

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

**STANE PARK (PHASE 1a),
LONDON ROAD, STANWAY,
COLCHESTER
ESSEX**

Planning Reference: 146486

**ASE Project No: 170286
Site Code: ECC3972**

ASE Report No: 2017504



January 2018

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT
STANE PARK (PHASE 1a),
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COLCHESTER
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NGR: TL 94569 24709

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OASIS ID: 302351

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological monitoring carried out by Archaeology South-East within the Phase 1a area of the Stane Park development, Stanway, Colchester, between 04096 April and finally on 23 November 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by McMullens & Sons Ltd in advance of the commercial development of the site and in fulfilment of an archaeological condition attached to planning consent.

A trial trench evaluation in 2015 established the presence of below-ground archaeological remains in the southern part of the site. A small quantity of medieval pits, a ditch and a posthole were recorded. Consequently, this vicinity of the Phase 1a development was identified as requiring archaeological monitoring during construction groundworks.

Monitoring during the excavation of foundation trenches for a proposed public house building revealed a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil over subsoil onto gravel and sand naturals, all sealed by modern made-ground deposits. One modern pit and one undated pit were observed in the exposed sections. No further medieval features were identified in this south-eastern part of the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by McMullens & Sons Ltd to conduct archaeological monitoring within the Phase 1a area of the Stane Park development, Stanway, Colchester, in fulfilment of a condition attached to planning consent.
- 1.1.2 Prior site evaluation had established the presence of archaeological remains (ASE 2015), with the Phase 1a development area subsequently being specified for monitoring.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Stane Park site is situated in Stanway on the western fringes of Colchester, in north-east Essex (Figure 1). It is bounded by a hedgerow and a housing development to the west, by agricultural land and the A12 to the north, by a link road to the east, and by 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 1a 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 topsoil and subsoil overlying natural deposits of sand and gravel (ASE 2015).
- 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 pub/restaurant with ancillary residential accommodation and two restaurant units, with associated car parking, landscaping and 'cart lodge' (Phase 1a, planning ref. 146486).
- 1.3.2 A desk-based assessment was compiled in support of the planning applications (Mott Macdonald 2014), which recognised medieval and post-medieval settlement and activity in the nearby area surrounding the site, as attested by numerous listed buildings.
- 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* (Colchester Borough Council 2015).

- 1.3.4 The evaluation was conducted between May and June 2015 and identified archaeological remains in both areas, principally in Phase 1b (see 2.6).
- 1.3.5 As the proposed development was judged to impact upon 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 watching brief mitigation area (c. 1000sq m) in the south-east of the Phase 1a area 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 of the fieldwork.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

- 1.4.1 The fieldwork was undertaken 04–06 April and 23 November 2017, and was carried out by Kieron Heard (Senior Archaeologist). The project was managed by Sarah Ritchie.

1.5 Scope of the Report

- 1.5.1 The report seeks to quantify and summarise the results of the fieldwork and to place those results within the local archaeological and historical setting. It also discusses the significance of the results and the conclusions that can be drawn from them.

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 1a area of the site (Mott MacDonald 2014), the evaluation report (ASE 2015) and the mitigation WSI (ASE 2017).

