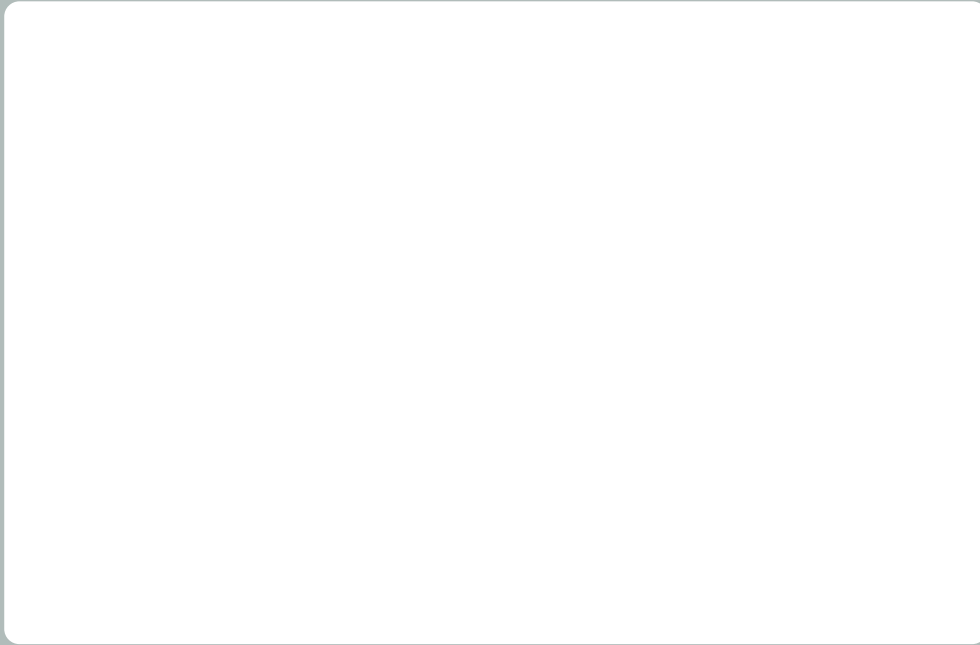




**Waterman CPM**  
Environmental Planning & Design



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28 November 2007

Stanway, Colchester, Essex

Archaeological Assessment

H2969\_01a

Quality Assurance – Approval Status

This document has been Prepared and checked in accordance with  
Waterman CPM's IMS (BS EN ISO 9001: 2000 and BS EN ISO 14001: 2004)

Author                      Date

Approved

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# Contents

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Section 1	Introduction .....	1
Section 2	Report Structure and Scope.....	3
Section 3	The Site .....	4
Section 4	Archaeological Information in the Study Area .....	5
Section 5	Historic Maps and Other Sources .....	7
Section 6	Air Photographs and Site Visit.....	9
Section 7	Assessment and Conclusions.....	10
Section 8	References and Sources.....	11

## APPENDICES

Appendix 1	National Guidance and Policy
Appendix 2	Colchester Museum Sites and Monuments Record Information
Appendix 3	Archaeology Time Chart and Glossary

## PLAN

Plan 1	Previously Identified Archaeology and Historic Land Use (2969/01a 10/07 TD/JTF)
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## Section 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This archaeological assessment has been prepared by Waterman CPM Ltd (WCPM) on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Development Ltd. The report sets out the results of an archaeological desk-top study of land between Warren Lane and Dyer's Road in Stanway, south west of Colchester. The location of the study area is shown on **Plan 1 (2969/01a)**.
- 1.2 The aim of the report is to provide a summary of known archaeological information for the area, based on existing data and suggests the likely nature of deposits and features which may be impacted upon by any development. Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Note16 Archaeology and Planning recommends that the likely presence and significance of archaeological deposits is identified at an early stage in the planning/development process (DoE 1990). Relevant extracts are included as **Appendix 1**.
- 1.3 Regional planning guidance is laid out in the East of England Plan adopted in January 2006. The draft East of England Plan or Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) was adopted in December 2004. It is currently under review and due to be formally issued later in 2007.
- 1.4 Regarding heritage, Policy EN5; The Historic Environment states:
- “Planning authorities and other agencies in their plans, policies and proposals will identify, protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment of the region, its archaeology, historic buildings and areas and historic landscapes, including those features and sites (and their settings) especially significant in the East of England:**
- **internationally renowned historic cities of Cambridge and Norwich;**
  - **the exceptional network of historic market towns;**
  - **the major concentration of medieval churches;**
  - **coastal fortifications, historic ports and traditional seaside resorts;**
  - **the early garden cities of the 20<sup>th</sup> century;**
  - **listed buildings and conservation areas – domestic and industrial; buildings, and the settlements and settings which define their character; and**
  - **the wider historic landscape that contributes to the distinctiveness of the region, including scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological sites and monuments.”**
- 1.5 Local policies relating to archaeology are contained in the Adopted Review Colchester Borough Local Plan (March 2004) which states:
- “UEA7 There will be a presumption against development that would adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other nationally important archaeological remains and their settings, whether scheduled or not.**

Other sites of archaeological significance will be safeguarded from development which would adversely affect them where the significance of the remains outweighs the benefits of the development

Archaeological assessment will be required prior to the determination of planning applications within areas of archaeological potential or which affect suspected archaeological sites where the proposal involves ground disturbance.

