeds <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazelnut shell fragment	17	18		
<i>Stellaria/ Silene</i> sp.	Stitchwort/ Campion				1
<i>Brassica/ Sinapis</i> sp.	Cabbage/ Mustard		1		
<i>Galium aparine</i> -type	Cleaver-type	3		1	
<i>Carex</i> sp. L.	2-sided sedge			1	

2a: Charred plant macrofossils

	Period	1	1
Sample Number		1	2
Context		1032	1033
Parent Context		1034	1034
Context/ Deposit Type		Upper Fill of Pit	Basal Fill of Pit
Taxonomic Identifications	English Name		
<i>Pinus</i> sp. L.	Pine	2	
<i>Quercus</i> sp. L.	Oak	4	1
Betulaceae	Birch family		1
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	19	23
<i>Prunus</i> sp. L.	Plum-type	2	2
Indet.	Indeterminate	3	3
	Vitrified	3	1
	Radial Cracks	4	2
	Distorted	2	1
	Round wood		1
	Knot wood	2	3

2b: Charcoal

Appendix 3: Environmental sample residue quantification
(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Period	Sample Number	Context Number	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Macrofossils	Weight (g)	Cremated Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Cremated Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Cremated Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. flint, pot, cbm etc.) (presence/ weight)
1-2	3	1057	Pit [1058]	40	*	<1	**	<1									FCF (*16g) Flint (*114g) B.Stone (*217g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/2g)
1	1	1032	Upper Fill of Pit [1034]	40	**	3	**	1	*	<1							Pot (*16g) B.Stone (*44g) Flint (*56g) FCF (*28g) Plastic (*<1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
1	2	1033	Basal Fill of Pit [1034]	40	**	3	**	<1	*	<1							Flint (*47g) B.Stone (*70g) FCF (*45g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
1	4	1115	Ring-ditch [1116]	40													Flint (*28g) FCF (*15g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/<1g) Mag.Mat <2mm (**/<1g)
1	5	1108	Cremation Pit [1110]	40													Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
1	6	1118	Cremation Pit [1110]	10	*	<1					***	557	****	469	****	793	

Appendix 4: HER Summary

Site name / Address: <i>Stane Park Phase 1b, Stanway, Colchester, Essex</i>	
Parish: <i>Colchester</i>	District: <i>Colchester</i>
NGR: <i>TL 94569 24709</i>	Site Code: <i>ECC3972</i>
Type of Work: <i>Excavation</i>	Site Director: <i>S. King, Archaeology South-East</i>
Date of Work: <i>24 May 2017 – 06 June 2017</i>	Site Area: <i>1,490 sq m</i>
Location of Finds / Curating Museum: <i>Colchester and Ipswich Museum Services</i>	Funding source: <i>Client</i>
Further Seasons Anticipated?: <i>No</i>	Related HER Nos: <i>11939</i>
Final Report: <i>EAH short note</i>	OASIS No: <i>300372</i>
Periods Represented: <i>LN/EBA, EBA/MBA</i>	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p><i>Archaeological mitigation work was carried out within Phase 1b of the Stane Park development in advance of the commercial development of the site and in fulfilment of an archaeological condition attached to planning consent.</i></p> <p><i>A trial trench evaluation in 2015 established the presence of below-ground archaeological remains in two parts of the site (Phases 1a and 1b). In the Phase 1b area, the remains of a prehistoric ring-ditch, previously identified as an aerial photographic cropmark, and associated probable prehistoric pits were recorded in trenches in the centre of the site. Consequently, this area was identified as requiring mitigation works prior to or during construction groundworks.</i></p> <p><i>In the Phase 1b prehistoric area, the investigation of a 1,490sq m excavation area revealed the extent of the c. 26m wide ring-ditch, a central cremation burial pit and secondary off-centre pit both dated to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, an Early to Middle Bronze Age pit containing Deverel-Rimbury pottery, and a scatter of other assumed prehistoric pits within and to the west of the ring-ditch.</i></p>	
Previous Summaries / Reports: <i>ASE report 2015223</i>	
Author of Summary: <i>Samara King</i>	Date of Summary: <i>November 2017</i>