2.1.2 Specific archaeological sites and find-spots in the vicinity of this development site and 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 2015). 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) 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 1a area of the site (Mott MacDonald 2014). The report concluded that there was limited potential for the remains of early medieval, medieval, and post-medieval structures to be found within the area of the proposed development.
- 2.6.2 The 2015 archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of twenty-two trenches across the Phase 1a and 1b development areas (ASE 2015). Nine of these trenches were positioned across the Phase 1a area of the site. Medieval features were encountered in the south of the development site and comprised a large possible quarry pit, a smaller pit, a ditch and a posthole (in Trenches 20, 21 and 22). Collectively these probably indicated some form of activity alongside London Road during the 12th-16th centuries.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY & RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 As stipulated by the CBC Archaeological Advisor, and set out in the WSI, the Phase 1A monitoring works were to be undertaken within a specified c.40m x 20m area within the south-east of the development site (Fig. 2).
- 3.1.2 Prior to the archaeological monitoring, some minor ground reduction was carried out by construction contractors, to the formation level for the proposed pub/restaurant and adjacent areas of hard standing (c. 40m AOD). This involved the partial removal of modern made-ground deposits (mixed soil and rubble, and some tarmac surfaces) that were originally recorded in this area of the site during the preceding archaeological evaluation (ASE 2015; deposits [20/001] and [21/001]).
- 3.1.3 The lower part of these modern made-ground deposits remained *in situ* across the whole of the Phase 1a monitored area, sealing earlier topsoil and subsoil deposits (cover photo). The formation level for the proposed building and adjacent surfaces was therefore at least 0.50m higher than the top of the underlying natural, and it was not necessary to expose natural strata, other than within foundation trenches and service trenches (principally drainage).
- 3.1.4 Following ground reduction, the excavation of foundation trenches for the proposed pub/restaurant building (Figure 2) was monitored by ASE, with a proposal that any subsequent ground reduction for adjacent areas of hard standing, and excavation of service trenches, would also be monitored. This methodology was a variation to that proposed in the WSI (ASE 2017, 9) and was approved by the CBC Archaeological Advisor on 04 April 2017.
- 3.1.5 At the commencement of the archaeological monitoring on 04 April 2017, foundation trenches for the central and northern parts of the proposed pub/restaurant had already been constructed. Consequently, no observation or recording was possible in the northern part of the monitored area. However, the excavation of foundation trenches for the southern part of the building (Figure 3) was monitored continuously, across an area of approximately 150sq m.
- 3.1.6 A site visit during the construction of the adjoining patio to the south of the pub/restaurant building (Figure 2) established that no significant ground reduction for construction purposes was required in that area of the site. Consequently, there was no need for archaeological monitoring during that part of the construction program. Similarly, there was to be no ground reduction in a proposed garden area to the east of the building (Figure 2).
- 3.1.7 Despite repeated reminders to the main contractor to provide notice of need to provide site attendance, ASE was not given the opportunity to monitor the subsequent excavation of drainage trenches. The principal drain runs falling within the proposed area of monitoring are shown on Figure 2, but no observation or recording was carried out during this phase of construction.

- 3.1.8 Site recording 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).
- 3.1.9 Soil horizons, archaeological deposits and cut features were numbered using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 2000–2011 and recorded on *pro forma* watching brief recording sheets.
- 3.1.10 Representative sections were drawn (at a scale of 1:20) on sheets of gridded drawing film, and subsequently digitised.
- 3.1.11 Sections were located accurately on a 1:50 plan of the foundation trenches, supplied by the principal contractor.
- 3.1.12 A digital photographic record of all features and recorded sections was compiled, which also included working shots to represent more generally the nature of the site and fieldwork.
- 3.1.13 No artefacts were recovered nor environmental soil samples taken from excavated contexts.

3.2 Research Aims and Objectives

- 3.2.1 The research aims and objectives for the archaeological monitoring were set out in the WSI (ASE 2017). The degree to which these have been addressed by the results of the fieldwork is discussed in Section 5.3.
- 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 further evidence of medieval roadside activity or industry, such as pottery kilns or quarries (cf. Medlycott 2011, 70-1, 78-9)?

3.3 The Site Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the Witham office of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, the site archive will be deposited with Colchester and Ipswich Museum.

3.3.2 The contents of the archive have been collated in accordance with ClfA standards (2014c) and are tabulated below (Table 1).

Description	Quantity	Type
Section sheets	2	Gridded drawing film
Plans	1	A1 paper
Watching brief sheets	3	A4 paper
Digital images	9	High resolution JPG

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 Archaeological monitoring of Phase 1a of the development site involved observing the excavation of those foundation trenches for the proposed pub/restaurant that fell within the mitigation area (1000sq m) defined in the WSI (ASE 2017). The limitations of the monitoring works have been described in the methodology section (3.1). Its actual extents are shown on figures 2 and 3.

4.1.2 The monitored machine-cut foundation trenches varied in width from 0.75m to 2.25m and were generally 1.50m deep.

4.1.3 Two pits were observed within the trenches; one modern and one undated. Ten representative sections were recorded and photographs were taken, detailing the deposit sequence at various locations along the trenches.

4.2 Deposit Sequence

4.2.1 Deposit sequences were broadly consistent across the monitored area. The recorded sequence is summarised and described in Table 2 and a representative selection of the sections in which the deposits were observed are illustrated in Figure 3 (i.e. Sections 2, 6, 9 and 10).

