

# Archaeological monitoring and recording at the Balkerne footbridge, over the A134 Balkerne Hill, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AA

January – February 2017



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**commissioned by Rebecca Thompson-Lawrence, Jacobs UK Ltd  
on behalf of Essex County Council Highways**

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Planning reference: 160192

CAT project ref.: 17/01d

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2017.14

CHER ref: ECC3960

OASIS reference: colchest3-277251

Scheduled monument consent: S00132276 (east side of footbridge only)



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**CAT Report 1072**  
February 2017  
revised March 2017

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## 1 Non-technical summary

*Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during groundworks associated with the replacement and widening of the Balkerne footbridge, located over the A134 Balkerne Hill, Colchester. The footbridge is located immediately outside Colchester's Roman town walls (Scheduled Monument NHLE no. 1003772) to the west of Balkerne Gate (Scheduled Monument NHLE no. 1002187). Two trenches were excavated one to the east of the eastern abutment wall and the other west of the western abutment wall, both measuring 4m by 2m by 1.6m deep. These abutment walls were constructed on either side of the Balkerne Hill dual-carriageway during the late 1970s. The concrete abutment walls, brick inspection pits and modern made-ground was recorded in both trenches. There were no archaeological remains.*

## 2 Introduction (Figure 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out during groundworks associated with the replacement and widening of the Balkerne footbridge, located over the A134 Balkerne Hill, Colchester, Essex which was carried out 9th January – 13th February 2017. The work was commissioned by Rebecca Thompson-Lawrence, Jacobs UK Ltd on behalf of Essex County Council Highways, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In order to establish the archaeological implications of the site, the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor requested Essex County Council Highways to undertake an archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for continuous archaeological recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (Tipper 2016), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by Jacobs UK Ltd (2016).

In addition to the brief (Tipper 2016) and WSI (Jacobs UK Ltd 2016), all fieldwork and reporting was carried out in accordance with the following guidance:

- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006);
- Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14 (2003) and 24 (2011));
- Standards and guidance for archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014a); and
- Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (ClfA 2014b).

The following documents are appended to this report:

- Appendix 1 The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) summary sheet.
- Appendix 2 Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Watching Brief (Jacobs UK Ltd 2016)
- Appendix 2 OASIS summary sheet

## 3 Archaeological background (Figure 2)

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (as referenced below), and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The Balkerne footbridge is located immediately outside the Roman town walls of *Colonia Claudia Victricensis* (Scheduled Monument NHLE no. 1003772) to the west of Balkerne Gate (Scheduled Monument NHLE no.1002187).

The Roman town wall was built around the town in the later 1st century AD following the revolt led by Boudica. It is constructed of a core of layered septaria and mortar faced with coursed septaria and tile. A recent study (Crummy 2003) has concluded that the wall has an average width of 2.67m (including offsets) which is equivalent to precisely nine Roman feet (*pedes Monetales*). A hypothetical cross-section of the wall shows the foundations as being 3.77m wide (*ibid*). Previous work shows that the wall foundations were surprisingly shallow at 600mm deep (Hull 1958, 25-6). Excavations and monitoring by CAT at the Sixth Form College, 150m north of Balkerne Gate, in 2005 shows the stone foundations to be 1.2m deep with wooden piles below (CAT report 347). Trial-holes confirmed that survival of the foundations varies. Where they have not been robbed away, the foundations extend from the existing face of the wall and are in a sound state of preservation. Above ground, the survival of the wall is very patchy as up to 2.4m width of wall has been lost and nothing of the original exterior facing of the wall survives, only the core. The majority of what is standing has been refaced in brick or stone or completely rebuilt in brick.

The Balkerne Gate is the main west gate of the former Roman town of Colchester and is the best preserved Roman gateway in Britain. It was originally built as a free-standing monumental arch (probably in the AD 50s) before being incorporated into a gateway when the Roman town wall was built later in the 1st century (Colchester Archaeological Report 3).

The archaeology of Balkerne Hill (originally known as Balkerne Lane) was comprehensively excavated in the 1970s and reported on in Colchester Archaeological Report 3. These excavations were the result of a large-scale redevelopment of the road into a dual-carriageway which effectively removed the top of the hill to a depth of up to 6m over an area of about 1ha (Colchester Archaeological Report 3, 1). Roman discoveries during the excavations included the early legionary ditch and later defensive ditch, streets leading to the west gate, a number of workshops and buildings, a water-main / possible aqueduct, a Romano-Celtic temple and probable shrine; and a monumental arch later incorporated into Balkerne Gate (*ibid*, 93-154).

#### **4 Results** (Figure 2, Photographs 1-2)

The proposed development comprises the replacement of the 1.9m wide existing footbridge with a new bridge structure approximately 3m wide. Two trenches were excavated by the contractor (Topbond PIC Group) under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. They were excavated to the east of the eastern abutment wall and the other west of the western abutment wall. Both trenches measured 4m long by 2m wide by 1.6m deep, and were dug to provide a new bearing shelf for the wider bridge. The trenches were excavated through the concrete abutment walls, brick inspection pits for the old footbridge and modern made-ground.





**Photograph 1** Trench on west side of footbridge, the concrete abutment wall, brick inspection pit and made-ground can be clearly seen, looking N



**Photograph 2** Trench on east side of footbridge showing concrete abutment wall and made-ground, looking S

## 5 Finds

No archaeological discoveries were made during the ground excavation works.

## 6 Discussion (Photograph 3)

Despite being located close to Colchester's Roman town wall, Balkerne Gate and an area rich in archaeological remains, only modern material was recorded in both trenches. Balkerne Hill was extensively excavated in the 1970s during which time the ground level was reduced by approximately 6m for the construction of the existing dual-carriageway (A134) (Colchester Archaeological Report 3, 1). The ground level either side of this proposed carriageway was subject to continuous piling to form abutment walls through which the carriageway was excavated (Philip Crummy, pers comm). This means that the ground levels either side of the abutment wall are roughly the same as they were in the 1970s and the two trenches lie directly on-top of these walls. The fact that modern features and made-ground were excavated to a depth of 1.6m in both trenches shows that any archaeological remains that may have been present at these locations has been removed by the groundworks associated with the construction of the abutment walls and former footbridge.



**Photograph 3** Excavations at Balkerne Lane in the 1970s. The approximate location of piling to form the abutment wall for the eastern side of Balkerne Hill is shown in red, ground-level in front of that line reduced by approximately 6m for the new dual-carriageway (Colchester Archaeological Report 3, Figure 116).



## 7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Rebecca Thompson-Lawrence (Jacobs UK Ltd) and Essex County Council Highways for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by Chris Lister and carried out by Mark Baister, Ben Holloway and Chris Lister. Site plans were prepared by Mark Baister. Jess Tipper (CBCPS) was consulted by Jacobs UK Ltd to ensure the works were carried out in accordance to his requirements.

## 8 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Colchester Archaeological Report 3	1984	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 3: Excavations at Lion Walk, Balkerne Lane, and Middleborough, Colchester, Essex</i> , by P Crummy (CAR 3)
CAT	2014	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i> . Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT)
CAT Report 347	2009	<i>Roman buildings, the rear face of the Roman town wall and archaeological investigations in Insulas 1a, 1b, 9a and 9b, at the Sixth Form College, North Hill, Colchester, Essex: April 2005-March 2006</i> . Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT)
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> . Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA)
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA)
Crummy, P	2003	'Colchester's town wall' in <i>The archaeology of Roman towns: studies in honour of John S Wacher</i> , ed by P Wilson
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Department for Communities and Local Government.
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (EAA 14).
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, 20
Jacobs UK Ltd	2016	<i>Balkerne Footbridge Widening. Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Watching Brief</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (EAA 24)
Tipper, J	2016	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at Balkerne Hill, Colchester</i> . Colchester Borough Council Place Services (CBCPS)

## 9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
WSI	written scheme of investigation

## 10 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

**Paper and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing:  
The report (CAT Report 1072)  
Jacobs UK Ltd written scheme of investigation  
Original site record (notes)  
Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

**11 Archive deposition**

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2017.14.

**Report prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust 2017**

**Distribution list**

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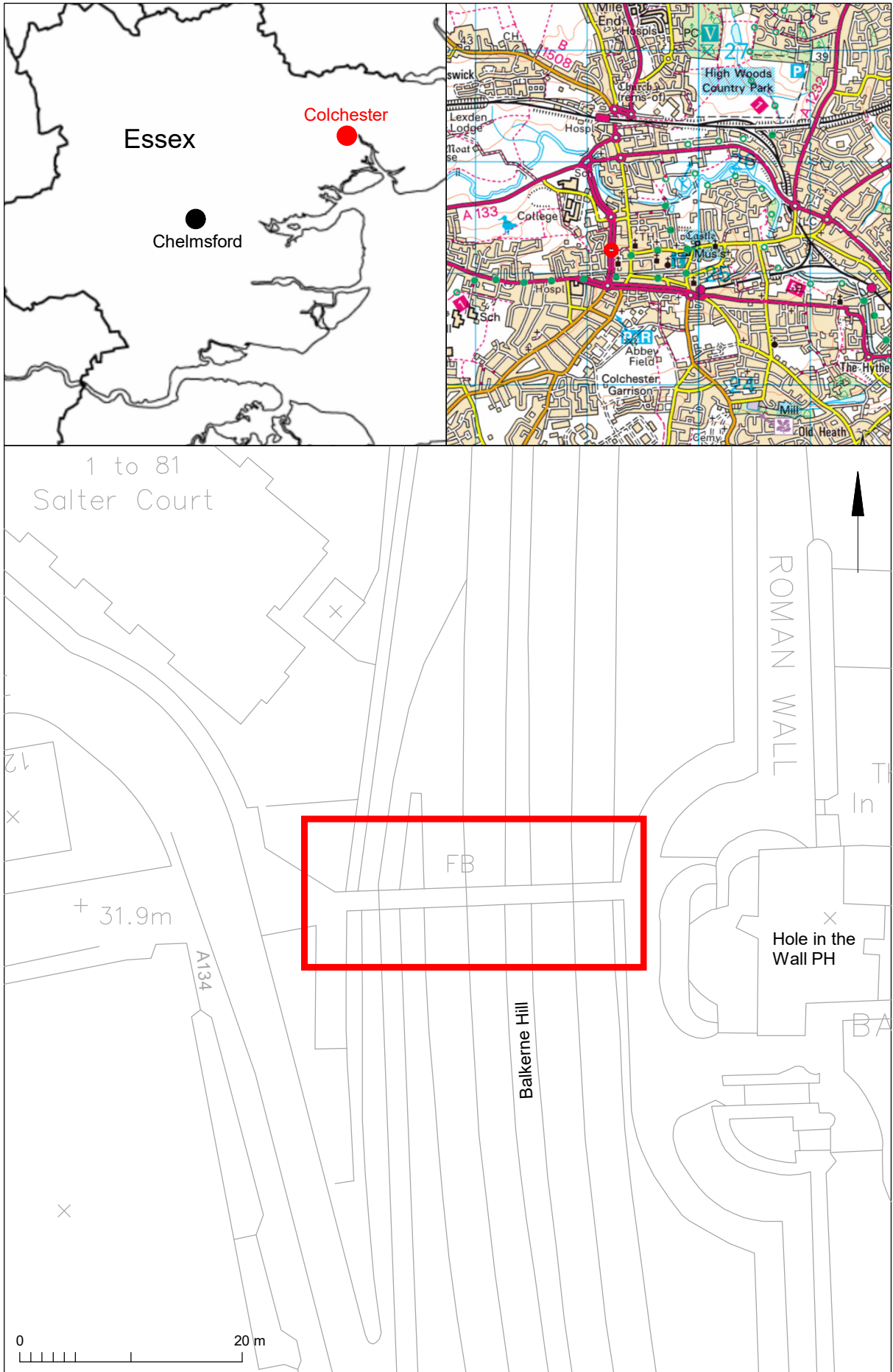
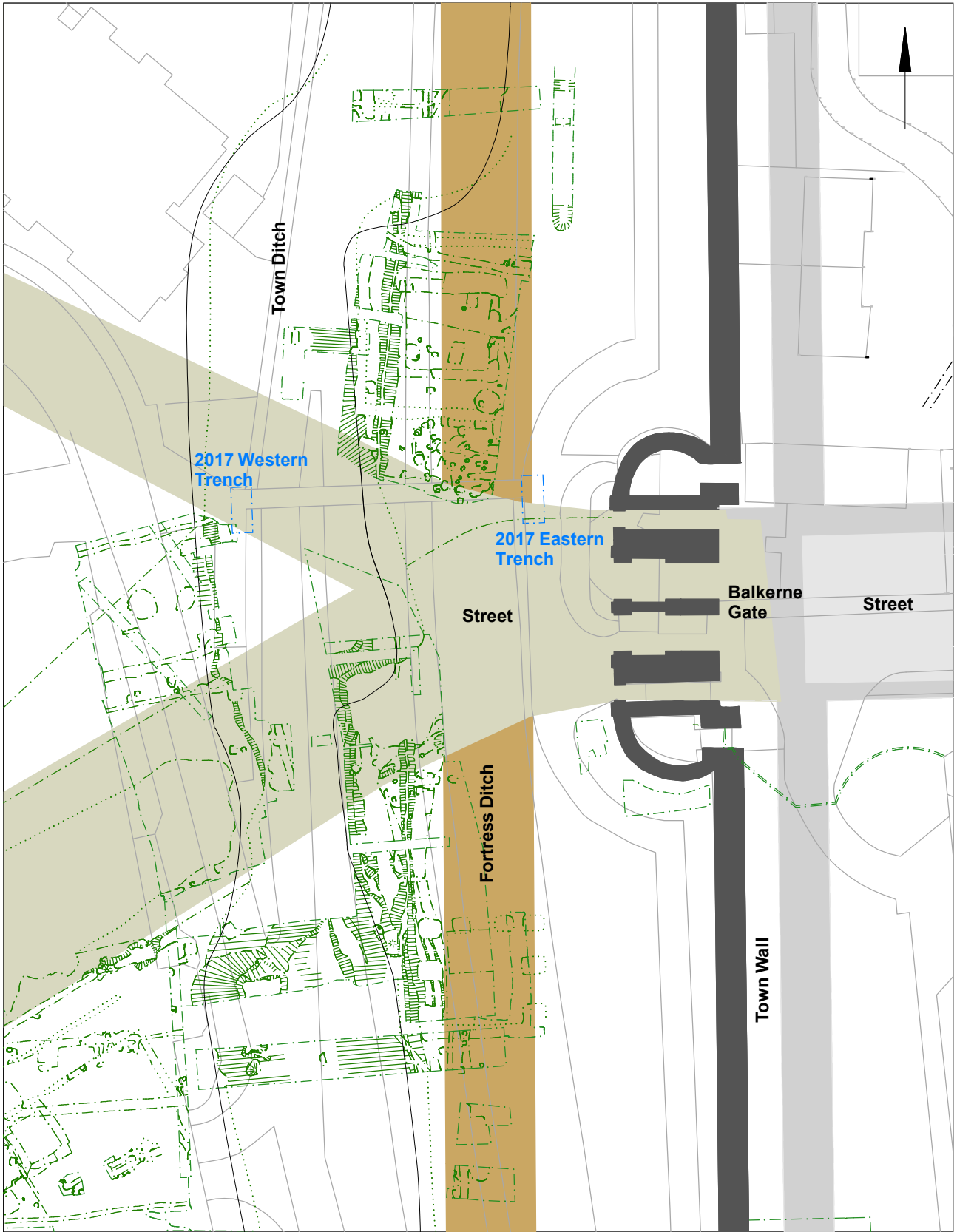


Figure 1 Site location.



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Figure 2 Locations of eastern and western trenches (blue), shown in relation to previous archaeological work (green).

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## Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

### Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Balkerne footbridge, over A134 Balkerne Hill, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AA	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 99213 25205 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 17/01d CHER ref: ECC3960 OASIS ref: colchest3-277251
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring and recording	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 9th January – 13th February 2017	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.04h
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.14	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> no	<b>Related SMR number:</b> Roman town wall, NHLE no. 1003772 Balkerne Gate, NHLE no.1002187
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1072	
<b>Periods represented:</b> modern	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during groundworks associated with the replacement and widening of the Balkerne footbridge, located over the A134 Balkerne Hill, Colchester. The footbridge is located immediately outside Colchester's Roman town walls (Scheduled Monument NHLE no. 1003772) to the west of Balkerne Gate (Scheduled Monument NHLE no. 1002187). Two trenches were excavated one to the east of the eastern abutment wall and the other west of the western abutment wall, both measuring 4m by 2m by 1.6m deep. These abutment walls were constructed on either side of the Balkerne Hill dual-carriageway during the late 1970s. The concrete abutment walls, brick inspection pits and modern made-ground was recorded in both trenches. There were no archaeological remains.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> Colchester Archaeological Report 3	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> none
<b>Author of summary:</b> Laura Pooley	<b>Date of summary:</b> February 2017, revised March 2017



# Balkerne Footbridge Widening

Essex County Council

## Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Watching Brief

V0.1 | Final

4 February 2016

### Document history and status

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V0.0	04.02.16	Draft	Rebecca Thompson-Lawrence	Adam Brossler	Mark Eves

### Distribution of copies

Revision	Issue approved	Date issued	Issued to	Comments
V0.1	12.02.16	17.02.16	J. Tipper (Colchester Borough Council) D. Priddy (Historic England) M. Evans (Ringway Jacobs)	Final Version



## Colchester

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Author: Rebecca Thompson-Lawrence  
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**Figure 2c Development Proposals – Demolition Details**

**Figure 3: Archaeological Watching Brief**

**Appendices**

**Appendix A. Balkerne Footbridge Widening: Heritage Statement (Jacobs 2016)**

**Appendix B. Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at Balkerne Hill, Colchester (Tipper  
2016)**

## 1. Non-Technical Summary

Jacobs UK Ltd (hereafter 'Jacobs') has been commissioned by Essex County Council to act as their archaeological advisors and provide cultural heritage support in relation to the proposals to widen of an existing east-west footbridge (known as Hole in the Wall Footbridge).

In January 2016, Jacobs prepared a Heritage Statement (Jacobs 2016), a standalone cultural heritage report which set out the background to the project, included information on cultural heritage sites within a given study, assessed the impacts associated with the proposals on those cultural heritage assets and provided recommendations for further archaeological investigation work. The Heritage Statement (Jacobs, 2016) was submitted to support a planning application for the proposed widening of the existing east-west footbridge over the A134 Balcerne Hill dual carriageway, in Colchester. The additional width of the bridge will accommodate a cycle lane with a footpath.

In December 2015 and January 2016 consultation with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England and the Archaeological Advisor Colchester Borough Council (CBC) was carried out. This consultation established that due to the proximity of the footbridge site to the Scheduled Monument, the Balcerne Gate (Asset 2) that Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) will be required for this work. Scheduled Monuments are, by definition, of National Importance, and are protected by law under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Consequently it is a criminal offence to damage a Scheduled Monument, and Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required for any works affecting a Scheduled Monument. SMC is to be obtained from the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) before any works affecting a Scheduled Monument may take place.

To support the Scheduled Monument Consent application, Jacobs has prepared this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological watching brief of the ground excavation works to the east and west of the existing modern abutment walls. This WSI has been prepared in accordance with a brief provided by the Archaeological Advisor at Colchester Borough Council: *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at Balcerne Hill, Colchester* (Tipper 2016).

The Heritage Statement prepared in January 2016 (Jacobs 2016) and the brief provided by Colchester Borough Council in February 2016 (Tipper 2016) have been included as Appendix A and Appendix B respectively.

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## 2. Introduction

### 2.1 Context of the Project

In January 2016, Jacobs UK Ltd (hereafter 'Jacobs') prepared and submitted a Heritage Statement (Jacobs, 2016) on behalf of Essex County Council (hereafter 'ECC') to support a planning application for the proposed widening of an existing east-west footbridge (known as Hole in the Wall Footbridge) over the A134 Balkerne Hill dual carriageway, in Colchester (please refer to Figure 1). The additional width of the bridge will accommodate a cycle lane with a footpath. The Heritage Statement prepared in January 2016 (Jacobs 2016) is included as Appendix A to this WSI.

As part of the planning process, consultation was undertaken with the Archaeological Advisor at Colchester Borough Council and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England for southeast England in December 2015 and January 2016. These two consultees confirmed that due to the proximity of the proposed development to the Balkerne Gate Scheduled Monument, Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) would be required for the ground excavation works.

As part of the supporting information for the SMC, Jacobs has prepared this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological watching brief of the ground excavation works to the east and west of the existing modern abutment walls.

This WSI has been prepared in accordance with a brief provided by the Archaeological Advisor at Colchester Borough Council: *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at Balkerne Hill, Colchester* (Tipper 2016). The brief provided by Colchester Borough Council in February 2016 (Tipper 2016) has been included as Appendix B of this WSI.

This WSI has been prepared by Rebecca Thompson-Lawrence, a Senior Archaeological Consultant at Jacobs. Rebecca holds a degree in History and Archaeology and a Master of Arts degree in Archaeology and Heritage Analysis and Management, in addition to over ten years professional experience working in archaeology and is an Associate Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ACIfA).

### 2.2 Standards and Guidance

All work shall be undertaken in accordance with the requirements and standards provided by the following:

- Association for Environmental Archaeology's Working Paper No. 2, *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluation* (1995);
- English Heritage, 2008. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation*;
- English Heritage, 2011. *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*, 2nd Edition;
- Historic England, 2015a. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide*;
- Historic England, 2015b. *Guidelines for Best Practice: Digital Image Capture and File Storage*;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a. *Code of Conduct*;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014c. *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014d. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*;
- Tipper, J., (Colchester Borough Council), February 2016. *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at Balkerne Hill, Colchester*;

- Colchester Borough Council, 2008. *The Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester and Ipswich Museums*; and
- Colchester Borough Council, 2003. *Standards in Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers*, Paper 14.

## **3. Background**

### **3.1 Scheme Description**

The proposed development comprises the replacement of the 1.8m wide existing footbridge (please refer to Figure 2a) with a new bridge structure which will be approximately 3m wide in order to accommodate a cycle lane (Figure 2b) and segregate pedestrians from cyclists. The proposed scheme will involve three phases<sup>1</sup> of construction. More detailed information on the ground works and demolition associated development proposals is provided in sections 2.2 and 2.3 below.

### **3.2 Ground Excavation Works**

Two trenches will be excavated, one to the east of the eastern abutment wall and one to the west of the western abutment wall. These trenches are required to provide a new bearing shelf for the wider bridge.

The first trench to be excavated during Phase 2 of the proposals will be the western trench (please refer to Figure 2c). This trench will be positioned to the west side of the western abutment wall and its dimensions will be 2m wide by 5m long.

The eastern trench, between the eastern abutment wall and the Hole in the Wall Public House (Asset 3) will be excavated during Phase 3 of the construction period and will also measure 2m wide x 5m long (please refer to Figure 2c).

Where feasible the excavations for the bearing shelf will be confined to areas of existing made ground adjacent to the abutment walls.

### **3.3 Demolition Works**

The demolition of the tops of the modern abutment walls is required to accommodate the new bridge bearing shelf. The top of the modern eastern and western abutment walls will be demolished and reconstructed during Phase 2. The works will involve the removal of up to 1.3m of the existing western abutment wall and the removal of up to 1.44m of the existing eastern abutment wall.

The extent of the demolition work associated with the abutment walls is presented on Figure 2c.

### **3.4 Design**

The existing steel box girder footbridge will be removed, and the new single span steel girder footbridge shall be lifted into place. The new bridge, including steel work, handrails and colours, has been selected to provide a similar appearance and size to the existing bridge (please refer to Figure 2b).

### **3.5 Timescales**

The works to the abutment walls are expected to take approximately three to four weeks to complete. The total construction timeframe is expected to take eight weeks to complete. The works are intended to be completed by the end of April 2016.

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<sup>1</sup> Phase 1 will take place at the beginning of March for the duration of two weeks and will involve the removal of the existing footbridge and preparation works for the new bridge. Phase 2 will take place during the middle of March 2016 for the duration of three weeks. During this phase, demolition of the existing bearing shelves and the construction of the new bearing shelves will occur. Phase 3 will be the final construction phase and will involve the installation of the new footbridge, the construction of the ballast wall and reinstatement works to the footway approaches. Phase 3 will take place in the beginning of April 2016 for the duration of three weeks.



### 3.6 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Heritage Statement that was produced to support the planning application (Jacobs, 2016) (please see Appendix A) has established that little evidence from the prehistoric period has been found within a 50m study area of the footbridge site. The only discovery concerns flint remains which were found during excavations at the site of the St Mary's Hospital which was present to the north-west of the footbridge across the A134. This area is now covered by modern residential flats.

During the Roman period Colchester was the most important town in Britain outside of London, and contains an extensive amount of evidence from the Roman period. The majority of the remains found within the study area date to this period. Archaeological evaluations in the town during the 1960s and 1970s revealed evidence of the former Roman fort built around AD49 which was later converted into a Colonia. Excavations within the study area have identified the presence and alignment of former Roman roads and streets. Human bones have also been found within the fortress ditch which suggested executions took place at the west gate. Other evidence from the Roman period include a number of civilian strip houses, remains of ovens and iron working practices, shrines/temples, a cemetery area, drains, water pipes, tessellated pavements, pottery sherds and coins. Excavations under the Balkerne Gate, a Scheduled Monument (Asset 2) have revealed evidence of a former triumphal arch which was originally built as a freestanding structure.

Early medieval evidence within the study area is limited to the discovery of one Anglo-Saxon inhumation at Balkerne Lane during excavations in the mid-1970s (Asset 18). During the middle to late medieval period, between the 12th century and 16th century, a number of important buildings were constructed within Colchester, such as Colchester Castle and associated structures and a large number of parish churches such as St Nicholas' Church, St Peter's Church and St Helen's Chapel. During the medieval period the main street structure and certain areas of the former Roman town were re-used; existing buildings were converted whilst other areas were cleared and rebuilt (such as Culver Street and High Street area) (Crummy 1974, 33). Excavations have revealed that lime production also took place within the town with the discovery of medieval lime kilns at Lion Walk (over 400m to the south-east of the footbridge site).

During the post-medieval and modern periods the town of Colchester has undergone a number of significant redevelopment which continues in to the present period. Within the study area, majority of the upstanding structures were constructed during this period. These buildings include the Hole in the Wall Public House (Asset 3) which is a Grade II Listed Building, Papillion House (Asset 4), a listed building, was constructed in the post medieval period, St Mary's Fields (Asset 26) is a locally listed building and was formerly a boardroom block which was part of the St Mary's Hospital complex and Mercury Theatre (Asset 5), a locally listed building, which was built in the 1970s of brick into a steel frame and is still in use as a theatre today.

More information on the archaeological and historical background of the study area is provided in Section 5 of Appendix A.

A summary of the cultural heritage assets identified within the Heritage Statement (Jacobs, 2016) is provided in Table 1 below. The location of these assets is presented on Figures 3 and 4 of Appendix A.

Table 1 Summary of Cultural Heritage Assets – Baseline

Asset Ref.	Site Name	Designation
1	Town Walls of Colchester	Scheduled Monument
2	Balkerne Gate (including Triumphal Arch)	Grade I Listed Building Scheduled Monument
3	Hole in the Wall Public House	Grade II Listed Building
4	Papillion House, formerly known as Provident Place, 2-14 Balkerne Gardens	Grade II Listed Building
5	Mercury Theatre, Balkerne Passage	Locally listed building
6	Colchester Town Conservation Area 1	Conservation Area
7	Pottery found north-west of Balkerne Gate	None
8	<i>Via sagularis</i> of Colchester's Roman Legionary	None

Asset Ref.	Site Name	Designation
	Fortress	
9	Colchester – Balkerne Passage: Roman road	None
10	Street between Insula 17 and 25: Roman road	None
11	Colchester – St Mary's Rectory: Various Roman finds	None
12	Street between Insula 17 & Town Walls	None
13	Mercury Flats, Balkerne Gardens, Colchester: Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains	None
14	Tessellated Pavement, Balkerne Gardens (15 and 16)	None
15	Late Roman ditch at Balkerne Hill	None
16	Roman Altar	None
17	Colchester – High Street: Roman street	None
18	Anglo-Saxon inhumation at Balkerne Hill	None
19	Roman temple at Balkerne Hill	None
20	A Roman building at Balkerne Lane	None
21	Colchester – Balkerne Lane: Roman defences and possible extramural settlement	None
22	Colchester – Balkerne Lane: A glass-tempered rim sherd	None
23	Findspot of unknown date from the Portable Antiquities Scheme.	None
24	Balkerne Gardens, Colchester: Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery	None
25	Possible civil settlement west of Balkerne Gate	None
26	St Mary's Fields (south side)	Locally listed building
27	Balkerne Heights (former St Mary's hospital site) Colchester: Various Roman remains	None
28	Roman wall foundation	None
29	Wall within the Union Grounds	None
30	Area of Royal Grammar School: Roman cemetery	None
31	Nine infant burials dating to the Roman period, Balkerne Hill	None
32	Roman road between fortress/town and main Colchester to London Road	None
33	Ditch at Balkerne Hill, Roman period	None
34	A Roman building at Balkerne Lane	None
35	Timber-lined drain at Balkerne Lane	None
36	Timber-lined water-main at Balkerne Hill	None
37	Ditch of Legionary Fortress at Colchester	None
38	Human remains in fortress ditch at Balkerne Hill	None
39	Possible Roman shrine at Balkerne Hill	None
40	A Roman building at Balkerne Lane	None
41	Human remains in fortress ditch at Balkerne Hill	None
42	Human remains in fortress ditch at Balkerne Hill	None
43	1st century defensive ditch of the Roman Colonia	None
44	Ditch of the Roman Colonia	None
45	Balkerne Lane: A glass-tempered rim sherd	None
46	Glass-tempered rim sherd at Balkerne Hill	None

Asset Ref.	Site Name	Designation
47	Timber-lined drain at Balcerne Hill	None
48	Ditch at Balcerne Hill	None
49	Timber water-main at Balcerne Hill	None
50	Roman strip-house at Balcerne Hill	None
51	Roman strip-house at Balcerne Hill	None
52	Roman building, Balcerne Lane	None
53	Strip-house at Balcerne Lane	None
54	Roman building at Balcerne Hill	None
55	Timber-lined drain at Balcerne Hill	None
56	Roman building at Balcerne Hill	None
57	Roman building at Balcerne Hill	None
58	Oven at Balcerne Hill	None
59	Oven at Balcerne Hill	None
60	Oven at Balcerne Hill	None
61	Roman building at Balcerne Hill	None
62	Oven at Balcerne Hill	None
HLT1	Balcerne Gate Area	None
HLT2	Modern Communications and Development	None

## 4. Aims and Objectives

### 4.1 Introduction

Archaeological monitoring in the form of an archaeological watching brief on ground excavation works is required (please see Figure 3 accompanying this WSI).

The shall be planned, managed and carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (MoRPHE PPN3) (English Heritage 2008), and with the requirements and standards set by the Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) in their Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA, 2014b). The latter guidance defines the purpose of a watching brief as follows:

*“[...] to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works;*

*to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the Watching Brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard” (ClfA 2014b, 2).*

### 4.2 General and Specific Aims

The general aims of the archaeological watching brief works are to ensure that any archaeological remains are identified during the course of ground excavation works, and to mitigate the impact of the construction of the scheme on any such remains by making a record of them. More specific aims and objectives are:

- to identify, investigate and record any such archaeological remains, by the methods put forward in this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI);
- to determine (so far as possible) the stratigraphic sequence and dating of the deposits or features identified;
- to establish any ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features, and
- to disseminate the results through deposition of an ordered archive at the local museum, the deposition of a detailed report at the Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record (HER), and reporting at a level of detail appropriate to the significance of the results.

### 4.3 Research Objectives

The regional research framework for archaeological research for the East of England is set out across three documents:

- Glazebrook, J., 1997. Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3);
- Brown, N., and Glazebrook, J., 2000. Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Paper 8; and
- Medlycott, M., 2011. Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 24).

These documents have been consulted in the compilation of this WSI.

Occasional Paper 3 comments on the numerous archaeological excavations which have been carried out across the town of Colchester stating that:

*“The results of numerous excavations mounted by the Colchester Archaeological Trust have been impressive and have contributed substantially to knowledge of the Legionary fortress and its metrology, and also to our knowledge of processes of Romanisation and urbanisation within the Province (Crummy 1988; 1992a). They have thrown light on its extra-mural settlement and cemeteries, including, almost uniquely in Britain, a cemetery with an associated church (similar evidence has been found at St Stephens, St Albans). Other excavations have illuminated its vernacular architecture, its industries, its trade and commerce. The results of the Trust’s work are published in a continuing research series (Crummy 1996)” (Glazebrook 1997, 35).*

Should the ground excavations adjacent to the modern abutment walls extend beyond made ground levels then there is the potential for the investigations to identify buried archaeological remains. Potential research aims are presented below:

- 1) Settlement and defence in the Roman period – the excavations could identify further information on the defensive role of the town walls and Balkerne Gate (Asset 2), thus adding to the understanding of the *“origins of towns, their role as defensive centres”* as identified requiring further study in the Occasional Paper 24 (2011) pp.47-48.
- 2) Settlement development in the late Roman period – evidence of the later Roman period may also be discovered during the excavation works. Occasional Paper 1997 indicates that development of the large towns in the later Roman period *“is still poorly known [...] At Colchester there are signs of stagnation and decay (Faulkner 1994)”* (Glazebrook 1997, 37). The later Occasional paper of 2000 also makes reference to this lack of information on this particular period stating that *“work within the major town at Colchester has tended to focus on the early period but evidence has been cited pointing to decay and dereliction after the mid-3rd century (Faulkner 1994) which needs further examination [...]”* (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 19). Therefore should the excavations reveal evidence of this period, this may add to the existing knowledge.
- 3) Settlement development in the Roman / Anglo-Saxon transitional period – the excavations could identify further information on the evidence of the reuse of the Town Walls (Asset 1) and Balkerne Gate (Asset 2) during the transition period from the Roman period to the Anglo-Saxon period as little is currently known about this time. *“With the exception of Ipswich (Wade 1993), there has been little work on the establishment of towns in the Middle Saxon period in East Anglia. Much remains to be achieved in terms of basic data collection and model testing across the region. Emphasis needs to be placed on centres such as [...] Colchester, [...] (especially given the apparent absence of Middle Saxon activity at this [...] location) but the possibility of proto-urban settlement at other, smaller, sites should not be discounted”* (Glazebrook 1997, 59). As mentioned previous very little evidence from the Anglo-Saxon period has been found within the study area.