Appendix 5: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: 300372

Project details

Project name	Stane Park Phase 1b, Stanway, Colchester
Short description of the project	The Phase 1b area was identified for archaeological monitoring in the Stane Park development site, Stanway, Colchester following on from the results of a 2015 trench evaluation. Phase 1b comprised a 45x35m open area to investigate the area where the suspected ring-ditch was. Within the mitigation area, a c. 26m wide ring-ditch, central cremation burial pit and secondary pit were identified as being Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age in date. An Early to Middle Bronze Age pit was also identified within the barrow, as well as other undated pits within and outside the ring-ditch.
Project dates	Start: 24-05-2017 End: 06-06-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3972 - Sitecode 170265 – contracting unit number 11939 - Related HER No. 300372 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	NONE None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	RING DITCH Late Neolithic CREMATION BURIAL Late Neolithic PIT Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CREMATION Late Neolithic POTTERY Late Neolithic POTTERY Early Bronze Age END SCRAPER Late Neolithic
Investigation type	"Salvage Excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Stane Park 1b, Stanway
Postcode	CO3 8RH
Study area	1490 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 94569 24709 51.886414564169 0.827595913341 51 53 11 N 000 49 39 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 39.32m Max: 39.49m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Colchester Borough Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Sarah Ritchie
Project supervisor	Samara King
Type of sponsor/funding body	client
Name of sponsor/funding body	The Churchmanor Estates Company Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Human Bones", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Environmental", "Human Bones", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Map", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

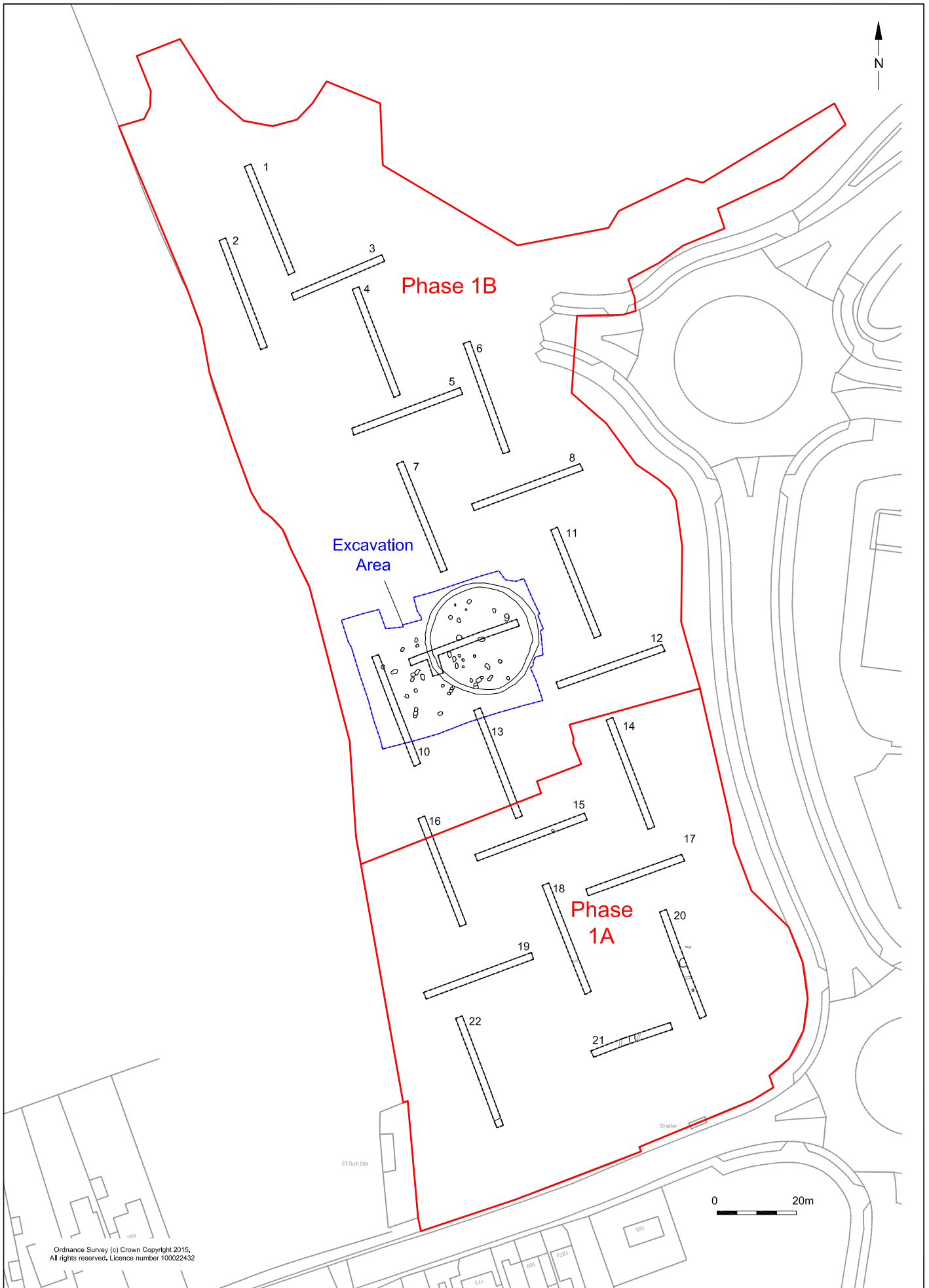
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Mitigation at Stane Park (Phase 1b), London Road, Stanway, Colchester
Author(s)/Editor(s)	King, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2017448
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham, Essex
Description	A4 report of approximately 50 pages including figures and appendices
URL	archaeologydataservice.ac.uk