Context	Type	Description	Depth BGL	Thickness	Section
2000	Layer	Mix of dark brown silty clay & modern building rubble	0.00m	0.40-0.44m	All
2001	Layer	Tarmac surfaces	0.05-0.10m	0.06-0.10m	1, 2, 4-6
2002	Layer	Lean mix of loose concrete & mortar	0.20m	0.20m	1, 2
2003	Layer	Topsoil - compact, dark brownish grey sandy clay	0.25-0.45m	0.10-0.30m	All
2004	Deposit	Natural - fine to medium gravels with loose orange brown sand	0.50-0.75m	0.24-0.60m	All
2005	Deposit	Natural - soft, mid orange brown sand	0.90-1.30m	0.20+	All
2006	Fill	Single fill of pit [2007]	0.10-1.00m	0.92m	2
2007	Cut	Modern pit	0.10-1.00m	0.92m	2
2008	Layer	Brick rubble	0.10-0.15m	0.08-0.32m	4-6
2009	Layer	Subsoil - soft, mid-light brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles	0.40-0.50m	0.10-0.26m	4-9
2010	Fill	Single fill of pit [2011]	0.50-1.10m	0.60m	10
2011	Cut	Undated pit	0.50-1.10m	0.60m	10

Table 2: Phase 1a list of contexts

- 4.2.2 The recorded natural deposits consisted of a layer of loose orange brown sand and gravel (20:80) [2004] over soft orange brown sand with few inclusions [2005]. On average, the top of natural deposits were encountered at c. 0.65m BGL.
- 4.2.3 Where observed in Sections 2 and 10, the natural deposits were directly overlain by a layer of dark brown sandy clay [2003] up to 0.30m thick which constituted the former topsoil and land surface. In Sections 6 and 9 a variable thickness of mid-brown sandy silt [2009] was present in between. This appeared to be a subsoil. The former topsoil deposit was overlain by varying modern layers of concrete/mortar [2002], tarmac [2001] and building rubble [2000].
- 4.2.3 A modern pit [2007] was observed in Section 2, in the southeast corner of the monitored area (Figure 3). It was located immediately below the uppermost made-ground layer [2000] comprising building rubble in a silt matrix and cut through underlying tarmac surface [2001] and topsoil [2003] into the natural strata, to a depth of 0.90m. It contained some timber offcuts and tree roots in its dark brownish grey silty clay fill [2006]. The pit had steep, straight sides and a flat base, measuring 1.10m+ wide.
- 4.2.4 A second pit [2011] was recorded in Section 10, in the southwest part of the southern-most observed foundation trench (Figure 3). It was located below topsoil [2003] and cut into the natural strata. The pit had fairly steep, straight sides with a flat base and contained a single fill [2010] of soft, mid brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles. No finds were recovered from it. It measured 1.60m wide and 0.60m deep. It is likely that this pit pre-dates the post-medieval period; however, in the absence of diagnostic artefacts, a date and function cannot be reliably inferred.
- 4.2.5 No archaeological artefacts were recovered during the course of the works, nor were environmental soil samples taken.

5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Overview of Stratigraphic Sequence

5.1.1 A relatively straightforward sequence of horizontal strata was observed in all monitored foundation trenches, consisting of natural sand and gravel sealed by subsoil, topsoil and recent made-ground deposits and tarmac surfaces. On average, natural deposits were encountered at c. 0.65m below ground level.

5.1.2 Two cut features, both pits, were recorded. One pit was clearly of recent date, while the other (sealed by the former topsoil) was undated but presumably pre-modern.

5.2 Discussion of Archaeological Sequence

Modern

5.2.1

The current ground surface consisted of made-ground deposits of soil and building rubble, sometimes sealing tarmac surfaces. These modern deposits were identified originally during a walkover survey carried out as part of a desk-based assessment of the development site (Mott MacDonald 2014, 4) and were recorded in evaluation trenches in this area of the site (ASE 2015). The deposits represented the use of the site as a construction/storage compound or similar, during the extensive building work (nearby supermarket, roads etc.) carried out in this area in recent years.