Where permission is granted for development which would involve or would potentially involve the loss of archaeological remains, provision for their excavation and/or recording will be required.

UEA8 The Dyke System, including those lengths not scheduled as Ancient Monuments, will be preserved and protected from development. In areas of new development, every effort will be made to incorporate the Dykes undisturbed into amenity open spaces.”

- 1.6 This archaeological assessment forms the basis for any further archaeological work, such as field investigation, should this be deemed necessary.

## Section 2 Report Structure and Scope

- 2.1 This archaeological assessment is primarily a desk-top exercise. The sources consulted include information in the Colchester Museum Sites and Monuments Record (CMSMR). This consists of records relating to sites and findspots in the Borough and reports relating to archaeological investigations. This assessment has also considered the wider historic environment and information relating to listed buildings and other sites has been consulted.
- 2.2 The Colchester branch of Essex Record Office, Colchester Local Studies Library and the English Heritage (EH) National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon were consulted for further records relating to the area. Information noted consists of early maps, secondary sources and air photographs held by English Heritage.
- 2.3 Archaeological information is presented in Section 4 of this report and the numbers used in the text are those issued by Colchester Museum SMR. The locations of the archaeological sites and findspots and of previous investigations are presented on **Plan 1 (2969/01a)**. Full CMSMR information is presented in **Appendix 2**.
- 2.4 Information from early maps and other historic records and secondary sources is presented in Section 5 and Section 6 discusses air photographs and the site visit. The base for **Plan 1 (2969/01a)** is a reproduction of the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) six inch to the mile scale map of 1881. **Appendix 1** contains relevant policy from PPG16 and **Appendix 3** provides an archaeological time chart and glossary.

## Section 3 The Site

- 3.1 The study area is centred on land to the south west of Colchester in Stanway parish at NGR TL 952 234 (National Grid Reference) and covers an area of approximately 8 hectares (see **Plan 1 (2969/01a)**). The area consists of two fields to the south with houses and their grounds in the north west and north east and is bounded by property boundaries to the north, Dyer's Lane to the east and Warren Lane to the west. The site lies between approximately 30 and 36 metres (m) Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), with the land sloping down from the two roads to form a north east to south west valley across much of the site.
- 3.2 On the Soil Survey of England and Wales map sheet for South East England, the site is shown as covered by glaciofluvial drift overlain by soils of the Wix soil association (SSEW 1983). These are deep permeable loamy soils.

## Section 4 Archaeological Information in the Study Area

- 4.1 No archaeology has been identified as lying within the site itself.
- 4.2 The earliest record for the study area is for the recovery of a Mesolithic Tranchet axe located 400m north of the site [CMSMR 11767] (**Plan 1 2969/01a**). The only other certain record of a stone age date relates to worked flint recovered about 300m north of the site [CMSMR 11789]. Records for the excavation of part of two sub-rectangular ditched enclosures 700m to the south east of the site includes a reference to the find of a possibly Neolithic pit during excavations [CMSMR 12552].
- 4.3 Most of the dated sites in the vicinity relate to either Roman or later Iron Age settlement and activity and it should be noted that a considerable amount of information is available as to the settlement south of Colchester in the period immediately before and during the Roman period. Colchester was the site of probably the most important tribal centre in southern England and it was towards this that the Roman invasion force was directed.
- 4.4 A number of linear 'dykes' formed of a bank and ditch survive within Colchester Borough and these are thought to have marked the outer perimeter of an important pre-conquest tribal centre which was captured by the Romans in 43 AD. Such defended extensive sites are termed Territorial Oppida and usually contained high status settlements, industrial and ritual sites and mints. To what extent the Roman conquest was a hostile invasion or a move to formalise pre-existing hegemony has yet to be confirmed. Grymes Dyke with its associated features lies some 300m to the east of the site [CMSMR 12651 and 12652]. This Iron Age linear feature survives as an earthwork or is known from other sources and marked the western extent of the oppidum.
- 4.5 Archaeological excavation and analysis of air photographs has identified a centre of activity to the immediate 700m south east of the site in an area known as Gosbecks (after Gosbecks Farm) which is all either scheduled or proposed for scheduling (**Plan 1 2969/01a**), individual CMSMR numbers not listed). A high status Iron Age farm, religious shrine and industrial activity were confirmed which were later followed by a Roman fort, theatre and temple site within an unwallled Roman town. The western boundary of the scheduled area is delineated by Grymes Dyke.
- 4.6 Excavation to the west of the oppidum of a series of enclosures revealed a set of high status burial areas which are thought to date to the early Roman period. These burials are thought to contain important members of the indigenous population. Other records on the CMSMR record features relating to the later Roman settlement of the area, most notably Stane Street to the north of the site which runs into the main Roman town and garrison to the north [CMSMR 11705]. A second subsidiary Roman road is recorded branching off this and coming within 400m of the site [CMSMR 11823]. CMSMR 11790 records the recovery of an early Roman coin from a spot circa 200m to the north of the site. Two first century AD brass Roman coins [CMSMR 12724] have been recovered approximately 400m east of the study area, one of which may depict Vespasian. A Sestertius of Trajan (coin) dating to the