## 5. Methodology

### 5.1 Contractual Background

4.1.1 The following roles are relevant to this WSI are identified in Table 2 below:

Table 2 Roles and Definitions

Role	Definition
<b>The Employer</b>	Means Essex County Council
<b>The Consultant</b>	Means a named individual from Jacobs UK Ltd appointed by the Employer to manage the Contractor on their behalf
<b>The Sub-Contractor</b>	Means the archaeological organisation appointed by the Consultant to carry out the work defined in this WSI. The archaeological organisation will be a ClfA Registered Organisation. Prior to the commissioning of the archaeological organisation, the project team details and qualifications will be checked by the Consultant to ensure they meet ClfA standards.
<b>The Curator(s)</b>	Means archaeological advisor to Colchester Borough Council and Historic England
<b>The Contractor</b>	Means the company appointed by Essex County Council to undertake the demolition and ground excavation works

The Consultant is Rebecca Thompson-Lawrence.

### 5.2 Methodology and Background

The following works shall be subject to archaeological watching brief during construction:

- all ground disturbance works which involve the removal of made ground and other overburden until it is clear that there is no likelihood of archaeological deposits surviving.

All such operations shall remain subject to the oversight of the Sub-Contractor and no further construction operations may commence until they have issued in writing a 'clearance to proceed' to the Contractor in any specific area, defined by reference to plans. The Sub-Contractor may issue such clearance in any of the following circumstances:

- they are satisfied that no remains of archaeological interest are present in the specified area;
- they are satisfied that all remains of archaeological interest in the specified area have been identified, investigated and recorded in accordance with the requirements set out below; or
- they are satisfied that, although there remains a possibility that unidentified archaeological remains are present in the specified area, no further ground disturbance will take place that would result in the exposure or disturbance of those remains.

Removal of topsoil, hard surfaces or other overburden and any relevant deeper excavations shall be undertaken by the Contractor's (or their sub-contractor's) plant operating under continuous observation of the Sub-Contractor. Where excavation is in progress at more than one location, at least one archaeologist shall be present at each location. Where more than one mechanical excavator is in use at any given location, sufficient archaeologists shall be present to ensure that all excavation is properly monitored.

In accordance with paragraph 3.1 of Appendix B, should mechanical excavation be required then a toothless ditching bucket will be used to remove any overburden (Tipper 2016, 2).



During the monitoring process, the Sub-Contractor shall endeavour to identify archaeological features or artefacts by visual inspection. Where potential archaeological remains are identified during monitoring works, the Sub-Contractor shall mark out the area of the remains in such a manner that they are clearly visible and no plant shall enter the marked out areas and no works shall be carried out in those areas until they have been cleared for construction works to proceed by the archaeologist. The Sub-Contractor shall investigate and record the remains according to the methodology set out below. If this is not feasible, the contingency arrangements set out in section 4.3 of this WSI shall be implemented.

### **5.3 Investigation and Recording of Archaeological Remains**

Where archaeological remains are identified which in the judgment of the Sub-Contractor are of low density or complexity, and where they can reasonably do so without compromising ongoing monitoring work, the Sub-Contractor shall investigate and record the remains according to the methodology set out below. Where this is not feasible because the remains are too complex or extensive to be investigated with the available resources or without compromising ongoing monitoring, then the contingency arrangements set out at section 4.4 of this WSI, shall be implemented.

Unless otherwise agreed with the Curator(s), the Sub-Contractor shall undertake archaeological excavation by hand of any archaeological remains identified in accordance with the following strategy:

- discrete negative features (less than 1m diameter): at least 50% by area in addition to all stratigraphic relationships;
- discrete negative features (more than 1m diameter): at least 50% by area in addition to all stratigraphic relationships;
- discrete negative features containing good assemblages: 100%;
- non-structural linear negative features: sufficient extent to facilitate a clear understanding the form of the feature in addition to all stratigraphic relationships and termini;
- structural negative features: 100%;
- other features: sufficient extent to facilitate a clear understanding the form of the feature;
- 100% of all inhumations and cremations; and
- All wall lines and other post medieval features shall be recorded by plan and section.

Hand-cleaning of features or selected areas shall be undertaken to clarify the extent of, or relationship between, features/deposits. Where deemed appropriate by the Consultant, linear features may be investigated by mechanical excavation of the section followed by cutting-back the exposed face by hand excavation. Relationships between intersecting features shall be determined by hand-excavation. All hand-excavation shall be carried out in a stratigraphic manner.

All excavated contexts shall be fully recorded by a descriptive written context record for each stratigraphic unit, together with full photographic records and drawn plans and sections at appropriate scales.

All excavated features and deposits shall be recorded photographically using, as a minimum, 35mm black and white negative film and high resolution digital photography. All photography and file storage should be undertaken in accordance with Historic England's guidance for best practice in Digital Image Capture and File Storage (July 2015). Black and white film should be processed to British Standard 5699 as this is recognised as being suitable for long-term storage (Brown 2011, 13). A high resolution digital camera with a minimum resolution of twenty megapixels shall be used for the production of colour images. Digital images shall be supplied in uncompressed TIFF format for long-term storage and accessibility.

All finds shall be recorded by context and as a minimum significant finds shall, be recorded individually. Soil or other samples for potential palaeoenvironmental analysis or scientific dating shall be collected from suitable contexts, including any waterlogged deposits, deposits visibly rich in charred or other organic materials or other deposits as appropriate, in accordance with best practice.

If any human remains are encountered, the Curator(s), the coroner and the local police shall be notified. Excavation and removal of the remains shall only occur after obtaining an appropriate licence from the Ministry of Justice. The Sub-Contractor shall notify the Consultant and Curator(s) within 24 hours of such a discovery. Any conditions in the Ministry of Justice Licence affecting the future deposition and curation of human remains should be discussed with the Curator(s) and the recipient museum at the earliest opportunity.

Small-scale hand-excavation shall be undertaken where necessary to clarify the nature or significance of features or deposits, or to facilitate recording, or for hand-cleaning of sections or other surfaces as part of the recording process. In areas of deep excavation, it is anticipated that features and deposits shall largely be excavated by machine.

All finds of potential archaeological value shall be retained and removed from the site; cleaned, catalogued and appropriately packaged. All recording, cleaning, storage and conservation of finds shall be in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (revised 2014c).

Soil or other samples for potential palaeoenvironmental analysis or scientific dating shall be collected from suitable contexts, including any waterlogged deposits, deposits visibly rich in charred or other organic materials or other deposits as appropriate.

Should the need arise for environmental samples to be undertaken, then all aspects of the collection, selection, processing, assessment and reporting on those environmental samples shall be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (English Heritage 2011) and with reference to the Association for Environmental Archaeology's Working Paper No. 2, Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluation (1995).

Subject to this strategy and the agreement of the Consultant, samples to be collected from suitable deposits shall include:

- A sample of 40-60 litres (or, if the volume of the deposit is less than 40 litres, the whole deposit) for wet-sieving, from all suitable deposits; and
- Where deposits of particular potential interest are identified, and on the advice of the relevant specialist, additional special samples shall be collected. These could include additional monoliths, or other small samples for other special analyses. Where waterlogged deposits are identified, more intensive sampling shall be undertaken subject to the agreement of the Consultant and on the advice of the relevant specialist.

## **5.4 Contingency Arrangements**

Where archaeological remains are identified which, for whatever reason, cannot be properly investigated and recorded with the resources available on site without compromising the ongoing monitoring work, then the Sub-Contractor shall mark-out the relevant area in an appropriate manner and notify the Contractor, Consultant and Curator(s). Plant or vehicles shall not be permitted to enter the marked-out area except if given clearance to do so by the Sub-Contractor. All construction works within the marked-out area shall be suspended until completion of the archaeological investigation in that area.

Notification of discoveries as set out above shall be made within one working day of the discovery, and shall include an estimate of the time and resources required to complete the investigation and a plan of the features identified.



After such notification, the Sub-Contractor shall initiate a meeting between the Consultant, Curator(s) and the Employer (or their representatives) to determine the need for, nature and scope of any further archaeological investigation and recording works or an alternative design solution to avoid or reduce the impact.

## **5.5 Monitoring**

The Sub-Contractor will be responsible for monitoring the construction method and form of the development to ensure that it conforms to the agreed locations and techniques identified in the recent planning application submitted to Colchester Borough Council for the development and the Heritage Statement which accompanied that planning application. This is in accordance with paragraph 3.3 of Appendix B.

The Sub-Contractor should allow for monitoring by the Consultant and Curator(s) during fieldwork.

The Sub-Contractor shall liaise with the Contractor(s) on a daily basis during the construction phase to identify any requirement for archaeological monitoring. The Sub-Contractor shall inform the Consultant of the outcome of these discussions in writing (email correspondence shall be acceptable).

## **5.6 Site Archive**

Prior to the start of fieldwork, the Sub-Contractor shall liaise with the Colchester and Ipswich Museum's Documentation Officer (Address: Museum Resource Centre, 14 Ryegate Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1YG. Telephone: 01206 282931) in order to:

- inform them of the intended work, including its nature, location, start date and intended duration;
- obtain the agreement in principle of the relevant museum to accept the archive for long-term storage and curation and obtain an accession number;
- identify any policies of the museum in respect of selection/retention of archive materials;
- identify any requirements of the museum in respect of the format, presentation and packaging of the archive records and materials, and
- determine a policy for the selection, retention and disposal of excavated material by consultation with the museum prior to excavation.

An Event Number will be obtained from the Archaeological Advisor at Colchester Borough Council (Address: Commercial Services, Colchester Borough Council, Rowan House, 33 Sheepen Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3WG. Telephone: 01206 508920).

If the Colchester and Ipswich Museum's Store is not able to accept the archive the Sub-Contractor should, in consultation with the Consultant and the Curator(s), endeavour to place the archive with another Archive acceptable to the Curator(s).

The site archive shall contain all the data and material collected during the archaeological watching brief. It shall be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Adequate resources shall be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent.

Immediately after completion of fieldwork, any retained soil samples shall be appropriately processed in accordance with a sampling strategy which shall be agreed with the Consultant during fieldwork who will consult with the Curator(s). An appropriate record shall be maintained of the sampling.

Archive consolidation shall be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork.

The archive shall be assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in Appendix 1, P1 of MoRPHE PPN3 (English Heritage 2008). In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:

- site matrices where appropriate;

- a summary report synthesising the context records;
- a summary of the artefact record; and
- a summary of any other records or materials recovered.

The integrity of the primary field records shall be preserved and the Sub-Contractor shall create security copies in digital, fiche or microfilm format of all primary field records.

## **5.7 Handling and Deposition of Finds**

All retained finds shall be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged as necessary to maintain the archive prior to transfer in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014c). The archive and deposition (including the digital archive) will also be undertaken in accordance with the *Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester and Ipswich Museums* (Colchester Borough Council 2008).

All finds will be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance the guidelines from the Institute of Conservation such as Care and Conservation of Archaeological Materials (2011) which is available at: [http://icon.org.uk/system/files/documents/care\\_and\\_conservation\\_of\\_archaeological\\_materials.pdf](http://icon.org.uk/system/files/documents/care_and_conservation_of_archaeological_materials.pdf). Other guidance documents from ICON can be found at: <http://icon.org.uk/what-is-conservation/caring-your-collection>.

All retained finds shall be assessed and recorded using pro-forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating shall be integrated with the site matrix.

In accordance with paragraph 5.9 of Appendix B, at the start of the work an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

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## **6. Reporting**

### **6.1 Introduction**

It is possible that very few archaeological remains will be identified during the watching brief, in which case a summary report will be adequate (a full archive will still need to be prepared), and that a full post fieldwork assessment and Updated Project Design (UPD) will not be required. In this case the structure of, and timescales for, this summary report shall be confirmed with the Curator(s). In accordance with paragraph 5.6 of Appendix B this summary report will include the following information:

- Details of the location of the site (grid ref., parish, ward, address),
- The planning application number and details of the type of development,
- Date(s) of visit(s),
- Information on the methodology used,
- A plan showing areas observed in relation to ground disturbance/proposed development (a digital vector plan when possible),
- Details of the depth of ground disturbance and soil profile in each area,
- Observations as to land use history (truncation etc.),
- Details of the recorder and organisation, and
- The date of the report.

The Sub-Contractor shall provide verbal or written progress reports and interim plans or other data at any point during the contract, on request from the Consultant.

### **6.2 Post-Fieldwork Assessment**

If sufficient archaeological discoveries are made a post-fieldwork assessment shall be required in line with the principles set out in MoRPHE PPN3 (Historic England 2015a). The products of the post-fieldwork assessment shall be an assessment report and an Updated Project Design (UPD) (Section 3.5 of MoRPHE PPN3) setting out the scope of works recommended by the Sub-Contractor.

Each category of data and material recovered by the fieldwork (site records/stratigraphic data, each category of artefact or other find, each category of palaeoenvironmental/economic evidence, any other data) shall be examined, quantified, catalogued and assessed by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists or specialists in line with the principles set out in Section 3.5 of MoRPHE PPN3 (Historic England 2015a).

If possible and necessary to achieve the aims and objectives of the fieldwork, dating evidence shall be obtained by the application of radiocarbon, dendrochronological or other scientific dating techniques. Scientific dating shall be undertaken only after instruction from the Consultant, following agreement with the Curator(s).

### **6.3 Post-Fieldwork Assessment Report**

The post-fieldwork assessment report shall be prepared in line with the principles set out in the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (ClfA 2014b) and Appendix 1; Product P2 of MoRPHE PPN3 (Historic England 2015a). The report shall clearly acknowledge the role of the Consultant, and shall show the logo of Employer and Jacobs and shall include as a minimum:

- A non-technical summary;
- Site Code and Project number;
- Planning Reference number;
- Dates when the fieldwork took place;

- A description of the background to and circumstances of the work;
- A brief description of the previously known archaeology of the site (including its spatial and temporal context and will include information from the Colchester Borough Council HER, the Heritage Statement (Jacobs 2016) and historic maps held in the Essex Record Office (Tipper 2016, 3 paragraph 5.2 – Appendix B);
- An account of the methods and results of the works, describing both structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered;
- A brief interpretation of the results of the fieldwork (including its relevance to the known archaeological information held at the Colchester Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) and Colchester Borough Council HER in accordance with paragraph 5.6 of Appendix B ;
- Interpretation, including phasing of the site sequence and spot-dating of ceramics (descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretative statements);
- A specialist assessment of the artefacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study. Allowance should be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs;
- A specialist assessment of environmental samples taken, with a view to their potential for subsequent study. The preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved must be assessed, following methods presented in Environmental Archaeology: a Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation (English Heritage 2011);
- Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive;
- An assessment of the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region;
- A conclusion with recommendations for further post-fieldwork work, if required. In accordance with paragraph 5.6 of Appendix B the conclusions of the report should also provide a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3 (1997), 8 (2000) and 24 (2011));
- General and detailed plans at appropriate scales, showing the location of each site or group of sites accurately positioned on an up-to-date Ordnance Survey base;
- Plans and sections of each site and at appropriate scales, with keys, levels and north points;
- Detailed plans and sections of individual features where necessary, all scales used on any drawings should be standard scales such as would appear on a normal scale ruler;
- A complete matrix for each site;
- A copy of the HER summary sheet;
- A copy of this Written Scheme of Investigation;
- References and bibliography of all sources used.

The post-fieldwork assessment report shall set out the further analytical and reporting works, if any, required to achieve the potential identified during the post-fieldwork assessment. It shall also identify the chapter headings and approximate figure and word requirements for the report. The publication medium (e.g. journal, monograph etc.) should be identified at this stage, along with the publisher's requirements with regard to timetabling, formatting and costs.

If required as part of the post-fieldwork assessment process, an Updated Project Design (UPD) should be produced, the purpose of which is to put forward proposals for the work to be carried out in the post-fieldwork analysis stage. These proposals shall define the objectives of the post-fieldwork analysis stage and the strategies and resources required to achieve them.

The UPD should be presented in the same format as the original project design but with an additional section: a 'summary' or 'statement of potential', that details those aspects selected for further analysis. The UPD may be submitted as a stand-alone document or as a separate chapter within the post-fieldwork assessment report.

A draft post-fieldwork assessment report will be required no later than seven working days following completion of fieldwork.

One copy of a complete draft post-fieldwork assessment report shall be submitted in the first instance for review/checking by the Consultant, who will consult with the Curator(s). In accordance with paragraph 5.7 of Appendix B a copy of the draft report (clearly marked DRAFT) will be supplied to the Curator(s) for approval within six months of the completion of the fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated (Tipper 2016, 4).

The Consultant shall submit comments and/or corrections within three working days of receipt of the draft report.

In finalising the report, the Sub-Contractor shall take into account any comments made by the Consultant and remedy any faults identified by the Consultant. The finalised report shall be submitted to the Consultant within five working days of receipt of the Consultant's comments on the draft report.

The Sub-Contractor should note that four bound copies and a digital copy (including drawings in PDF, CAD or GIS format as appropriate) of the post-fieldwork assessment report and UPD shall be required. One bound copy and a digital copy in PDF format of the final report shall be deposited with the Curator(s) by the Consultant.

Digital data derived from the report shall be provided in a format suitable (including a digital vector plan, if possible) for inclusion into the County HER and the Colchester Urban Archaeological Database for record enhancement purposes, and the Sub-Contractor shall liaise with the Curator(s) to discuss the nature and format of the material required.

Together with the post-fieldwork assessment report/Updated Project Design, the Sub-Contractor shall submit a priced schedule of activities and resources required to complete the works recommended in the UPD.

## **6.4 Post-Fieldwork Analysis**

Where the conclusion of the post fieldwork assessment is that detailed analysis is required, it shall proceed in line with the principles set out in Section 3.7 of MoRPHE PPN3 (Historic England 2015a).

The post-fieldwork analysis shall only begin following approval of the UPD by the Consultant in consultation with the Employer and Curator(s) and the products shall be a post-fieldwork analysis report (Section 3.7 of MoRPHE PPN3), a research archive (Appendix 1; P1 of MoRPHE PPN3) and a report for publication which is likely to be the post-fieldwork analysis report.

## **6.5 Post-Fieldwork Analysis Reporting**

If required the post-fieldwork analysis report shall be required within six months of the completion of the post-fieldwork assessment.

The post-fieldwork analysis shall consist of detailed work on the stratigraphy, artefacts and environmental data and shall lead to the production of a fully synthetic and integrated report text (Section 3.7 of MoRPHE PPN3).

One copy of a complete draft post-fieldwork analysis report shall be submitted in the first instance for review/checking by the Consultant who will consult with the Curator(s). The Consultant shall submit comments and/or corrections within 15 working days of receipt of the draft post-fieldwork analysis report. In finalising the report, the Sub-Contractor shall take into account any comments made by the Consultant and remedy any faults identified by the Consultant. The finalised report shall be submitted to the Consultant within 10 working days of receipt of the Consultant's comments on the draft report. The Consultant should note that four bound copies, one unbound copy and a digital copy (including drawings) of the post-fieldwork analysis report shall be required.

Copies of the final post-fieldwork analysis report shall be deposited with Historic Environment Record (HER) by the Sub-Contractor.

## **6.6 Publication and Dissemination of Information**

Where publication of a report in an academic journal or as a monograph has been recommended in the post-fieldwork analysis report or UPD, and agreed with the Consultant and the Employer and Curator(s), this should be accepted for publication within 12 months of the completion of the fieldwork.

Publication shall be deemed to be complete when the journal or other publisher has provided written confirmation that the article has been accepted, that no modifications are required, no further payments are required to secure publication and the edition/volume in which the article is to be published has been confirmed, together with the expected date of publication.

## **6.7 Copyright**

The copyright in all drawings reports and other documents and information prepared by or on behalf of the Contractor in connection with the Subcontracted Services shall vest in the Employer.

## 7. Archiving

Immediately upon completion of the reviewed post-fieldwork analysis report or acceptance by the chosen journal of the publication text, the post-fieldwork analysis and publication report (if this has been produced) and any data or other documentation produced during the post-fieldwork assessment and analyses shall be integrated into the site archive. This additional material forms the research archive as defined in Appendix 1; P3 of MoRPHE PPN3.

The Sub-Contractor shall store the archive in suitable conditions in a secure location until instructions are received from the Consultant for the implementation of further analysis/reporting works or for the deposition of the archive in the appropriate museum or other transfer.

The archive shall be transferred to the Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service. The Site Archive shall be prepared in accordance with the standards set out in Appendix 1; P1 of MoRPHE PPN3. The Site Archive shall contain all the data collected during the investigation, including all primary written documents, plans sections and photographs. It shall be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent.

In accordance with paragraph 5.4 of Appendix B should it not be possible for all or any part of the finds archive to be deposited with Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service, then provision will be made for additional recording, which may include photographic or illustrative recording, to be carried out (Tipper 2016, 3).

The Sub-Contractor shall supply the Consultant with written confirmation of the acceptance of the archive by the recipient museum.

Once the project is completed the digital archive from the project shall be prepared and submitted to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term storage and accessibility in accordance with guidance ADS guidelines. The Sub-Contractor shall include for the cost of deposition of the digital archive in their fee proposal.

The final report shall be made available through the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project website. The Sub-Contractor shall complete the online OASIS form located at <http://oasis.ac.uk/>. The aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological 'grey literature' that has been produced as a result of the advent of large scale developer funded fieldwork.



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## 8. General Provisions

The Sub-Contractor shall not commence work until instructed to do so by the Consultant.

The Sub-Contractor shall be under control of the Contractor whilst on site and will be inducted into site safety rules and regime by the Contractor's site manager.

### 8.1 Monitoring of Fieldwork

The Consultant shall inform the Curator(s) of the start date and timetable of works at least one week in advance of work commencing, so that monitoring meetings may be arranged.

During the fieldwork, monitoring may include visits to the site by representatives of the Employer, the Consultant, and the Curator(s) who shall be given full access to any site records or other information on request.

Reasonable access to the site will be afforded to the Curator(s) or their nominee at all times, for the purposes of monitoring the works.

The Sub-Contractor shall supply brief written reports summarizing progress and results to the Consultant. These reports shall as requested on a weekly basis. As a minimum, the weekly reports shall include the following:

- A table setting out all staff and other resources used on the project during the relevant period;
- Staff time shall be broken down by staff grade/role and task on project; and
- A short free text summary of tasks undertaken and archaeological results.

If requested by the Consultant, weekly reports may also include copies of plans (sketch or measured) or of digital photographs. Reports should preferably be submitted by e-mail.

Immediately after appointment, the Sub-Contractor shall provide the Consultant with copies of all pro-forma sheets and recording procedures and manuals which may be used as part of the fieldwork or the post-excavation work for the Consultant's approval. Following completion of the fieldwork, all documentation produced shall be reviewed and the completed archive may be inspected by the Consultant at any time. The Sub-Contractor shall take into account any comments made by the Consultant and remedy any faults identified.

### 8.2 Timetable

The provisional programme for the archaeological watching brief and post-fieldwork reporting is provided in Table 3 below. The programme may be subject to change.

Table 3 Provisional Programme

Activity	Start Date	Finish Date	Duration
<b>Archaeological Watching Brief</b>			
Excavations of the western trench (St Mary's Shoppers and Short Stay Public Car Park side)	Mid-March	01.04.16	3 weeks
Excavations of the eastern trench (The Balcerne Gate site)	Beginning of April 2016	29.04.16	3 weeks
<b>Draft Post-Fieldwork Assessment Reporting</b>	02..05.16	10.05.16	7 days
<b>Consultant's Review of Report</b>	11.05.16	13.05.16	3 days
<b>Finalise report</b>	16.05.16	20.05.16	5 days
<b>Submission of final Post-Fieldwork Assessment Report</b>	20.05.16	N/A	N/A

NB. Bank holidays in this period are the 25<sup>th</sup> March, 28<sup>th</sup> March and 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2016

### **8.3 Staffing**

The Sub-Contractor will nominate a single individual to be responsible for the overall management and delivery of the project and will act as the main point of contact with the Employer and Consultant.

### **8.4 Timesheets**

All archaeological staff working on site or carrying out assessment/reporting works must complete a weekly timesheet, containing the information shown below.

Copies of the completed weekly timesheet shall be given to the Consultant no later than the Wednesday of the following week for approval.

The timesheets shall be available for inspection at all times when work is in progress.

All timesheets shall contain the following information:

- The name and position of the staff member;
- The project name;
- An entry for the "Week Beginning" date;
- A breakdown of the hours worked, in tabular format to show the actual hours worked for each day. This should show the days in a row at the top of the table with the hours 0800 to 1900 in a column along the left. Lunch hours and weather breaks or other breaks should be indicated;
- The type of work carried out;
- Notes regarding general shift times, weather conditions, delays and other observations; and
- Location of the site.

### **8.5 General Public**

#### **8.5.1 Public Engagement and Participation**

Given the nature of the proposals it is not possible to involve the general public in the investigations, however as the investigations are being carried out in the centre of Colchester it is assumed that enquiries will be made from passers-by, Should the project attract interest from local people or the media. The Sub-Contractor shall refer any interested parties to the Consultant without making any unauthorised statements or comments.

#### **8.5.2 Public Benefits for the client or Commissioner**

The investigations have the potential to reveal archaeological evidence should the excavations extend beyond the existing made ground levels, There is the potential for any findings made during construction to be a positive benefit as they could include the enhancement of public knowledge, interpretation and understanding of the wider archaeological and cultural heritage of the Colchester town.

## 9. Health and Safety Considerations

The scope and duration of the works mean that the project is notifiable by the contractor under the Construction (Design and Management) (CDM) regulations 2015.

A Risk Assessment and Method Statement shall be completed by the Sub-contractor and submitted to the Consultant for review prior to undertaking any site tasks. Following review by the Consultant, these will be submitted by the Sub-Contractor to the Contractor for review. Method statements shall be updated by the Sub-Contractor as and when there is a change to the specified task.

The Sub-Contractor shall adhere to any specific requirements of the Contractor during site works.

A first aid kit shall be available on site at all times with an accompanying accident book.

All Sub-Contractor's site staff shall be Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) cardholders or the equivalent thereof.

All site staff involved with archaeological monitoring shall be inducted on to site by the Contractor and shall comply with all site rules.

All the Sub-Contractor's site staff shall wear full Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), consisting of, as a minimum or as otherwise instructed by the Contractor: safety helmet, high visibility coat/vest, footwear incorporating protective toe-caps and mid-soles, safety glasses, and gloves. Task-specific PPE may also be required, such as ear defenders when working adjacent to source of noise.

The Sub-Contractor shall ensure that all their works are executed in accordance with all relevant statutory requirements, including but not limited to:

- The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974;
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999;
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015;
- The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995;
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002;
- Manual Handling (Operations) Regulations 1992; and
- PPE at Work Regulations 1992.

Preconstruction Information for the main works will be provided to the Sub-Contractor before starting on site. The information is not intended to be exhaustive and is intended to aid the Sub-Contractor in production of their own risk assessments, and method statements (or Safe Plans of Action). Method Statements (or Safe Plans of Action) shall break each major task into a series of sub-tasks, identify the main hazards and how each sub-task shall be completed safely, including the resources required.

The Sub-Contractor shall bring to the attention of the Consultant any actions by site staff or third parties that may endanger site operatives or the works. If these actions are considered to be of an immediate danger or compromise the safety of the investigation then the Sub-Contractor may act accordingly.

The Sub-Contractor shall have the right to halt works in the interests of safety on the approach of any non-essential personnel or members of the public.

The Contractor shall have the right to halt works in the interests of health and safety and/or to exclude the Sub-Contractor's personnel from site in the event of a breach of health and safety policy or observance of unsafe practices or other unacceptable behavior.

The number of Sub-Contractor's personnel shall be kept to a minimum at all times. The number of personnel required to safely and efficiently conduct the survey determines the limit.

The Consultant's staff may undertake health and safety audits at any time.

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## Figures

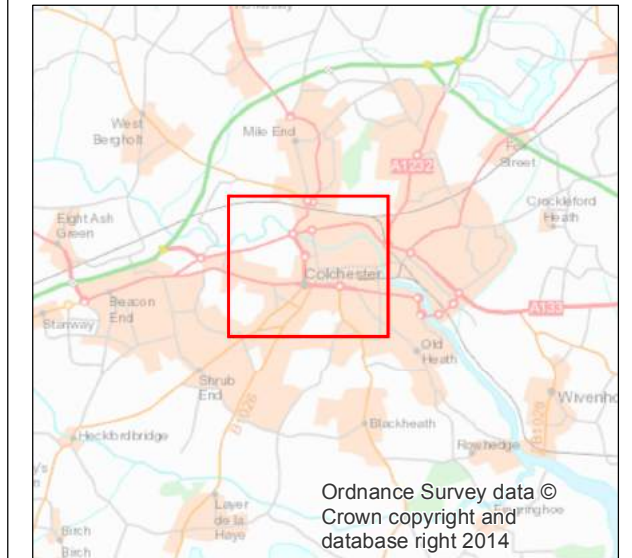
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**FIGURE 1**

Legend

- Study area
- Site location



Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	SP	RTL	RTL	JM
0	22/01/2016	Initial Issue				
			Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	Appr'd

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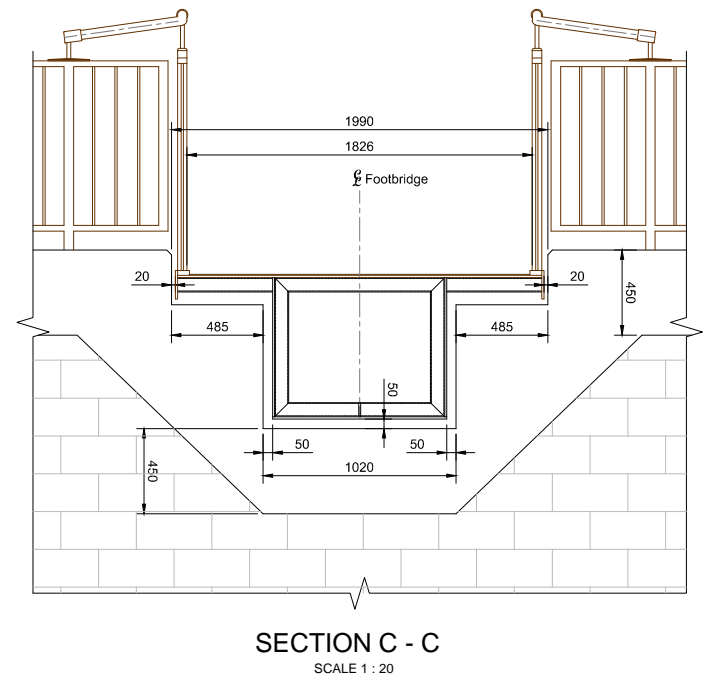
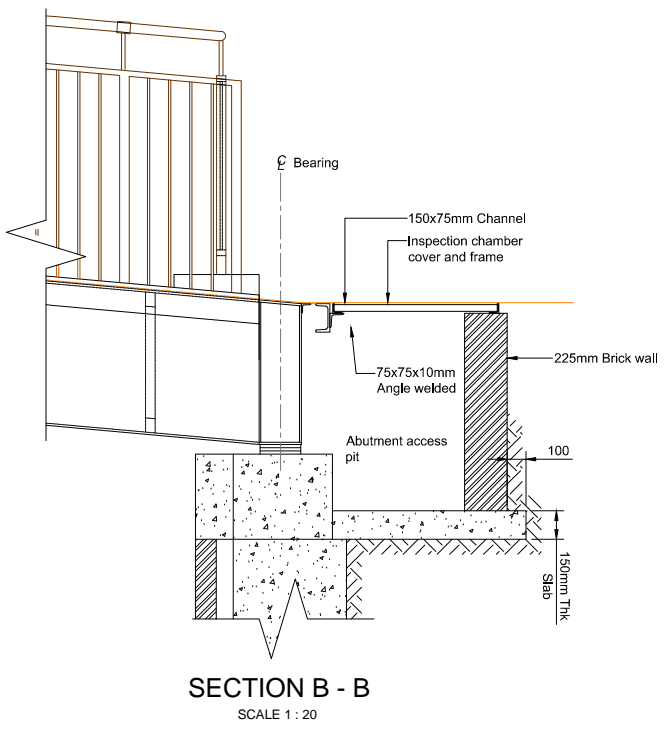
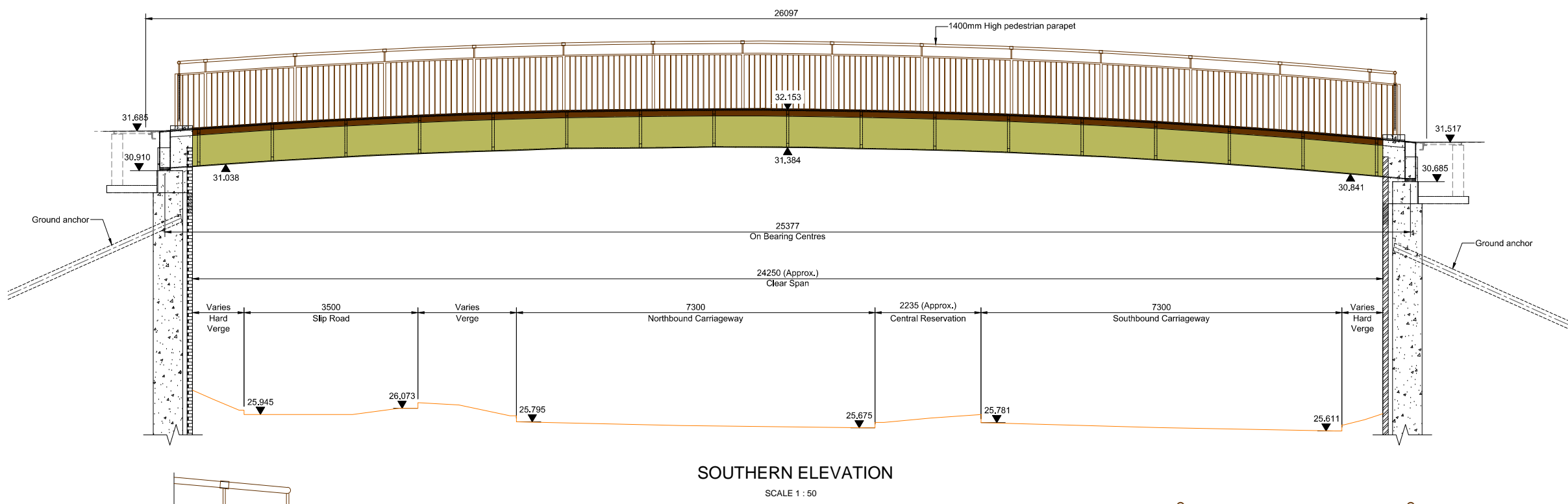
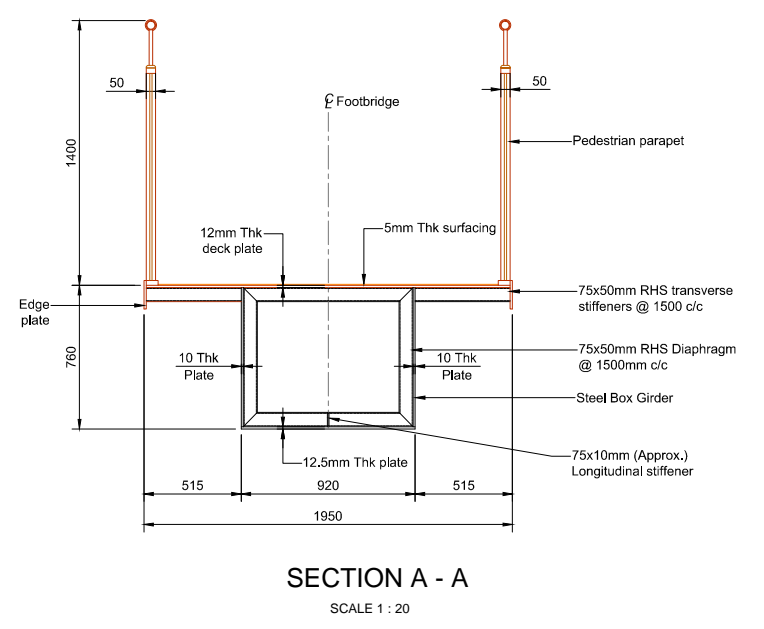
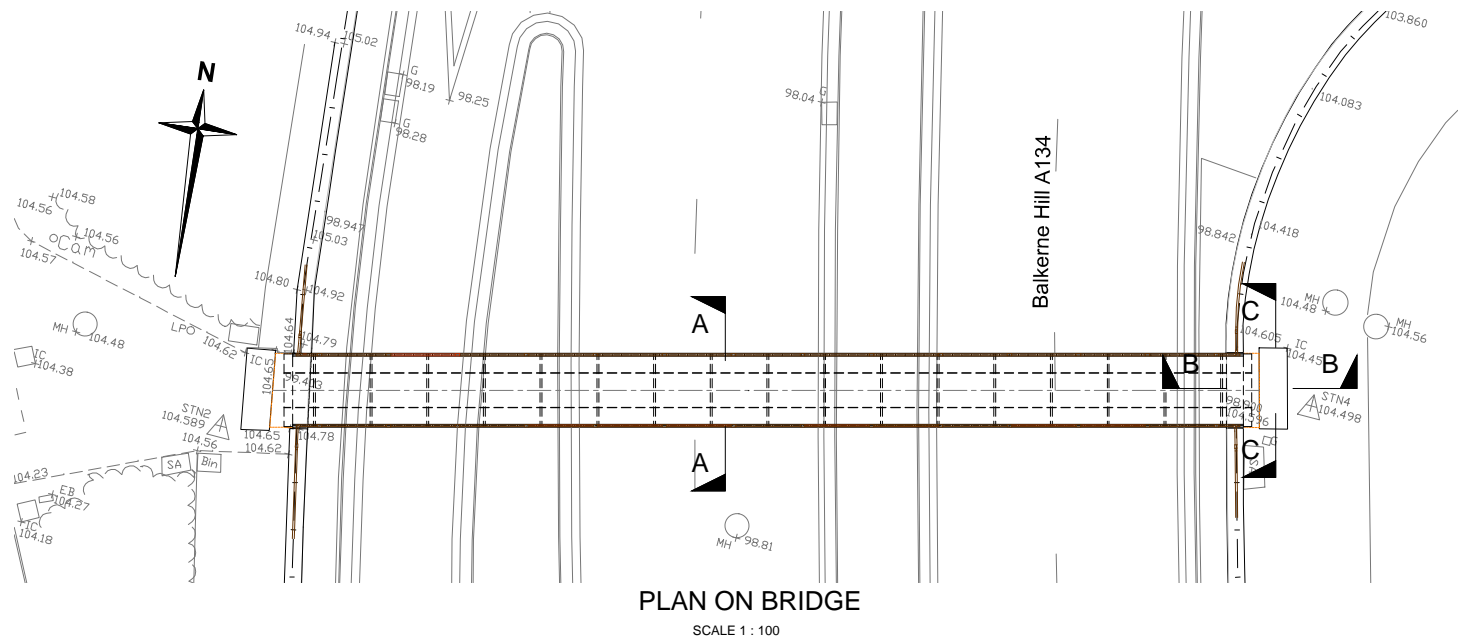
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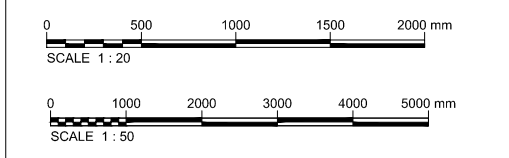
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FIGURE 2a



- NOTES**
- All dimensions are in millimetres unless noted otherwise.
  - All levels are in metres above Ordnance Datum unless otherwise stated.
  - The orientation of the north point represents grid north based on the surveyor's arbitrary grid.
  - This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other drawings and the Option Study Report.