5.2.2 Pit [2007] was dug through one of the tarmac surfaces and was therefore of very recent date.

Post-medieval

5.2.3 All recorded sections contained a layer of topsoil or former ploughsoil, 0.10m–0.30m thick, buried below modern deposits. Similar topsoil deposits were recorded extensively during the trenched evaluation of the site (ASE 2015). They represented agricultural use of the site area during the post-medieval period, as demonstrated by the desk-based assessment (Mott MacDonald 2014, 11).

Undated

5.2.4 A discontinuous layer of subsoil, 0.10m–0.26m thick, was recorded in some sections, between the topsoil and the underlying natural gravel; it was also seen extensively during the preceding evaluation. No dating evidence was recovered, during either phase of fieldwork. This deposit is likely to have been the truncated remains of a natural soil profile, probably disturbed by ploughsoil and other agricultural activity.

5.2.5 Pit [2011] was identified below the buried topsoil, cutting the natural gravel; there was no subsoil in this part of the site. Although the date and function of the pit could not be determined, it was probably of early post-medieval or medieval date, perhaps associated with the pits recorded during the

evaluation (ASE 2015) and conjectured to relate to dispersed roadside activity spanning the 12th–16th centuries.

5.3 Consideration of Research Aims

5.3.1 The results of the fieldwork within the Phase 1a area of the Stane Park development site has contributed to the general aims of the archaeological monitoring by establishing the extent and quality of the surviving archaeological remains present on site.

Is there any further evidence of medieval roadside activity or industry, such as pottery kilns or quarries (Medlycott 2011, 70-1, 78-9)?

5.3.2 Pit [2011] was undated, but was possibly of early post-medieval or medieval date. No other features of this date were exposed in the observed sections of the foundation trenches for the pub building. The further extents of the medieval ditch remains found in evaluation Trench 21 were not exposed by the general site strip and lay outside the new building footprint. Similarly, no further archaeological features were exposed elsewhere within the specified monitoring area.

5.3.3 No further substantiated evidence of medieval roadside activity or industry was uncovered during the archaeological monitoring of Phase 1a. The results of these monitoring works do not therefore contribute any increased understanding of the nature and date of this roadside activity than gained from the preceding evaluation.

5.4 Conclusions

5.4.1 The archaeological monitoring of the Phase 1a area of the development site found no other archaeological remains indicative of medieval roadside activity or industry.

5.4.2 Despite this lack of additional medieval evidence, the results of the 2015 evaluation demonstrate that some form of occupation of the site took place in the medieval period, albeit seemingly on a small scale/low density. The archaeological features together with the pottery recovered from this site suggest that it was in use between the 12th and 16th centuries and perhaps indicate the location of a settlement plot or roadside quarry pits in which domestic rubbish has been deposited.

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Appendix 1: HER Summary

Site name / Address: <i>Stane Park Phase 1a, Stanway</i>	
Parish: <i>Colchester</i>	District: <i>Colchester</i>
NGR: <i>TL 94569 24709</i>	Site Code: <i>ECC3972</i>
Type of Work: <i>Monitoring</i>	Site Director: <i>K. Heard, Archaeology South-East</i>
Dates of Work: <i>04-05 April and 23 November 2017</i>	Site Area: <i>1,011 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>2017504</i>	OASIS No: <i>302351</i>
Periods Represented: <i>Modern, Undated</i>	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p><i>Archaeological monitoring was carried out within a 40m x 20m area located in the south-east of the Phase 1a Stane Park site during groundworks for the construction of commercial premises (pub).</i></p> <p><i>A trial trench evaluation in 2015 established the presence of below-ground archaeological remains in the southern part of the site. Medieval pits, a ditch and a posthole were recorded and conjectured to constitute some sort of activity area along the roadside.</i></p> <p><i>Monitoring during the excavation of foundation trenches across the front of the new building revealed a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil over subsoil onto gravel and sand naturals, all sealed by modern made-ground deposits. One modern pit and one undated pit were observed in the exposed sections.</i></p> <p><i>No further demonstrably medieval features were identified elsewhere in the specified monitoring area, the general site strip not penetrating below modern made-ground deposits and some opportunities to observe further foundation trenches and service runs being missed.</i></p>	
Previous Summaries / Reports: <i>ASE report 2015223</i>	
Author of Summary: <i>Kieron Heard & Mark Atkinson</i>	Date of Summary: <i>January 2018</i>