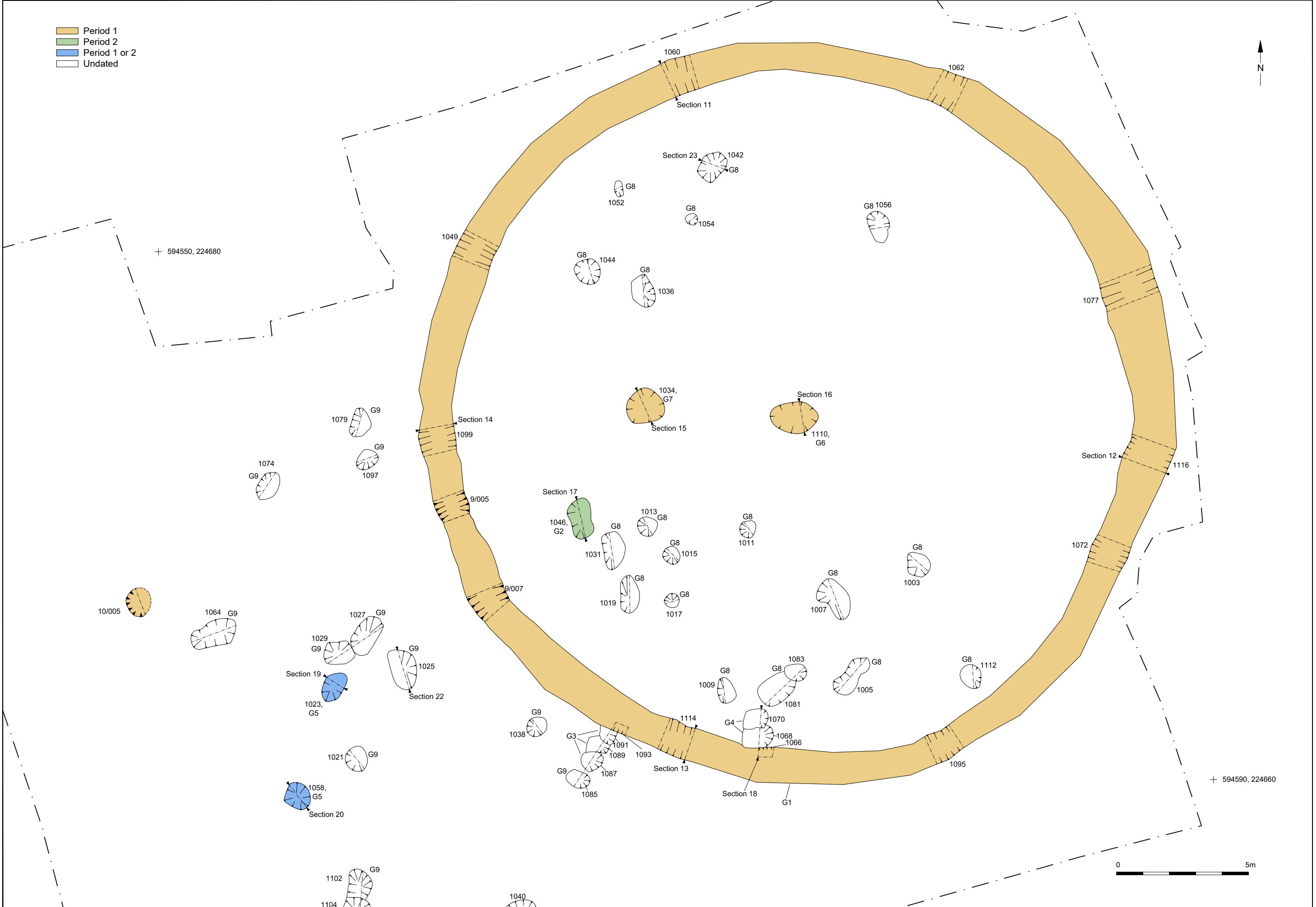
Contains Ordnance Survey data
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© Archaeology South-East		Stane Park Phase 1B, Stanway	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170265	Nov 2017	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: 2017448	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Stane Park Phase 1B, Stanway	Fig.2
Project Ref: 170265	Nov 2017	Location of areas of archaeological work	
Report Ref: 2017448	Drawn by: APL		