second century AD was recovered immediately east of the study area [CMSMR 12726].

- 4.7 Other records for the area relate to sites identified from air photographs as field systems or discrete cropmarks [CMSMR 11843, 11919, 11937-39 and 11942]. These have not in the main been excavated and consequently no firmer date can be ascribed to them, although they are most likely to relate to later prehistoric and Roman agricultural settlements and field systems. Excavations on CMSMRs 11919 and 11938 confirm this dating in these areas. CMSMR 11938 located 1,000m north west of the site was excavated in 1991 and SMR 11919, 700m west of the site was excavated by Colchester Archaeological Trust more recently (Partridge 1993 and P Crummy, pers. comm.). Their investigations have identified an Iron Age driveway and enclosure in the north and Iron Age through to Roman farmstead to the south.
- 4.8 A complex of sub-rectangular and irregular enclosures and field systems [CMSMR 11756] have been noted through crop-marks 500m south of the study area. Part excavation of two of the enclosures [SMR12552] provided mid to late Iron Age dates. A late Iron Age cremation pot and two middle Iron Age triangular loom weights were recovered. Part excavation of a third enclosure provided a first century AD date showing that the complex continued into the Roman period [CMSMR 11757].
- 4.9 Colchester Archaeological Trust also provided information relating to other recent investigations in the area, although an evaluation to the north of Stane Street and watching brief to the south of the site failed to identify any significant archaeology. A recent watching brief off Warren Lane, south of the site also failed to identify any significant archaeology (CAT 2001).
- 4.10 No listed buildings lie close to the site. The nearest listed buildings are at Stanway Green [LB Ref. 421069] 600m to the east, and the Grade II listed White House [LB Ref. 421135] 500m to the north. Slightly further afield are Bellhouse Farm [LB Ref. 420993] and Oldhouse Farm [LB Ref. 420996] to the west (**Plan 1 2969/01a**) (DoE 1982).

## Section 5 Historic Maps and Other Sources

- 5.1 The Colchester branch of the Essex Record Office, Colchester Local Studies Library and the NMR in Swindon have been visited and their collections of historic maps, documents and secondary sources have been checked.

### Map Sources

- 5.2 The earliest map viewed which shows the site is that by Chapman and Andre of 1777. This shows Oldhouse Farm and also 'entrenchments' which include Grymes Dyke and the defensive dykes mentioned in Section 4 above. This map suggests that the site lay within Stanway Heath, an unenclosed area of heathland at the time. A plan of 1787 confirms that the site area was within unenclosed land (ERO ref. T/M 283).
- 5.3 The Tithe map was actually surveyed in 1807 and 1808 and during the preceding 30 years the site had been enclosed and had taken the basic form which survives to today. A triangle of land was formed by the development of Warren Lane and Dyer's Road; the site comprised two fields with a small pit by Warren Lane and a house to the north of it. The mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Tithe Award of 1840 suggests both fields were arable, although their names are the bland 'Field' and 'Gravel Pit Field'.
- 5.4 The six inch first edition OS map of 1881 shows the pit enlarged, a single house to the north of it and the southern field sub-divided (sheet 27 SW). More detailed 25 inch maps of circa 1900 and 1922 show new houses or buildings in the north west corner of the site together with the exploitation of a new gravel pit in the north which produced the current layout of fields. No further growth to the original pit is evident from 1900. A 1966 map shows both gravel pits overgrown and new building to the north east and to the south, beyond the site itself.

### Documentary Sources

- 5.5 Little information relating specifically to the site was available at either the Colchester branch of Essex Record Office or Colchester Library. In the Domesday book of 1086 Stanway forms part of a larger Royal Manor of Stanway within the Lexden hundred. There are 67 hides recorded for the Lexden Hundred and five and a half recorded for the Manor of Stanway. Medieval and post-medieval Stanway comprised arable and pasture land with scattered settlement. During the post-medieval period the site and surrounding area formed part of the lands of Colchester Castle. The Domesday book records a population of 40. Records suggest that after initial growth the population declined until the 16<sup>th</sup> century after which it gradually rose. Major population increase occurred from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards reaching 2,456 by 1961 and 4,505 by 1971. Settlement appears to have been dispersed throughout the post-medieval period, records from the late 18<sup>th</sup>

century suggest that there was no nucleated settlement prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Cooper 2001).

