

# Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 3 Borges Gardens, Braiswick Lane, Colchester, Essex, CO4 5ED

February 2019



**by Dr Elliott Hicks**

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton  
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fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Bronagh Quinn

**commissioned by PJB Architectural Design Ltd  
on behalf of Mrs L Borges**

NGR: TL 98857 27613 (centre)

Planning ref.: 182417

CAT project ref.: 19/02g

ECC code: ECC4303

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2019.12

OASIS ref.: colchest3-342885



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**CAT Report 1386**

March 2019

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out on land adjacent to 3 Borges Gardens, Braiswick Lane, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. A wall foundation of a building which stood at this site from at least the mid 19th century until its demolition around the 1990s was uncovered along with a post-medieval or modern pit which was associated with artisanal or domestic activity at this property.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 3 Borges Gardens, Braiswick Lane, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on 25th February 2019. The work was commissioned by PJB Architectural Design Limited on behalf of Mrs L Borges in advance of the construction of a new dwelling and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER/CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trial Trenched Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2019).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)):

The proposed new dwelling is located directly upon or within close proximity to a former historic building. The building is not detailed on the 1777 Chapman and André map, which depicts this area as part of Mile End heath (MCC9160); it is, however, shown on tithe mapping of the area compiled in 1842 (see map 1 below), which describes the plot as a garden occupied by one William Stannard, implying that the building was at this point used as a private dwelling.

The land around the site has so far not revealed pre-Late Iron Age features, although there have been a few finds reported, including Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, found in T4, during the Northern Approach Road evaluation in 2001 (MCC2808, CAT Report 165). A prehistoric axe has also been found at 159 Mile End Road (MCC1308). Cropmarks recorded through aerial photography to the northwest of the site (MCC7074 and MCC8634) could be prehistoric in origin, or possible former field boundaries.

Much of our knowledge of the early Roman period in the area has been due to archaeological work during evaluations in advance of the Northern Approach Road and the Colchester General Hospital site (MCC2002, MCC2005-6, MCC2574-6, MCC2809,

MCC2811-2, MCC5189, CAT Reports 2, 159 and 165) and former Turner Village site (MCC3098 and MCC5215). Most notably, these revealed Late Iron Age to Roman ditches, pits and artefacts.

Although the current church of St. Michael and All Angels was built in 1854, it is located on top of the remains of an earlier medieval church (MCC9350). To the northwest and north of the site, medieval pottery kilns have been recorded (MCC7780, 7642 and MCC7640-1).

During the post-medieval to the modern period, there was a growth in development in this area. Houses include the 16th-century Church Farm to the east (MCC3480) and Tubbeswick, a mid-18th century house which replaced an earlier building which was possibly medieval in date (CAT Reports 595 and 666, MCC3126 and MCC5000). Two 18th-century windmills were located to the east of the site (MCC7680-1). Land to the east of the site underwent major development in the 19th and 20th centuries, seeing the creation of Severalls Hospital with a park and garden (formerly Second County Asylum [MCC3127 and MCC5015-6]), the Colchester General Hospital site (MCC5189) and the Turner Rise psychiatric hospital (MCC5215).



Map 1 Extract from 1842 tithe map

#### 4 Aim

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the CBCAA to determine if further investigation is required.

#### 5 Results (Figs 2-3)

One trial-trench, 8m long by 1.8m wide, was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. It was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, 0.12-0.21m thick, firm, dark grey/brown loamy-clay with 5% CBM, 1% pottery and 1% slate pieces) onto natural (L2, hard, light/medium yellow/grey silty-clay with manganese pieces, encountered at a depth of 0.12-0.21m below current ground level).

A sondage was excavated in the trench to confirm the identification of L2 as natural.

Post-medieval or modern pit F1 was located at the northern end of the trench. It contained fragments of brick, slate and coal. The feature was not excavated.

18th- or 19th-century wall foundation F2 was aligned E-W but turned 90° at the western baulk of the trench. The foundation was composed of unfrogged bricks bonded with mortar, possibly laid in two courses.



**Photograph 1** Wall foundation F2, looking south

## 6 Finds

*by Dr Matthew Loughton*

### **Ceramic building material (CBM)**

The evaluation uncovered two sherds of ceramic building material with a weight of 3,211g and one limestone brick with a weight of 1,960g. This material came from F2 (2) and L1 (1).

F2 (2): One unfrogged brick fragment with a weight of 1,450 g and dimensions of 120+ x 107 x 65 mm. A red to orange coloured fabric with occasional coarse pebble inclusions and a striated upper surface. Possibly a 'Red brick' dating to the 18th and early 19th century or a 'Soft Red' dating to the 19th and 20th century (Ryan 1996, 95).