- Period 1
- Period 2
- Period 1 or 2
- Undated

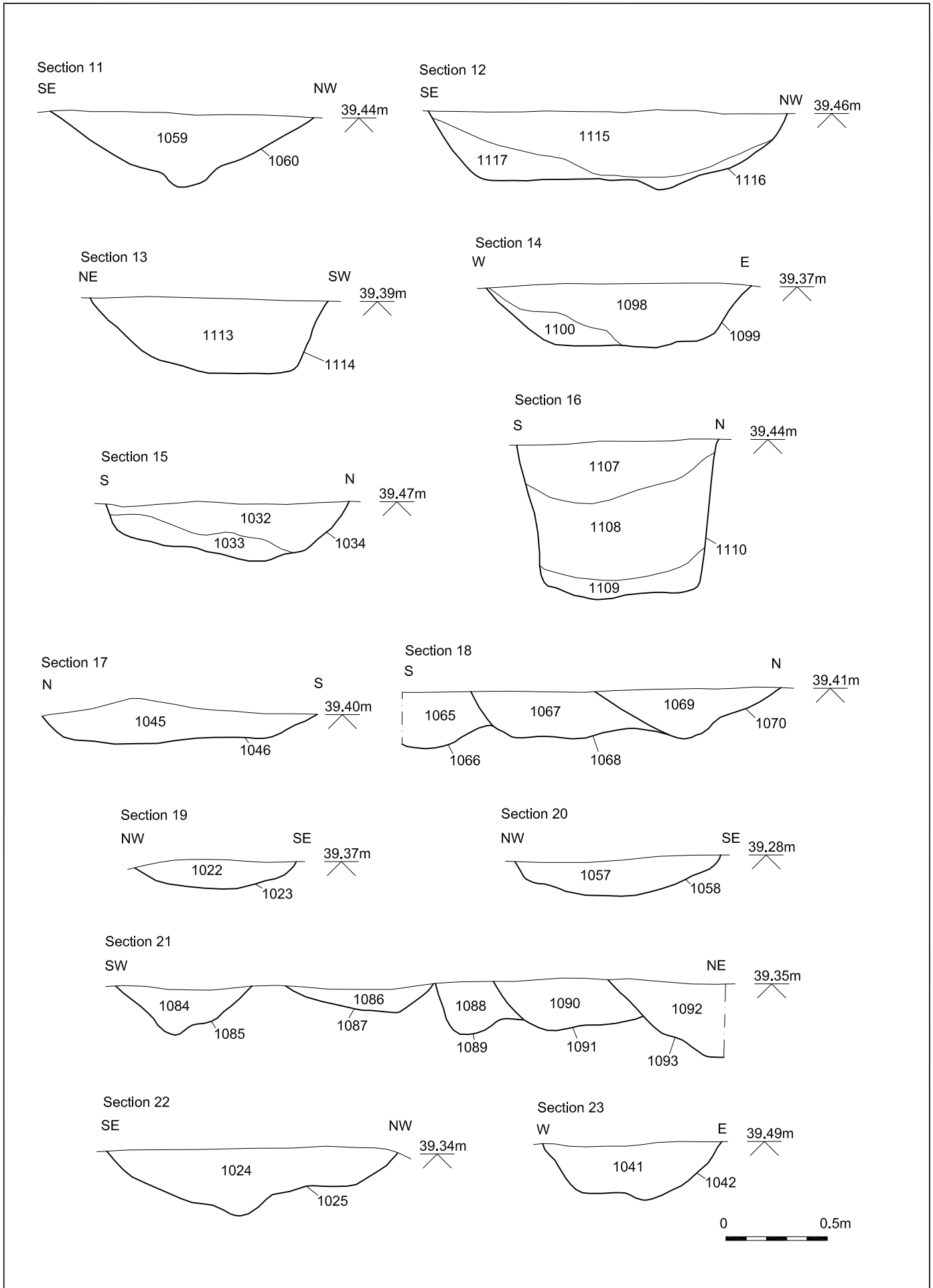


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© Archaeology South-East		Stane Park Phase 1B, Stanway	Fig.3	
Project Ref: 170265	Nov 2017	Plan of excavation area		
Report Ref: 2017448	Drawn by: APL			



© Archaeology South-East		Stane Park Phase 1B, Stanway	Fig.4
Project Ref: 170265	Nov 2017	Sections 11 - 23	
Report Ref: 2017448	Drawn by: APL		



Pit 1025

Pit 1034



Pit 1042



Ring-ditch segment 1060



Ring-ditch segment 1099



Pit 1110 with cremation in situ

© Archaeology South-East		Stane Park Phase 1B, Stanway	Fig.5
Project Ref: 170265	Nov 2017	Selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2017448	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Stane Park Phase 1B, Stanway	Fig.6
Project Ref: 170265	Nov 2017	The site with UAV rectified photograph	
Report Ref: 2017448	Drawn by: APL		

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