- 5.6 Scattered Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic tools have been recovered across the parish with the earliest settlement evidence at Chitt's Hill and Gosbecks which has been scheduled (**Plan 1 2969/01a**). Gosbecks Farm named after the 13<sup>th</sup> century owner Roger of Gosbeck formed the centre of Iron Age Canulodunum (Colchester) and was protected by the defensive works of Grymes, Kidman, Heath Farm and Layer Dykes. During the conquest a 1<sup>st</sup> century Roman Fort was built at the centre of Gosbecks which was later added to with a temple, theatre and bath house. The area west of Gosbecks was used pre and post conquest for high status burials. Elsewhere in the parish various crop marks have been interpreted as indications of other Iron Age and Roman settlements (Cooper 2001).

## Section 6 Air Photographs and Site Visit

### Air Photographs

- 6.1 The collections of air photographs held by the National Air Photographic Library in Swindon were consulted for this assessment. The collection contained a total of 61 vertical and 46 oblique photographs taken between the 1940s and 1998. A recent photograph of the site was also viewed at Colchester Museum.
- 6.2 No archaeological features were visible within the site itself, although wide dark marks were apparent crossing the southernmost field of the site on a number of photographs. These are likely to reflect geological formations below the ground surface and tie in with a series of geological cropmarks apparent to the south of the site. These may well be terminal moraines containing gravel and sand deposits which have since been exploited.
- 6.3 The air photographs confirm the development of the site as illustrated by post-war maps. They also confirm the rich landscape of cropmarks evident in the study area as a whole and which have been mentioned above.

### Site Visit

- 6.4 The site was visited in August 2001, although access to the site was restricted to fields to the south. No features of archaeological interest were evident in those areas visited, although the well established hedgerows bordering the two roads were notable.

## Section 7 Assessment and Conclusions

- 7.1 This assessment has identified no previously recorded archaeological sites lying within the proposed area of development. There are no listed buildings within the site or in such close proximity that their setting would be an issue.
- 7.2 The Colchester Museum Sites and Monuments Record and other sources do confirm a rich prehistory and history in the area, with the pre-eminent pre-Roman tribal capital thought to have lain at Gosbecks, east of the site. However, the site lies beyond the linear earthworks which are thought to mark the extent of the Iron Age oppida and the focus of Roman activity also lay to the east and to the north.
- 7.3 Air photographs and a site visit do not suggest any hitherto unknown archaeology within the site itself, despite its use as arable in the past. Elsewhere nearby, cropmarks of sub-surface archaeology are widespread.
- 7.4 Historic sources prove the current landscape has changed little since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century after the area was enclosed from open heathland. Although the area may have been previously settled and then have reverted to heath, it is possible that the area was only brought into agricultural use 200 years ago.
- 7.5 Any previous remains are unlikely to have been substantial and will have been damaged by cultivation and gravel extraction in recent centuries.
- 7.6 Hedgerows on the site qualify as 'important' under the Hedgerows Regulations in terms of archaeology given that they mark the line of pre-Tithe field boundaries (DoE 1997) and they should be preserved within any new development where practicable.
- 7.7 In conclusion, current information suggests that archaeology is unlikely to prove a significant constraint to development. Nonetheless, the Council is likely to request some further evaluation given the evidence for activity nearby and in accordance with Policy UEA 7.
- 7.8 It may be most appropriate to complete non-intrusive geophysical survey in the first instance. Depending on the results of this work, some trial trenching may be required. If significant archaeological remains are revealed by this evaluation, it is likely that they will need to be dealt with through a programme of archaeological investigation and recording in advance of development, a watching brief during construction or a combination of the two.

## Section 8 References and Sources

Colchester Borough Council 2004 *Adopted Review Colchester Borough Local Plan* Colchester

Cooper Janet 2001 *Victoria County History, Vol X, Lexden Hundred* London

Cunliffe B 1991 *Iron Age Communities in Britain (Third Edition)* London

Department of the Environment (DoE) 1982 *List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historic Interest, Colchester Borough* London

Department of the Environment (DoE) 1997 *Hedgerows Regulations* London

Department of the Environment (DoE) 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* London

English Heritage (EH) 1988 *Archaeological Guidance Paper: Desk-based Assessment* London

Government Office for the East of England 2004 *East of England Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy)* Leicester

Hull M R and Powell W R 1963 *Victoria County History of Essex Vol III Roman Essex* London

Hunter J 1999 *The Essex Landscape – A Study of its Form and History* Chelmsford

Morant P 1978 *The History and Antiquities of the County of Essex* Ilkley (originally published between 1763-69)