F1 (1): One complete brick, with a weight of 3,721g, and dimensions of 235 x 120 x 35-40. This is unfrogged and light yellow to cream coloured and is covered with mortar on one face. This brick is unusually thin (35-40 mm) and is hard to parallel in Ryan's Essex brick typology (1993, 94-96) but is perhaps from the 18th or 19th century.

### **Stone building material (SBM)**

F1 (1): One limestone brick, with a weight of 1,960g with dimensions of 240 x 120 x 43. It is worth noting that the dimensions of this piece are very similar to those of the other brick from F1 (see previous entry).

## 7 Conclusion

During the course of this evaluation, excavations revealed an 18th- or 19th-century wall foundation which forms the remains of the rear wall of a property which previously stood at this site. The first cartographic evidence of this building, as discussed above, was in the tithe mapping of Colchester compiled in 1842, which portrays the site as a

garden, implying the building was a private residence. In the Ordnance Survey map issued in 1896, however, the building is described as a smithy. Further OS mapping of the area conducted during 1986-90 shows that the building was still extant at this point, implying that it was demolished during the 1990s or 2000s. A post-medieval or modern pit located just to the north of this foundation was associated with domestic or artisanal activity at this property.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks PJB Architectural Design Ltd and Mrs L Borges for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with B Quinn. Figures are by B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Jess Tipper.

## 9 References

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

CAT	2018	Health & Safety Policy
CAT Report 2	1997	An archaeological evaluation of the line of the Colchester Northern Approach Road, Stage 1: Turner Road to Boxted Road, by S Benfield
CAT Report 156	2001	An archaeological evaluation on the route for Colchester Northern Approach Road Phase 3 (Severalls Hospital/Cuckoo Farm), Colchester, Essex: September-October 2001, by C Crossan
CAT Report 165	2001	An archaeological evaluation on land west of Colchester General Hospital (NHS Estates West District Site) Colchester, Essex August-September 2001, by C Crossan
CAT Report 595	2011	Archaeological building recording at Tubbeswick, Mill Road, Mile End, Colchester, Essex May 2011, by C Lister
CAT Report 666	2012	Archaeological monitoring at Tubswick, Mill Road, Mile End, Colchester, Essex July-September 2012, by A Wightman
CBCAA	2019	Brief for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Land adjacent to 3 Borges Gardens, Braiswick Lane, Colchester, by J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation
CIfA	2014b	Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials
English Heritage	2006	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
Gurney, D	2003	Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Medlycott, M	2011	Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2018	National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Ryan, P	1996	<i>Brick in Essex from the Roman Conquest to the Reformation</i>

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500

modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>Online Access</b> to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post-medieval	period from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none retained

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1386)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, sections)

Site digital photos and log

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1386)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