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

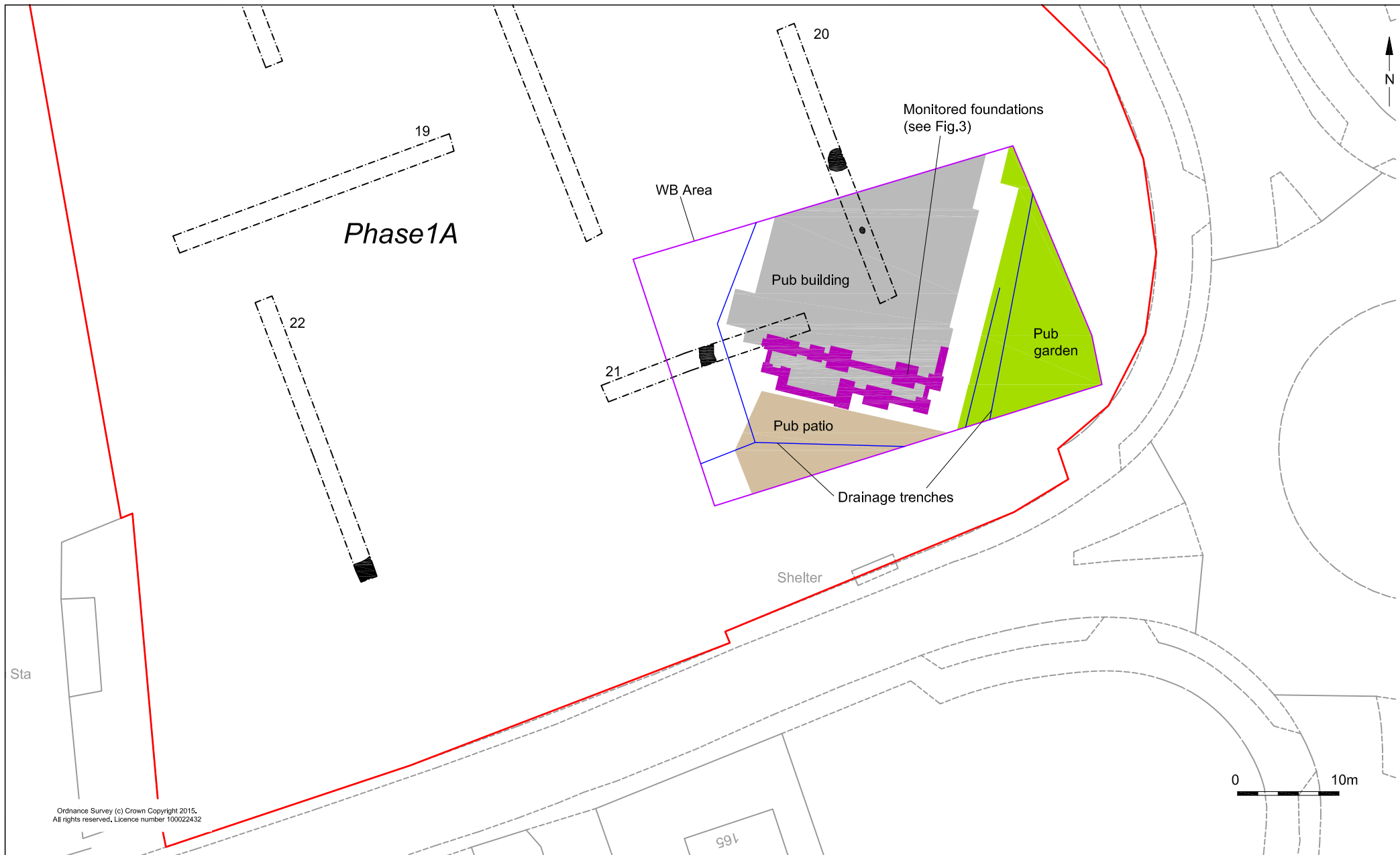
OASIS ID: 302351	
Project details	
Project name	Stane Park Phase 1a, Stanway, Colchester
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out during construction groundworks for the commercial development of the site. A preceding evaluation established the presence of below-ground archaeological remains in the southern part of the site. Medieval pits, a ditch and a posthole were recorded and conjectured to constitute some sort of activity area along the roadside. Monitoring recorded a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil over subsoil onto gravel and sand naturals, all sealed by modern made-ground deposits. One modern pit and one undated pit were observed in the exposed sections. No further demonstrably medieval features were identified.
Project dates	Start: 04-04-2017 End: 05-04-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3972 - Sitecode 215756 - OASIS form ID 300372 - OASIS form ID 11939 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER STANWAY Stane Park Phase 1a, Stanway
Postcode	CO3 8RH
Study area	1011 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 94569 24700 51.886333736234 0.827590837349 51 53 10 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	Kieron Heard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	McMullens & Sons Ltd

Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Map", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring at Stane Park (Phase 1a), London Road, Stanway, Colchester
Author(s)/Editor(s)	King, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2017504
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham, Essex
Description	A4 report of approximately 25 pages including figures and appendices
URL	archaeologydataservice.ac.uk



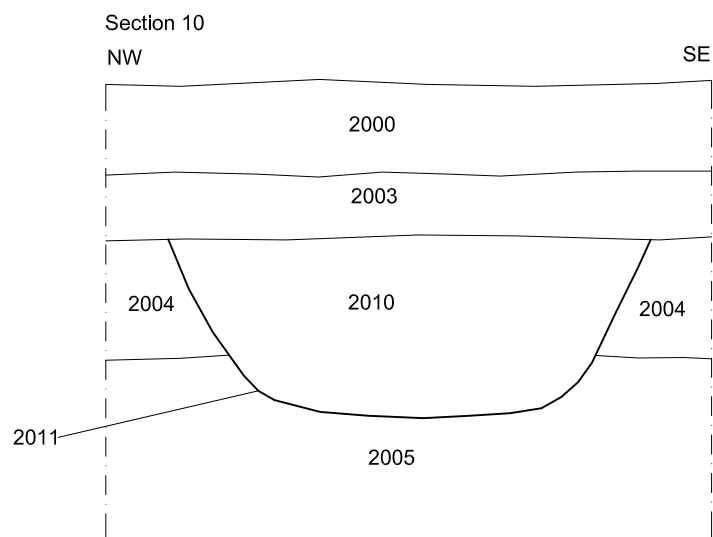
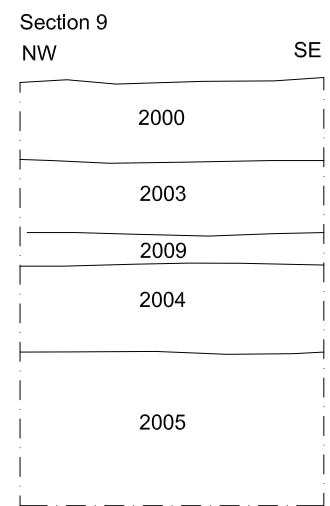
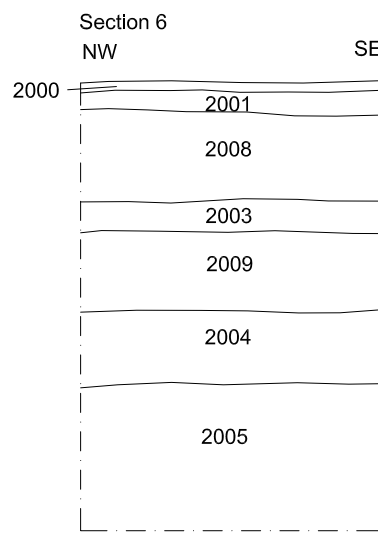