Records of Colchester Castle and Lands of 1591 (SEAX Ref D/DRE Z4)

### Map Sources

First edition six inch Ordnance of Stanway 1881 (sheet 27 south west)

Second edition six inch Ordnance Survey of Stanway 1898 (sheet 27 south west)

Third edition six inch Ordnance Survey of Stanway 1924-25 (sheets 36 north east and 37 north west)

Fourth edition six inch Ordnance Survey of Stanway 1938 (sheets 36 north east and 37 north west)

Chapman and Andre plan of 1777

Plan of Stanway, 1787 (RO ref. T/M 283)

Soil Survey of England Wales (SSEW) Sheet 4: Soils of East England 1983

Tithe map and award of Stanway, 1840 (map surveyed in 1807-8)

## **Appendix 1 National Guidance and Policy**



## Appendix 1 National Guidance and Policy

### **Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 - Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)**

- A1.1 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process, and government guidance stresses the important role that Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) have in safeguarding the archaeological heritage through the development control process.
- A1.2 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)* sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and provides recommendations, many of which have been integrated into local development plans. The key points in PPG16 (DoE, 1990) can be summarised as follows:
- Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, and in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism;
  - Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by a proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation;
  - The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal;
  - When important remains are known to exist, or when archaeologists have good reason to believe that important remains exist, developers will be able to help by preparing sympathetic designs using, for example, foundations which avoid disturbing the remains altogether, or which minimise damage by raising ground levels under a proposed new structure, or by careful siting of landscaped or open areas. There are techniques available for sealing archaeological remains underneath buildings or landscaping, thus securing their preservation for the future even though they remain inaccessible for the time being;
  - If physical preservation *in situ* is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' may be an acceptable alternative. From an archaeological point of view, this should be regarded as a second best option. Agreements should also provide for the subsequent publication of the results of any excavation programme;

- Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation - including archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest, and their settings;
- Decisions by planning authorities, in the face of proposed development, on whether to preserve archaeological remains *in situ*, have to be taken on merit, taking account of development plan policies and all other material considerations - including the importance of the remains - and weighing these against the need for development; and
- Planning authorities, when they propose to allow development which is damaging to archaeological remains, must ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with the archaeologists or, in the absence of agreement, by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.

## **Appendix 2 Colchester Museum Sites and Monuments Record Information**

## Appendix 2 Colchester Museum Sites and Monuments Record Information

<b>CMSMR Ref.</b>	<b>NGR (all TL REGION)</b>	<b>Period (CMSMR)</b>	<b>Description</b>
11705	943 241	Roman	Stane Street Roman Road
11756	955 225	Undetermined	Cropmarks: showing field systems and a square enclosure with pits
11757	955 225	Roman	Trial excavation of enclosure (11756)
11767	950 240	Mesolithic	Tranchet Axes
11789	9535 2406	Undetermined	Worked Flints found in 1963
11790	958 237	Roman	Coin of Gallienus
11823	942 244	Roman	Conjectured Roman Road
11843	948 230	Undetermined	Cropmarks: may be track ways/roads
11919	942 227	Undetermined	Cropmarks: rectilinear enclosure linears and ring ditch
11937	944 239	Undetermined	Cropmarks: linear possibly trackway
11938	942 243	Undetermined	Cropmarks: linear possible trackway
11939	947 247	Undetermined	Cropmarks: ring ditch
11942	950 240	Undetermined	Cropmarks: field boundary and double ditch
12552	955 225	Mid-Late Iron Age	Excavation of two sub-rectangular ditched enclosures
12552	955 225	Mid-Late Iron Age	Excavation of two sub-rectangular ditched enclosures
12651	958 223	Iron Age	Grymes Dyke defensive ditch
12652	957 222	Iron Age	Grymes Dyke
12724	9603 2328	Roman	Two Brass coins one may be Vespasian
12726	9540 2330	Roman	Sestertius of Trajan (coin)

## Appendix 3 Archaeology Time Chart and Glossary

## Appendix 3 Archaeology Time Chart and Glossary

### Time Chart

Palaeolithic	c.8000BC and earlier	Early stone age, early development of man and earlier hominids.
Mesolithic	c.8000BC - 3500BC	Middle stone age, nomadic hunter gatherer groups.
Neolithic	3500BC - 2000BC	New stone age, first settled agrarian communities and monumental structures.
Bronze Age	2000BC - 500BC	First use of bronze, divided into early, middle and later sub-periods.
Iron Age	500BC - 43AD	First use of iron, divided into early, middle and later, some interaction with Romans and others.
Roman	43AD - 410AD	The first historical period, with written records, saw southern Britain subject to Roman government and culture (also Romano-British).
Early medieval	410AD - 1066AD	What has been called the Dark Ages, the period from the departure of the Roman legions to the Norman Conquest which saw the colonisation of much of Britain by Angles, Saxons and others.
Medieval	1066AD - c.1500AD	From the Norman Conquest through to the Renaissance.
Post-medieval	1500 - 1945	Everything in recent centuries, especially monuments relating to the Industrial Revolution and the military.