0	22/12/2015	1st ISSUE	RG	NG	PG	JM
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DRAWING TITLE  
**Development Proposals-  
Existing Bridge General Arrangement**

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FIGURE 2b

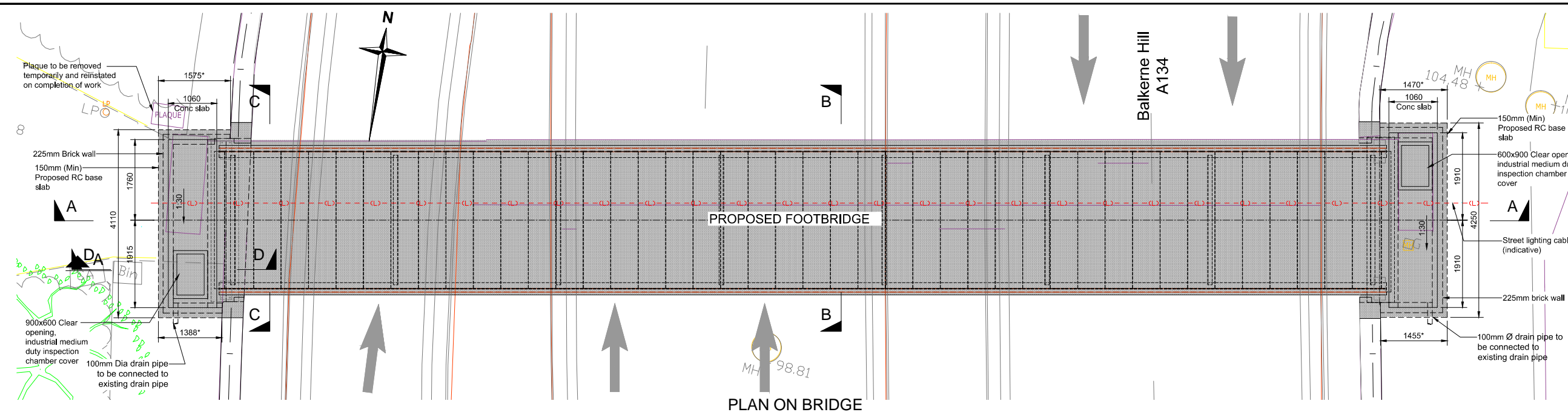
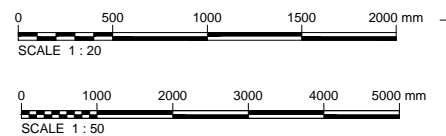
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1. All dimensions are in millimetres unless noted otherwise.
2. All levels are in metres above Ordnance Datum unless otherwise stated.
3. The orientation of the north point represents grid north based on the surveyor's arbitrary grid.
4. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other drawings and the Option Study Report.
5. This drawing to be read in conjunction with drawing BR0900-01-1202 and BR0900-01-1203.
6. Footbridge will be designed by CTS.

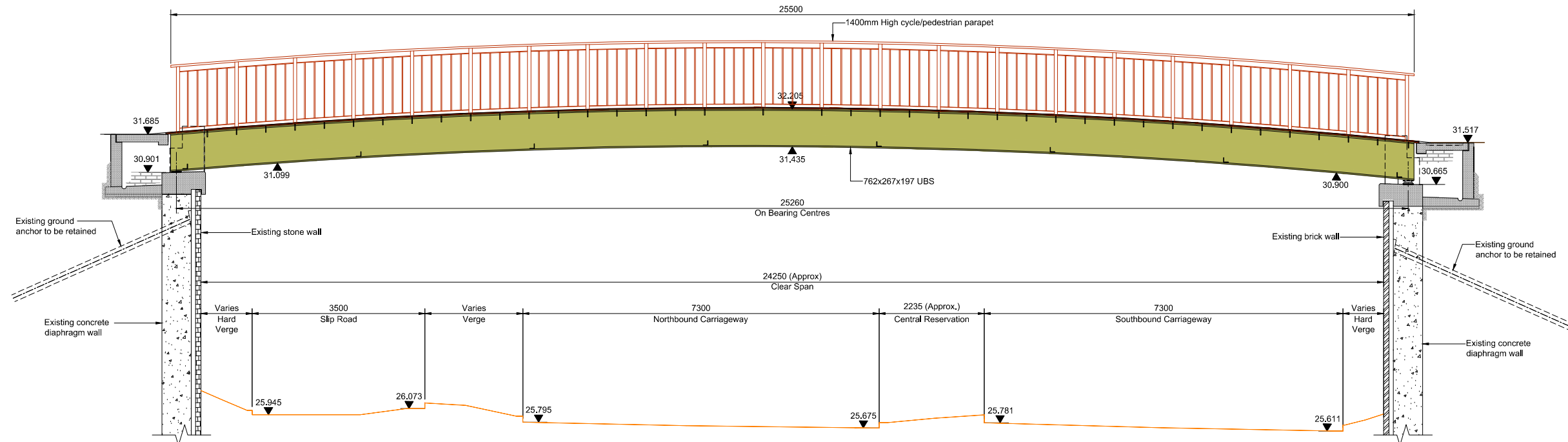
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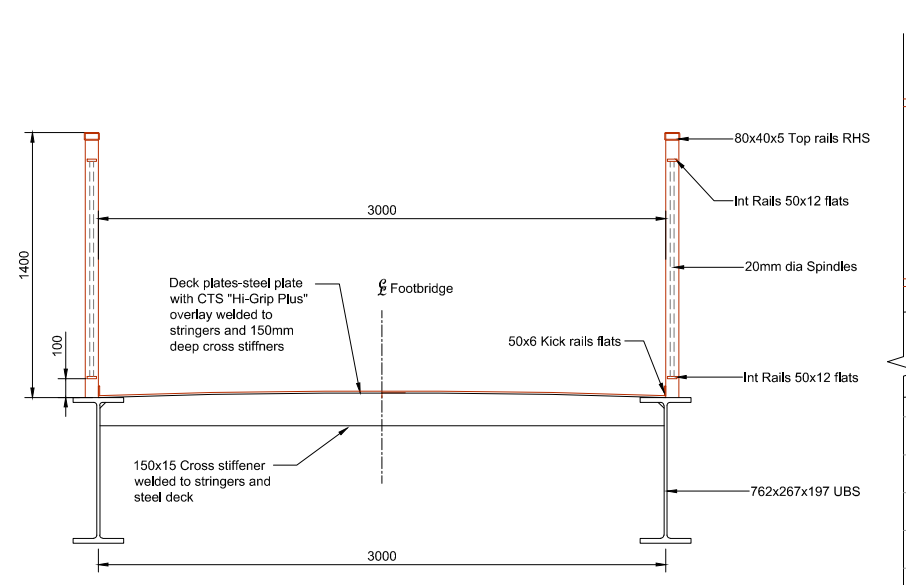
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\* Dimensions/levels to be confirmed on site



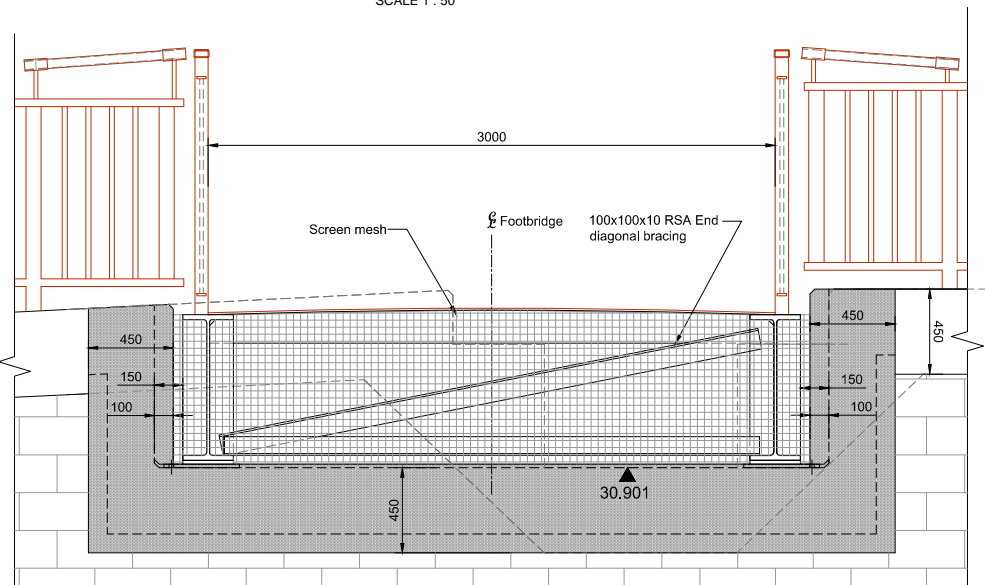
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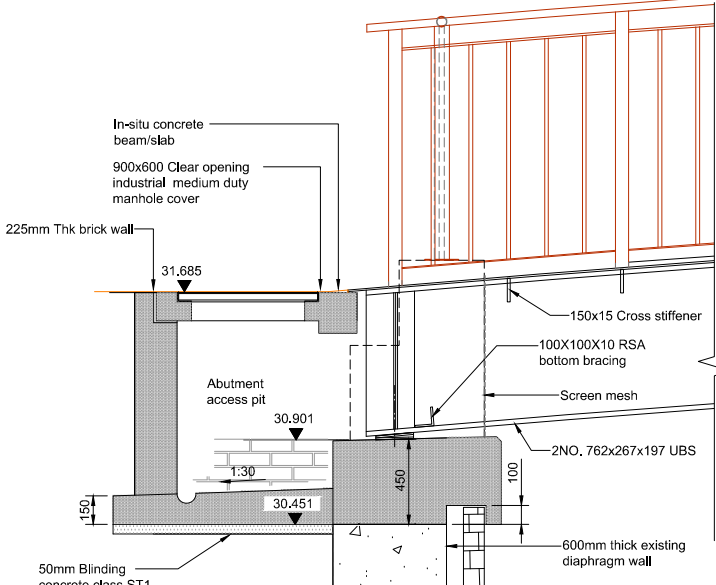
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SECTION B - B  
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SECTION C - C  
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SECTION D - D  
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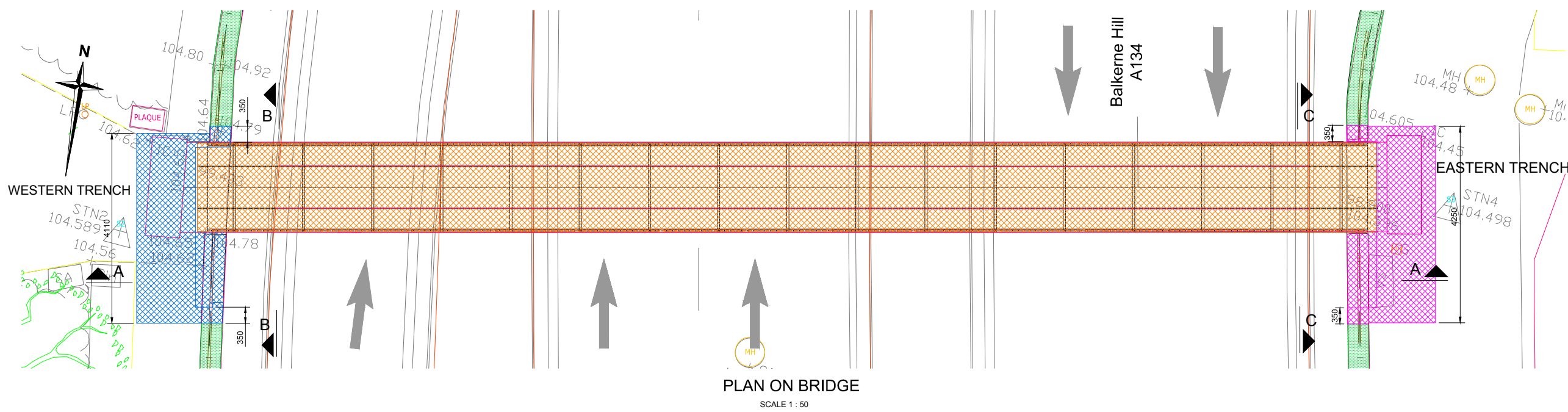
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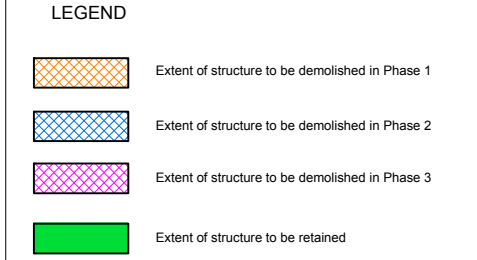
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Project	<b>Balkerne Hill Footbridge</b>
DRAWING TITLE	<b>Development Proposal- Proposed Bridge General Arrangement</b>
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Jacobs No.	B3553T13

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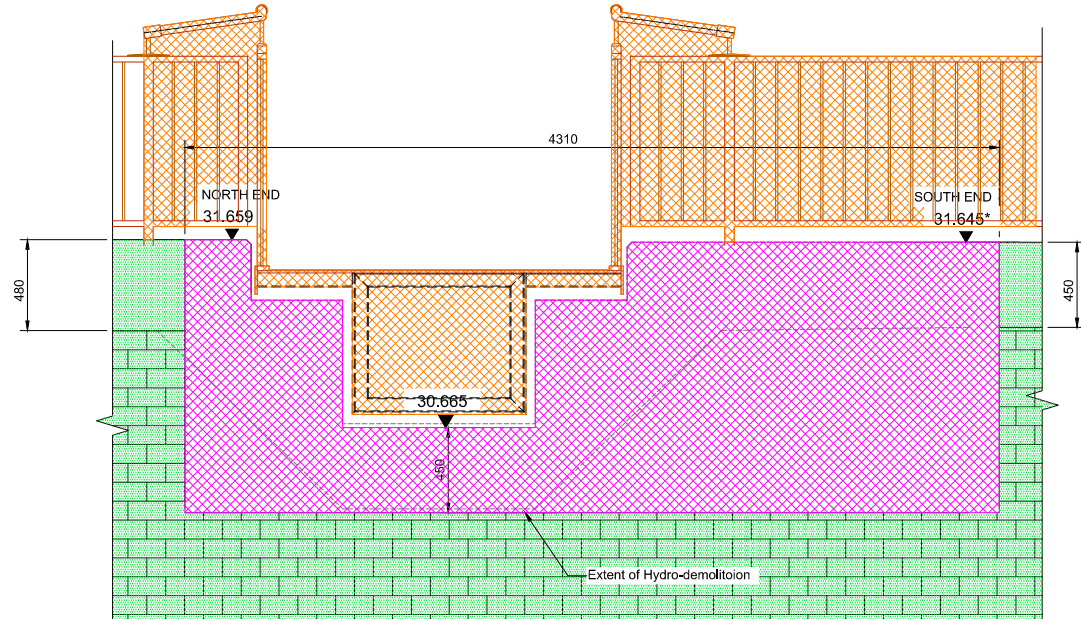
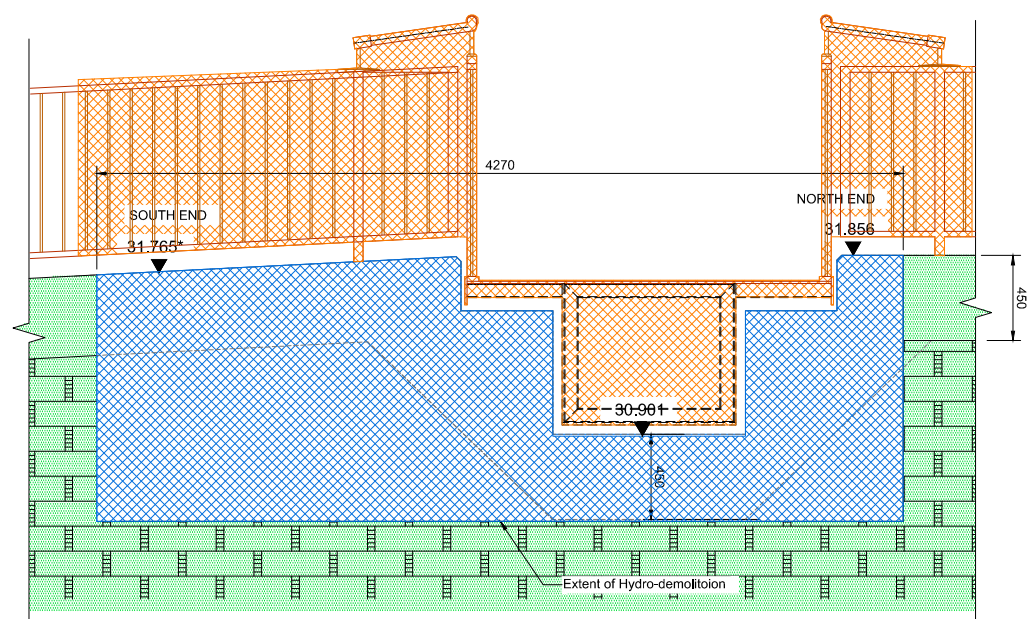
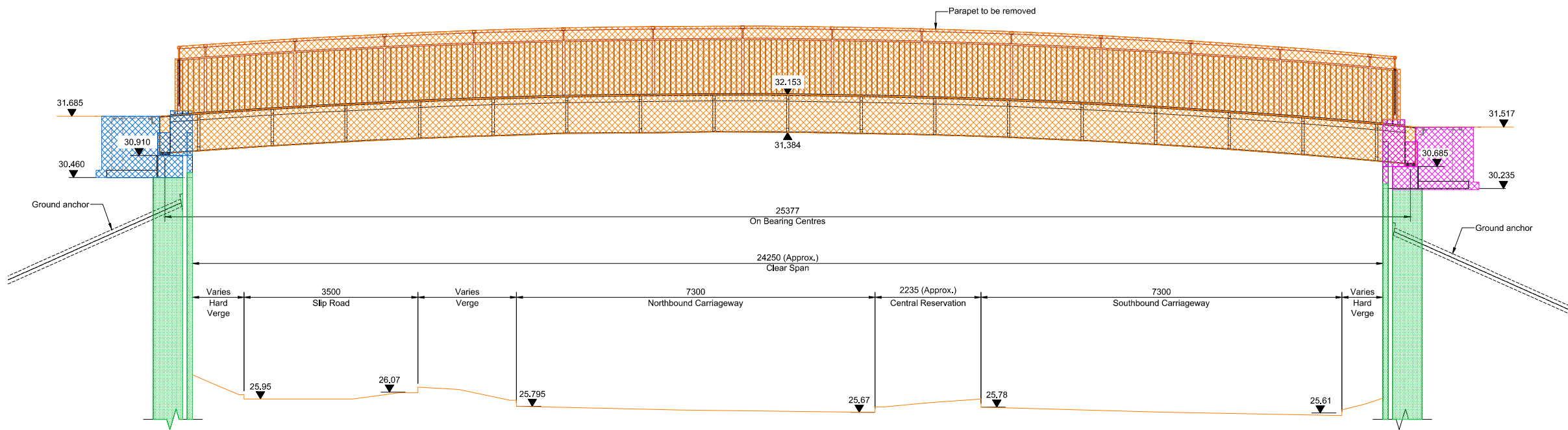
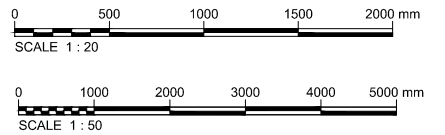




- NOTES**
- All dimensions are in millimetres unless noted otherwise.
  - All levels are in metres to an arbitrary datum of 25.000m unless noted otherwise.
  - The orientation of the north point represents grid north based on the surveyor's arbitrary grid.
  - This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other drawings (BR0900-01-1201, BR0900-01-1202, BR0900-01-1203 and the Option Study Report).



Note:  
\* Dimensions/levels to be confirmed on site



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DRAWING TITLE  
**Development Proposals - Demolition Details**

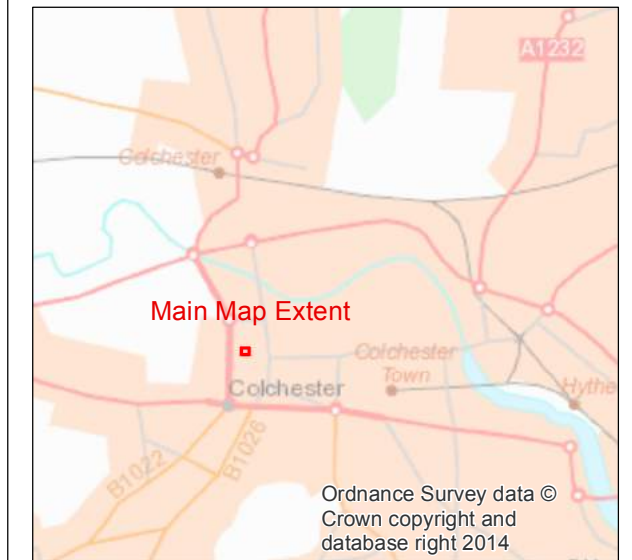
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**FIGURE 3**

**Legend**

-  Footbridge
-  Archaeological Watching Brief



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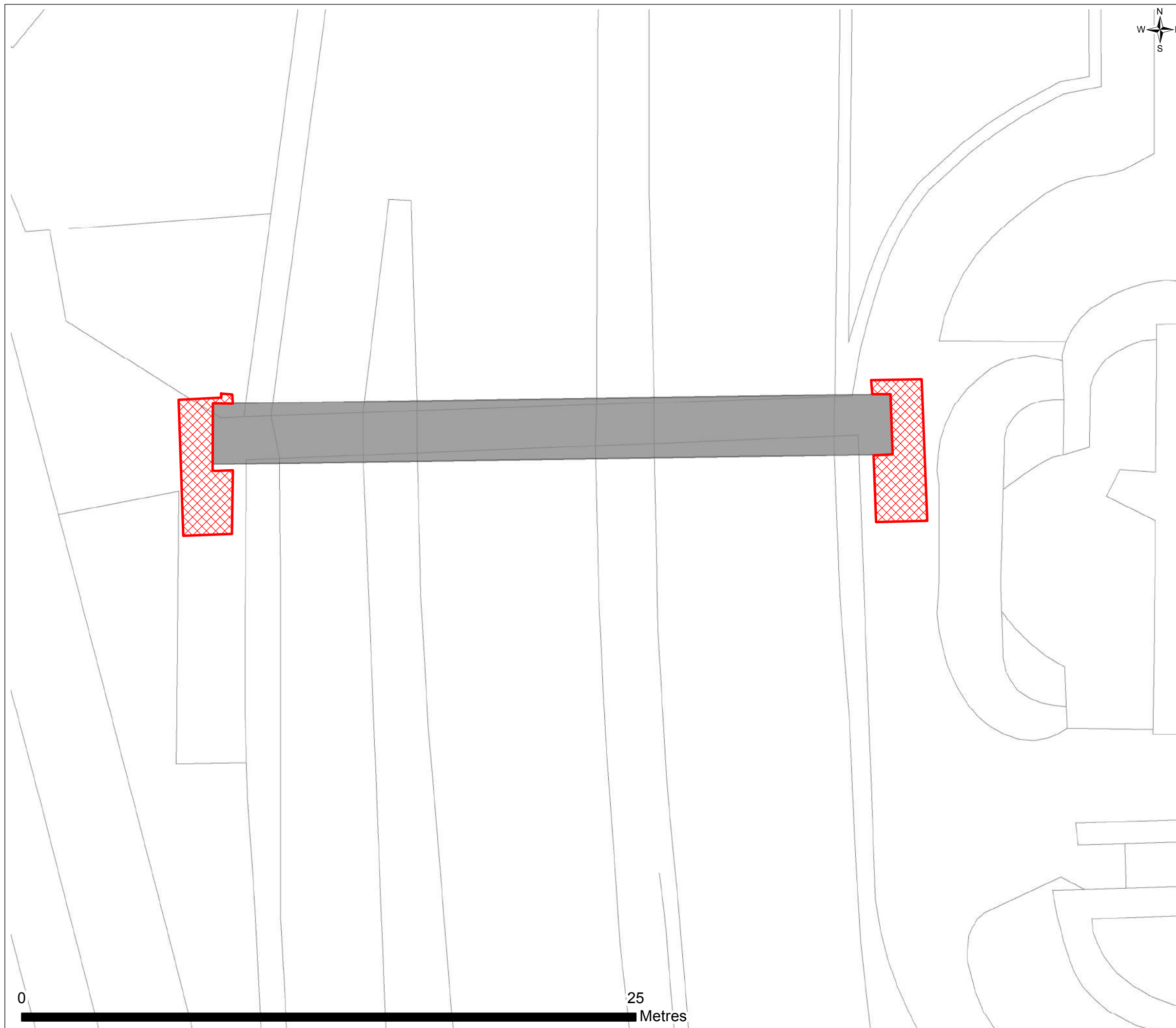
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**ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL**

Project  
**Balkerne Hill Footbridge**

Drawing Title  
**Archaeological Watching Brief**

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## Appendices

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## **Appendix A. Balkerne Footbridge Widening: Heritage Statement (Jacobs 2016)**

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# Balkerne Footbridge Widening

Essex County Council

## Heritage Statement

V0.2 | Final

January 2016

### Document history and status

Revision	Date	Description	By	Review	Approved
V0.0	22.01.16	Draft	Rebecca Thompson-Lawrence	J Dempsey	Mark Eves
V0.2	17.02.16	Amendment to Tables 2 and 3	Rebecca Thompson-Lawrence	A Brossler	-

### Distribution of copies

Revision	Issue approved	Date issued	Issued to	Comments
V0.1	22.01.16	22.01.16	S. Coe	Final Version for Submission

## Balkerne Footbridge Widening

Project no: B3553T13  
Document title: Balkerne Footbridge Widening: Heritage Statement  
Document No.: V0.2  
Revision: Final  
Date: 22 January 2016  
Client name: Essex County Council  
Project manager: Alanna Marsh  
Author: Rebecca Thompson-Lawrence  
File name: B3553T13 - Heritage Statement V0.1 Final.docx

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**Appendix A. Colchester Borough Council Planning Policy**

**Appendix B. Cultural Heritage Gazetteer**

**Figure 1 Site Location**

**Figure 2a Development Proposals – Existing Bridge General Arrangement**

**Figure 2b Development Proposals – Proposed Bridge General Arrangement**

**Figure 2c Development Proposals – Demolition Details**

**Figure 3 Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings**

**Figure 4 Location of Historic Landscape Types**

## 1. Introduction

Jacobs UK Ltd (hereafter 'Jacobs') has been commissioned by Essex County Council (hereafter 'ECC') to undertake a heritage statement to support a planning application for the proposed widening of an existing east-west footbridge (known as Hole in the Wall Footbridge) which is over the dual carriageway, the A134 Balkerne Hill, in Colchester (please refer to Figure 1). The additional width of the bridge will accommodate a cycle lane with a footpath. It has been confirmed with Historic England that due to the proximity of the site to the Scheduled Monument, the Balkerne Gate (Asset 2) that Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) will be required for this work.

### 1.1 The Site

The Hole in the Wall Footbridge (hereafter 'the footbridge site') is located in the centre of the town of Colchester (centred on NGR TL 992 252) and provides an access link for pedestrians either side of the A134 (Westway Road). To the east and west of the bridge are modern brick abutment walls to which the footbridge site is connected. The footbridge site is located within the urban setting of the town of Colchester. A residential and nursing shelter/care home (Balkerne Gardens Trust) and the Sixth Form College is located to the northeast of the footbridge whilst to the south-east is a new modern building that houses the Mercury Theatre. To the west of the A134 is a multi-storey carpark (St Mary's Shoppers and Short Stay Public Car Park) behind which is terraced residential housing along Crowhurst Road. To the north-west is the Grade II St Mary's Fields (Asset 26) and a large new residential development mainly consisting of high rise flats.

### 1.2 Aims of this Report

Following consultation with the Colchester Borough Council's (CBC) Planning Archaeologist and the Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments in December 2015 and January 2016, this heritage statement has been produced to support the planning application for the replacement and widening of the existing bridge structure. The aim of this report is to identify heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed scheme, assess their significance, the impact of proposed scheme on them and identify appropriate mitigation. This heritage statement is based primarily on the sources of information contained in Section 4.2 of this report.

## 2. Development Proposals

### 2.1 Introduction

The proposed development comprises the replacement of the 1.8m wide existing footbridge (please refer to Figure 2a and Plate 1 in Section 10 of this report) with a new bridge structure which will be approximately 3m wide in order to accommodate a cycle lane (Figure 2b) and segregate pedestrians from cyclists. The proposed scheme will involve three phases<sup>1</sup>. More detailed information on the ground works and demolition associated development proposals is provided in Sections 2.2 and 2.3 of this report.

### 2.2 Ground Excavation Works

Two trenches will be excavated, one to the east of the eastern abutment wall and one to the west of the western abutment wall. These trenches are required to provide a new bearing shelf for the wider bridge.

The first trench to be excavated during Phase 2 of the proposals will be the western trench (please refer to Figure 2c). This trench will be positioned to the west side of the western abutment wall and its dimensions will be 2m wide by 5m long.

The eastern trench, between the eastern abutment wall and the Hole in the Wall Public House (Asset 3) will be excavated during Phase 3 of the construction period and will also measure 2m wide x 5m long (please refer to Figure 2c).

Where feasible the excavations for the bearing shelf will be confined to areas of existing made ground adjacent to the abutment walls.

### 2.3 Demolition Works

The demolition of the tops of the modern abutment walls is required to accommodate the new bridge bearing shelf. The top of the eastern and western abutment walls will be demolished and reconstructed during Phase 2. The works will involve the removal of up to 1.3m of the existing western abutment wall and the removal of up to 1.44m of the existing eastern abutment wall.

The extent of the demolition work associated with the abutment walls is presented on Figure 2c.

### 2.4 Design

The existing steel box girder footbridge will be removed, and the new single span steel girder footbridge shall be lifted into place. The new bridge, including steel work, handrails and colours, has been selected to provide a similar appearance and size to the existing bridge (please refer to Figure 2b).

### 2.5 Timescales

The works to the abutment walls are expected to take approximately three to four weeks to complete. The total construction timeframe is expected to take eight weeks to complete. The works are intended to be completed by the end of April 2016.

<sup>1</sup> Phase 1 will take place at the beginning of March for the duration of two weeks and will involve the removal of the existing footbridge and preparation works for the new bridge. Phase 2 will take place during the middle of March 2016 for the duration of three weeks. During this phase, demolition of the existing bearing shelves and the construction of the new bearing shelves will occur. Phase 3 will be the final construction phase and will involve the installation of the new footbridge, the construction of the ballast wall and reinstatement works to the footway approaches. Phase 3 will take place in the beginning of April 2016 for the duration of three weeks.