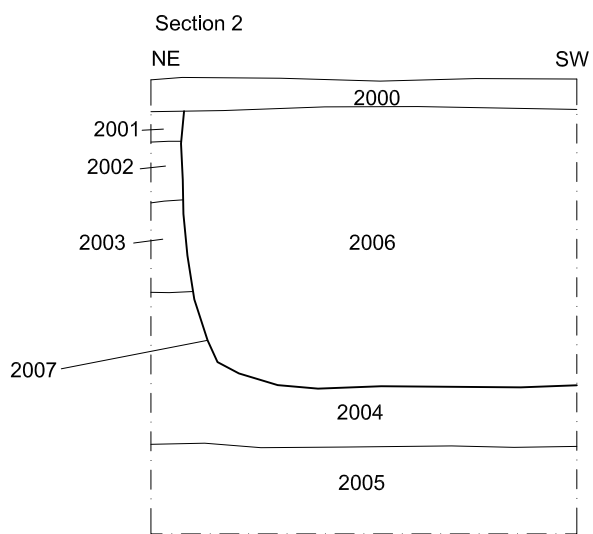
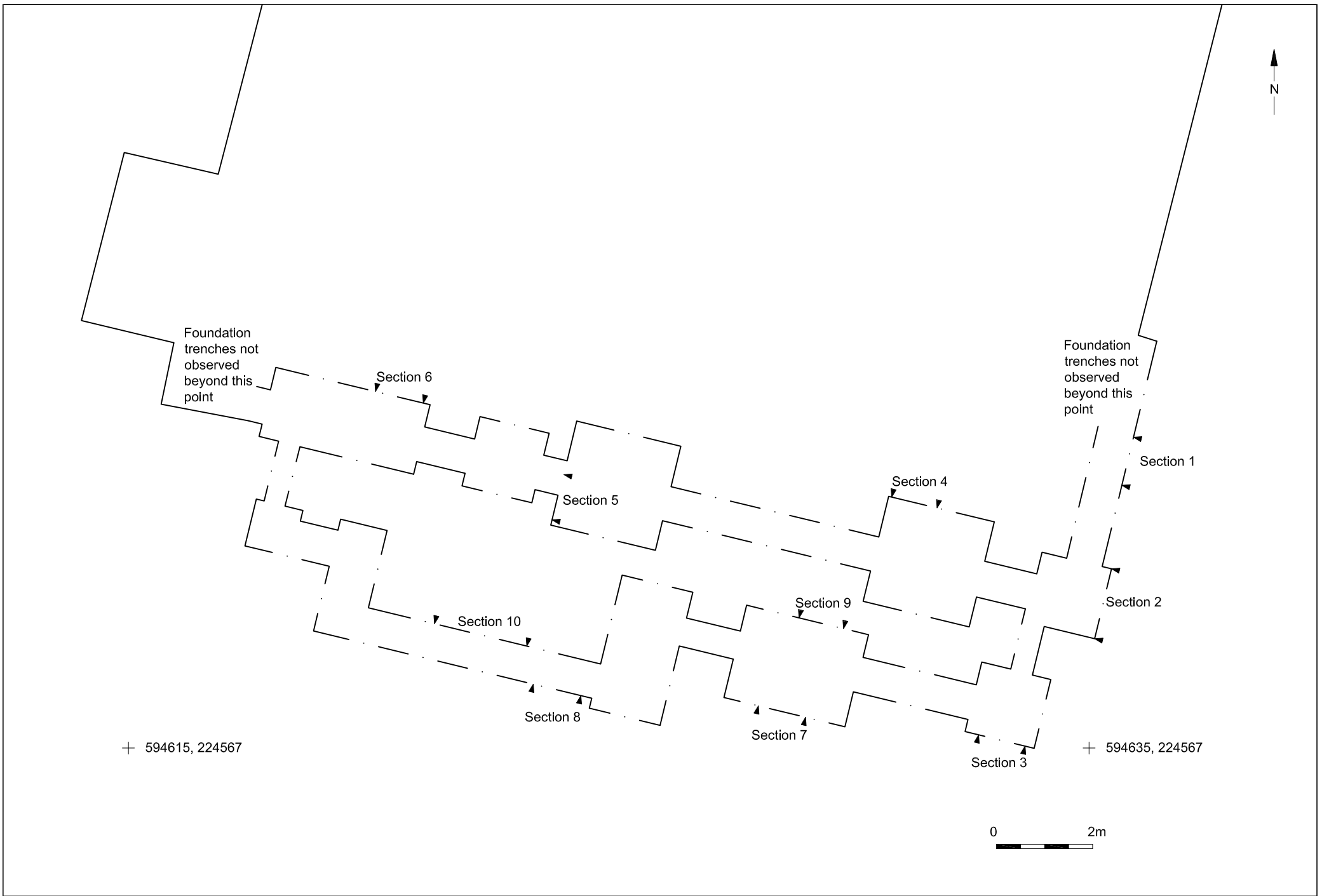
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Project Ref: 170286	Jan 2018	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: 2017504	Drawn by: APL		



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© Archaeology South-East		Stane Park Phase 1A, Stanway	Fig.2
Project Ref: 170286	Jan 2018	Location of monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2017504	Drawn by: APL		



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