## Terms

Aerial photographs	Photographs taken from the air by archaeologists and other organisations such as the OS and RAF often show archaeology on the ground in the form of <b>cropmarks</b> , <b>earthworks</b> or <b>soilmarks</b> .
Anglo-Saxon	Vernacular for early medieval period, more specifically archaeology relating to immigrant tribes including Angles and Saxons, who arrived in England after Roman withdrawal in the 5 <sup>th</sup> century.
Archaeological value/potential	Value relates to known archaeology and is synonymous with significance and importance, whilst potential is a gauge of the probability of further archaeology lying undiscovered beneath the surface.
Artifact (artefact)	Catch all term for a discrete archaeological object as opposed to a site or debris i.e. prehistoric <b>flint</b> work and later metal objects and ceramics, not pottery <b>sherds</b> or walls.
Assarting	Process of converting woodland to fields, principally in the <b>medieval</b> period.
Axe	One of the commonest <b>stone age artifacts</b> is the axe. These worked stones and <b>flints</b> may have been used for felling, as knives and in trade and ritual too.
Cropmark	Uneven growth of crops lying above archaeology: can be seen from the air and can show the plan of former settlements and other sites.
Deposit	A sub-surface accumulation of archaeological material.
Deserted Medieval Village	Due to de-population in the medieval period, <b>earthworks</b> , ruins or isolated churches mark the sites of past villages (DMV).
Earthwork	Mainly earthen features surviving above the ground surface. These are often eroded and a fraction of their original size. Usually only found under pasture.
Enclosure (1)	Area encircled by interrupted ditch/boundary, usually thought to represent settlement or animal penning.
Enclosure (2)	Creation of enclosed fields from large medieval open fields, Enclosure refers to that enforced by Act of Parliament.

English Heritage	Lead conservation body for the historic environment, consultative role in relation to <b>listed buildings</b> and <b>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</b> .
Evaluation	Suite of methods used to determine location, extent, date, nature and importance of sub-surface archaeology, most often to inform planning decisions.
Features	Discrete remains forming part of an archaeological site i.e. ditches, pits, hearths, and walls.
Flint	Commonest surviving <b>artifacts</b> and debris from prehistory, shape can define period/purpose. Artifacts made from cores producing waste flakes. Burnt flints indicate fire and hence possible occupation sites.
Fieldwalking	Systematic recovery of archaeological material from arable fields can indicate period, extent, nature and location of past activity. Initial <b>evaluation</b> technique (a.k.a. surface artifact survey).
Furlong	Sub-division of <b>open field</b> which was further divided into strips which were ploughed by one family.
Geophysical Survey	A range of non-intrusive survey techniques (most commonly <b>magnetometry</b> ) which can identify buried archaeological <b>features</b> and <b>deposits</b> and is a cost-effective initial <b>evaluation</b> technique. Other techniques used by archaeologists include resistivity, magnetic susceptibility and ground probing radar.
Holloway	Remains of ancient routeway eroded over centuries of use. Can be a disused <b>earthwork</b> or in continued use.
Inhumation	Burial: usually where a skeleton is recovered as opposed to a cremation burial.
Listed Building	Statutory protection for buildings with special historic or architectural value. Grades I and II* require consultation with English Heritage where affected by development. Grade II usually dealt with solely by local planning authority.
Magnetometry	Commonest <b>geophysical</b> method used for non-intrusive <b>evaluation</b> of an area of <b>archaeological potential</b> . Buried archaeology has magnetic fields which differ from the natural, allowing walls, ditches and other features to be identified.