## 3. Legislation and Planning Policy

### 3.1 Legislation

The main legislation covering the historic environment relevant to this scheme is as follows:

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002);
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; and
- Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013;

#### 3.1.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Scheduled Monuments are, by definition, of National Importance, and are protected by law under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Consequently it is a criminal offence to damage a Scheduled Monument, and Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required for any works affecting a Scheduled Monument. SMC is to be obtained from the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) before any works affecting a Scheduled Monument may take place.

#### 3.1.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Listed buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, and are recognised to be of special architectural or historic interest. Under Section 66(1) of the Act, planning authorities are instructed to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building, its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest that it possesses. Designation as a listed building confers additional controls over demolition and alteration through the requirement for listed building consent to be gained before undertaking alteration, demolition or extension.

Under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, local planning authorities have the duty to designate "*areas of special architectural or historic interest the appearance or character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance*" as conservation areas. Under Section 72 of the Act, special attention is to be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area.

#### 3.1.3 Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013

The Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 allows for certain structures/objects/elements to be specifically excluded from the listing and for specific features of a building to be identified as lacking architectural merit. This then negates the requirement for listed building consent for works affecting these elements. The Act also removes the requirement for conservation area consent to demolish a non-listed building in a conservation area; such works now require planning permission from the Local Planning Authority.

### 3.2 Planning Policy

#### 3.2.1 National Planning Policy

The main planning policy documents covering the historic environment relevant to this scheme are as follows:

- Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF)
- Department for Communities and Local Government, 2014. *Planning Practice Guide* (PPG)
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking (Historic England, 2015a);and
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2015b).

### 3.2.2 Local Planning Policy

The Planning Policy documents which make up the Planning Framework for Essex County Council (ECC) consist of:

- Essex Minerals Local Plan (adopted July 2014); and
- The Essex and Southend Waste Local Plan (adopted September 2001).

Neither of these policies are applicable to this study as the site is not located in a minerals or waste area.

The footbridge site is located within the Borough of Colchester and the planning policy for the area is covered by the Local Plan 2001-2021 which comprises the Core Strategy and Development Policies Document Plan Document (DPD) adopted in 2010. The Local Plan underwent a Focused Review in 2014 which resulted in the adoption of the Local Plan Focused Review in July 2014. This included the amendment to policies within the Core Strategy and DPD Plan Document.

The relevant local planning adopted policies in the Core Strategy are:

- Policy ENV1 – Environment;
- Policy CE2a – Town Centre; and
- Policy UR2 – Built Design and Character.

The relevant local planning adopted policies in the DPD Plan Document are:

- Policy DP10: Tourism, Leisure and Culture; and
- Policy DP14 – Historic Environment Assets.

The Colchester Local Plan is also supported by a number of other Evidence Base Documents which were used to produce the Core Strategy, Site Allocations and DPD Documents. Those Evidence Base Documents which have been consulted for this study include:

- A Review of Countryside Conservation Areas in Colchester Borough (Colchester Borough Council 2005);
- Colchester's Strategic Plan 2015-2018 (adopted February 2015) (Colchester Borough Council 2015a);
- Colchester Local Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document: *Managing Archaeology in Development* (adopted 2015) (Colchester Borough Council 2015b);
- Colchester Local Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document: *Colchester's Archaeology and Development Strategy* (adopted 2015) (Colchester Borough Council 2015);
- Colchester Borough Historic Environment Characterisation Project (Essex County Council 2009).

Further information on the above policies is provided in Appendix A.

### 3.3 Professional Standards and Guidance

This heritage statement has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the following standards and guidance:

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA), 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*;
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA), 2014b *Code of Conduct*;
- Department of Communities and Local Government *et al*, 2012 *The National Planning Policy Framework*;
- Department of Communities and Local Government *et al*, 2014 *Planning Practice Guide*;
- English Heritage, 2008 *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*;

- Historic England, 2015a *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Note 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking*;
- Historic England, 2015b *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning - Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*;
- Institute of Historic Buildings Conservation's, 2003 *Code of Conduct*; and
- Colchester Borough Council Guide on preparing *Heritage Statements*.

## 4. Methodology

### 4.1 Study Area

Following consultation with CBC, the study area for the heritage baseline was defined as the footbridge plus a 50m area around it. The location of the bridge, the study area and the identified heritage assets are shown on Figure 3 and Figure 4.

### 4.2 Data Gathering

Data for this study area gathered from the following sources:

- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for information on national designated heritage assets including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Battlefields;
- Essex County Council website<sup>2</sup> and CBC website<sup>3,4</sup> for information on Conservation Areas;
- CBC website<sup>5</sup> and Colchester Buildings Forum<sup>6</sup> for locally listed buildings;
- CBC Historic Environment Record (Colchester HER) for information on archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes (including archaeological reports);
- Essex County Council Record Office; and
- Colchester Library.

### 4.3 Site Inspection

A visual inspection was undertaken of the footbridge site and the study area on 14<sup>th</sup> January 2016. A number of photographs taken during the inspection have been included as plates within Section 11 of this report.

### 4.4 Consultation

Consultation with the Planning Archaeologist at CBC and the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Southeast England regarding the design of the proposed scheme and the methodology to be applied to the supporting heritage statement was carried out in December 2015 and January 2016.

#### 4.4.1 Colchester Borough Council Consultation

Given that the overall design and appearance of the new bridge would be in keeping with the existing bridge (see Section 2.4 of this report), it was confirmed verbally with the Planning Archaeologist at CBC during a site meeting on 14th January 2016 that the proposals would not have a significant impact on the setting of any heritage assets. Furthermore it was confirmed that separate consultation with the Conservation Officer at CBC was not necessary, as internal consultation would be carried out within CBC.

The Planning Archaeologist also confirmed that the ground excavation works would need to be monitored under a controlled watching brief and should any archaeological remains be revealed, then these would need to be recorded and removed in accordance with relevant legislation and best practice.

<sup>2</sup> Essex County Council 2014 *A List of Conservation Areas within the Local Districts of Essex* [online] Available at: <http://www.essex.gov.uk/Environment%20Planning/Environment/local-environment/Pages/Conservation-Areas.aspx> [Accessed 20 November 2015]

<sup>3</sup> Colchester Borough Council 2014 *Colchester On the Map Series – Local Development Framework Proposals Maps Interactive Mapping Software* [online] Available at: <https://stratus.pbondemand.eu/connect/colchesterborough/?mapcfg=localdevelopmentframework> [Accessed 27 November 2015]

<sup>4</sup> *Colchester Borough Council 2010 Local Development Framework Central Area Inset Proposals Map* [online] Available at: <https://connect.colchester.gov.uk/enquiry/LocalPlan/central%20colchester.jpg> [Accessed 27 November 2015]

<sup>5</sup> Colchester Borough Council [online] Available at: <https://stratus.pbondemand.eu/connect/colchesterborough/?mapcfg=planningservices> [Accessed 27 November 2015]

<sup>6</sup> Crummy j., and Crummy P., *Colchester Historic Buildings Forum* [online] Available at: <http://www.colchesterhistoricbuildingsforum.org.uk/drupal/map/node> [Accessed 30 November 2015]



#### 4.4.2 Historic England Consultation

The Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England confirmed in January 2016 that given the design proposals of the new bridge would not be significantly different to the existing bridge, that there would be no significant impacts to the setting of any cultural heritage assets. The Inspector of Ancient Monuments also confirmed at that time that separate consultation with their colleague the Inspector of Historic Buildings was not necessary for this scheme given the scheduled status of Balkerne Gate (Asset 2) takes precedence over its listing designation.

However, given that the ground excavation works on the eastern side of the bridge will fall within the 3m of the modern brick retaining wall around Balkerne Gate (visible on Plate 2 included in Section 10 of this report) and under the Hole in the Wall Public House (Asset 3) the Inspector of Ancient Monuments indicated that Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) will be required for the scheme. The SMC application will be prepared and submitted separately to this planning application.

#### 4.5 Assessment of Significance/Value of Heritage Assets

The value of assets has been assessed using professional judgement informed by the guidance provided in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008). The value has been assessed on a five-point scale of Very High, High, Medium and Low.

#### 4.6 Assessment of Magnitude of Impact and Significance

The magnitude of impact was determined using professional judgement guided by the criteria as set out in Tables 1 to 3.

Table 1 Magnitude of Impact: Summary of Factors for the Archaeological Remains

Magnitude	Factors in the assessment of magnitude of impact
Major	Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered Comprehensive changes to setting
Moderate	Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset
Minor	Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered Slight changes to setting
Negligible	Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting
No Change	No change

Source: Table 5.3 of DMRB Volume II Section 3 Part 2 HA208/07 Annex 5

Table 2 Magnitude of Impact: Summary of Factors for the Historic Buildings

Magnitude	Factors in the assessment of magnitude of impact
Major	Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered Comprehensive changes to the setting
Moderate	Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified
Minor	Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different Change to the setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed
Negligible	Slight changes to historic building elements or setting that hardly affect it
No Change	No change to fabric or setting

Source: Table 6.3 of DMRB Volume II Section 3 Part 2 HA208/07 Annex 6

Table 3 Magnitude of Impact: Summary of Factors for the Historic Landscapes

Magnitude	Factors in the assessment of magnitude of impact
Major	Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit.
Moderate	Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality, considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character.
Minor	Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape, limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access: resulting in limited changes to historic landscape character.
Negligible	Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, virtually unchanged visual effects, very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character.
No Change	No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes arising from in amenity or community factors.

Source: Table 7.3 of DMRB Volume II Section 3 Part 2 HA208/07 Annex 7

For all three sub-topics, impact significance was determined taking account of the value of the asset and the magnitude of potential impact. This was achieved using professional judgement and informed by the matrix illustrated in Table 4. Five levels of significance (Very Large, Large, Moderate, Slight or Neutral) are defined which apply equally to adverse and beneficial effects.

Table 4 Matrix to Assess the Significance of Effect on Cultural Heritage Assets

Value	Magnitude of Impact				
	No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or Moderate	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Slight or Moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight

Source: Table 5.1 of DMRB Volume II Section 3 Part 2 HA208/07 Chapter 5

For the purposes of this assessment, residual impacts of Moderate or greater are considered to be significant. In addition residual effects on designated assets of large and very large adverse significance are taken to be commensurate with substantial harm as defined under NPPF (DCLG 2012). Where residual effects on designated assets are of moderate or slight significance or neutral, these are to be taken to be commensurate with less than substantial harm as defined under NPPF (DCLG 2012).

#### 4.7 Assessment of the Impacts on the Setting of Cultural Heritage Assets

Setting is recognised as contributing to the significance of heritage assets and the NPPF defines setting as the “surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced”, the extent of which “is not fixed and may change over time” (DCLG 2012, 56). The assessment of the setting of heritage assets was undertaken in accordance with the guidance provided in *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2015).

## **4.8 Limitations and Assumptions**

This report is based on the desk-based sources identified in Section 4.2 of this report. Where possible the original data sources (e.g. original reports and publications) have been consulted as part of the study.

## 5. Archaeological and Historical Background

### 5.1 Prehistoric (7000 BC – AD43)

A number of archaeological remains and features have been found dating to the prehistoric period in the Borough of Colchester and the Historic Environment Characterisation Project produced by ECC suggests that Colchester contains “*Palaeolithic deposits of international importance*” (Essex County Council 2009, 14). Looking at the study area around the footbridge site, little evidence from the prehistoric period has been found to date. The only discovery concerns flint remains which were found during excavations at the site of the St Mary’s Hospital which was present to the north-west of the footbridge across the A134. This area is now covered by modern residential flats.

Evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint working has been found further afield outside the study area, during excavations on Culver Street and at Brook Street (c. 190m to the south-east and over 1km to the east of the footbridge site respectively). Neolithic pottery and fragments of a Bronze Age loomweight, sherd material and pottery has also been found during archaeological investigations on Culver Street.

During the late Iron Age period, prior to the Roman invasion, Colchester was referred to as Camulodunum and according to sources was the “*capital of the Belgic kingdom in south-eastern Britain*” under the rule of king Cunobelinus (Pugh 1963, 90). It is suggested that Cunobelinus was the “*most famous and probably the most powerful*” king of the Belgic tribes in Britain (Crummy 1974, 5). It was in AD43 that Camulodunum was captured by the Romans and was renamed to *Camulodunum, Colonia Victricensis* otherwise *Colonia* in AD49 (Pugh 1963, 91). The creation of the Roman Colonia at Colchester was part of an overall Roman strategy to create communities loyal to the Roman Empire who could be called upon to subjugate local tribes and ensure order.

### 5.2 Roman (AD43 – AD410)

Colchester was the most important Roman town in Britain outside of London, and contains an extensive amount from the Roman period. Majority of the remains found within the study area date to this period. Evidence from archaeological evaluations in the town, suggests Colchester was first constructed as a fort around AD49 which was later converted into a Colonia and much of the street grid and core was reused (Essex County Council 2009, 57). Excavations within the study area have identified the presence and alignment of former Roman roads and streets and of particular note is the current High Street (Asset 17 – see Plate 3 included in Section 10 of this report). This was the main road used for access through the town during the Roman period. The excavations have revealed the construction methods and materials that were used in forming these roads.

Around twenty years later after its formation, the Colonia was destroyed during a rebellion led by Queen Boudica in c. AD60. The burning of the Colonia at that time has “*led to excellent preservation of archaeological structures and deposits from the early town within a destruction horizon underlying much of the modern town centre*” (Essex County Council 2009, 57). After the rebellion, the fortress ditch was filled in and the town was left undefended (Essex County Council 2009, 57). Within the study area, to the west and south-west of the footbridge site, human bones have been found within the fortress ditch (Assets 38, 41 and 42). The Colchester HER suggests these people were executed at the west gate (known Balkerne Gate – Asset 2) and the bodies were left on display. It is believed that these individuals were followers of Queen Boudica and were executed around the time of the rebellion, given they were found within the infill of the defensive ditch.

During the reconstruction of the Colonia (between c. AD65 to AD80), “*many military buildings were converted for civilian use and the legionary annexe was expanded and used to house the town’s public buildings*” (Essex County Council 2009, 57). Excavations in the 1960s (Gascoyne and Radford 2013) suggest that during the rebuilding of the Colonia buildings were “*identified with roles for manufacturing, retail and storage including a lamp workshop in the vicinity of North Hill and pottery shops along the main east-west street*” (Essex County Council 2009, 57). Within the study area a number of civilian strip houses have been identified which were named after their shape (narrow front which faced onto the main street). Remains of ovens and iron working practices have also been recorded in other buildings within the study area. Further evidence of domestic

practice is also demonstrated through the discovery of pottery sherds which suggests trading and economy; with the discovery of coins.

It was between AD65 and AD80 that the fortification walls (which included a V-shaped ditch and timber spikes on the exterior), were erected to fortify the town from further attack and remains of these walls are still extant today (Essex County Council 2009, 57). Entry into Colchester was via *“at least six gates [...] between 12 and 24 interval towers”* and a *“monumental arch was incorporated into the Balkerne Gate”* (Essex County Council 2009, 57). Excavations under the Balkerne Gate, a Scheduled Monument (Asset 2 – see Plate 4 included in Section 10 of this report have revealed evidence of a former triumphal arch which was originally built as a freestanding structure (see Plate 5 included in Section 10 of this report).

Other Roman evidence within the study area includes sites and artefacts of worship such as two Roman-Celtic shrines/temples which were found on Balkerne Hill (Asset 19 and Asset 39). Excavations of Asset 19 during the mid-1970s revealed foundations of the cellar and robber trenches for the foundations of the ambulatory. A fragment of a copper-alloy figurine of Mercury was found in spoil which indicates that this may have been the deity to which the shrine was dedicated (Colchester HER Ref. MCC556). A Roman cemetery area is also recorded outside the Roman walls, to the west of the footbridge site. Excavations in the area have revealed a number of Roman burials some of which were of infants (Assets 30 and 31) located outside the Roman town walls.

It is recorded that by the 2nd century AD Colchester *“had begun to prosper and the wall was provided with an internal rampart. Within the walls, the town was divided into around forty insulae, demarcated by gravelled streets and associated drains”* (Essex County Council 2009, 58). Evidence of drains and associated water pipes has been recorded within the study area. *“Large, well-appointed town houses were constructed containing fine mosaics, plain tessellated pavements, hypocaust systems, window glass and rooms decorated with painted wall plaster”* (Essex County Council 2009, 58). Within the study area, evidence of tessellated pavements has been recorded to the north of the footbridge site (Asset 14). It is said that the town would have also *“likely [...] contained public baths, a forum and perhaps an amphitheatre”* although no evidence of these structures have been found to date (Essex County Council 2009, 58). During the 3rd century AD, sources suggest that the town of Colchester went into decline as houses were demolished without being replaced and open areas were converted for cultivation (Essex County Council 2009). It was also during this time, that improvements were made to the *“town defences, including widening of the town ditch and blocking of Balkerne Gate”* (Essex County Council 2009, 58).

### 5.3 Medieval (AD410 – 1540)

The Historic Environment Characterisation Project by ECC suggests that *“the transition from Roman to Anglo-Saxon Colchester remains obscure”* (Essex County Council 2009, 58). Anglo-Saxon evidence within the town walls include *“three sunken-featured huts [...] and scattered small finds”* which may suggest *“dispersed and low level occupation amongst the ruins of the Roman town”* (Essex County Council 2009, 58). Anglo-Saxon evidence is limited within the study area; with the discovery of one inhumation at Balkerne Lane during excavations in the mid-1970s (Asset 18). *“The grave had been dug shortly after the ditch was cleaned out for the last time. An early Anglo-Saxon context for the burial is likely as its position within the town ditch 'suggests a period of neglect'. It is suggested that the burial may be an outlier from a cemetery in the area of St Mary's hospital”* (Colchester HER Ref. MCC636).

The town was *“re-established by Edward the Elder in the 10th century and elements of the [...] medieval street system indicate that prior to the Norman Conquest, one or more major reorganisations of the town plan were superimposed over the surviving fabric of the Roman town. However, there is scant physical evidence for settlement within the 10th and 11th century town. Notable concentrations of Late Saxon pottery have been identified along the High Street and North Hill”* but no evidence has been found within the study area (Essex County Council 2009, 58). It is suggested that the lack of archaeological evidence indicates *“that a large portion of the area within the Roman walls remained undeveloped during the period and the almost ubiquitous post-Roman topsoil that accumulated to varying depths across the area appears to support this”* (Essex County Council 2009, 59).

Between the 12th century and 16th century a number of important buildings were constructed within Colchester during the medieval period, such as Colchester Castle and associated structures and a large number of parish churches such as St Nicholas' Church, St Peter's Church and St Helen's Chapel. During the medieval period the main street structure and certain areas of the Roman town were re-used, existing buildings were converted whilst other areas were cleared and rebuilt (such as Culver Street and High Street area) (Crummy 1974, 33). Excavations have revealed that lime production also took place within the town with the discovery of medieval lime kilns at Lion Walk (over 400m to the south-east of the footbridge site).

#### **5.4 Post Medieval and Modern (1540 – present)**

The town of Colchester has undergone a number of developments during the post-medieval and modern period and redevelopment continues today as evident in Plate 3 as improvements were being made on High Street during the site inspection in January 2016. Within the study area, majority of the upstanding structures were constructed during this period. One of those buildings of particular note is the Hole in the Wall Public House (Asset 3 – see Plate 2 included in Section 10 of this report) which is a Grade II Listed Building. The public house was built in the 1700s, and was originally called the King's Head Inn as documented by an account written by William Wire of Colchester on Thursday 11th May 1843. Wire, in his journal records the year in which the public house was extended over the north carriageway of the Roman Balkerne Gate (Asset 2).

*“When I was walking up Balkon Hill I saw that a portion on the north side of the Balkon fort had been destroyed in order to build additional rooms to the Kings Head Inn to command a view of the Railway what a pity that one of the best preserved remains of the Roman times should be destroyed to administer to the sensual pleasures as it may be considered only as a decoy to induce persons to enter the house to drink” (Wire 1843, 50).*

Papillion House (Asset 4), a listed building, was constructed in the post medieval period. This structure was built in the 1830s and was originally a block of almshouses, but over time, has undergone a number of alterations and modifications, although it still performs its original function; as a residential block.

St Mary's Fields (Asset 26 – see Plate 6 included in Section 10 of this report) is a locally listed building and was formerly a boardroom block which was part of the St Mary's Hospital complex. Ordnance Survey map of 1969 suggests that this building was constructed between 1897 and 1969. Prior to becoming a hospital, the site was formerly known as Colchester Union which was built in the 1840s and includes a number of airing yards a chapel and an infirmary. Between the 1840s and 1930s a number of buildings were added to the site and it was renamed St Mary's Hospital in 1938 (Stanley Bragg Associates 2001). Following the creation of a new Hospital in the north, St Mary's Hospital closed and was demolished after the mid-1990s.

The most modern building within the study area is Mercury Theatre (Asset 5 – see Plate 7 included in Section 10 of this report), a locally listed building, which was designed by Norman Downie built in the 1970s of brick into a steel frame. This building is still in use as a theatre today.



## 6. Baseline Conditions

From the sources identified in Section 4.2, a total of 64 heritage assets have been identified within the 50m study area. These comprise:

- 55 archaeological remains;
- Seven historic buildings; and
- Two historic landscape types.

The location of the archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes are presented on Figures 3 and 4 of this report, whilst further information on these assets is provided within the Cultural Heritage Gazetteer which is included as Appendix B. A detailed analysis of the historical value, aesthetic value, communal value and evidential value, of each asset is provided in Appendix B.

The Conservation Area (Asset 6) identified within the study area has been included under the subtopic historic buildings and its extent is presented on Figure 3 of this report

### 6.1 Archaeological Remains

In total 55 archaeological remains<sup>7</sup> have been identified in the study area, the majority of which were identified during excavations which took place between 1973 and 1976 on Balkerne Lane prior to the development of the A134 (Balkerne Hill) through Colchester. In total 51 of these archaeological remains date to the Roman period and include building evidence, ditches, defensive features and burials. The four remaining archaeological remains relating to findspots found within the study area, three of which are sherds of tempered glass and have been dated to the early medieval period (Assets 22, 45 and 46) and one asset which is a coin of unknown date (Asset 23).

#### 6.1.1 High Value

No archaeological remains assessed to be of High value have been identified within the study area.

#### 6.1.2 Medium Value

In total, 13 archaeological remains have been assessed to be of Medium value. A summary of these assets is provided below, whilst a detailed analysis of the historical value, aesthetic value, communal value and evidential value of each asset is provided in Appendix B.

Colchester High Street (Asset 17 – see Plate 3 included in Section 10 of this report) was once the main Roman street through the town of Colchester, enabling people to access all areas of the town from East Gate (which was removed in the 17<sup>th</sup> century) on the eastern side to Balkerne Gate (Asset 2 – see Plate 4 included in Section 10 of this report) in the west. Given this assets association with the Roman town and gates, and its function as the main Roman road in Colchester, this asset has been assessed to be of Medium value.

Major excavations during the mid-1970s, in advance of the development of the St Mary's multi-storey car-park (to the west of the footbridge site across the A134) revealed various archaeological remains (Asset 21). This included evidence of the defences of the Roman fortress and Colonia, buildings relating to iron working and human bones. Given the association of this asset to the Roman fortress and Colonia of Colchester, the discovery of human remains, and its indication for the potential for other similar remains within the local area, this asset has been assessed to be of Medium value.

<sup>7</sup> Archaeological remains are features/sites which survive in situ. Where such sites have been excavated, the value of these sites are generally of a lower value as they no longer survive in situ, however these remains are important as they indicate the survival of similar remains.

Asset 30 (Area of Grammar School) and Asset 31 (Infant burial, Balkerne Hill) demonstrate that Colchester was a major Roman town which included a cemetery to the west, outside the Roman fort. The discovery of the burials (Asset 30 included a number of burials spanning a long period and Asset 31 included nine infant burials) provide evidence of the burial practices which took place at that time. Given the relative rarity of these assets and their group value, Asset 30 and 31 have been assessed to be of Medium value.

Human remains have also been found at certain locations along Balkerne Hill (Assets 18, 38, 41 and 42). Asset 18 concerns the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation which was buried without a coffin whilst Assets 38, 41 and 42 concern human remains which were found in the defensive ditch of the town and are thought to be execution victims. These assets provide evidence of the burial practices which took place during the Roman period and also demonstrate that occupation of the town of Colchester continued into the Anglo-Saxon period. Given the rarity of these assets, their indication for the potential for other similar remains within the local area and their group value, Assets 38, 41 and 42 have been assessed to be of Medium value.

Asset 37 (ditch associated with the Roman legionary fortress), Asset 43 (a ditch dating to the 1st century AD and Asset 44 (a ditch dating to the 2nd to 4th century AD) have historic importance as they provide evidence of the defence ditches which were constructed by the Romans. These ditches also provide evidence of the construction methods that were used and show that human remains were disposed of at such locations. Given the group value of these assets and their association with the surviving defences of the Roman town, these assets have been assessed to be of Medium value.

Two possible temples dating to the Roman period have been found at Balkerne Hill (Asset 19 and Asset 39). The foundations of the shrine (Asset 39) measured 10m by 11m which had been set in wooden piles (Essex HER Ref. MCC557), whilst Asset 19 measured 0.8m by 1.15m which has been constructed over a series of dump layers (Essex HER Ref. MC556). Assets 19 and 39 provide evidence that worship practices took place within the Roman town. Due to the rarity of the remains of the possible shrine buildings, their association with the surviving defences of the Roman town and its indication for the potential for other similar remains within the local area, these assets have been assessed to be of Medium value.

### **6.1.3 Low Value**

In all, 34 archaeological assets have been assessed to be of Low value. As these assets have either been entirely excavated or are severely degraded these assets have been assessed as being of Low value. Details of these assets are provided in Table 5, whilst a detailed analysis of the historical value, aesthetic value, communal value and evidential value of each asset is provided in Appendix B.

### **6.1.4 Negligible Value**

In total, eight archaeological remains have been assessed to be of Negligible value. These assets concern findspots which have been found in the study area and primarily include Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery (Assets 7, 16 and 24), Roman coins, and tempered glass sherds (Assets 22, 45 and 46). A tessellated pavement (Asset 14) has also been found inside the town wall to the north of the Balkerne Gate (Asset 2) and a fragment of a Roman altar (Asset 16) which was found in the mid-1950s, also north of the Balkerne Gate and a coin of unknown date (Asset 23). These assets provide evidence of domestic and trade and worship was taking place. As these assets have been excavated and are no longer in situ, they have been assessed to be of Negligible value.

## **6.2 Historic Buildings**

In total seven historic buildings have been identified in the study area:

- Town Walls of Colchester (Asset 1) which is a Scheduled Monument but has been included as a historic building, as it is an upstanding structure;
- Balkerne Gate (Asset 2) which is a Scheduled Monument and a Grade I Listed Building;
- Hole in the Wall Public House (Asset 3) which is a Grade II Listed Building;
- Papillion House (Asset 4) which is a Grade II Listed Building;



- Mercury Theatre (Asset 5) which is a locally listed building;
- St Mary's Fields (Asset 26) which is a locally listed building; and
- Asset 6 relates to Conservation Area 1 which includes the Roman Town Walls of Colchester (Asset 1).

Summary information on these assets has been provided below, whilst a detailed analysis of the historical value, aesthetic value, communal value and evidential value of each asset is provided in Appendix B.

### 6.2.1 High Value

The Town Walls of Colchester (Asset 1) are located approximately 16m to the north-east and 28m to the south-east of the footbridge site. The walls were constructed in the Roman period after the town was virtually destroyed by a rebellion led by Queen Boudica c. 60AD<sup>8</sup> (Visit Colchester website). Two thirds of the asset is still extant and it is purported it is the oldest town wall in Britain (Visit Colchester website). Traces of a ditch, outside the walls has been identified at certain locations around Colchester (Essex HER Ref. 13113). Later additions and sections to the asset were made during the medieval period. Repairs to the town walls and gates also took place between 1382 and 1421 which involved the addition of a series of medieval bastions (Crummy 1974, 34). Given the condition of the walls, their importance as a surviving asset and their scheduled status, Asset 1 has been assessed to be of High value.

Asset 2 Balkerne Gate is a Scheduled Monument and a Grade I Listed Building, however this asset has been included in this report only once and as a historic building, as it is an upstanding structure to prevent duplication of assets. The upstanding structure of Asset 2 (Balkerne Gate – see Plate 4 included in Section 10 of this report) is located approximately 20m to the south-east of the footbridge site, however it should be noted that the Scheduled Area of the asset covers a wider circumference and extends within approximately 8m of the footbridge. The Balkerne Gate predates the Town Walls of Colchester (Asset 1) as it was constructed in the 2nd century AD. The gateway is over 100ft wide and includes two carriageways and two footways (National Heritage List Ref. 1123668). It also comprised a “*quadrant-shaped guard room on each side*” and the surviving right arch (Plate 4 in Section 10 of this report) is the former arched entrance to the southern guard-room (Pugh 1963, 93). A historical sketch of one of the guardrooms is presented in Plate 8 in Section 10 of this report. The Victoria History of Essex suggests that Balkerne Gate was rebuilt in the 4th century AD after it had been burnt (Pugh 1963, 94). It is unclear from the documentary sources whether this damage was caused from the Boudican rebellion. It is acknowledged that Balkerne Gate is the only gateway of Colchester which is still extant. Given the importance of this asset; as it is one of the last gates to survive in Colchester, its association with the Roman town and its designation as a Grade I Listed Building and Scheduled Monument, it has been assessed to be of High value.

On the summit of the eastern abutment wall within approximately 8m of the footbridge site is the Hole in the Wall Public House (Asset 3) which is a Grade II Listed Building. This asset was built in the 1700s and, as mentioned above in Section 5.4, was extended over the north carriageway of Balkerne Gate (Asset 2). The building was formerly called the Kings Head Inn. However, it was renamed to Hole in the Wall after it was built over the Balkerne Gate (Asset 2) as it created ‘a hole’ in the Roman wall. The public house is a two storey building which has been rendered and colourwashed in white and includes a tiled roof. The building includes an oriel bay window at the north gable end with sash windows dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The building is still operational as a public house. Given the designation of this asset as a Grade II Listed Building and its association with the Scheduled Monument Balkerne Gate (Asset 2); as the public house is built into part of the Balkerne Gate, this asset has been assessed to be of High value.

### 6.2.2 Medium Value

Asset 4, Papillion House is a Grade II Listed Building which was formerly known as Provident Place, 3-14 Balkerne Gardens was originally built as a block of almshouses in the 1830s which are associated with an open garden. This historic building is located approximately 45m to the north-east of the footbridge site. The original building comprised a symmetrical block which is evident on the 1848 Tithe Map and is associated with arranged gardens to the south (National Heritage List Ref. 1123667). Between the late 1840s and 1870, an extension

<sup>8</sup> Visit Colchester [online] Available at: <http://www.visitcolchester.com/Roman-Colchester.aspx> [Accessed 08 January 2016]

was added which included outbuildings and walled yards to the north and by the late 1890s an additional terrace of four dwellings had been added to the western end (National Heritage List Ref. 1123667). Further extensions were made to the building in the late 1940s which ultimately created a terrace of twelve units and the building was then listed in 1968 (National Heritage List Ref. 1123667). A detailed joinery survey undertaken in 2012 has revealed that approximately 50% of the historic fabric remained (National Heritage List Ref. 1123667). Though this structure has undergone some major changes since it was first built, based on its designation as a Grade II Listed Building, this asset has been assessed to be of Medium value.

Colchester Area No. 1 (Asset 6) is a Conservation Area (CA) which comprises approximately 71ha within the centre of Colchester. The CA includes a considerable number of designated assets. These comprise seven Scheduled Monuments, part of a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (associated with Colchester Castle), over 10 Grade I Listed Buildings, 30 Grade II\* Listed Buildings, over 250 Grade II Listed Buildings and over 200 locally listed buildings. The area has been designated as a CA by the Local Planning Authority to protect the character and appearance of the area, which is of architectural and historic interest. Given the designation of this asset as a Conservation Area which contains numerous cultural heritage assets, Asset 6 has been assessed to be of Medium value.

### **6.2.3 Low Value**

St Mary's Fields (Asset 26 – see Plate 6 included in Section 10 of this report), a locally listed building, was formerly part of the Colchester Union Workhouse, which was designed by John Brown, built between 1936 and 1937 and was in operation between 1837 and 1929. Between 1930 and 1948 workhouse was renamed the Colchester Public Assistance Institution (Higginbotham 2011), but after 1948 it became known as St Mary's Hospital. The hospital closed in the early 1900s and *“remained derelict for a period, but had been converted to residential use by 2007” which was known as ‘Henrylaver Court’* (Historic England 2015c). Asset 26 was used as a boardroom or office block and is of brick construction in a T-plan shape, with a gabled cross-wing (Colchester Historic Buildings Forum 2015). The building includes conventional sash windows and a pair of round-arched windows. Even though this building is the last building extant from the former workhouse and hospital, given it has undergone internal alterations and modifications, and it is a locally listed building, this asset has been assessed to be of Low value.

The Mercury Theatre (Asset 5 – see Plate 7 included in Section 10 of this report) is a locally listed building which is situated to the south-east of the footbridge site and was built in the 1970s. This is a modern building built of brick onto a steel frame. The structure includes reinforced concrete columns and beams and was constructed in a hexagonal shape which includes a tower. Inside the building, which includes a restaurant and offices, is a hexagonal stage, a bar at first-floor level and has a bronze figure of Mercury on the roof. Since this is a modern building, constructed in the 1970s, which is relatively common in construction technique, and it is locally listed building this asset has been assessed to be of Low value.

### **6.2.4 Negligible Value**

No historic buildings of Negligible value have been identified within the study area.

## **6.3 Historic Landscape Types**

### **6.3.1 High Value**

No historic landscape types of High value have been identified within the study area.

### **6.3.2 Medium Value**

There is one historic landscape type which has been assessed to be of Medium value. This is HLT1 Colchester's Balkerne Gate Area which *“includes a wide range of historic structures and buildings from the remains of the Roman Balkerne Gate and town wall, to the landmark Victorian water tower ‘Jumbo’ and Mercury Theatre. Multi-period archaeological deposits survive across the zone including evidence for the Roman Legionary Fortress. The zone falls within the Colchester Conservation Area, there are many listed buildings and the town wall and Balkerne Gate are scheduled monuments”* (Essex County Council 2009, 161).

The historic urban character of HLT1 is described in the Colchester Historic Environment Characterisation Project which states that:

*“At the west end of the High Street is the precinct of St Mary’s, which is dominated by the elephantine bulk of the ‘Jumbo’ water tower, built by the Borough Surveyor Charles Clegg in 1882-3 and the less conspicuous but distinctive Mercury Theatre by Norman Downie Associates in 1970-2. [...] The Roman Balkerne gate survives as a built structure and still serves as an entry point to the walled town. Historic plots and older buildings remain along narrow streets running west from the Head Street frontage. The zone falls within the Colchester Conservation Area and has numerous listed buildings”* (Essex County Council 2009, 161-162).