## 12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2019.12.

**Distribution list:**

PJB Architectural Design Ltd

Mrs L Borges

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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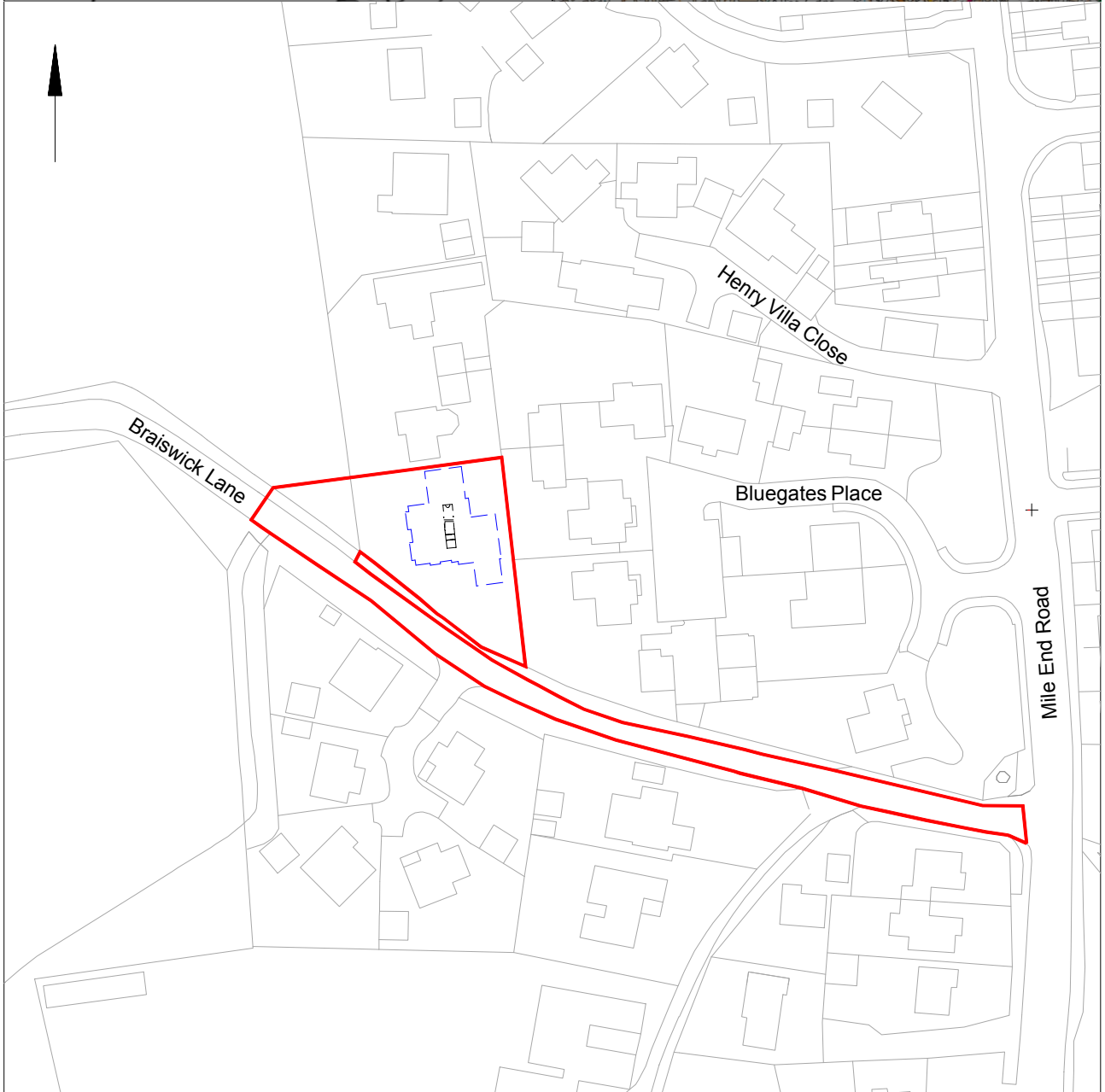
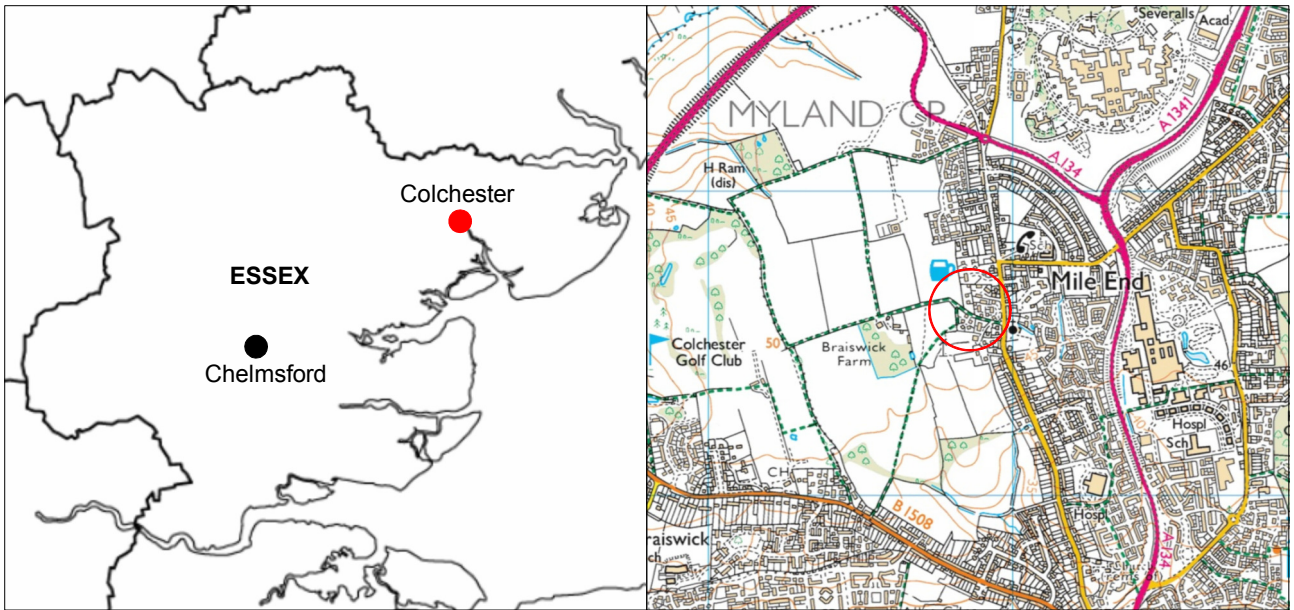
Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 19.03.2019



**Appendix 1 Context list**

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Finds Number</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
F1		Pit	Firm, dry dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Post-medieval / modern
F2		Wall foundation	Unfrogged bricks bonded with mortar, possibly laid in two courses.	18th- or 19th-century
L1	-	Topsoil	Firm, dark grey/brown loamy-clay with 5% CBM, 1% pottery and 1% slate pieces	Modern
L2	-	Natural	Hard, light/medium yellow/grey silty-clay with manganese flecks	Post-glacial



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).