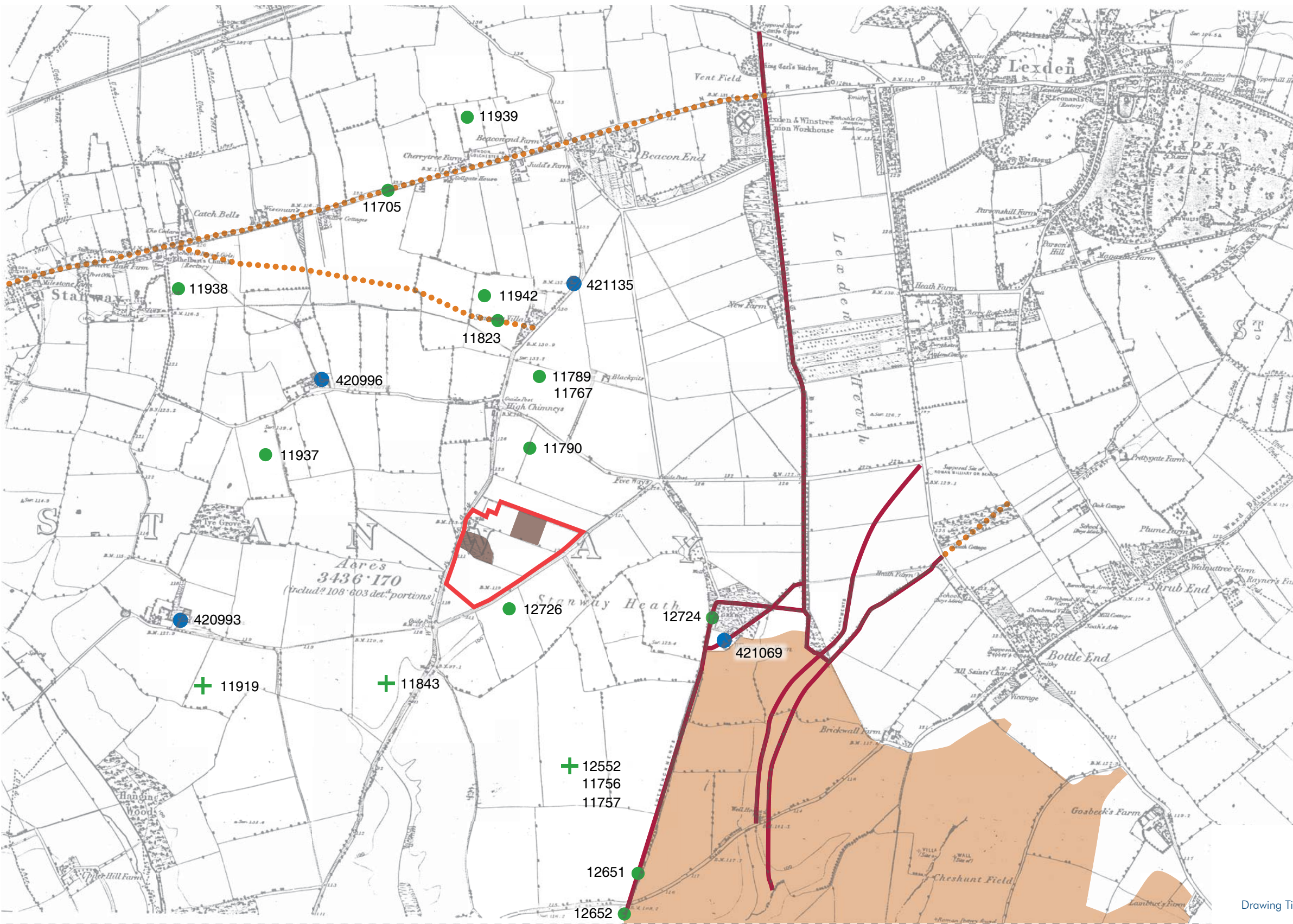










Mitigation Strategy	Preservation/retrieval of the <b>archaeological value</b> of a development site through excavation, repositioning of development or change in the nature of development once identified through <b>evaluation</b> .
Moat/moated site	Common archaeological site consisting of continuous, originally water filled, ditch with central platform. Usually dates from medieval period, with possible security/status symbol function.
Open field	Central characteristic of agricultural system in many medieval settlements, with perhaps three large fields surrounding the village's houses and paddocks and sub-divided into <b>furlongs</b> .
Preservation (in situ/by record)	Although current guidance advocates preservation of important archaeology in situ i.e. by not developing the area, the alternative (especially with less important remains) is to preserve by record through archaeological excavation.
Post-hole	Hole in which structural or ceremonial timbers originally placed, often contains packing stones. Often all that remains of prehistoric buildings.
Ridge and furrow	<b>Earthworks</b> relating to medieval and post-medieval cultivation of common <b>open fields in furlongs</b> . Characteristic inverted 's' bend, ridge and furrow thought to aid drainage and increase surface area for cultivation.
Ring ditch	Common circular <b>cropmark/soilmark</b> seen on <b>aerial photographs</b> thought to reflect ploughed out Bronze Age <b>round barrows</b> .
Round barrow	Rounded mound usually dating to the Bronze Age and containing burials and cremation burials. Ritual significance and may have served as a boundary marker.
Scheduled Ancient Monument	Statutory protection afforded to archaeological sites and monuments deemed to be of national importance. Consent required from <b>English Heritage</b> for activity impacting on the site (SAM).
Sherds	Pieces of broken pottery, useful for dating <b>deposits</b> , although can be secondary deposit i.e. in manure spread on arable fields.
Soilmark	Uneven soil colouration (from ditches etc.) lying above archaeology: can be seen from the air and can suggest the plan of former settlements and other sites.

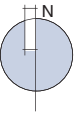
Stone Age	Vernacular for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.
Stratigraphy	Layers of archaeological and natural deposits which allow an understanding of the order in which events occurred.
Trial trenching	Excavation of trenches distributed across development site in order to evaluate presence or absence of archaeological deposits, their location, extent, date, nature and importance.
Villa	Roman high-status rural residential/agricultural complex.
Watching Brief	Observation of works by a trained archaeologist and recording of any archaeology exposed.