Given that the HLT1 is associated with the Roman town of Colchester and contains part of the Town Walls of Colchester (Asset 1), Balkerne Gate (Asset 2), the Hole in the Wall Public House, together with a number of other assets which have been identified in this HLT1 has been assessed to be of Medium value.

### 6.3.3 Low Value

No historic landscape types of Low value have been identified within the study area.

### 6.3.4 Negligible Value

There is one historic landscape type which has been assessed to be of Negligible value and this concerns HLT 2 Modern Communications and Development. HLT2 comprises the modern transport route, the A134 (Westway), which was built in the 1970s and post medieval and modern developments to the west of the A134. These developments primarily comprise the St Mary’s Shoppers and Short Stay Public Car Park, a multi-storey car park which was built in 1981, beyond which there is post-medieval residential housing. To the north of the multi-storey carpark within the study area is the Grade II Listed Building, St Mary’s Fields (Asset 26) which was once part of the St Mary’s Hospital complex. This is the only surviving building from the hospital site, as the remaining area was cleared and redeveloped following the 1990s and high rise residential flats now occupy the area. Thus, as a result of its lack of time depth and historic interest, HLT2 has been assessed to be of Negligible value.

## 6.4 Summary of Baseline

A summary of the cultural heritage assets identified within the study area is provided in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Assessing the Value of Cultural Heritage Assets

Asset Ref.	Site Name	Designation	Value
1	Town Walls of Colchester	Scheduled Monument	High
2	Balkerne Gate (including Triumphal Arch)	Grade I Listed Building Scheduled Monument	High
3	Hole in the Wall Public House	Grade II Listed Building	High
4	Papillion House, formerly known as Provident Place, 2-14 Balkerne Gardens	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
5	Mercury Theatre, Balkerne Passage	Locally listed building	Low
6	Conservation Area 1	Conservation Area	Medium
7	Pottery found north-west of Balkerne Gate	None	Negligible
8	<i>Via sagularis</i> of Colchester’s Roman Legionary Fortress	None	Low
9	Colchester – Balkerne Passage: Roman road	None	Low
10	Street between Insula 17 and 25: Roman road	None	Low
11	Colchester – St Mary’s Rectory: Various Roman finds	None	Low
12	Street between Insula 17 & Town Walls	None	Low
13	Mercury Flats, Balkerne Gardens, Colchester: Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains	None	Low

Asset Ref.	Site Name	Designation	Value
14	Tessellated Pavement, Balkerne Gardens (15 and 16)	None	Negligible
15	Late Roman ditch at Balkerne Hill	None	Low
16	Roman Altar	None	Negligible
17	Colchester – High Street: Roman street	None	Medium
18	Anglo-Saxon inhumation at Balkerne Hill	None	Medium
19	Roman temple at Balkerne Hill	None	Medium
20	A Roman building at Balkerne Lane	None	Low
21	Colchester – Balkerne Lane: Roman defences and possible extramural settlement	None	Medium
22	Colchester – Balkerne Lane: A glass-tempered rim sherd	None	Negligible
23	Findspot of unknown date from the Portable Antiquities Scheme.	None	Negligible
24	Balkerne Gardens, Colchester: Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery	None	Negligible
25	Possible civil settlement west of Balkerne Gate	None	Low
26	St Mary's Fields (south side)	Locally listed building	Low
27	Balkerne Heights (former St Mary's hospital site) Colchester: Various Roman remains	None	Low
28	Roman wall foundation	None	Low
29	Wall within the Union Grounds	None	Low
30	Area of Royal Grammar School: Roman cemetery	None	Medium
31	Nine infant burials dating to the Roman period, Balkerne Hill	None	Medium
32	Roman road between fortress/town and main Colchester to London Road	None	Low
33	Ditch at Balkerne Hill, Roman period	None	Low
34	A Roman building at Balkerne Lane	None	Low
35	Timber-lined drain at Balkerne Lane	None	Low
36	Timber-lined water-main at Balkerne Hill	None	Low
37	Ditch of Legionary Fortress at Colchester	None	Medium
38	Human remains in fortress ditch at Balkerne Hill	None	Medium
39	Possible Roman shrine at Balkerne Hill	None	Medium
40	A Roman building at Balkerne Lane	None	Low
41	Human remains in fortress ditch at Balkerne Hill	None	Medium
42	Human remains in fortress ditch at Balkerne Hill	None	Medium
43	1st century defensive ditch of the Roman Colonia	None	Medium
44	Ditch of the Roman Colonia	None	Medium
45	Balkerne Lane: A glass-tempered rim sherd	None	Negligible
46	Glass-tempered rim sherd at Balkerne Hill	None	Negligible
47	Timber-lined drain at Balkerne Hill	None	Low
48	Ditch at Balkerne Hill	None	Low
49	Timber water-main at Balkerne Hill	None	Low
50	Roman strip-house at Balkerne Hill	None	Low
51	Roman strip-house at Balkerne Hill	None	Low
52	Roman building, Balkerne Lane	None	Low
53	Strip-house at Balkerne Lane	None	Low

Asset Ref.	Site Name	Designation	Value
54	Roman building at Balkerne Hill	None	Low
55	Timber-lined drain at Balkerne Hill	None	Low
56	Roman building at Balkerne Hill	None	Low
57	Roman building at Balkerne Hill	None	Low
58	Oven at Balkerne Hill	None	Low
59	Oven at Balkerne Hill	None	Low
60	Oven at Balkerne Hill	None	Low
61	Roman building at Balkerne Hill	None	Low
62	Oven at Balkerne Hill	None	Low
HLT1	Balkerne Gate Area	None	Medium
HLT2	Modern Communications and Development	None	Negligible

## 7. Impact of the Development and Mitigation

### 7.1 Predicted Impacts on Archaeological Remains

The proposed scheme will not have a physical impact on any of the archaeological remains which have been identified in this report as they are located outside the areas proposed for excavation. Given the proximity to the Town Walls of Colchester (Asset 1) and the Balkerne Gate (Asset 2) and the extensive number of assets which have been found during excavations (within the footprint of the A134, across the former site of St Mary's Hospital and across the site of St Mary's Shoppers and Short Stay Public Car Park) it is possible that archaeological remains may survive within the two areas (the footprints of the eastern and western trench) to be excavated adjacent to the abutment walls. Where feasible the excavations will be confined to areas of existing made ground adjacent to the abutment walls. However, should the excavations extend deeper below the made ground then there is the potential for the construction period to have a physical impact on archaeological remains, if present, below ground. The magnitude of impact and significance of effect cannot be determined at this stage as the nature of the below ground archaeological remains, if present, has not been established.

### 7.2 Predicted Impacts on Historic Buildings

Asset 1 (Town Walls of Colchester), Asset 2 (Balkerne Gate) and Asset 3 (Hole in the Wall Public House) have all been assessed to be of High value. These designated assets all located within 20m of the footbridge site and thus the new bridge will be visible from these locations. However, it is acknowledged that the proposals concern the removal and replacement of a bridge which will not be significantly different to the design of the current bridge. Given that the design of the new bridge will be in keeping with the appearance of the existing bridge, the magnitude of impact on the setting of these three assets has been assessed to be of Negligible, and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Slight Adverse.

The proposed scheme will be visible from certain locations within Asset 6 (Colchester Conservation Area 1) which has been assessed to be of Medium Value. Views will however be screened by existing intermediate structures, such as Assets 1 (Town Walls of Colchester), 2 (Balkerne Gate), 3 (Hole in the Wall Public House) and 5 (Mercury Theatre) and other buildings such as the Jumbo Water Tower and existing trees. Furthermore, given that the design of the new bridge will be in keeping with the current footbridge, thus the new bridge will not be significantly different to the existing modern bridge the magnitude of impact on the setting of Asset 6 has been assessed to be Negligible and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Slight Adverse.

Looking at Asset 5 (Mercury Theatre) this asset has been assessed to be of Low value and is located within 40m to the south-west of the footbridge site. Views of the proposed scheme will be screened by the presence of the Hole in the Town Walls of Colchester (Asset 1), Balkerne Gate (Asset 2) and the Wall Public House (Asset 3). However, given the close proximity of the Asset 5 to the new bridge, views of the proposed scheme will still be possible from the upper levels of the building. However, it should be noted that Asset 5 is a modern building, and the proposals for the new modern bridge will not vary significantly from the design of the existing bridge. Therefore, the magnitude of impact on the setting of this asset has been assessed to be Negligible and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Neutral.

Asset 26 (St Mary's Fields) has been assessed to be of Low value and is located 20m to the north-west of the proposed development. Views of the new bridge will be possible from windows within the side of the building. However, it should be noted that the surrounding area around this asset has been changed completely with the removal of the former Union and Hospital buildings and the erection of modern high rise flats. Given this change to the setting of this asset and that the proposals for the new bridge will not vary significantly from the current design of the existing bridge, the magnitude of impact on the setting of this asset has been assessed to be Negligible and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Neutral.

No impacts are predicted to occur to Papillion House (Asset 4) given that the footbridge site is not clearly visible from this asset due to intervening buildings and trees.



### 7.3 Predicted Impacts to Historic Landscape Types

HLT1 has been assessed to be of Medium value. Views will be screened by existing intermediate structures, such as Assets 1 (Town Walls of Colchester), 2 (Balkerne Gate), 3 (Hole in the Wall Public House) and 5 (Mercury Theatre) and other buildings such as the Jumbo Water Tower and existing trees. Furthermore, given that the design of the new bridge will be in keeping with the current footbridge, thus the new bridge will not be significantly different to the existing modern bridge the magnitude of impact on the setting of HLT1 has been assessed to be Negligible and the significance of effect has been assessed to be Slight Adverse

No impact is predicted to occur to HLT2 as this area includes modern features and the development involves the replacement of a modern bridge of the A134 with a new bridge which will not be significantly different in appearance to the existing bridge.

A summary assessment of the magnitude of impact and the resulting significance of effect of the proposed scheme on heritage assets is presented below, in Table 6.

Table 6 Summary Assessment of the Magnitude of Impact and Significance of Effect on the Cultural Heritage Assets

Asset Ref.	Site Name	Designation	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Significance of Effect
1	Town Walls of Colchester	Scheduled Monument	High	Negligible	Slight Adverse
2	Balkerne Gate (including Triumphal Arch)	Grade I Listed Building Scheduled Monument	High	Negligible	Slight Adverse
3	Hole in the Wall Public House	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	Slight Adverse
5	Mercury Theatre, Balkerne Passage	Locally listed building	Low	Negligible	Neutral
6	Colchester Conservation Area No. 1	Conservation Area	Medium	Negligible	Slight Adverse
26	St Mary's Fields (south side)	Locally listed building	Low	Negligible	Neutral
HLT1	Balkerne Gate Area	None	Medium	Negligible	Slight Adverse

### 7.4 Beneficial Impacts

The proposal complies with relevant policies within the Essex Transport Strategy, including Policy 8 – Promoting Sustainable Travel Choices and Policy 14 – Cycling. Of particular note, one measure identified in the Strategy to help deliver Policy 14 includes completing missing links in existing cycle networks, providing better signing and improving cyclist facilities to provide continuous and safe routes, linking urban and surrounding areas. The proposal will complete a 'missing link' of an existing on road and off road cycling route as per the Colchester Town Centre Cycle Network.

### 7.5 Mitigation

Given that it cannot be ruled out that there may be archaeological remains within the two areas proposed for ground excavation and the extent of the made ground cannot be confirmed at this stage, it is proposed that a controlled watching brief will be carried out during the ground excavation works of the two trenches. This will enable any archaeological remains, to be recorded. This requirement has been confirmed with the Planning Archaeologist at CBC. A separate SMC application is being prepared in relation to the ground excavation works proposed adjacent to the eastern abutment wall close to Balkerne Gate (Asset 2) and the Hole in the Wall Public House (Asset 3).

## 7.6 Assessment of Residual Effects

The assessment of residual impacts after mitigation, are identified in Table 7 below:

Table 7 Summary Assessment of the Magnitude of Impact and Significance of Effect on the Cultural Heritage Assets

Asset Ref.	Site Name	Magnitude of Impact	Mitigation and /or Further Work	Residual Significance of Effect
1	Town Walls of Colchester	Slight Adverse	None	Slight Adverse
2	Balkerne Gate (including Triumphal Arch)	Slight Adverse	None	Slight Adverse
3	Hole in the Wall Public House	Slight Adverse	None	Slight Adverse
5	Mercury Theatre, Balkerne Passage	Neutral	None	Neutral
6	Colchester Conservation Area No. 1	Slight Adverse	None	Slight Adverse
26	St Mary's Fields (south side)	Neutral	None	Neutral
HLT1	Balkerne Gate Area	Slight Adverse	None	Slight Adverse

As noted above where feasible excavations will be confined to existing made ground adjacent to the abutment walls. However, should the excavations extend deeper below the made ground then there is the potential for the construction period to have a physical impact on archaeological remains, if present, below ground. After mitigation in the form of an archaeological watching brief, any subsequent archaeological recording that may be required, post-excavation assessment, analysis, reporting (and publication if required) commensurate with value of the remains excavated, and preparation and submission of an ordered archive, the no significant residual effects are predicted.

## 8. Justification

As stated in the NPPF, where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the value of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use (DCLG et al, 2012, para 134). The Planning Practice Guidance states that public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental progress (DCLG et al, 2014). Any public benefits should flow directly from the proposed development and they should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and should not just be a private benefit (DCLG et al, 2014, para. 20). However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits.

The existing bridge is only a footbridge and does not enable safe use by cyclists. The replacement bridge is part of a wider scheme to improve cycling access throughout the town of Colchester. The new bridge will be 1.2m wider than the existing bridge and will enable foot and cycle traffic to cross over the A134 and access Colchester's historic core. This in turn will assist in reinforcing the economic use of the town and its heritage assets, by providing continued access from the western area of Colchester and the multi-storey car park, through the Balkerne Gate into the town centre of Colchester.

Given that the design of the new bridge will be in keeping with the current footbridge, it has been determined that the development will not have a significant impact on the setting of any of the designated assets located within the study area. The assessment of the scale of harm against the value of the designated assets the overall impact of the development would result in a Slight significance of effect on five cultural heritage assets. As stated in the NPPF some harm may be necessary to enable use of the asset to its optimum viable use. The replacement of the bridge will enable the continued use of Balkerne Gate (Asset 2) into Colchester and better reveal its significance as a gateway.

Furthermore, although the works are understood to be located in an area of made-ground, any impact on potential archaeological remains can be fully mitigated through the implementation of a controlled archaeological watching brief during construction. An archaeological watching brief would ensure that any archaeological remains discovered during construction are fully recorded and further advances and adds to the understanding of the historical development of the town.

The proposed replacement of the footbridge is therefore considered to be in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF (DCLG et al, 2012), the Planning Practice Guide (DCLG et al, 2014), Local Planning Policies and advice in Historic England's Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes (Historic England, 2015a and 2015b).

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## 10. Plates



Plate 1 – Existing Footbridge over the A134



Plate 2 – Hole in the Wall Public House (Asset 3), the modern brick retaining wall around Balkerne Gate (Asset 2) is visible in the foreground



Plate 3 – Colchester High Street in January 2016: looking in a westerly direction



Plate 4a – Remains of Balkerne Gate (Asset 2), the arch on the left is the access to the former Roman southern guardroom





Plate 4b – Remains of Balkerne Gate (Asset 2), looking in a westerly direction towards Jumbo Tower and St Peter's Church

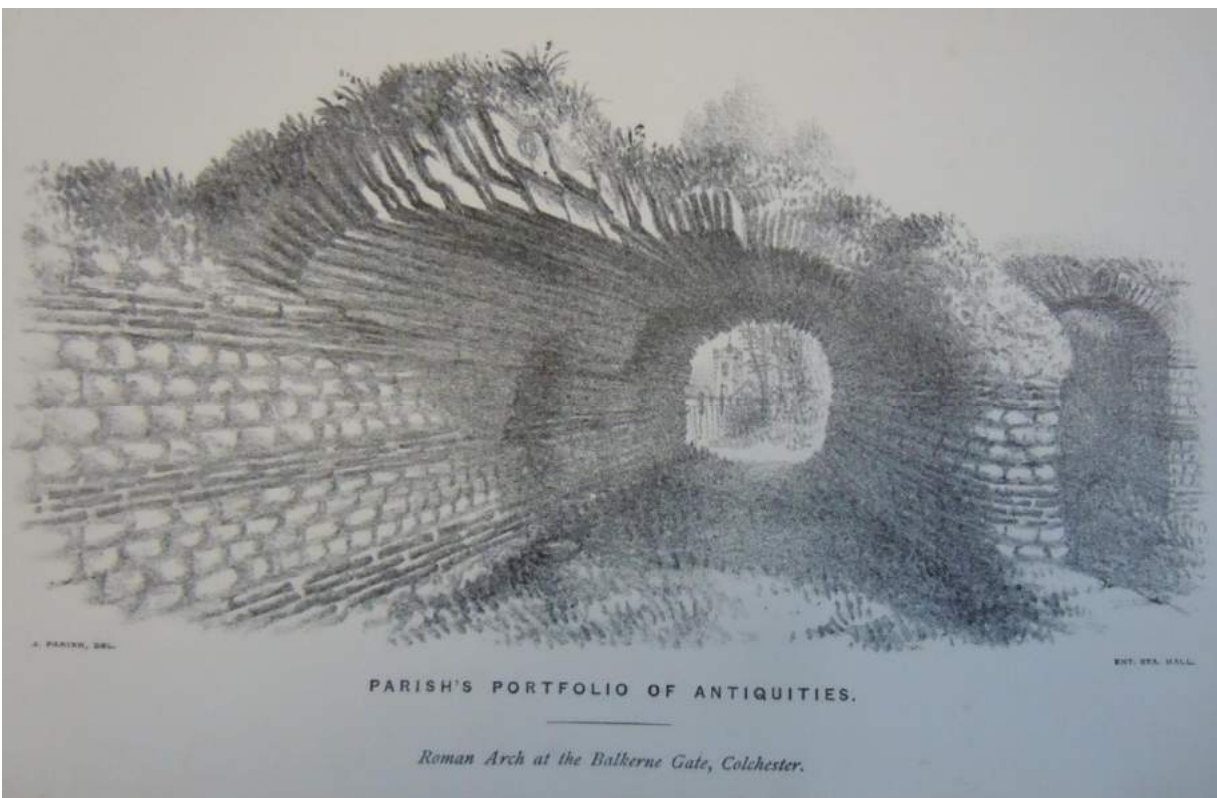


Plate 5 – A print of the Roman Arch at Balkerne Gate (date unknown) Reproduced by courtesy of the Essex Record Office



Plate 6 – St Mary's Fields (Asset 6)



Plate 7 – Mercury Theatre (Asset 5)



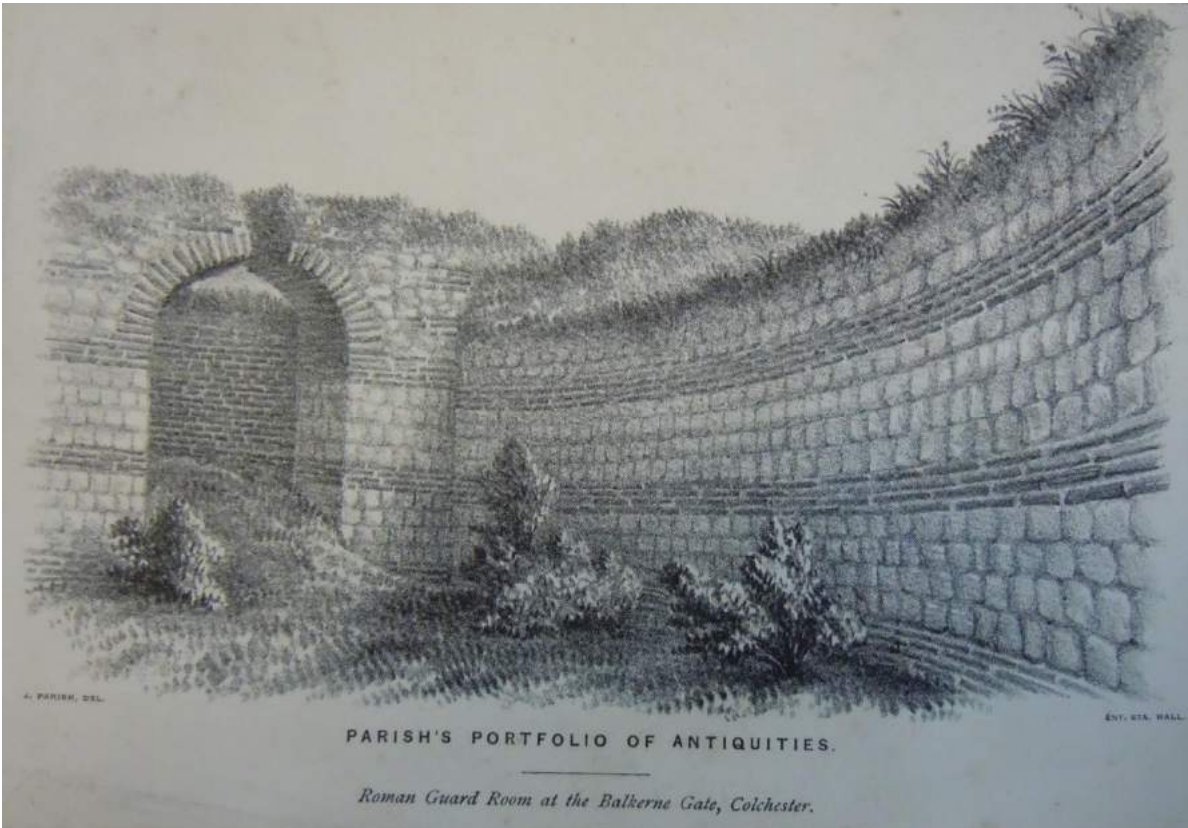


Plate 8 – A print of the Roman Guardroom at Balkerne Gate (date unknown) Reproduced by courtesy of the Essex Record Office



Plate 9 – Colchester Post Office built on the alignment of the Roman High Street

## Appendix A. Colchester Borough Council Planning Policy

### National Planning Policy Framework

National planning policies for the conservation of the historic environment are set out in section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG<sup>9</sup> 2012). The NPPF recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource which should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. Significance is defined by the NPPF as *'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest'*. This significance may be related to archaeological, architectural and artistic or historic elements, and may also derive from the setting of a heritage asset (DCLG 2012, para 56).

Under paragraph 128, applicants for planning permission are required to provide a description of the significance of any affected heritage assets and the contribution of their setting to this, in sufficient detail to understand the potential impact of the proposal on them. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset. This information, together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal, should be set out in the planning application.

In determining planning applications, local planning authorities are instructed to take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness. (DCLG 2012, para 131).

Under paragraph 134, where development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum use.

Under paragraph 135, the impact of a scheme on the significance of undesignated heritage assets is to be taken into account in determining planning applications, with a balanced judgement to be made with regards to the scale of any harm/loss, and the significance of the asset. Where a heritage asset will be wholly or partially lost, local planning authorities are instructed to require developers to record and advance the understanding of the significance of the heritage assets in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact. This evidence should then be made publicly accessible through deposition with the relevant Historic Environment Record (DCLG 2012, para 141).

Paragraph 137 recommends that local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Planning authorities are instructed to treat applications favourably which preserve elements of the setting which make a positive contribution to, or better reveal, the significance of an asset. A recent Court of Appeal judgement<sup>10</sup> has reiterated that significant weight should be given to the preservation of the setting of designated heritage assets.

### Planning Practice Guidance

Guidance on the implementation of the NPPF is provided in the revised *Planning Practice Guide* (PPG) (DCLG *et al*, 2014). The PPG states that heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Being able to properly assess the nature, extent and value of a heritage asset, and the

<sup>9</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government

<sup>10</sup> This concerns the proposals for the development of a wind farm (Barnwell Manor Wind Farm) in Northamptonshire affecting the setting of a Grade I Listed Building.



contribution of its setting, is very important to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals (DCLG *et al*, 2014, para. 9).

PPG states that whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision-taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the NPPF (DCLG *et al*, 2014, para. 17). As substantial harm is a high test, the PPG states it may not arise in many cases and it is the degree of harm to the asset's value rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed (DCLG *et al*, 2014, para. 17). The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. While the impact of total destruction is obviously substantial harm, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or even not harmful at all. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all although even some minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm (DCLG *et al*, 2014, para. 17).

PPG states that local planning authorities may identify non-designated heritage assets and in some areas, these heritage assets may be identified as 'locally listed' (DCLG *et al*, 2014, para. 39). These identified heritage assets may include buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes which have a degree of value meriting consideration in planning decisions but which are not formally designated heritage assets (DCLG *et al*, 2014, para. 39).

PPG states that public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental progress as described in the NPPF (DCLG *et al*, 2014, para. 20). Any public benefits should flow directly from the proposed development and they should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and should not just be a private benefit (DCLG *et al*, 2014, para. 20). However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits.

A substantial majority of buildings have little or no heritage significance and thus do not constitute heritage assets (DCLG *et al*, 2014, para. 39). PPG states that 'only a minority have enough heritage interest for their significance to be a material consideration in the planning process' (DCLG *et al*, 2014, para. 39).

## Historic England Good Practice Guide

In April 2015 Historic England took over the major functions of English Heritage. Historic England has produced new guidance on the interpretation and implementation of the NPPF and PPG with regard to the historic environment in the form of:

- *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking* (Historic England, 2015a); and
- *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England, 2015b).

## Core Strategy (2008): Policy ENV1 – Environment

*"The Borough Council will conserve and enhance Colchester's natural and historic environment, countryside and coastline. The Council will safeguard the Borough's biodiversity, geology, history and archaeology through the protection and enhancement of sites of international, national, regional and local importance. [...]."*

*Unallocated greenfield land outside of settlement boundaries (to be defined/reviewed in the Site Allocations DPD) will be protected and where possible enhanced, in accordance with the Landscape Character Assessment. Within such areas development will be strictly controlled to conserve the environmental assets and open character of the Borough. Where new development needs, or is compatible with, a rural location, it should demonstrably:*

- i. be in accord with national, regional and local policies for development within rural areas, including those for European and nationally designated areas; and*
- ii. be appropriate in terms of its scale, siting, and design; and*

- iii. *protect, conserve or enhance landscape and townscape character, including maintaining settlement separation; and*
- iv. *protect, conserve or enhance the interests of natural and historic assets; and*
- v. *apply a sequential approach to land at risk of fluvial or coastal flooding in line with the guidance of PPS25; and*
- vi. *protect habitats and species and conserve and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough; and*
- vii. *provide for any necessary mitigating or compensatory measures” (Essex Borough Council 2008, 65).*

### **Core Strategy (2008): CE2a – Town Centre**

*“To promote Colchester as a prestigious Regional Centre, the Borough Council will encourage economic development and regeneration in the Town Centre. [...]*

*The Town Centre Core contains important historic character which must be protected and enhanced by all development. Retail and cultural developments will be focused on the Town Centre Core. The Council will also encourage developments that create safe and attractive public spaces and a more balanced night time economy. [...]*” (Essex Borough Council 2008, 43).

### **Core Strategy (2008): Policy UR2 – Built Design and Character**

*[...] The design of development should be informed by context appraisals and should create places that are locally distinctive, people-friendly, provide natural surveillance to design out crime, and which enhance the built character and public realm of the area. High-quality design should also create well-integrated places that are usable, accessible, durable and adaptable. Creative design will be encouraged to inject fresh visual interest into the public realm and to showcase innovative sustainable construction methods. Developments that are discordant with their context and fail to enhance the character, quality and function of an area will not be supported. The Council is committed to enhancing Colchester’s unique historic character which is highly valued by residents and an important tourist attraction. Buildings, Conservation Areas, archaeological sites, parklands, views, the river and other features that contribute positively to the character of the built environment shall be protected from demolition or inappropriate development. Archaeological assessments will be required on development sites that possess known archaeological deposits, or where it is considered that there is good reason for such remains to exist. Important archaeological sites and their settings will be preserved in situ” (Essex Borough Council 2008, 55).*

### **DPD Plan: Policy DP10: Tourism, Leisure and Culture**

*“Development for new and extended visitor attractions, leisure and cultural facilities, along with visitor accommodation (including hotels, bed & breakfast accommodation, self-catering accommodation, holiday lodges, static and touring caravans and tenting fields) will be supported in suitable locations. Proposals for tourism, leisure and culture development should promote accessibility by a choice of means of transport and must not cause significant harm to the amenity of people living and working nearby. [...]*

*Urban areas of Colchester will be the focus for larger scale tourist, leisure and culture facilities and accommodation in line with the need to concentrate development at the most sustainable and accessible locations. The Council will also support proposals for a youth hostel, the preferred location being within Colchester Town Centre in line with the sequential approach, although proposals elsewhere will also be supported where appropriate” (Essex Borough Council 2010a, 26).*

## DPD Plan: Policy DP14: Historic Environment Assets

*“Development will not be permitted that will adversely affect a listed building, a conservation area, historic park or garden or important archaeological remains. Development affecting the historic environment should seek to preserve or enhance the heritage asset and any features of specific historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest. In all cases there will be an expectation that any new development will enhance the historic environment in the first instance, unless there are no identifiable opportunities available. In instances where existing features have a negative impact on the historic environment, as identified through character appraisals, the Local Planning Authority will request the removal of the features that undermine the historic environment as part of any proposed development. Support will be given to the provision of creative and accessible interpretations of heritage assets.*

Conservation of the historic environment will also be ensured by:

- (i) Identifying, characterising, protecting and enhancing Conservation Areas;*
- (ii) Protection and enhancement of existing buildings and built areas which do not have Listed Building or Conservation Area status but have a particular local importance or character which it is desirable to keep. Such buildings or groups of buildings will be identified through a Local List which will be adopted by the Council;*
- (iii) Preserving or enhancing Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, including their respective settings, and other features which contribute to the heritage of the Borough; and*
- (iv) Known sites of archaeological importance will be clearly identified and protected, and sites that become known, whether through formal evaluation as part of a Planning Application or otherwise, will similarly be protected according to their importance.*

*Heritage Statements and/or Archaeological Evaluations will be required for proposals related to or impacting on the setting of heritage assets and/or known or possible archaeological sites, so that sufficient information is provided to assess the impacts of development on historic environment assets together with any proposed mitigation measures” (Essex Borough Council 2010a, 36).*

## Colchester’s Strategic Plan 2015-2018

Colchester’s Strategic Plan 2015-2018 was adopted in February 2015 and sets out Colchester Borough Council’s goals and priorities for the next three years. This includes two aims relating to cultural heritage which are: to *“make more of Colchester’s great heritage and culture so that people can enjoy them and draw inspiration for their creative talents”* and to *“promote Colchester’s heritage and wide ranging tourism attractions to enhance”* the towns *“reputation as a destination”* (Colchester Borough Council 2015a)

## Supplementary Planning Documents

The Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) *Managing Archaeology in Development* and *Colchester’s Archaeology and Development Strategy*, both of which were adopted in 2015, are very similar documents and set out the key themes of the Councils Heritage Strategy relating to development in the Borough. These include:

- *“Promote best practice in terms of conservation and stewardship of Colchester’s heritage assets, supported by key stakeholders and national and local government policy and guidance.*
- *Promote positive initiatives that secure the conservation, beneficial management and enhancement of Colchester’s heritage assets and maximise the contribution of heritage to sustainable development.*
- *Promote high quality design in new development that respects and enhances heritage assets, local distinctiveness and the character of Colchester Borough’s townscape and rural landscape.*
- *Promote Colchester Borough’s rich heritage at local, regional and international levels, showing the Borough as a good place to visit, live, work and invest in.*

- *Identify opportunities to support the Council's ambitious regeneration agenda through positive intervention initiatives within the historic environment.*
- *Identify opportunities presented by new development to promote greater understanding about local heritage within local communities.*
- *Identify opportunities for residents and visitors to participate in heritage initiatives, maximising its contribution to health, wellbeing and learning.*
- *Identify opportunities to display new heritage discoveries in a range of appropriate community settings.*
- *Maintain, enhance and promote the Historic Environment Record, which is a key resource and the evidence base for all heritage assets, for the whole Borough.*
- *Promote the long-term curation of important archaeological archives and collections and make them available for display and study.*
- *Promote an integrated approach between different services, organisations, and sectors, to increase the impact and audience of Colchester's heritage assets" (Colchester Borough Council 2015b, 1-2)*

The two documents outline *"the approach Colchester Borough Council will take in determining planning applications that affect its archaeological heritage and the historic environment, supported by national and local government planning policy"* (Colchester Borough Council 2015b, 2). They also include a *"strategy for managing and celebrating the remains of its historic past for the benefit of today's community and for future generations"* (Colchester Borough Council 2015b, 2).

Both documents provide guidance to developers and property owners by setting out the procedures they expects to be followed. The two documents:

- Give *"guidance to applicants on the likely archaeological works that will be expected"* (Colchester Borough Council, 2015a, 2).
- Promote *"the historic environment as a positive contributor to economic development in the Borough"* (Colchester Borough Council, 2015a, 2).
- Promote *"interest in, and enjoyment of, Colchester Borough's rich archaeological heritage, to improve the quality of life for people who live, work in and who visit the area"* (Colchester Borough Council, 2015a, 2).

The two SPD documents indicate that *"decisions relating to new development will be carefully assessed to ensure that Colchester's archaeological remains are conserved and enhanced, and also to ensure that they are not a barrier to sustainable development. The historic environment can accommodate a variety of economic uses, facilitate growth and employment, as well as making Colchester a more attractive place to live, work and visit"* (Colchester Borough Council 2015b, 2).