## Plan

Plan 1	Previously Identified Archaeology and Historic Land Use (2969/01a 10/07 TD/JTF)
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-  Site boundary
-  Gravel pit
- SMR Sites**
-  Linear dyke
-  Course of Roman road
-  Point record
-  Area record
-  Scheduled or proposed scheduled area
-  Listed building (Numbers from Images of England)



Drawing Title

**Plan 1 : Previously Identified Archaeology and Historic Land Use**

Client

Taylor Wimpey Development Ltd

Project

Stanway, Colchester

Scale

Not to Scale

Drawing No

2969/01a

Date

10/07 TD/LS

Checked

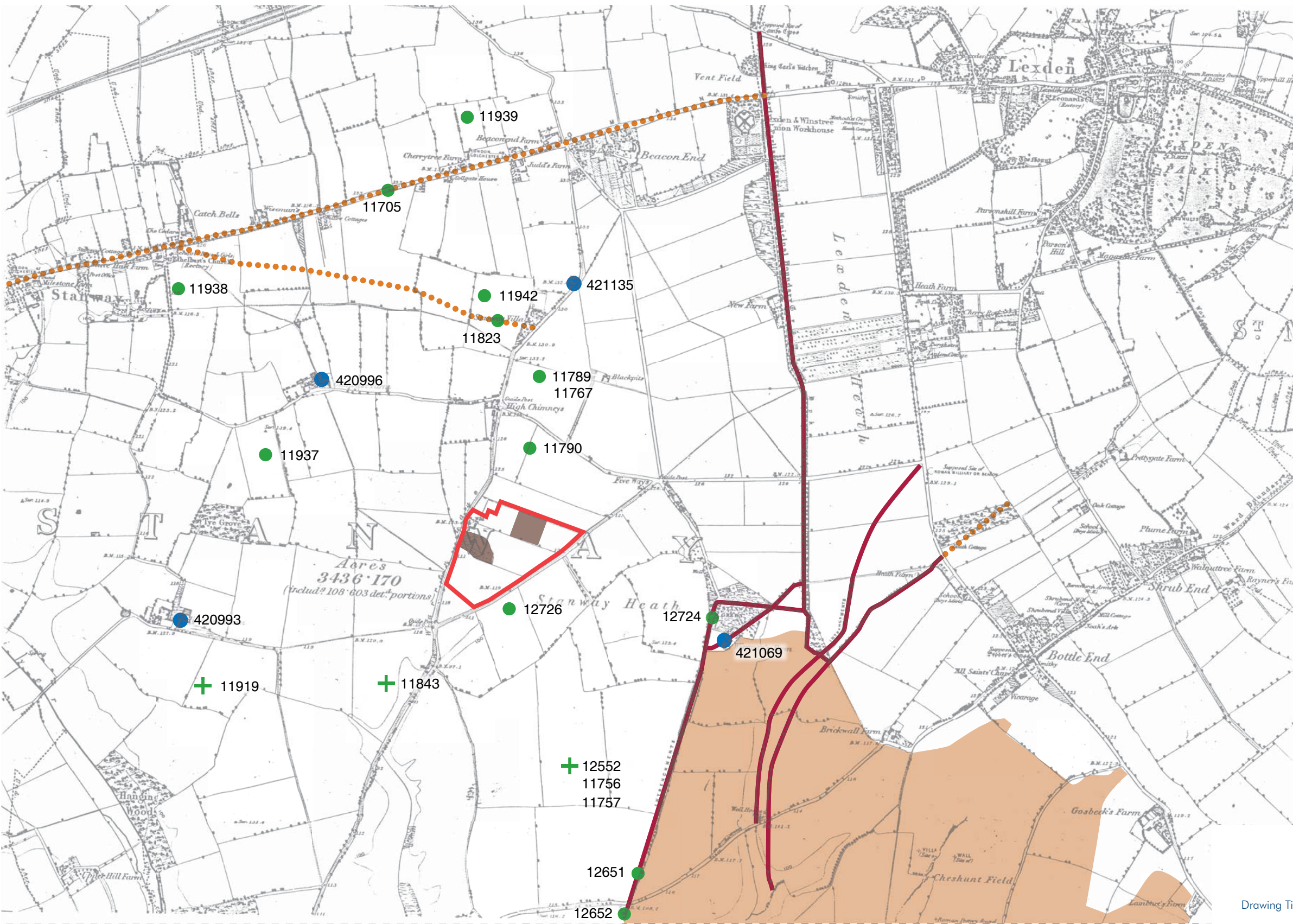










**Waterman CPM**  
Environmental Planning & Design

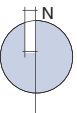
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