## Appendix B. Cultural Heritage Gazetteer

<b>Asset number</b>	1	<b>Asset name</b>	Town Walls of Colchester
<b>Grid reference</b>	Various	<b>Subtopic</b>	Historic Building
<b>HEA reference</b>	1003772	<b>HER reference</b>	13113
<b>Designation</b>	Scheduled Monument	<b>Value</b>	High
<b>Historical Value</b>	<p>The Town Walls of Colchester are recorded as the oldest town wall in Britain which were constructed in the Roman period during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and comprised a substantial stone wall. Later additions and alterations were made to the wall during the medieval period; however it is recorded that two thirds of the Roman wall are still extant. Traces of the outer ditch are also still evident at certain locations.</p>		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	<p>Even though the walls have undergone alterations during subsequent periods, post-Roman period, their survival and association with other features from the same period, such as Balkerne Gate, enables the local community to have an association with Asset 1. The walls and surviving Balkerne Gate provide the general public with a sense of arrival at the western side of the former fort, as the features as a group, allow one to recognise and acknowledged what the walls and associated gateway would have been like, at their full height and grandeur during the Roman period.</p>		
<b>Communal Value</b>	<p>As Asset 1 is still extant and the western walls are adjacent to Balkerne Hill Footpath this strengthens the community association with the asset. Furthermore, the community can, through direct association with the Roman walls and other features from this period, and can take a sense of ownership of asset.</p>		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	<p>Evidence of the walls is visible around the town as two thirds of the Asset is still extant.</p>		
<b>Description</b>	<p><i>“The tow wall of Camulodunum [...] is one of the best-preserved Roman town walls in Britain. [...] It virtually confined the town within its limits from Roman times until the period of rapid expansion beginning in 1819 [...]. The perimeter, forming almost a rectangle with rounded corners, and given by Morant as 9,280 ft. and by Cromwell as 3,077 yds., surrounds an area calculated respectively as 108 and 118 acres [...]. The wall is not mentioned in English history until AD921, when the Saxon Chronicle records repair by Edward the Elder. No certain trace of this work has been recognized; but later medieval records attest the care devoted to the wall by the bailiffs of the town, and at the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century extensive repairs were made, especially under Richard II [...]”</i> [1]</p> <p>The town walls of Colchester were constructed in the Roman period and include additions and sections were rebuilt in the medieval period. During the reign of Richard II the wall was extensively rebuilt with the addition of a series of external semi-circular bastions of which four are still standing. Traces of an external ditch have been recorded at certain locations around Colchester [2].</p> <p><i>“The present condition of the town wall is now better understood. In almost every place, the present ground surface is much higher inside the wall than out. Typically the surface inside might now be 2.5m above the top of the wall foundation whereas outside it is about 1.5m below [...]. The build-up inside the wall is a result of two factors: the steady rise in the ground level which took place across the whole town in the Roman period and the deep accumulation</i></p>		



	<p>of darker topsoil which characterizes the medieval and later deposits well back from the street frontages of the post-Roman Colchester. This is in contrast to outside the wall where erosion into the town ditch caused the ground level to drop [...]. For most of its circuit, all that can be seen of the wall today is the core with some fragmentary traces of the inner ends of the tile courses. The outer face of the wall is missing except at the sections to either side of the Balkerne Gate. Clearly the outer face has been extensively robbed because too much is missing to be result of weathering and erosion alone. There is a clue as to when this robbing took place. The excavation of the bastion at Lion Walk showed that the adjacent wall had been refaced when the bastion was built c 1375-1425 so that the robbing of the outer face must have been removed before then". [3]</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>[1] Pugh, R. G., 1963. <i>The Victoria History of the Counties of England – A History of Essex</i>, Volume III (University of London, Great Britain) p. 92</p> <p>[2] Essex HER  <a href="http://unlockingessex.essexcc.gov.uk/uep/custom_pages/monument_detail.asp?content_page_id=68&amp;previous_page_id=48&amp;monument_id=36788">http://unlockingessex.essexcc.gov.uk/uep/custom_pages/monument_detail.asp?content_page_id=68&amp;previous_page_id=48&amp;monument_id=36788</a></p> <p>[3] Crummy, P., 1974 Colchester Archaeological Report 3: Excavations at Lion Walk, Balkerne Lane, and Middleborough, Colchester, Essex (Colchester Excavation Committee) pp. 15 - 16</p>

<b>Asset number</b>	2	<b>Asset name</b>	Balkerne Gate (including Triumphal Arch)
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99236 25186	<b>Subtopic</b>	Historic Building
<b>HEA reference</b>	1123668 1002187	<b>HER reference</b>	31006 - MCC3209 13272 - MCC8527 MCC555 MCC718
<b>Designation</b>	Grade I Listed Building Scheduled Monument	<b>Value</b>	High
<b>Historical Value</b>	Asset 2 is the last surviving gateway of the Roman town of Colchester and is recorded as the “ <i>best preserved [...] gateway in the country</i> ” (National Heritage List Ref. 1123668).		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	Even though the condition of this asset is not the same as it was when first built, its survival and association with other Roman features such as the Town Walls of Colchester (Asset 1), enables the local community to have an association with Asset 2. Balkerne Gate and associated western wall, provides the general public with a sense of arrival at the western side of the former fort, as these features as a group, allow one to recognise and acknowledged what the gateway and walls would have been like, at their full height and grandeur during the Roman period.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	As Asset 2 is still extant and is recorded as the best preserved gateway in Britain (National Heritage List Ref. 1123668). The presence of the gateway and its continued use as a passage way to St Mary Fields and the western area of Colchester, allows the community to have a direct association with the asset and can take a sense of ownership of asset.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	The asset has been physically changed since its initial construction; part of the		



	asset has been built over with the development of the Hole in the Wall Public House (see Asset 3). However the arches of the south gateway are over 3m high and the north tower is c. 6m high (National Heritage List Ref. 1123668). This asset provides evidence of the development of the Roman town of Colchester.
<b>Description</b>	<p>The gate is believed to have been built in the 2nd century AD and is the only Roman gateway which is still extant in the town wall. It is recorded as the “<i>best preserved of any Roman gateway in the country</i>”. It is also the largest, being 107 feet wide with two carriageways and two footways. The gate was built over with the construction of the Hole in The-Wall Public House, although the north tower still stands 20 feet high and the arches of the south footway are 13 feet [1].</p> <p>In 1975 the balcony of the Hole in the Wall was demolished and replaced with a new open plan structure to display the remains of Balkerne Gate. A small trial hole identified some stratified deposits at the northern end, consisting of layers of dark soil with fragments of oyster, mortar, tile, septaria and tufa. The accumulation of material behind the blocking wall was noted to be a dark greyish brown sandy loam, which contained many small fragments of pink and white mortar and gravel of small stones. A Roman triumphal arch which was built as freestanding structure but was later incorporated into Balkerne Gate was also identified during the excavation [2].</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>[1] National Heritage List  <a href="https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1123668">https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1123668</a></p> <p>[2] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record</p>

<b>Asset number</b>	3	<b>Asset name</b>	Hole in the Wall Public House
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99241 25202	<b>Subtopic</b>	Historic Building
<b>HEA reference</b>	1337683	<b>HER reference</b>	31067 - MCC3210
<b>Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building	<b>Value</b>	High
<b>Historical Value</b>	Asset 3 which is a Grade II Listed Building. This asset was built in the 1700s and was extended over the north carriageway of Balkerne Gate (Asset 2). The use of this asset has not changed and it is still used as functioning public house today.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The public house provides a function which allows the local community and visitors to meet and socialise. Features of Balkerne Gate have been preserved and exposed on the inside of the historic building behind perspex so they are on display for patrons to view and appreciate. With Balkerne Gate (Asset 2) built into Asset 3 provides an interesting mix of building types which are from different periods. Whilst visiting the public house, patrons can appreciate the architectural appearance of the 16 <sup>th</sup> century building and the Roman remains of Balkerne Gate (Asset 2).		
<b>Communal Value</b>	Given that Asset 2 is still extant and is a functioning public house and its links with Balkerne Gate (Asset 2), this historic building allows the community to have a direct association with the asset and can take a sense of ownership of asset.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	Despite the building undergoing alterations in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century, original features dating to the 16 <sup>th</sup> century still survive within the structure. Furthermore, the		

	presence of the public house enables the preservation of Balkerne Gate (Asset 2).
<b>Description</b>	<p>The public house was built over the north carriageway of the Roman Balkerne Gate in the 18th century, and was later altered in the 19th century. The two storey structure is rendered and colourwashed with a tiled roof. The sashes date to the mid-19th century, but some also include glazing bars. The building includes an oriel bay window on the north gable end. Structurally the building is connected with visible remains of Roman Town Wall [1] [2].</p> <p>The public house was originally called the King's Head Inn as documented by an account written by William Wire of Colchester on Thursday 11th May 1843. Wire, in his journal records the year in which the public house was extended over the north carriageway of the Roman Balkerne Gate (Asset 2). <i>"When I was walking up Balkon Hill I saw that a portion on the north side of the Balkon fort had been destroyed in order to build additional rooms to the Kings Head Inn to command a view of the Railway what a pity that one of the best preserved remains of the Roman times should be destroyed to administer to the sensual pleasures as it may be considered only as a decoy to induce persons to enter the house to drink".</i> [3]</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>[1] National Heritage List  <a href="https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1337683">https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1337683</a></p> <p>[2] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record</p> <p>[3] Wire, W., 1843 Journal Kept by W. Wire</p>

<b>Asset number</b>	4	<b>Asset name</b>	Papillion House, formerly known as Provident Place, 3-14 Balkerne Gardens
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99283 25245	<b>Subtopic</b>	Historic Building
<b>HEA reference</b>	1123667	<b>HER reference</b>	None
<b>Designation</b>	Grade II Listed Building	<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Historical Value</b>	Asset 4 is a Grade II Listed Building which was originally built as a block of almshouses in the 1830s which are associated with an open garden.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The original function of the historic building, as a residential block has not changed, however the structure of this historic building and the immediate area around the listed building has undergone substantial alteration with the development of the sixth form college to the north and residential care home to the south. A number of extensions have taken place to the building since the 1840s.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The building is still used as its original function as a residential block, providing communal housing for local residents.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	In 2012 it was revealed that only approximately 50% of the original historic fabric is extant (National Heritage List Ref. 1123667). This asset provides evidence of the development of the Roman town of Colchester.		
<b>Description</b>	The building was originally built as a block of almshouses in 1837 (known as Provident Place), which included an open garden. The earliest building comprised a symmetrical block of dwellings facing south (with arranged gardens to the south), which were evident on the 1848 Tithe Map. Between		

	<p>1848 and 1876, a small rear extension was added to the west end block and individual walled yards for the six dwellings was erected to the north, each with an outbuilding attached to the rear wall. By 1897 an additional terrace of four dwellings with rear wings were added to the west end of the 1837 range. A building application was submitted in the early 1900s by C.E. Bland Esq. on behalf of the Committee of the Colchester Provident Asylum to add sculleries to the rear of the 1837 structure. Planning permission was granted and the alterations were carried out. The plan accompanying the planning application at that time, shows that the ground floor of each dwelling comprised an entrance hall, with the stairs at the rear, and one room on both sides of the principal east-west structural wall, each with a central fireplace. In the late 1940s, the terrace was extended to the east with the addition of two more dwellings, creating a terrace of twelve. The building was listed at Grade II in 1968. It is likely that the 1837 block had a hipped roof originally, but the hips were replaced with gable ends in the 20th century. Circa 1947, some of the first floor windows were opened up. In 1981, listed building consent was granted for extensive remodelling to the building. The rear wings and north half of the structure was demolished and replaced with a new build accommodating shared hallways and stairs providing access to a number of flats formed by the horizontal and vertical division of the twelve terraced dwellings, and kitchen and bathroom facilities. Selected chimney stacks were removed and the front doors and some windows were replaced at the facade. Despite these changes over time, a detailed joinery survey of 2012 undertaken to inform the listed building consent application for the replacement of all of the windows at the façade, indicated that approximately 50% of the historic fabric. Internally, the remodelling resulted in the removal of all historic fixtures and fittings, but it appears that the principal, internal east-west structural wall to the terrace and some of the cross walls were retained. Much of the 19th century roof structure appears to survive, but the rear (north) pitch was strengthened and reconfigured to accommodate the new build [1].</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>[1] National Heritage List  <a href="https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1123667">https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1123667</a></p>

<b>Asset number</b>	5	<b>Asset name</b>	Mercury Theatre, Balkerne Passage
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99274 25153	<b>Subtopic</b>	Historic Building
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	None
<b>Designation</b>	Locally listed building	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	Asset 5 is a locally listed building modern building built of brick onto a steel frame. Given that this is a modern structure Asset 5 does not have an historical value.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The design of the theatre creates a commanding presence within the urban landscape which creates a sense of place and grandeur for visitors to the theatre.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The function of the asset provides the community with a place with which they can enjoy social evidence, theatre productions and plays. The venue can also be hired out for private functions.		

<b>Evidential Value</b>	The structure is a modern building constructed of brick on a steel frame with reinforced concrete columns and beams.
<b>Description</b>	<p>The theatre was designed by Norman Downie, built in the early 1970s and opened in May 1972 [1].</p> <p>The building is constructed of brick on a steel frame with reinforced concrete columns and beams. It was constructed as a hexagonal shape and includes slate-hung, tiered fly tower. The irregular plan of the building follows the shape of the hexagonal stage, that projects into the auditorium. The building has a glazed foyer which surrounds the auditorium. The first floor includes a bar situated over the entrance, which is marked by the bronze figure of Mercury (after Giambologna) on the roof. The building also includes offices, workshops and a restaurant. The windows are hexagonal in shape and are positioned high up under the projecting eaves [2].</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>[1] Mercury Theatre  <a href="http://www.mercurytheatre.co.uk/about-us/about-the-theatre/">http://www.mercurytheatre.co.uk/about-us/about-the-theatre/</a></p> <p>[2] Colchester Historic Buildings Forum  <a href="http://colchesterhistoricbuildingsforum.org.uk/drupal/node/715">http://colchesterhistoricbuildingsforum.org.uk/drupal/node/715</a></p>

<b>Asset number</b>	6	<b>Asset name</b>	Conservation Area 1
<b>Grid reference</b>	Various	<b>Subtopic</b>	Historic Building
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	None
<b>Designation</b>	Conservation Area	<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Historical Value</b>	The CA includes the area of the whole ancient walled town and parts of the extramural settlements which are located outside the walls. The area includes a considerable number of cultural assets dating from the Roman, medieval and post medieval period.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The area has been designated as a CA by the Local Planning Authority to protect the character and appearance of the area, which is of architectural and historic interest, as it includes an eclectic mix of architectural styles from different periods which contribute to its overall aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The CA contains many designated assets which assist in creating a sense of place for local inhabitants and visitors alike and this naturally strengthens the communal value of the asset.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	The Conservation Area includes an extensive number of designated assets. These comprise seven Scheduled Monuments, part of a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (associated with Colchester Castle), over 10 Grade I Listed Buildings, 30 Grade II* Listed Buildings, over 250 Grade II Listed Buildings and over 200 locally listed buildings. The area has been designated as a CA by the Local Planning Authority to protect the character and appearance of the area, which is of architectural and historic interest. Given the designation of this asset as a Conservation Area which contains numerous cultural heritage assets, Asset 6 has been assessed to be of Medium value.		
<b>Description</b>	<p>This area has been designated as a Conservation Area to ensure protection of the built environment to protect the appearance and character of the area [1].</p> <p>The Town Centre Character Appraisals were published in October 2009 and Colchester Conservation Area No. 1 was first designated in 1968, with</p>		

	<p>amendments in 1978 and 1980. It covers the whole of the ancient walled town, and includes parts of the historic extra-mural settlements immediately outside the walls. [2]</p> <p>The Conservation Area includes an extensive number of designated assets. These comprise seven Scheduled Monuments, part of a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (associated with Colchester Castle), over 10 Grade I Listed Buildings, 30 Grade II* Listed Buildings, over 250 Grade II Listed Buildings and over 200 locally listed buildings. The area has been designated as a CA by the Local Planning Authority to protect the character and appearance of the area, which is of architectural and historic interest. Given the designation of this asset as a Conservation Area which contains numerous cultural heritage assets, Asset 6 has been assessed to be of Medium value [3].</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>[1] Colchester Borough Council C-Maps website: (<a href="https://stratus.pbondemand.eu/connect/colchesterborough/?mapcfg=planning_services">https://stratus.pbondemand.eu/connect/colchesterborough/?mapcfg=planning_services</a>)</p> <p>[2] City &amp; Country (August 2014) Angel Court 135 &amp; 136 High Street: Heritage Impact Assessment</p> <p>[3] White, E., (2016) Jacobs assessment of Conservation Area</p>

<b>Asset number</b>	7	<b>Asset name</b>	Pottery found north-west of Balkerne Gate
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9923 2519	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	13116 - MCC8396
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of domestic and trade activity.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This is a findspot of pottery which was found in the mid-1950s, to the north of Balkerne Gate (Asset 2).		
<b>Description</b>	Finds include: a Samian rim, plain sherd, grooved footring, an abraded rim, a Colchester buff ware flagon base which was cracked [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	8	<b>Asset name</b>	Via sagularis of Colchester's Roman Legionary Fortress
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9946 2514	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC479
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman road in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations carried out in the early to mid-1970s revealed one section of the road which was approximately 6.5m wide. It was found that the street had been resurfaced during the early years of the Colonia. At another location, the road was noted to be 4.4m wide and seemed to be neatly chambered being situated at a height of 30.31m aOD [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	9	<b>Asset name</b>	Colchester - Balkerne Passage: Roman road
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9924 2519	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	13269 - MCC8524
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman road.		
<b>Description</b>	A series of four layers of compact stoney road metalling was observed in the north face of a 2m deep trench situated on the line of the southern carriageway of Balkerne Gate. This extended from a depth of 1.16m to 1.55m below the surface of the road south of the Hole in the Wall Public House [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		



<b>Asset number</b>	10	<b>Asset name</b>	Street between Insula 17 & 25: Roman street
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99242 25192	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC2210
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman street in the 1900s.		
<b>Description</b>	A watching brief was carried out in the early 1900s which identified street metalling in a 2m deep road trench situated on the line of the south carriageway of Balkerne Gate. A series of four layers of metalling was observed during the monitoring which extended from a depth of 1.15m to 1.5m below the surface of the road south of the Hole in the Wall Public House. Beneath the metalling was a thick layer of loamy sand, probably make-up, which continued below the bottom of the trench [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	11	<b>Asset name</b>	Colchester - St Mary's Rectory: Various Roman finds
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9925 2520	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	12308 - MCC7881
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns various Roman remains found in the 1960s.		
<b>Description</b>	In 1965 archaeological excavations adjacent to St Mary's Rectory revealed that the Roman town wall had been a free-standing structure and the ramparts had been added later. Evidence found comprised pottery, three mosaic pavements and Claudian coins and burnt deposits of the Boudican rebellion (60AD). It is suggested that this evidence infers that the pre-Boudican settlement was smaller than the later walled town [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	12	<b>Asset name</b>	Street between Insula 17 & Town Walls
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99248 25202	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC2226 MCC5180
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman street in the 1900s.		
<b>Description</b>	<p>This is a projected line of a Roman Road which ran alongside the town rampart. An evaluation was carried out in the late 1900s at the Hole in the Wall Public House. Two small trenches were excavated, only one trench was able to penetrate to the Roman road surface at about 1.8m below modern ground level. The Roman street metalling consisted of gravel (sand and medium stone). Sealing this surface was a series of deposits 0.5m thick formed of three main layers which appeared to have accumulated in the late 3rd or earlier 4th century AD. Above this refuse deposit a distinct change in the archaeology was noted which suggests cultivation took place, represented by a band of silty loam (0.20m to 0.7m thick) containing smaller pieces of refuse material. Roman pottery was also found which dates to the late 4th century together with other artefacts dating from the medieval to post medieval period [1].</p>		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	13	<b>Asset name</b>	Mercury Flats, Balkerne Gardens, Colchester: Roman, medieval, post-medieval remains
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9927 2520	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC5432
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns various remains dating to the Roman, medieval and		

	post-medieval period.
<b>Description</b>	Evidence was found comprising for Roman features and structures and medieval and post-medieval features. The site lies in Insula 17 of the former Roman town close to the main Balkerne Gate. Five evaluation trenches were dug beyond the building that was to be demolished. The trenches showed that Roman deposits lay at 1.5m below ground level on the south side of the site and between 0.70m to 1.00m on the north side of the site. Modern, post-medieval and medieval features and layers were noted as well as two in situ Roman walls, a Roman mortared structure, several Roman floor and dump layers and a complete Roman pot probably buried as a foundation deposit. A large quantity of Roman material (brick and tile, pottery, animal bone, etc.) was recovered from the site, including three late Roman coins [1].
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset number</b>	14	<b>Asset name</b>	Tessellated Pavement, Balkerne Gardens (15 and 16)
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9925 2521	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC837 MCC8026
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of domestic activities with the presence of the pavement.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This asset concerns a tessellated pavement which was found in the mid-1950s, to the north of Balkerne Gate (Asset 2).		
<b>Description</b>	A copy of William Wire's Morant indicates a red pavement measuring about 90 feet by 65 feet was found immediately inside the town wall just north of Balkerne Gate. The site is under the two western houses of Balkerne Gardens [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	15	<b>Asset name</b>	Late Roman ditch at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9922 2522	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC628
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not		

	have any aesthetic value.
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman ditch in the mid-1970s.
<b>Description</b>	Excavations in the mid-1970s at Balkerne Lane revealed a late Roman ditch during the bulk excavations for the new road. The ditch ran north to south, along the eastern edge of the late Roman town ditch and stopped close to the ambulatory wall of the Romano – Celtic temple. The purpose of the ditch is unknown, however the excavators were of the opinion that it had a defensive role. A second north to south ditch was revealed to the south, but <i>“it is unlikely that both ditches were conceived as part of the same scheme”</i> [1].
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset number</b>	16	<b>Asset name</b>	Roman Altar
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9923 2525	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC2729
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence that worship took place in the Roman period.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This concerns the fragment of a Roman altar which was found in the mid-1950s, to the north of Balkerne Gate (Asset 2).		
<b>Description</b>	A fragment of the base of a limestone altar with part of the moulding on the right side was found in 1954 in core of west town wall, north of Balkerne Gate [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	17	<b>Asset name</b>	Colchester - High Street: Roman street
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9970 2525	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	13110 - MCC8390
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Historical Value</b>	Asset 17 was once the main Roman street through the town of Colchester, enabling people to access all areas of the town from East Gate (which was removed in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century) on the eastern side to Balkerne Gate (Asset 2) in the west.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	Even though the existing High Street follows more or less the same route of the former Roman street, the road now comprises modern brick and tarmac. Furthermore, approximately 160m at the western end is no longer extant, as		

	the current High Street ends to the east of Colchester Post Office (see Plate 9 included in Section 10 of this report). Thus the High Street no longer has a physical connection with Balkerne Gate, at the western end.
<b>Communal Value</b>	As the High Street is still used as a main street within the centre of Colchester, there are many local businesses along the road and on-street road parking is available. Given this continuing use of the road as an arterial transport route, this strengthens the community association with the asset. Furthermore, the community can, through direct association with the high street and their knowledge it was a former Roman road, can take a sense of ownership of asset.
<b>Evidential Value</b>	Evidence of the road has been identified during investigations at various locations within the town. In the Balkerne gateway there are 19 inches of gravel overlain with a metalling layer hard rammed loam then sand.
<b>Description</b>	This was the main Roman street in Colchester which stretched from Balkerne Gate to East Gate. In the Balkerne gateway, there are 19 inches of gravel metalling lying on 9 inches hard rammed loam then sand. Evidence of the road has been identified at various locations within the town [1]
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset number</b>	18	<b>Asset name</b>	Anglo-Saxon inhumation at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99215 25237	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC636
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the burial practices which took place and also demonstrate that occupation of the town of Colchester continued into the Anglo-Saxon period.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 18 does not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 18 does not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	Asset 18 is an Anglo-Saxon inhumation found under the A134 during the excavations in the mid-1970s. The inhumation was in a shallow grave c. 0.6m deep and was buried without a coffin. It has been suggested that this burial may be an 'outlier' from a cemetery in the area of St Mary's hospital (Colchester HER MCC636).		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations in the mid-1970s revealed an Anglo-Saxon inhumation at Balkerne Lane. The inhumation lay in a shallow grave about 0.6m deep and appeared to have been buried without a coffin. <i>"The grave had been dug shortly after the ditch was cleaned out for the last time. An early Anglo-Saxon context for the burial is likely as its position within the town ditch suggests a period of neglect. It is suggested that the burial may be an outlier from a cemetery in the area of St Mary's hospital"</i> [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	19	<b>Asset name</b>	Roman temple at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99216 25217	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC556
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence that worship took place in the Roman period.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This concerns the evidence of a Roman temple which was found in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Excavations in the mid-1970s revealed a Romano-Celtic temple at Balkerne Hill. The foundations of the cella and robber trenches for the foundations of the ambulatory were recorded. The foundations were 0.8m wide and 1.15m deep. <i>"The temple had been constructed over a series of dump layers, including layers of oyster shells which probably originated as kitchen waste. These served to level the ground surface which sloped steeply downwards to the north. The remains of a rectangular plinth of mortared stone and building tile lay to the south of the temple and this may have been a base for an altar. The plinth was surrounded by layers of oyster shell and gravel which had accumulated on a gravel yard between the temple and the main Colchester to London street to the south. The yard probably formed the tremendous of the temple although no trace of an enclosure wall was found. During the 4th century AD the ambulatory was demolished and its foundations were robbed out completely [...] A fragment of a copper-alloy figurine of Mercury was found in spoil from the Balkerne Lane site and may indicate a deity to which the Romano-Celtic temple or the possible shrine was dedicated"</i> [1].</p>		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	20	<b>Asset name</b>	A Roman building at Balkerne Lane
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99209 25207	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC488
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This asset concerns the discovery of a Roman building.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations in the mid-1970s revealed a Roman building of industrial activity		



	at Balkerne Lane. <i>"Very little of the building was uncovered. The remains of the structure, or structures, consisted of layers of sand and charcoal, decayed wattles, stake holes and slag including hammer-scale. The presence of a later burnt layer on the site which contained charred grain and was the same as a layer found to seal the backfilled legionary ditch suggests that there had been a building here at the time of the Boudican revolt, although no structural features were found" [1].</i>
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset number</b>	21	<b>Asset name</b>	Colchester - Balkerne Lane: Roman defences and possible extramural settlement
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 992 252	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	12454 - MCC8001
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Historical Value</b>	The features found associated with Asset 21 not only include evidence of the former Roman defences associated with the fortress and Colonia, but include remains of industrial buildings. These buildings provide evidence that industrial practices were taking place, such as iron working after the fortress had been built. This supports the historical development of the town of Colchester when the Colonia was re-founded. The sacrifices (human remains) found within the fortress ditch suggest that these may have been military execution of followers of Queen Boudica as they were found within the ditch which was infilled.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 21 does not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 21 does not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	Major excavations during the mid-1970s, in advance of the development of the St Mary's multi-storey car-park revealed various remains. These included evidence of the defences of the fortress and Colonia alongside the London to Colchester road, buildings on both sides of the street relating to iron working and human bones were discovered in the fortress ditch, suggested that the people may have been executed at the west gate (National Heritage List Ref. 12454 - MCC8001).		
<b>Description</b>	Major excavations during the mid-1970s, in advance of St Mary's multi-storey car-park and the west part of the inner relief road (A134). The defences of the fortress and Colonia were uncovered and the remains of an extramural settlement alongside the London-Colchester road were identified. A number of flimsy buildings were also recorded associated with iron working which may even have post-dated the fortress. Human bones in the fortress ditch were also uncovered which may have been executed victims <i>"at the west gate and whose bodies were left on display"</i> . Other evidence found included water pipes, wall paintings and a pavement also dating to the Roman period [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	22	<b>Asset name</b>	Colchester - Balkerne Lane: A Glass-tempered rim sherd
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 992 252	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	12455 - MCC8002
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of domestic and trade activity.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The find was discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The find was discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This concerns a findspot of a tempered glass sherd which was found in the mid-1950s, to the north of Balkerne Gate (Asset 2).		
<b>Description</b>	During the excavations in the mid-1970s, "a glass-tempered rim sherd was found in the top of the fill of the latest Roman town ditch. The ditch had filled up with an accumulation of topsoil and was almost level before the sherd was deposited" [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	23	<b>Asset name</b>	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99 25	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	51817 - MCC5921
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of domestic and trade activity.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The find was discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The find was discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This concerns a findspot of an undated coin which was found in the mid-1950s, to the north of Balkerne Gate (Asset 2).		
<b>Description</b>	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of unknown date has been found. No other information is provided within the Historic Environment Record Office (HER) [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	24	<b>Asset name</b>	Balkerne Gardens, Colchester: Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 992 252	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	12309 - MCC7882
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of domestic and trade activity.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The find was discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The find was discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This concerns pottery evidence which was found in the mid-1950s, to the north of Balkerne Gate (Asset 2).		
<b>Description</b>	The site was excavated in 1955. The pottery found was all unstratified and apart from a small amount of late Saxon evidence, most of the material is from the late 1st century. <i>"The composition and large sherd size suggests one or more pit groups were disturbed. The Samian is mostly Neronian South Gaulish"</i> . The other pottery evidence found include early Colchester rough cast beakers, amphora sherds, mortaria and early grey wares and a lathe-turned bone cylinder and an iron object [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	25	<b>Asset name</b>	Possible civil settlement west of Balkerne Gate
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 992 252	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	13115 - MCC8395
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of a Roman settlement area which was located outside the town walls.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This asset concerns evidence of a possible civilian settlement.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations immediately west of Balkerne Gate revealed flimsy structures and a possible civil settlement outside the legionary fortress (dating to 43AD to 49AD). The legionary ditch (dating to 49AD to 60AD) was backfilled and timber houses were constructed fronting the London-Colchester road (which were burnt between 60AD to 61AD). A second ditch was dug close to its military predecessor (dating to 61AD to 75AD); which was later backfilled in c.75AD to 100AD [1].		

<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record
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<b>Asset number</b>	26	<b>Asset name</b>	St Mary's Fields (south side)
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99158 25212	<b>Subtopic</b>	Historic Buildings
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	None
<b>Designation</b>	Locally listed building	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	Asset 26 is a locally listed building and was formerly part of the Colchester Union Workhouse and functioned as a boardroom block.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The structure is of brick construction in a T-plan shape, with a gabled cross-wing. The building includes conventional sash windows and a pair of round-arched windows on the ground floor.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The buildings function has changed and the structure is now used for residential housing.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This is the only building which survives from the former workhouse and hospital site and despite internal alterations; the original external fabric of the building is still extant.		
<b>Description</b>	Former boardroom building block which formed part of the Colchester Union Workhouse site which later became St Mary's Hospital. The building was constructed in the mid-1830s of gault brick in a T-plan shape, with gabled cross-wing and it includes sash windows and a pair of round-arched windows on the ground floor. This is the only building which remains from the Union and later hospital site. The hospital site was developed in early 2000 and now includes modern high rise flats [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Historic Buildings Forum ( <a href="http://www.colchesterhistoricbuildingsforum.org.uk/drupal/node/1038">http://www.colchesterhistoricbuildingsforum.org.uk/drupal/node/1038</a> )		

<b>Asset number</b>	27	<b>Asset name</b>	Balkerne Heights (former St Mary's hospital site) Colchester: Various Roman remains
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9917 2525	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	46025 - MCC5431
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns various Roman remains found in the early 2000s.		
<b>Description</b>	An archaeological survey in the early 2000s included the excavation of 14 test-pits which revealed Roman deposits across the whole site. <i>"Most of the</i>		

	<i>deposits consisted of Roman soil accumulation layers and fills of deeper features representing pits or graves. A substantial Roman feature in the southwest corner probably represents the town ditch. Close to this part of a stone and mortar Roman building foundation was observed, and to the west part of a Roman street or lane was recorded. Average depth of surviving Roman deposits was about 0.8m in depth" [1].</i>
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset number</b>	28	<b>Asset name</b>	Roman wall foundation
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9918 2523	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC3020
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This concerns the evidence of a Roman wall.		
<b>Description</b>	Roman mortar and stone foundation was found in a test pit aligned approximately north to south [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	29	<b>Asset name</b>	Wall, Union Grounds
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99148 25232	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC1087
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This concerns the evidence of a Roman wall.		
<b>Description</b>	A large L-shaped stretch of wall is recorded on Rex Hull's 1958 map called <i>Outside of Town Walls</i> which was based on Laver's plan. It is this stretch of wall that has been plotted approximately [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	30	<b>Asset name</b>	Area of Royal Grammar School: Roman cemetery
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 988 250	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	11852 - MCC7647
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Historical Value</b>	Asset 30 demonstrated that Colchester was an important Roman town which included a cemetery to the west outside the Roman fort. The discovery of the burials not only provide evidence of the burial practices which took place at that time, but also may hint that life expectancy of infants at that time was poor.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 30 does not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 30 does not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This asset covers a wide area and was formerly a Roman cemetery which included both inhumation and cremation burials which cover a long time span.		
<b>Description</b>	A Roman cemetery which is located to in the western area of Roman Colchester and included both inhumation and cremation burials. <i>"The burials, cover a long time span have been found over a large area, generally on both sides of the Roman road leading out of the Balkerne Gate, as far west as the Avenue. It is difficult now to divide the area into possible separate cemeteries as most of the finds were made last century and formed part of large collections which were badly catalogued or split up. At least one burial area was contained within a wall and traces of large funerary monuments are known from the walled cemetery and from West Lodge. Tile tombs, lead and stone coffins and other built tombs have been found all over the area"</i> [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	31	<b>Asset name</b>	Nine infant burials dating to the Roman period, Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	Various	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC2555 to MCC2563
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Historical Value</b>	Asset 31 demonstrated that Colchester was an important Roman town which included a cemetery to the west outside the Roman fort. The discovery of the burials not only provide evidence of the burial practices which took place at that time, but also may hint that life expectancy of infants at that time was poor.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 31 does not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 31 does not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	Asset 31 is consists of nine infant inhumation burials which were discovered in the 1980s and are situated within the former Roman cemetery area.		
<b>Description</b>	Nine infant inhumation burials were found in the 1980s. The HER indicates		



	they were not in situ [1].
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset number</b>	32	<b>Asset name</b>	Road between fortress/town and main Colchester to London Road
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9904 2505	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC475
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman road in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations in the mid-1970s revealed a Roman military street leading towards the west gate of the Legionary Fortress. The road consisted of gravel metalling which in places was only a few centimetres thick, sealing earlier features possibly related to the construction of the road and fortress. Elsewhere the metalling could not be distinguished from the later, pre-Boudican re-surfacing of the street which served the early colonial town but which apparently continued on the same alignment. The street has been identified at other locations during archaeological watching brief investigations along its alignment [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	33	<b>Asset name</b>	Ditch at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9921 2518	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC627
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman ditch in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations during the mid-1970s revealed a Roman ditch. <i>"The ditch was placed along the eastern edge of the late Roman town ditch running north to</i>		

	<p>south so that it passed along the foot of the possible shrine and the cella of the Romano-Celtic temple. The ditch clearly post-dated the robbing of the foundation of the ambulatory of the temple as it crossed the robber trenches of the north and south walls. These robber trenches were no earlier than the mid-4th century AD. The ditch varied in depth between 0.5m and 0.8m but its original depth could not be established due to the destruction of the latest levels on the site from 19th century terracing". The purpose of the ditch is unknown but the excavators were of the opinion that it was a defensive structure. A second north to south ditch was located to the north although it is not believed that these two structures were formed together [1].</p>
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset number</b>	34	<b>Asset name</b>	A Roman building at Balkerne Lane
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99212 25180	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC486
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This asset concerns the discovery of a Roman building.		
<b>Description</b>	<p>Excavations during the mid-1970s revealed evidence for Roman industrial activity. The remains of at least one multi-phase Roman building was identified. <i>"The remains of the structure, or structures, consisted of wall slots, daub floors, unplastered wattle and daub walls and an area of decayed wattles and stake holes which probably represented the demolished remains of earlier phases of the structure(s). Occupation debris [...] a [...] high proportion of sand and charcoal containing much slag and hammer-scale which suggests widespread ironworking in the area. At least two rooms were identifiable one of which contained a hearth. South of this were two areas of sand and charcoal one of which contained evidence for a forging hearth. Other areas of occupation debris also contained much charcoal and slag indicative of ironworking activity"</i>. The fact that the building encroached onto the military street <i>"suggests that it wasn't in use until after the military abandonment of the fortress"</i> [1].</p>		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	35	<b>Asset name</b>	Timber-lined drain at Balkerne Lane
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99215 25177	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC734
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman drain in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations during the mid-1970s revealed a timber-lined drain/water-main dating to the Roman period. Evidence of the drain was demonstrated by presence of a substantial ditch [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	36	<b>Asset name</b>	Timber-lined water main at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99214 25171	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC538
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman water-main in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations during the mid-1970s revealed a timber-lined drain dated to the early years of the Colonia. <i>"The main clearly sealed the backfilled ditch of the abandoned Legionary fortress and was sealed by the floors of several buildings. It ran south-west to north-east and was dug up after the destruction of the Boudican revolt, partly because the course of the later town ditch cut across the line of the main. Some of the timber pipes which formed the main were removed at this time"</i> [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	37	<b>Asset name</b>	Ditch of Legionary Fortress at Colchester
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9946 2514	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC478
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Historical Value</b>	Asset 37 has historic importance as it provides further evidence of the defence ditches the Romans constructed.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 37 does not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 37 does not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	Asset 37 concerns a ditch associated with the defences of the Roman town. This asset was located to the south of the footbridge site.		
<b>Description</b>	The Roman Legionary Fortress ditch at Colchester thought to possibly date to 50AD to 55AD. The Legionary fortress ditch has been encountered during excavations along its length. The ditch varied slightly in its width and profile because of the soft nature of the sand which forms the subsoil (no width is given). During the excavation of the Lion Walk United Reformed Church in 1984, the fortress ditch was revealed and was found to be 3.6m wide. Between the ditch and the adjacent rampart to the west was a 1.6m wide berm. Debris from the destruction of the rampart had been used to backfill the ditch. A butchered horse skeleton was found within the backfill [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	38	<b>Asset name</b>	Human remains in fortress ditch at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99218 25168	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC514
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the burial practices which took place during the Roman period.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 38 does not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 38 does not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	Asset 38 concerns human remains found within the fortress ditch at Balkerne Hill during the excavations at Balkerne Lane in the mid-1970s. The discovery included disarticulated human remains which were scattered on the bottom and sides of the Legionary fortress ditch. These are all thought to have been execution victims.		
<b>Description</b>	During excavations in the mid-1970s a disarticulated remains of an execution		

	victim was discovered in the ditch of the Legionary fortress at Balkerne Hill. The human remains were lying scattered on the bottom and sides of the Legionary fortress ditch. The remains of five other humans were found in the near vicinity, mixed with large quantities of animal bone and lying in layers of debris associated with the iron working sites. These are all thought to be execution victims [1].
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset number</b>	39	<b>Asset name</b>	Possible Roman shrine at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99220 25165	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remains
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC557
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Historical Value</b>	Asset 39 provides evidence that worship practices took place within the Roman town.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 39 does not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 39 does not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	Asset 39 is a possible shrine at Balkerne Hill, located to the south of the site, which was discovered during excavations in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	During excavations at Balkerne Lane in the mid-1970s a possible Roman shrine was discovered situated on the south side of the main Colchester to London street. <i>"The building was roughly square in plan and measured 10.8m by 11.2m. The rear wall was of solid construction whilst the others were on piers, perhaps as arcades. The foundations of the piers had been set on wooden piles driven into the bases of the foundation trenches. The buildings foundations had been thoroughly robbed and no floor levels survived. The unusual plan together with its relationship to the Romano-Celtic temple suggest that the building had been a temple. A fragment of a copper-alloy figurine of Mercury was found in spoil from the Balkerne Lane site and may indicate a deity to which the shrine or the Romano-Celtic temple was dedicated. Although close dating was not possible it is likely that the building was demolished during the 5th century AD at the end of the Roman period"</i> [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	40	<b>Asset name</b>	A Roman building at Balkerne Lane
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99218 25165	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC497
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This asset concerns the discovery of a Roman building in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations at Balkerne Lane in the mid-1970s revealed a Roman building which fronted onto the former via sagularis of the abandoned Legionary fortress. <i>"Only the rear of the building was examined. Much of the buildings remains had been destroyed by 19th century terracing so that no evidence for destruction during the Boudican revolt survived. The building was aligned north-south and structural remains included slots for ground-plates, an oven and a large, shallow plank-lined trough or pit. The western-most part of the building was cut by the post-Boudican, defensive, town ditch"</i> [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	41	<b>Asset name</b>	Human remains in fortress ditch at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99218 25161	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC513
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the burial practices which took place during the Roman period.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 41 does not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 41 does not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	Asset 41 concerns human remains found within the fortress ditch at Balkerne Hill during the excavations at Balkerne Lane in the mid-1970s. The discovery included disarticulated human remains which were scattered on the bottom and sides of the Legionary fortress ditch. These are all thought to have been execution victims.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations at Balkerne Lane in the mid-1970s revealed the disarticulated remains of a human scattered on the bottom and sides of the Legionary fortress ditch. The remains of five other humans were found in the near vicinity		



	mixed with large quantities of animal bone and lying in layers of debris associated with the iron working sites. These are all thought to be execution victims [1].
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset number</b>	42	<b>Asset name</b>	Human remains in fortress ditch at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99218 25159	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC512 MCC511
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the burial practices which took place during the Roman period.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 42 does not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 42 does not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	Asset 42 concerns human remains found within the fortress ditch at Balkerne Hill during the excavations at Balkerne Lane in the mid-1970s. The discovery included disarticulated human remains which were scattered on the bottom and sides of the Legionary fortress ditch. These are all thought to have been execution victims.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations at Balkerne Lane in the mid-1970s revealed the disarticulated remains of a human scattered on the bottom and sides of the Legionary fortress ditch. The remains of five other humans were found in the near vicinity mixed with large quantities of animal bone and lying in layers of debris associated with the iron working sites. These are all thought to be execution victims [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	43	<b>Asset name</b>	1st century defensive ditch of the Roman Colonia
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99222 25154	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC539
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Historical Value</b>	Asset 43 has historic importance as it provides further evidence of the defence ditches the Romans constructed.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 43 does not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 43 does not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	Asset 43 concerns a ditch associated with the defences of the Roman town.		

	This asset was located to the south of the footbridge site.
<b>Description</b>	"A large defensive ditch dated to the years immediately after the Boudican destruction of the Colony. At the Balkerne Lane excavations the ditch was located at various points over a distance of 138m along the west side of the town. The ditch was observed to cut the backfill of the earlier ditch and also cut across the sites of several buildings destroyed in the Boudican fire of 60AD to 61AD. No trace of a rampart survived" [1].
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset number</b>	44	<b>Asset name</b>	Ditch of the Roman Colonia
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9956 2527	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC659
<b>Designation</b>	None within study area	<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Historical Value</b>	Asset 44 has historic importance as it provides further evidence of the defence ditches the Romans constructed.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 44 does not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore Asset 44 does not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	Asset 44 concerns a ditch associated with the defences of the Roman town. This asset was located to the south of the footbridge site.		
<b>Description</b>	A Roman defensive ditch, dating to the 2nd to 4th century. "At the Balkerne Lane the ditch was examined at a number of points and recorded as being about 15m wide and 3.75m deep although it was impossible to determine its original dimensions and profile. The ditch was designed to work in conjunction with the defensive wall of the Roman town" [1]. It should be noted that outside the study area this monument is scheduled according to Colchester HER.		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	45	<b>Asset name</b>	Balkerne Lane: A Glass-tempered rim sherd
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9920 2516	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	13769 - MCC8611
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of domestic and trade activity.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The find was discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The find was discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This concerns a findspot of a tempered glass sherd which was found in the		

	mid-1950s, to the north of Balkerne Gate (Asset 2).
<b>Description</b>	A grass-tempered rim sherd was found in the top of the fill of the latest Roman town ditch during the archaeological excavations of 1973-6 at Balkerne Lane [1].
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset number</b>	46	<b>Asset name</b>	A Glass-tempered rim sherd
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9920 2516	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC2630
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of domestic and trade activity.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The find was discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The find was discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This concerns a findspot of a tempered glass sherd which was found in the mid-1950s, to the north of Balkerne Gate (Asset 2).		
<b>Description</b>	A grass-tempered rim sherd was found in the top of the fill of the latest Roman town ditch during the archaeological excavations of 1973-6 at Balkerne Hill [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	47	<b>Asset name</b>	Timber-lined drain at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9918 2516	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC629
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman drain in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations during the mid-1970s revealed a Roman timber-lined ditch which predates the later drainage system along the main Colchester to London Road. <i>"traces of the drain were located about 2m north of the strip-house which fronted onto the street"</i> [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	48	<b>Asset name</b>	Ditch at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9919 2516	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC633
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman drainage ditch in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	During excavations in the mid-1970s a substantial late Roman ditch was found. <i>"The ditch formed the latest and eastern most section of a system of drainage situated along the south side of the main Colchester to London street and probably drained into the late Roman town ditch"</i> [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	49	<b>Asset name</b>	Timber water-main at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99192 25165	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC653 MCC657 MCC542
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman water main in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	During excavations in the mid-1970s a series of Roman timber-lined water mains were found. <i>"On the whole, the mains consisted of a series of straight wooden pipes about 0.2m in diameter and 2.0m to 2.5m long. These were held together by flat iron bands hammered into the walls of pipes to form water-tight and pressure resistant joints. The water-main ran along the southern edge of the main Colchester to London Road and was one of a group which lined this route, possibly feeding into the properties which fronted onto the street. [...]</i> During the early to middle 2nd century the water-mains were diverted from their course to pass under the southern portal of the Balkerne Gate. The pipes were taken from their original position and transferred to a new trench dug into the street for this purpose. The pipes eventually went out of use when the but		

	<i>ends of the town ditch were joined together" [1].</i>
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset number</b>	50	<b>Asset name</b>	Roman strip-house at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99186 25153	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC588
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman civilian house.		
<b>Description</b>	<i>A "Roman strip-house was discovered during excavations at Balkerne Lane in 1973-6. Very little is known about the earliest levels of the building so that more than one structure may have been present. Similarly knowledge of the building in its latest form is also poor, although it is believed to have taken the form of a strip-house laid out along the south side of the main Colchester to London road" [1].</i>		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	51	<b>Asset name</b>	A Roman strip-house at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99192 25157	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC589
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman civilian house.		
<b>Description</b>	<i>A "Roman strip-house was discovered during excavations at Balkerne Lane in 1973-6. Very little is known about the earliest levels of the building so that more than one structure may have been present. Similarly knowledge of the building in its latest form is also poor, although it is believed to have taken the form of a strip-house laid out along the south side of the main Colchester to</i>		

	<i>London road" [1].</i>
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record

<b>Asset number</b>	52	<b>Asset name</b>	A Roman building, Balkerne Lane
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99191 25158	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC485
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This asset concerns the discovery of a Roman building in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	During excavations in the mid-1970s the remains of at least one building of Roman date was found fronting onto the south side of the street. <i>"The remains of the structure, or structures, consisted of scatters of stake holes and a few small pits together with associated occupation debris on the ground surface" [1].</i>		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	53	<b>Asset name</b>	Strip-house at Balkerne Lane
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99194 25153	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC496
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman civilian house.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations in the mid-1970s revealed a Roman strip-house. <i>"This was one of several buildings of similar type built along a common frontage outside the west gate of the abandoned Legionary fortress during the early years of the Colonia. It is not clear how far back from the frontage the building extended. The building had floors and walls of daub. The buildings plan remains unclear as little survived the destruction of the Boudican revolt and subsequent truncation during construction of the town ditch" [1].</i>		



<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record
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<b>Asset number</b>	54	<b>Asset name</b>	Roman building at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99160 25174	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC614
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This asset concerns the discovery of a Roman building in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations at Balkerne Lane during the mid-1970s revealed two-phases of a Roman building. <i>"The party wall between this building and an adjacent one to the north-east was built on a mortar foundation. Along the south side of the two buildings was a footway which had two slots cut into it, possibly for joists to support a timber floor. The floors of the building were mainly gravelled"</i> [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	55	<b>Asset name</b>	Timber-lined drain at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9916 2517	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC617
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman drain in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	During excavations in the mid-1970s a timber-lined drain was found lining the north side of the main Colchester to London road and to the south of a building. The drain appeared to have been continued westwards along the south side of an adjacent building. The drain was backfilled in the early 4th century AD [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	56	<b>Asset name</b>	Roman building at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99156 25173	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC612
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This asset concerns the discovery of a Roman building in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations at Balkerne Lane in the mid-1970s revealed remnants of a Roman building. <i>"Only small parts of the building were excavated so that little is known about their plans or arrangements of rooms. No plinths were discovered suggesting that the walls were set directly on the ground. Floors were of daub"</i> [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	57	<b>Asset name</b>	Roman building at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99158 25176	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC613
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This asset concerns the discovery of a Roman building in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	During excavations in the mid-1970s remnants of a Roman building were discovered. <i>"Only small parts of the building were excavated so that little is known about their plans or arrangements of rooms. A single plinth was located which formed the frontage of the building. No other plinths were found suggesting that the walls were set directly on the ground. Immediately north of the plinth was a gravelled area which was probably the floor of a room. Elsewhere the floors were constructed of daub"</i> [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	58	<b>Asset name</b>	Oven at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9915 2517	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC618
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence that industrial activity was taking place within the town during the Roman period.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman oven during the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations in the mid-1970s at Balkerne Lane revealed a Roman oven situated to the rear of a building situated on the north side of the main Colchester to London street. The oven may have been contained within the building [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	59	<b>Asset name</b>	Oven at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9915 2518	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC621
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence that industrial activity was taking place within the town during the Roman period.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman oven during the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations in the mid-1970s at Balkerne Lane revealed a Roman oven situated to the rear of a building situated on the north side of the main Colchester to London street. The oven may have been contained within the building [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	60	<b>Asset name</b>	Oven at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9915 2518	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC619
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence that industrial activity was taking place within the town during the Roman period.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman oven during the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations in the mid-1970s at Balkerne Lane revealed a Roman oven situated to the rear of a building situated on the north side of the main Colchester to London street. The oven may have been contained within the building [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	61	<b>Asset name</b>	Roman building at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 99155 25184	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC615
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence of the former Roman town and demonstrates how it was built and structured.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This asset concerns the discovery of a Roman building in the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations at Balkerne Lane during the mid-1970s revealed two-phases of a Roman building. <i>"The party wall between this building and an adjacent one to the south-west was built on a mortar foundation and several other wall foundations were also recorded. Along the south side of the two buildings was a footway which had two slots cut into it, possibly for joists to support a timber floor. The floors of the building were mainly gravelled and the position of walls was indicated by sots. To the rear of the building was a 2.4m deep cellar built of septaria and tile, which had a window or chute at the top of the east wall. It is possible that the cellar was in fact part of a more substantial building to the north-west"</i> [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	62	<b>Asset name</b>	Oven at Balkerne Hill
<b>Grid reference</b>	TL 9916 2518	<b>Subtopic</b>	Archaeological Remain
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	MCC620
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Low
<b>Historical Value</b>	This asset provides evidence that industrial activity was taking place within the town during the Roman period.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any aesthetic value.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	The remains were discovered below ground therefore these assets do not have any communal value.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	These asset concerns the discovery of a Roman oven during the mid-1970s.		
<b>Description</b>	Excavations in the mid-1970s at Balkerne Lane revealed a Roman oven situated to the rear of a building situated on the north side of the main Colchester to London street. The oven may have been contained within the building [1].		
<b>References</b>	[1] Colchester Borough Council Historic Environment Record		

<b>Asset number</b>	HTL1	<b>Asset name</b>	Colchester Historic Core
<b>Grid reference</b>	Various	<b>Subtopic</b>	Historic Landscape Type
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	None
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Medium
<b>Historical Value</b>	HLT1 comprises the walled Roman and medieval town of Colchester and includes a large number of designated assets. Thus this asset preserves a number of buildings of varying function and date. Furthermore it is acknowledged that despite significant modern development, the area contains extensive archaeological deposits encompassing evidence for occupation spanning from the prehistoric, through to the medieval and post medieval periods (Essex County Council 2009, 55).		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	HLT1 contains an eclectic mix of architectural styles from different periods which contribute to its overall aesthetic value of the asset.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	HLT1 contains many designated assets which assist in creating a sense of place for local inhabitants and visitors alike and this naturally strengthens the communal value of the asset.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	This area comprises the walled Roman and medieval town of Colchester and includes a large number of designated assets including the Balkerne Gate (Asset 2), and medieval timber framed houses such as St Martin's Church (National Heritage List Ref. 1337393) which is a Grade II* Listed Building located over 300m to the north-east from the footbridge site and St Helen's Chapel (National Heritage List Ref. 1123558) which is a Grade II Listed Building located over 500m to the north-west of the footbridge site. <i>"Despite significant modern development, the town contains extensive archaeological deposits encompassing evidence for prehistoric occupation of</i>		

	<i>the gravel ridge that the town is sited on, the establishment of Britain's first Roman Legionary Fortress and Colonia, a Boudican destruction horizon, the later Roman town, early Saxon settlement and the late Saxon re-establishment of the town, Norman military and religious foundations and medieval and post medieval growth. In places, archaeological deposits are deeply stratified and there is potential for good preservation resulting from localised waterlogging and the Boudican destruction horizon"</i> (Essex County Council 2009, 55).
<b>Description</b>	This area comprises the extent of the walled Roman and medieval town. The built heritage includes a number of iconic structures such as the Roman Balkerne Gate, Saxon Trinity Church tower, Norman Castle, St Botolph's Priory, St John's Abbey Gatehouse and medieval timber framed houses including those of the Dutch Quarter. Despite significant modern development, the town contains extensive archaeological deposits encompassing evidence for prehistoric occupation of the gravel ridge that the town is sited on, the establishment of Britain's first Roman Legionary Fortress and Colonia, a Boudican destruction horizon, the later Roman town, early Saxon settlement and the late Saxon re-establishment of the town, Norman military and religious foundations and medieval and post medieval growth. In places, archaeological deposits are deeply stratified and there is potential for good preservation resulting from localised waterlogging and the Boudican destruction horizon. Extensive excavations have taken place in the town since the Victorian period, with two large sites investigated during the 20th century at Lion Walk and Culver Square. More recently, the former Head Street post office site has been examined as well as investigations of the Colchester Sixth form. The town contains a significant number of listed buildings, a Conservation Area, numerous scheduled monuments and Castle Park is also a Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden [1].
<b>References</b>	[1] Essex County Council (2009) Colchester Historic Environment Characterisation Project

<b>Asset number</b>	HTL2	<b>Asset name</b>	Modern Communications and Development
<b>Grid reference</b>	Various	<b>Subtopic</b>	Historic Landscape Type
<b>HEA reference</b>	None	<b>HER reference</b>	None
<b>Designation</b>	None	<b>Value</b>	Negligible
<b>Historical Value</b>	The area includes the last surviving building from the St Mary's Hospital. The area has been subject to a number of archaeological evaluations which have revealed various remains dating to the Roman and later periods.		
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>	HLT1 contains a number of modern buildings, primarily the multi-storey car park and residential housing which creates a sense of place for local inhabitants alike.		
<b>Communal Value</b>	By including a number of residential areas and the multi-storey car park this assists in creating a sense of place for local inhabitants and visitors alike and this naturally strengthens the communal value of the asset.		
<b>Evidential Value</b>	The area includes part of the A134 and a number of post-medieval and modern buildings.		



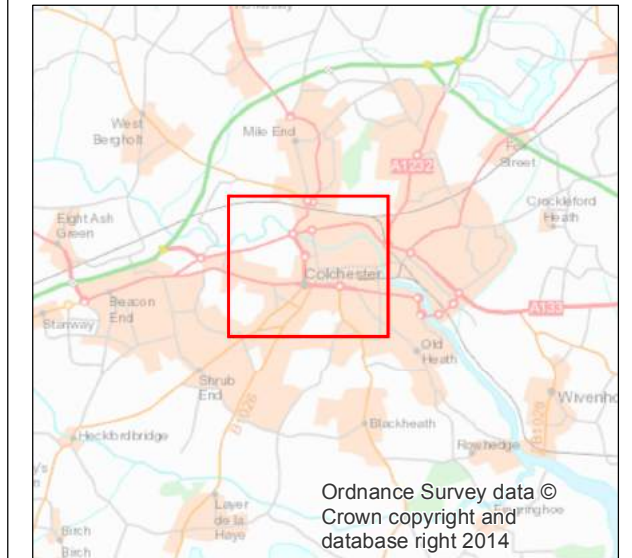
<b>Description</b>	<p>HLT2 comprises the modern transport route, the A134 (Westway), which was built in the 1970s and post medieval and modern developments to the west of the A134. These developments primarily comprise the St Mary's Shoppers and Short Stay Public Car Park, a multi-storey car park which was built in 1981, beyond which there is post-medieval residential housing.</p> <p>To the north of the multi-storey carpark within the study area is the Grade II Listed Building, St Mary's Fields (Asset 26) which was once part of the St Mary's Hospital complex. This is the only surviving building from the hospital site, as the remaining area was cleared and redeveloped following the 1990s and high rise residential flats now occupy the area [1] [2].</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>[1] A History of the County of Essex 1994. Volume 9, the Borough of Colchester. Originally published by Victoria County History, London [online] Available at: <a href="http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol9/pp199-208">http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol9/pp199-208</a> [Accessed 21 January 2016]</p> <p>[2] Jacobs 2016 assessment of modern online mapping sources</p>



**FIGURE 1**

Legend

- Study area
- Site location



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Client: **ESSEX HIGHWAYS**

Project: **Balkerne Hill Footbridge**

Drawing Title: **Site Location**

Scale @ A3	1:10,000	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B3553T13	

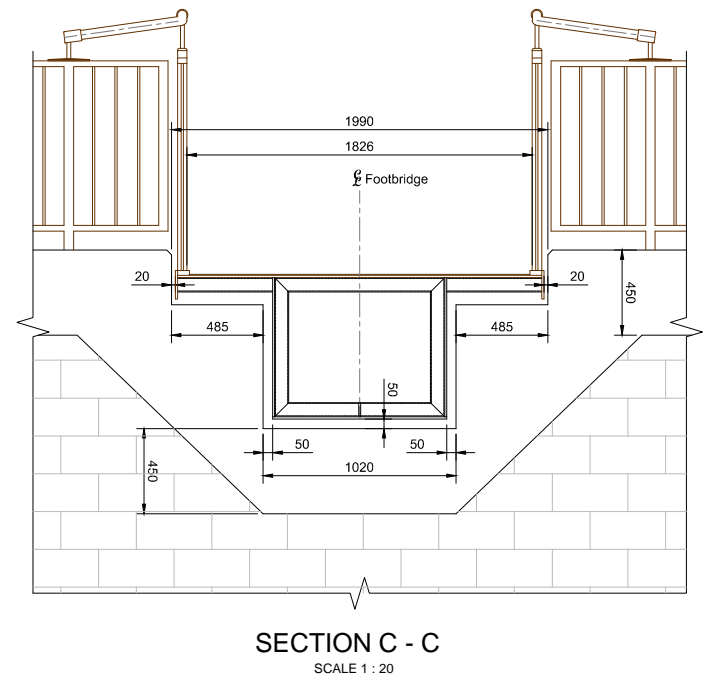
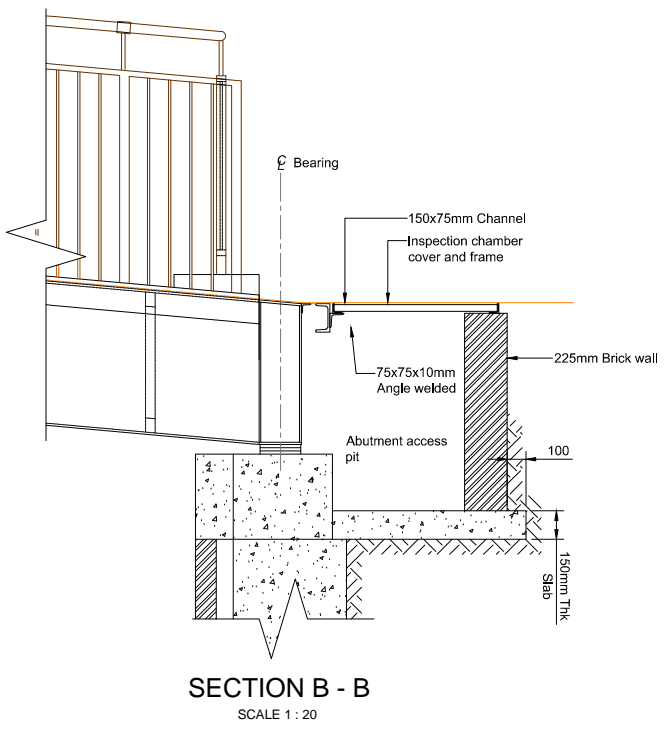
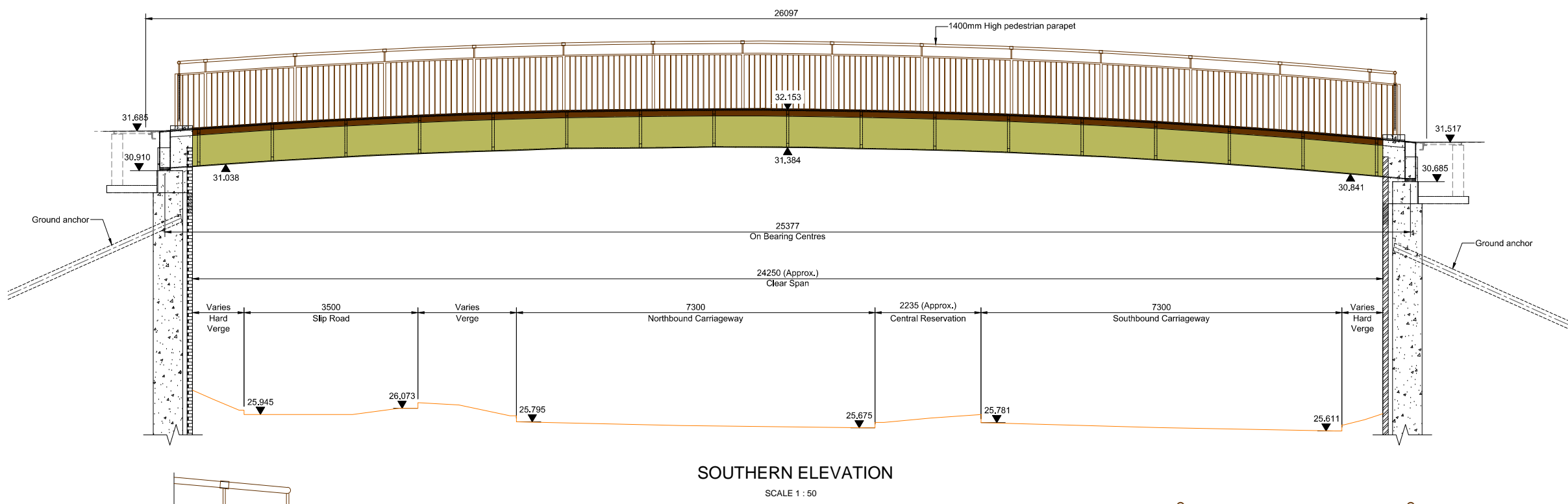
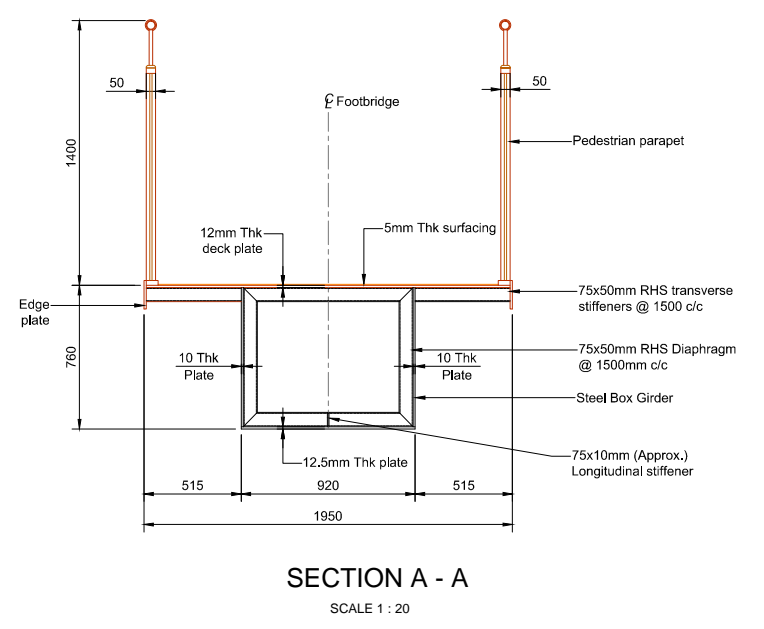
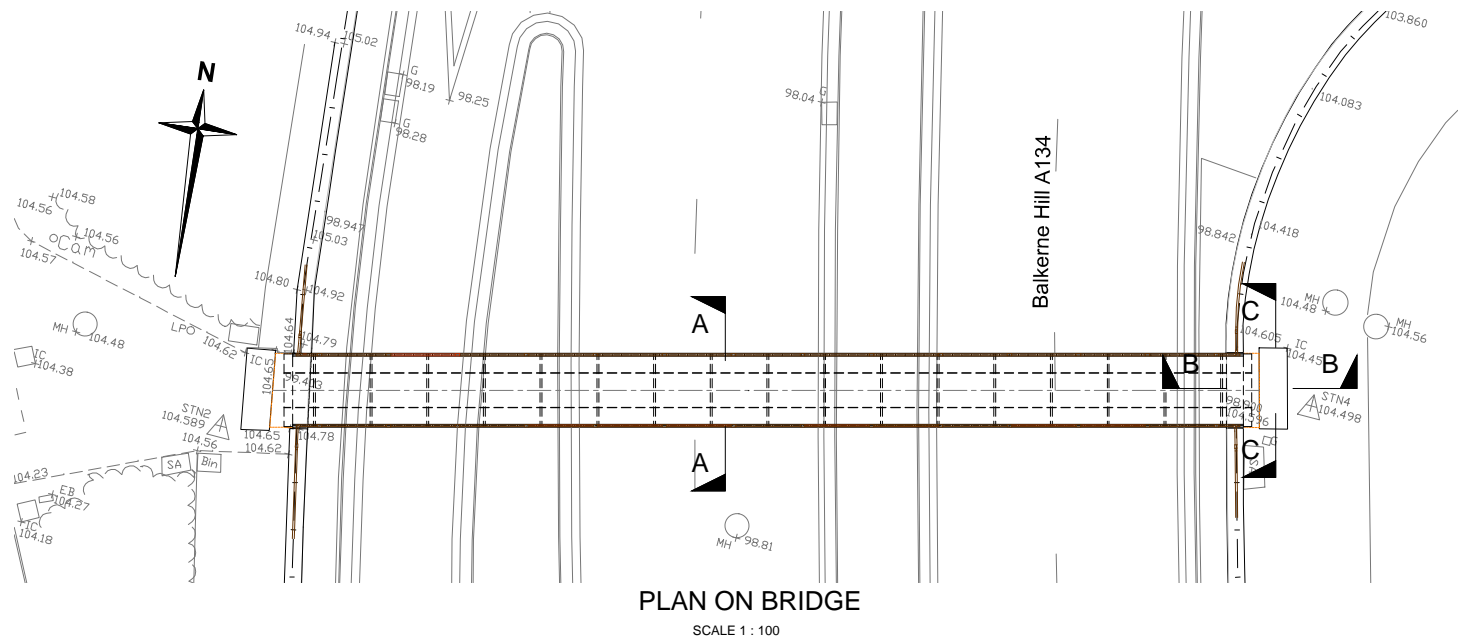
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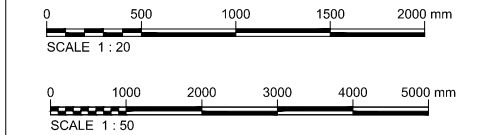


FIGURE 2a



NOTES

1. All dimensions are in millimetres unless noted otherwise.
2. All levels are in metres above Ordnance Datum unless otherwise stated.
3. The orientation of the north point represents grid north based on the surveyor's arbitrary grid.
4. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other drawings and the Option Study Report.



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Client  
**ESSEX HIGHWAYS**

Project  
**Balkerne Hill Footbridge**

DRAWING TITLE  
**Development Proposals-  
Existing Bridge General Arrangement**

Scale @ A1		DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B3553T13	

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FIGURE 2b

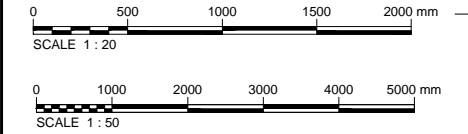
NOTES

- All dimensions are in millimetres unless noted otherwise.
- All levels are in metres above Ordnance Datum unless otherwise stated.
- The orientation of the north point represents grid north based on the surveyor's arbitrary grid.
- This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other drawings and the Option Study Report.
- This drawing is to be read in conjunction with drawing BR0900-01-1202 and BR0900-01-1203.
- Footbridge will be designed by CTS.

LEGEND

---(L)--- Street lighting cable

Note:  
\* Dimensions/levels to be confirmed on site



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**ESSEX HIGHWAYS**

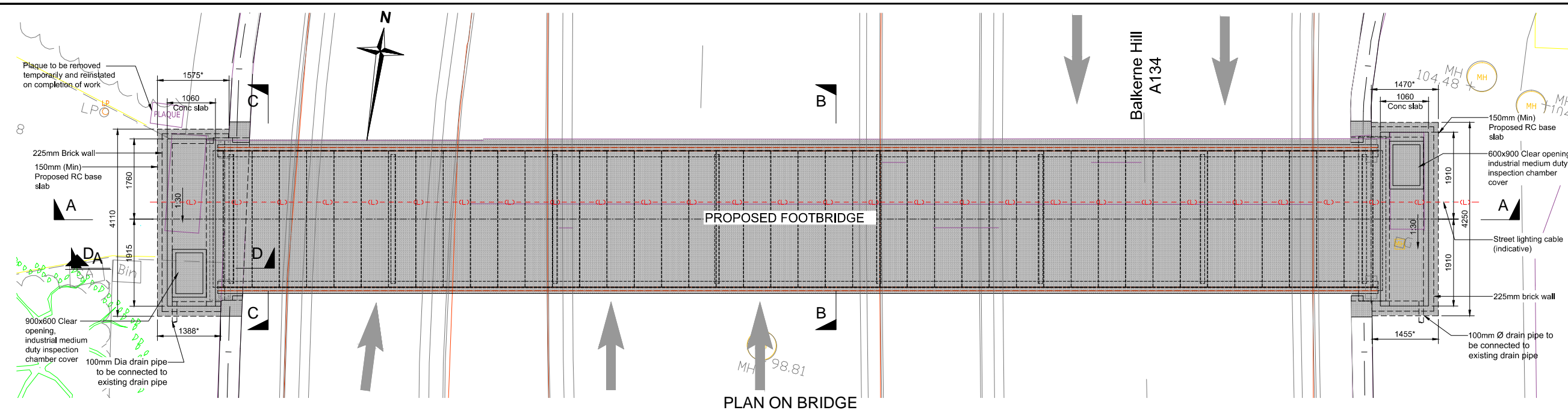
Project

**Balkerne Hill Footbridge**

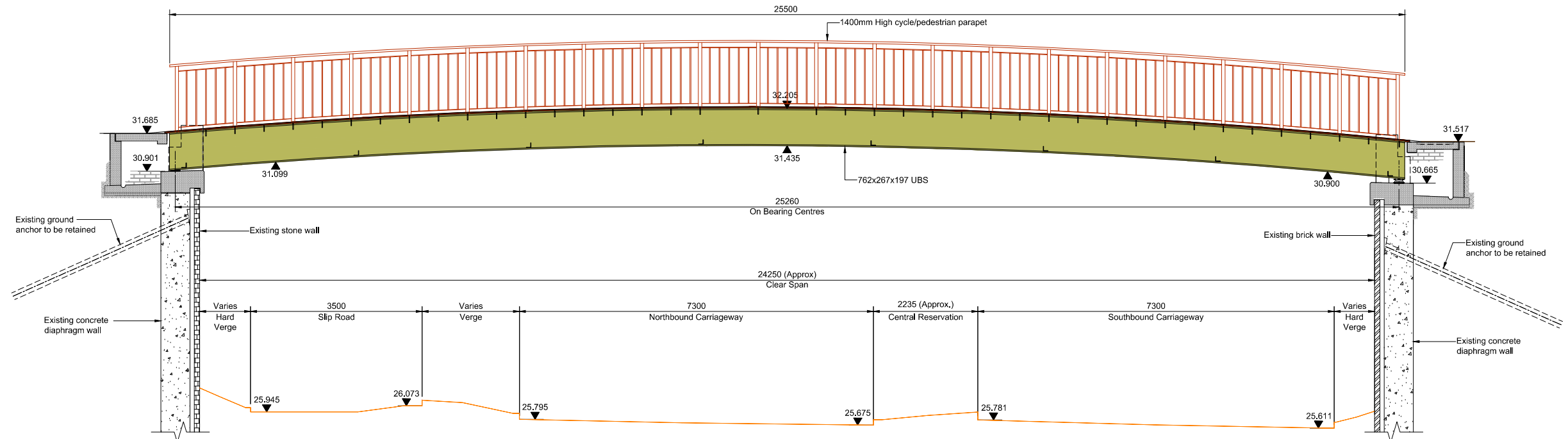
DRAWING TITLE  
**Development Proposal-  
Proposed Bridge General  
Arrangement**

Scale @ A1		DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B3553T13	

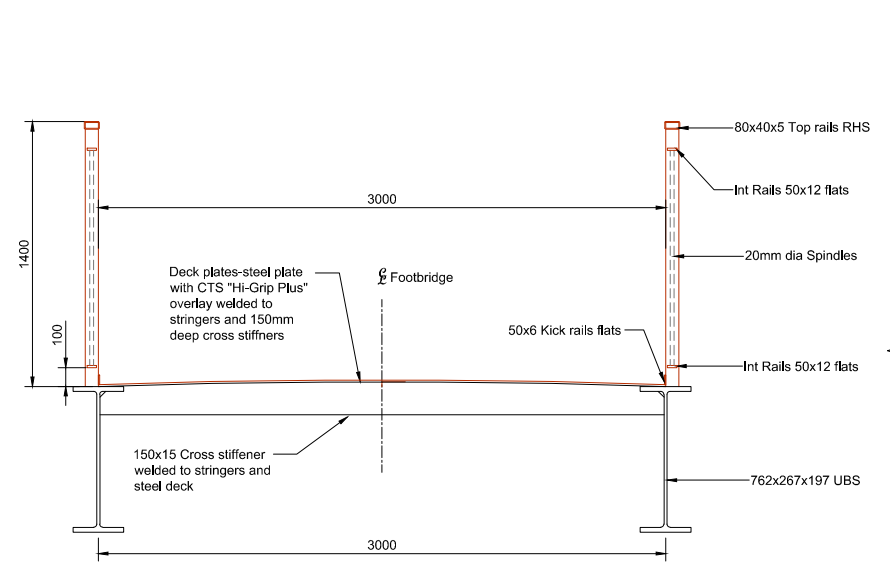
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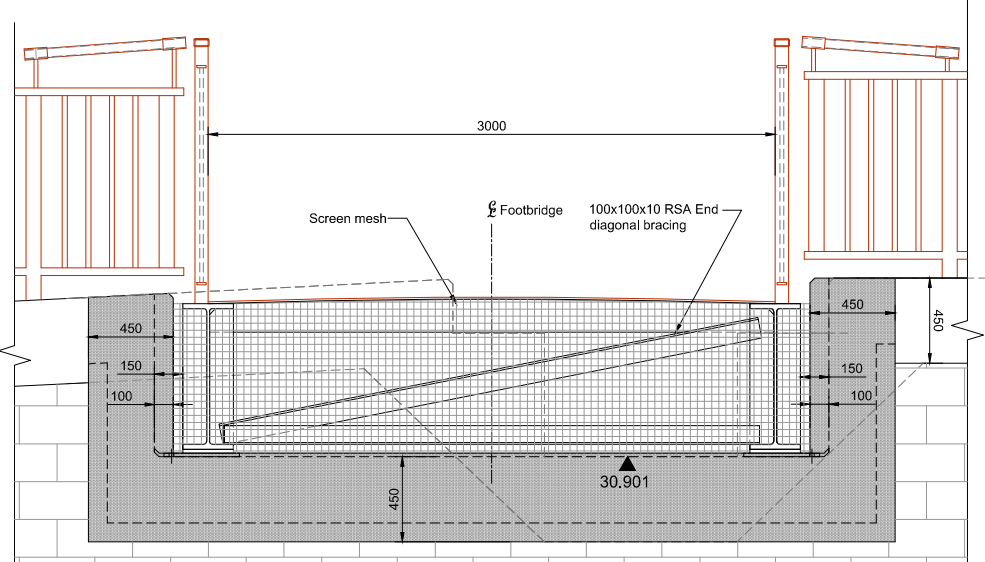
PLAN ON BRIDGE  
SCALE 1 : 50



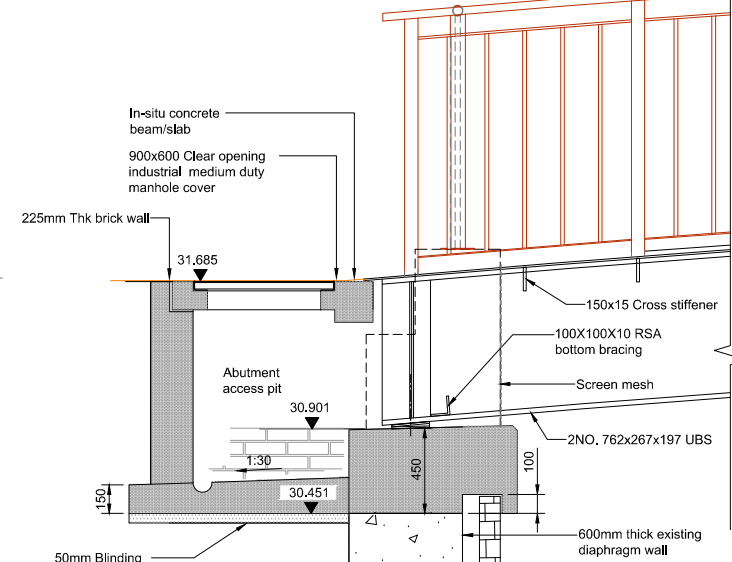
SECTION A - A  
SCALE 1 : 50



SECTION B - B  
SCALE 1 : 20

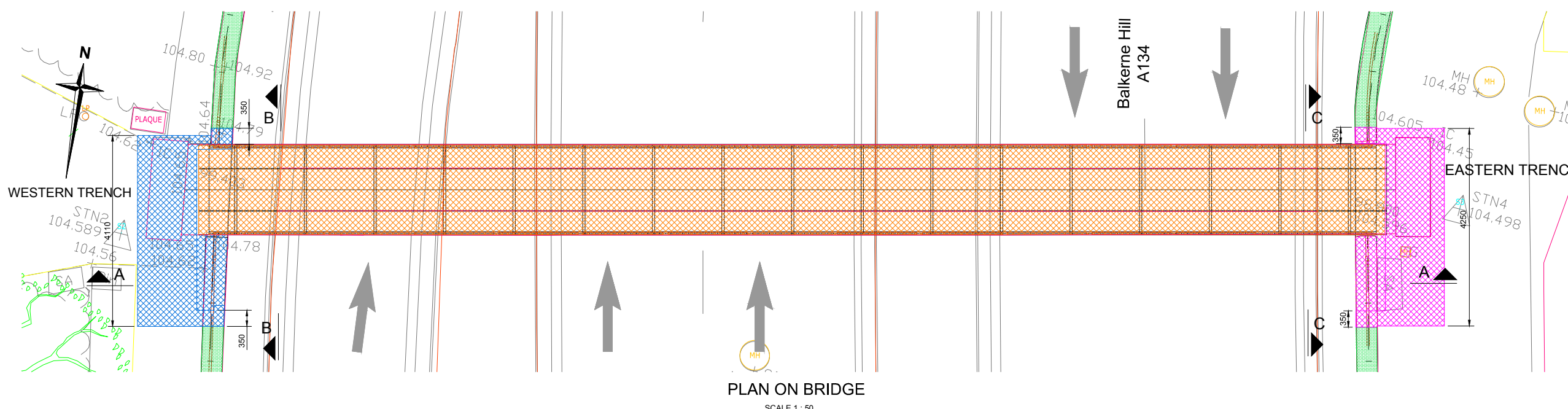


SECTION C - C  
SCALE 1 : 20



SECTION D - D  
SCALE 1 : 20



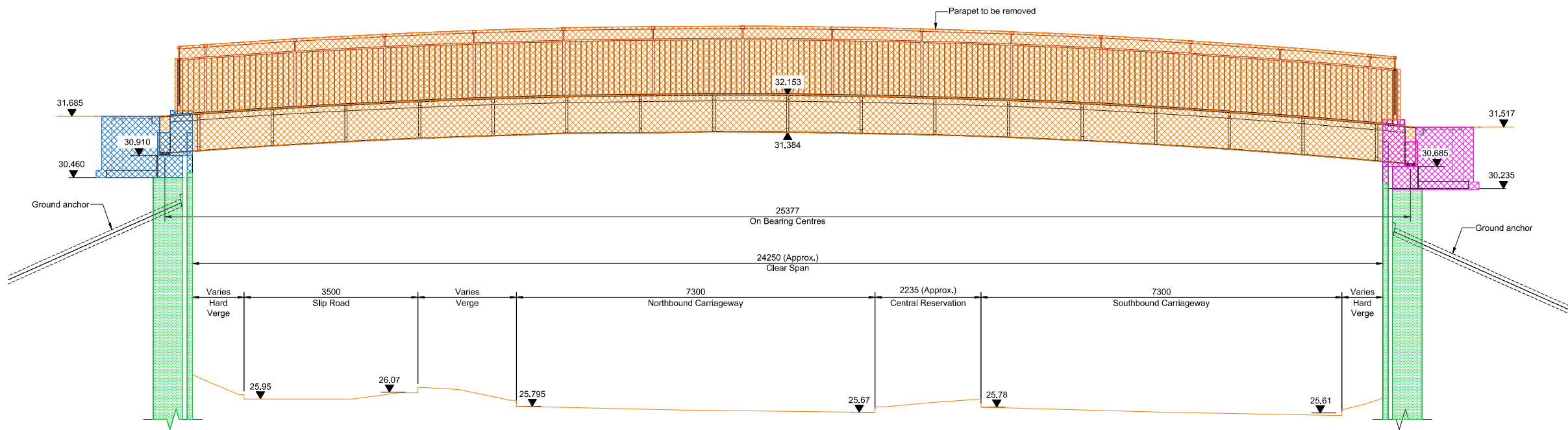
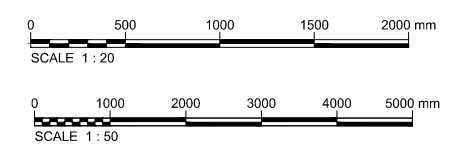


PLAN ON BRIDGE  
SCALE 1 : 50

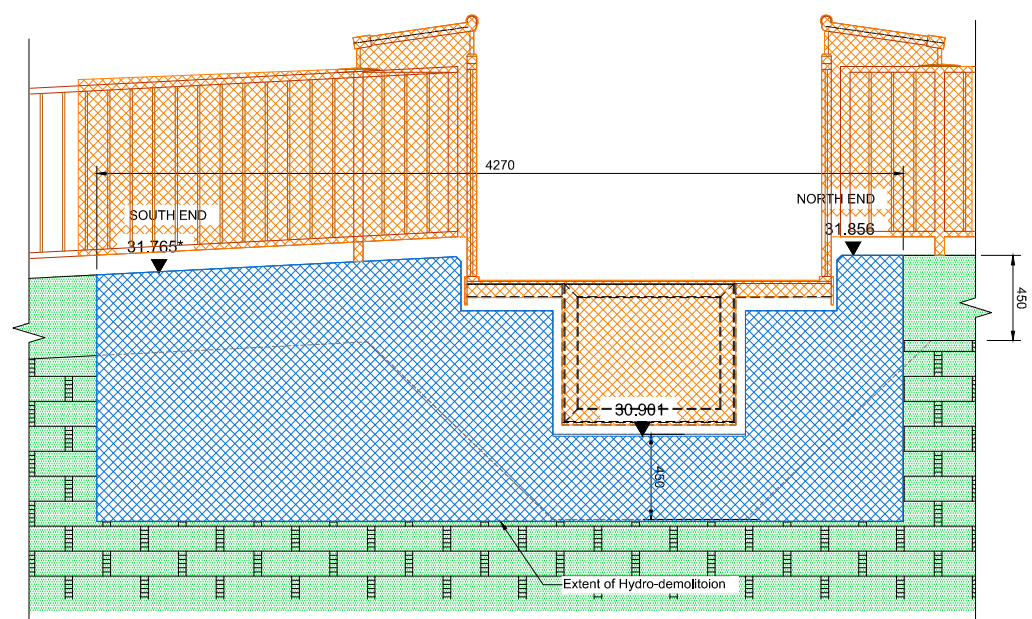
- NOTES**
- All dimensions are in millimetres unless noted otherwise.
  - All levels are in metres to an arbitrary datum of 25.000m unless noted otherwise.
  - The orientation of the north point represents grid north based on the surveyor's arbitrary grid.
  - This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other drawings (BR0900-01-1201, BR0900-01-1202, BR0900-01-1203 and the Option Study Report).

- LEGEND**
- Extent of structure to be demolished in Phase 1
  - Extent of structure to be demolished in Phase 2
  - Extent of structure to be demolished in Phase 3
  - Extent of structure to be retained

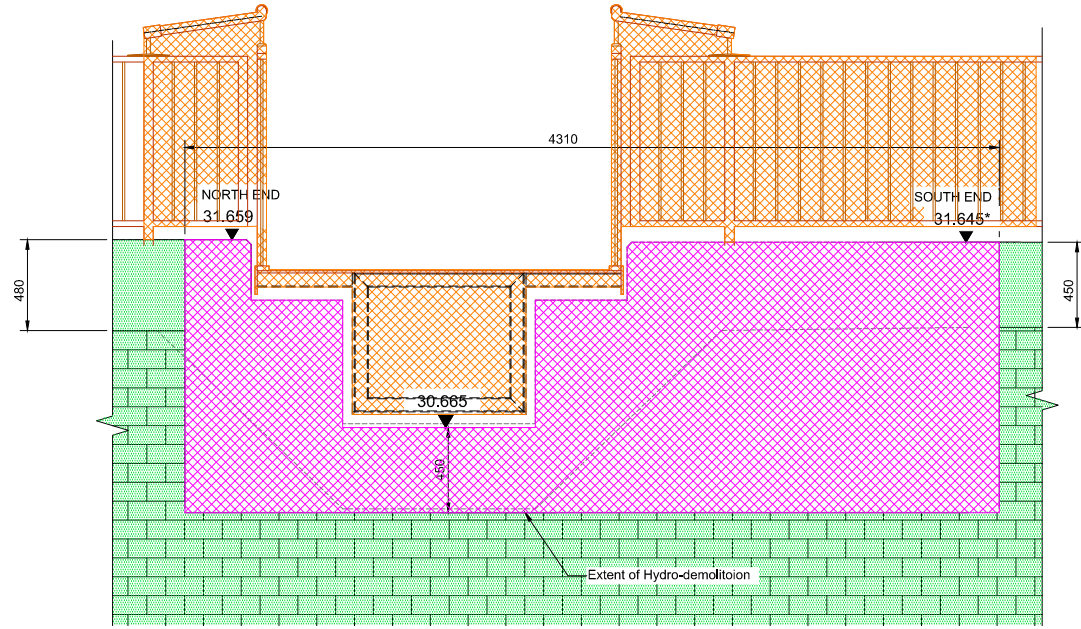
Note:  
\* Dimensions/levels to be confirmed on site



ELEVATION A - A  
SCALE 1 : 50



SECTION B - B (WEST ABUTMENT)  
SCALE 1 : 20



SECTION C - C (EAST ABUTMENT)  
SCALE 1 : 20










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<b>Client</b> ESSEX HIGHWAYS						
<b>Project</b> Balkerne Hill Footbridge						
<b>DRAWING TITLE</b> Development Proposals- Demolition Details						
Scale @ A1					DO NOT SCALE	
Jacobs No.			B3553T13			

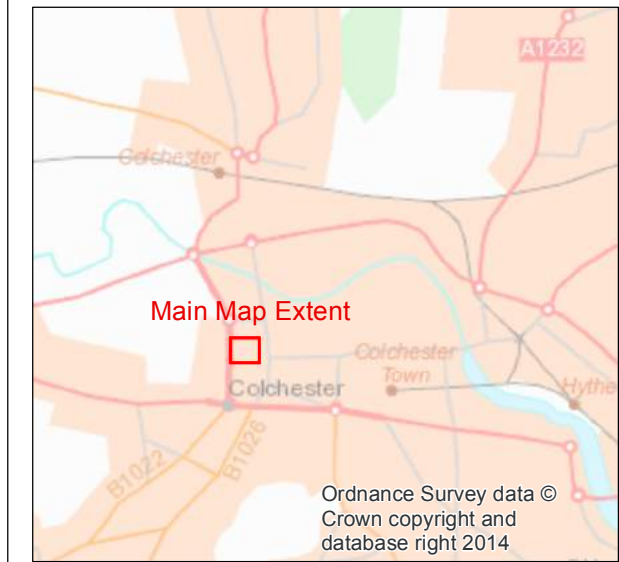
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**FIGURE 3**

**Legend**

-  Footbridge
-  50m Study Area
-  Colchester Area 1 Conservation Area
-  Scheduled Monument
-  Grade I Listed Building (also Scheduled)
-  Grade II Listed Building
-  Locally Listed Building
-  Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset
-  Undesignated Cultural Heritage Asset



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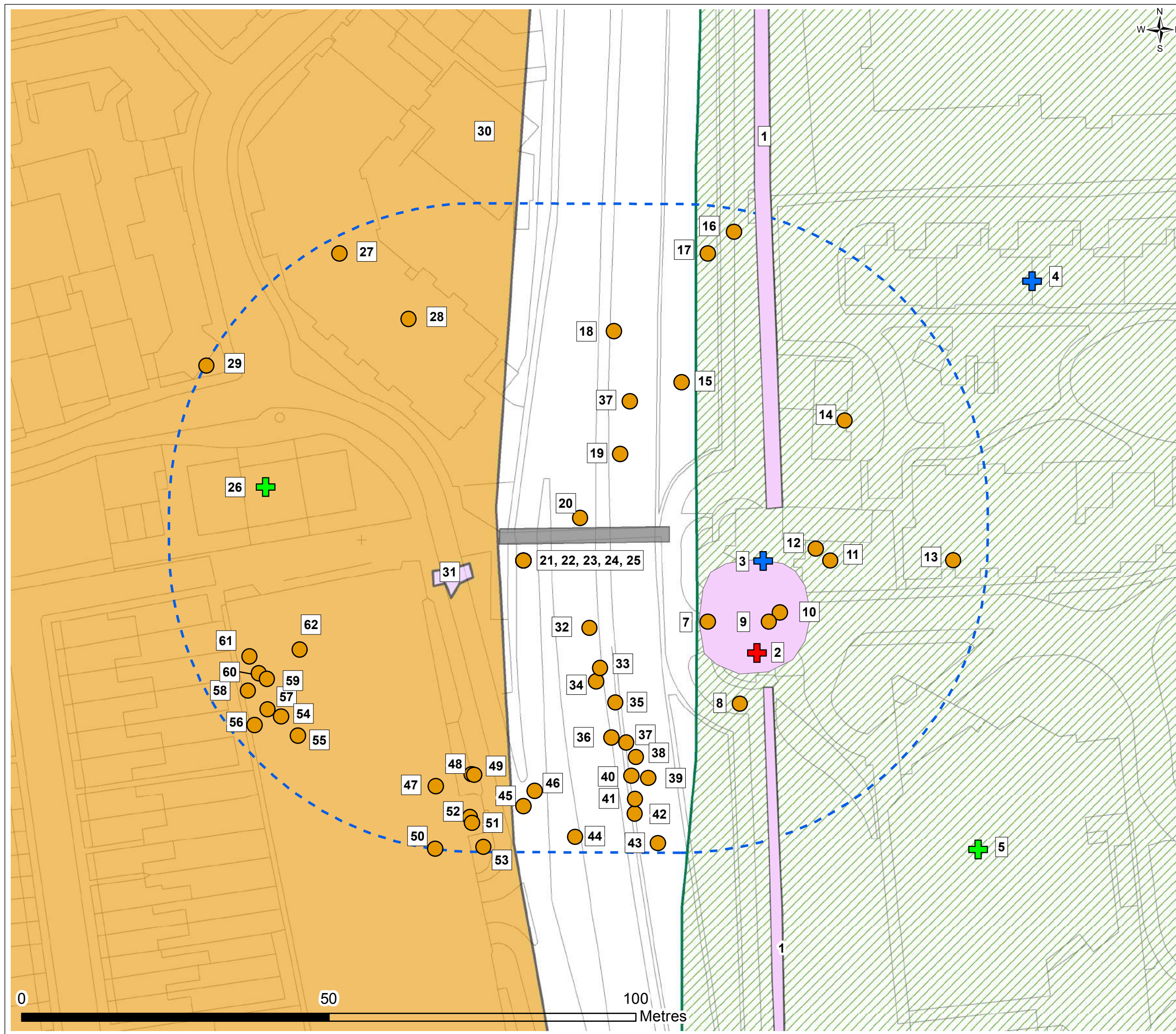
Client  
**ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL**

Project  
**Balkerne Hill Footbridge**

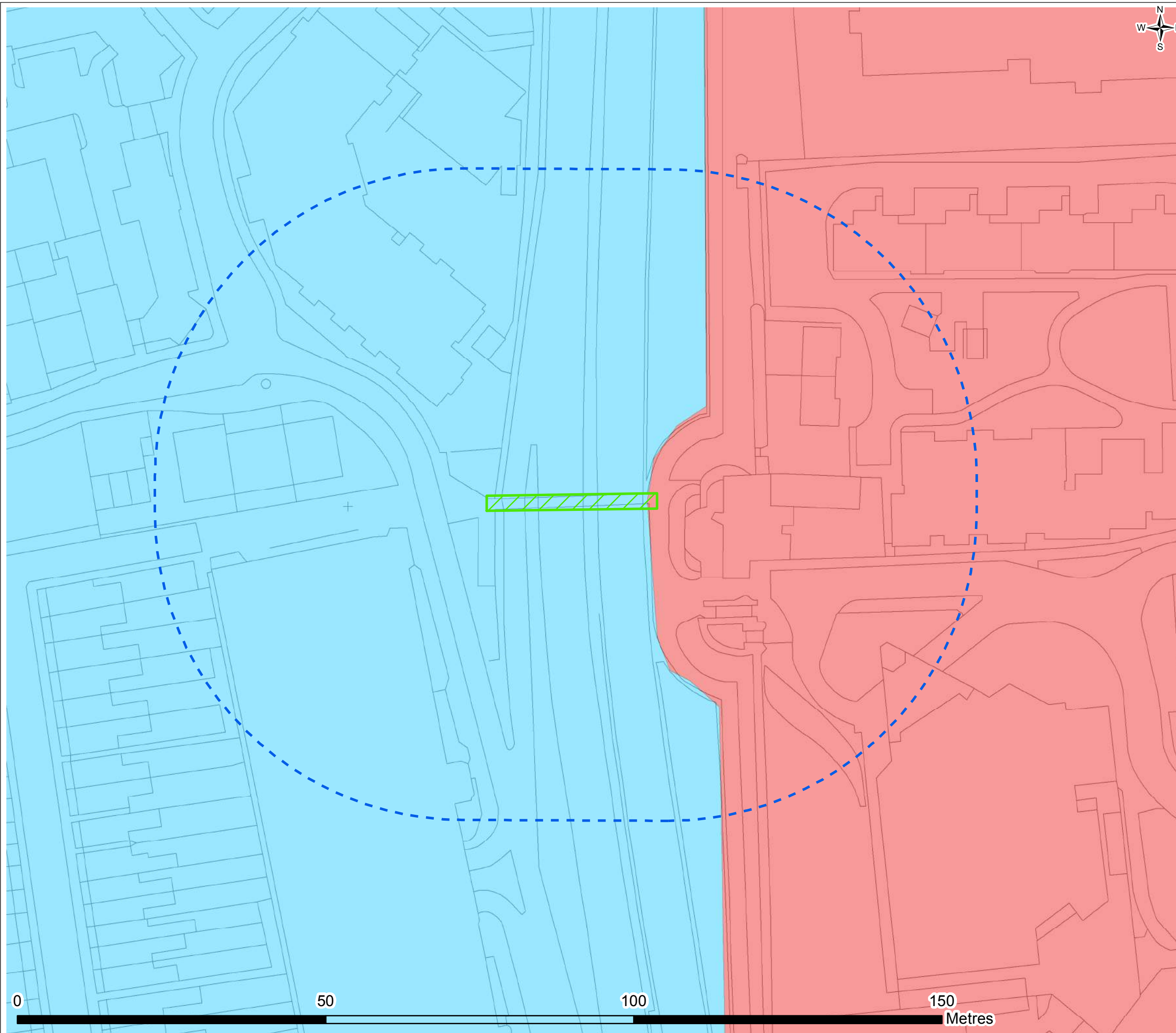
Drawing Title  
**Location of Archaeological Remains and Historic Buildings**

Scale @ A3	1:600	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B3553T13	

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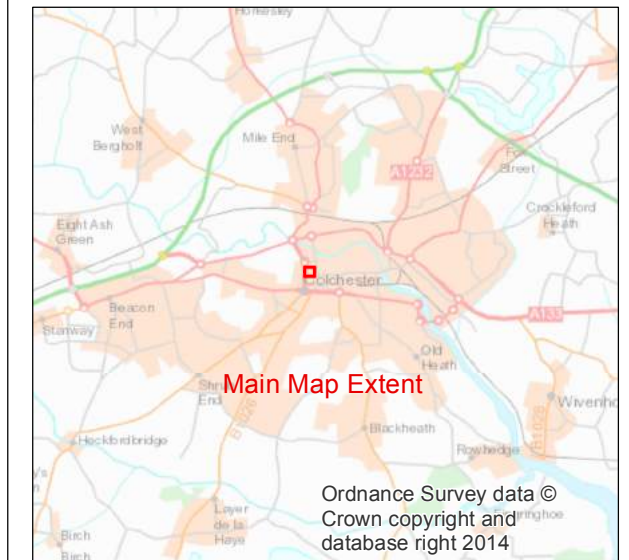




**FIGURE 4**

**Legend**

- 50m Study Area
- Footbridge Site
- HLT1 Balkeerne Gate Area
- HLT2 Modern Communications and Development



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Drawing Title  
 Historic Landscape Types

Scale @ A3	1:600	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B3553T13	

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## **Appendix B. Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at Balkerne Hill, Colchester (Tipper 2016)**

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**Planning Services**

**Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording**

AT

**Balkerne Hill, Colchester**

<b>GRID REFERENCE:</b>	TL 99222 25201
<b>DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:</b>	Installation of new footbridge following removal of existing.
<b>THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:</b>	Jess Tipper Archaeological Advisor Tel: 01206 508920 E-mail: jess.tipper@colchester.gov.uk
<b>Date:</b>	4 February 2016

**Archaeological Background**

- 1.1 The proposed development is located within the area of a Scheduled Monument (NHLE no. 1002187), the Balkerne Gate.
- 1.2 The location of the proposed new footbridge is within an area of high archaeological importance, within and around the Balkerne Gate and there is high potential for important below-ground heritage assets (i.e. archaeological remains) to be present in this area.

**Planning Background**

- 2.1 In accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, if consent is forthcoming, the Local Planning Authority will be advised of the need for the following condition relating to archaeological investigation:

No works shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. The Scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment.
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works.

The site investigation shall thereafter be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall not be occupied or brought into use until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved and the provision made for

analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance Colchester Borough Council's Core Strategy (2008).

- 2.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), based upon this brief of minimum requirements, to the Archaeological Advisor for Colchester Borough Council (CBC) and to the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Essex at Historic England (HE).
- 2.3 The archaeological contractor, and the project team, must be able to demonstrate appropriate local experience in the archaeology of Colchester; failure to do so is likely to result in rejection of the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 2.4 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 2.5 Following acceptance, the WSI should be submitted to the planning officer for formal consultation. The planning officer will be advised that an appropriate scheme of work is in place, and recommend partial discharge of the condition to allow work to commence. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the full discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme (completion of fieldwork and reporting), will enable the condition to be discharged.
- 2.6 No works shall take place until the Written Scheme of Investigation has been approved, in writing, by CBC and HE, and until Scheduled Monument consent has been given in writing.
- 2.6 The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

### **Requirement for Archaeological Investigation**

- 3.1 All ground works (including any groundworks required to remove the existing footbridge), on both sides of the bridge, are to be supervised by – and under the direction of - the archaeological contractor: the areas of groundworks measure 4.25 x 1.47m at each end of the footbridge. If mechanical excavation is required, a toothless ditching bucket is to be used to remove any overburden. If intact archaeological remains are defined, adequate time is to be allowed for the full archaeological excavation and recording of the archaeological deposits.
- 3.2 The archaeological investigation should provide a full record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 3.3 The method and form of development should be also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered CBC and HE must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed. Any variation to the approved WSI must be agreed with the Archaeological Officer before they are carried out.

### **Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation**

- 4.1 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body. Scheduled Monument consent will be required for this project.
- 4.2 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 4.3 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the Archaeological Officer one week in advance of its commencement, to ensure the scheme of archaeological investigation can be adequately monitored. Monitoring will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

### **Reporting and Archival Requirements**

- 5.1 The project manager must consult the Colchester and Ipswich Museums' Documentation Officer to obtain an accession number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work. In addition, an Event number must be obtained from CBC's Archaeological Officer; this will be the unique reference number for the work in the UAD.
- 5.2 The report should present the results of the evaluation in the spatial and temporal context, relating the site to the information recorded in the Essex HER and recorded on historic maps held in the Essex Record Office.
- 5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Colchester and Ipswich Museums' Store. The project manager should consult the archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and in accordance with the Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester & Ipswich Museums (2008).
- 5.4 It is a policy of CBC that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography,



illustration, analysis) as appropriate. Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from the Institute of Conservation (ICON).

- 5.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.6 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE, must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011). Reporting should be commensurate with results. Where positive results are drawn from the project, the results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Colchester Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) and Essex Heritage & Environment Record (EHER). When no significant features or finds are found, a short report will be sufficient with the following information: location (grid ref., parish, ward, address), planning application number and type of development, date(s) of visit(s), methodology, plan showing areas observed in relation to ground disturbance/proposed development (a digital vector plan when possible), depth of ground disturbance and soil profile in each area, observations as to land use history (truncation etc), recorder and organisation, date of report.
- 5.7 A copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to CBC and HE for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. Following acceptance, a .pdf digital copy (in PDF/A or PDF/Archive format) should be presented to the UAD. A copy of the report shall be also supplied to the EHER, with an EHER summary sheet, on completion. A copy of the EHER summary sheet must be included in the final report
- 5.8 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the UAD. AutoCAD files should also be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a .dxf or .TAB files).
- 5.9 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version (in PDF/A or PDF/Archive format) of the entire report should be uploaded.
- 5.10 A copy of the WSI should be appended to the report.
- 5.11 This brief remains valid for six months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (revised 2014) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

**Notes**

The Chartered Institute of Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net) or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in Colchester Borough and the archaeological advisor will provide advice on request. CBC does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-277251**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Balkerne footbridge, over A134 Balkerne Hill, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AA
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during groundworks associated with the replacement and widening of the Balkerne footbridge, located over the A134 Balkerne Hill, Colchester. The footbridge is located immediately outside Colchester's Roman town walls (Scheduled Monument NHLE no. 1003772) to the west of Balkerne Gate (Scheduled Monument NHLE no. 1002187). Two trenches were excavated one to the east of the eastern abutment wall and the other west of the western abutment wall, both measuring 4m by 2m by 1.6m deep. These abutment walls were constructed on either side of the Balkerne Hill dual-carriageway during the late 1970s. The concrete abutment walls, brick inspection pits and modern made-ground was recorded in both trenches. There were no archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 09-01-2017 End: 13-02-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/01d - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	160192 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3960 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.14 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Site status	None
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

### Project location

Country England

Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Balkerne footbridge, over A134 Balkerne Hill
Postcode	CO3 3AA
Study area	0.04 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 99213 25205 51.889221150328 0.895279938948 51 53 21 N 000 53 43 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Jacobs U.K. Limited
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Chris Lister
Type of sponsor/funding body	County Council

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.14
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.14
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Balkerne footbridge, over A134 Balkerne Hill, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3AA: January-February 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1072
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URL	<a href="http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html">http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html</a>

Entered by Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)

Entered on 3 March 2017

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