0 50 m

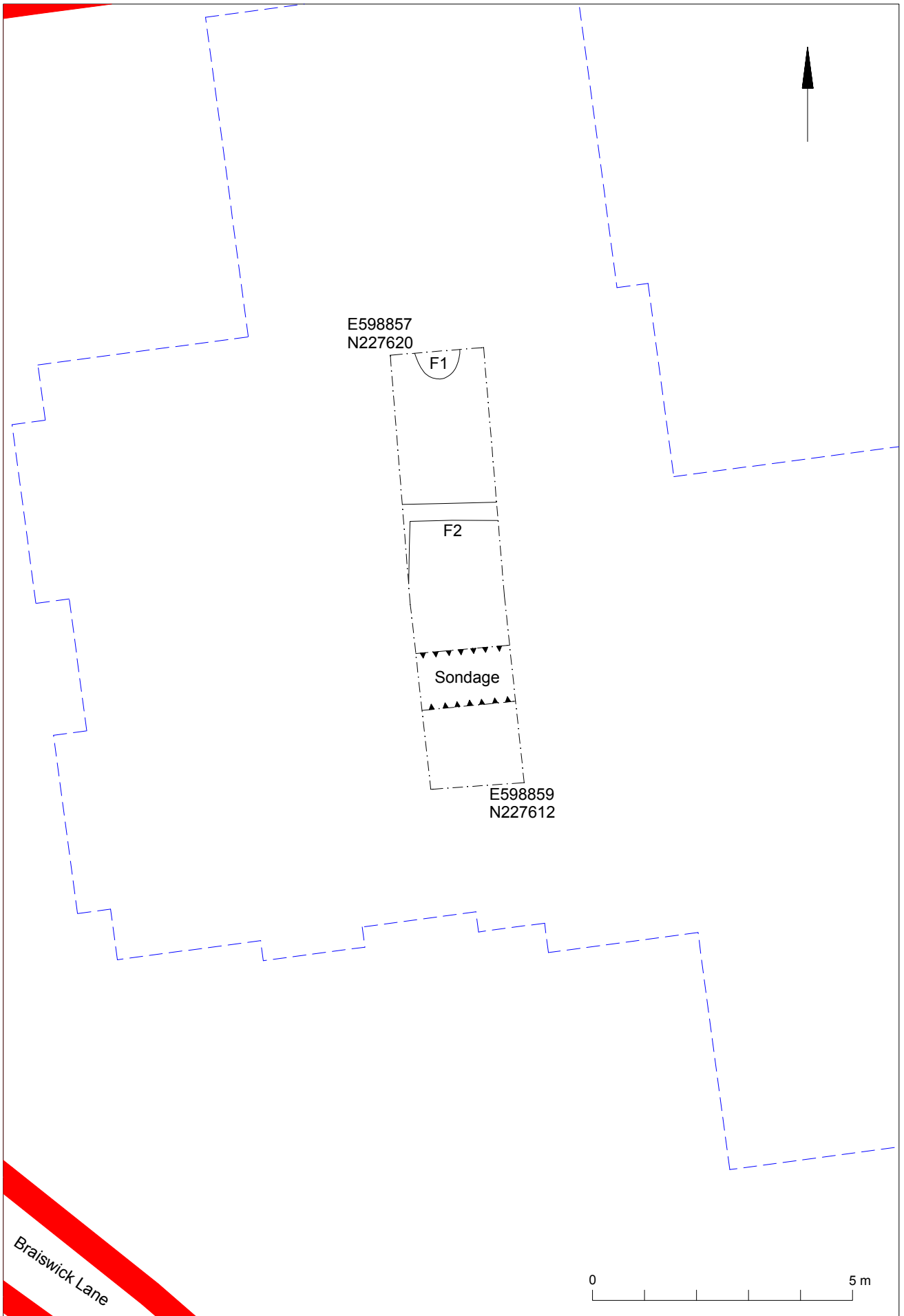


Fig 2 Evaluation results.

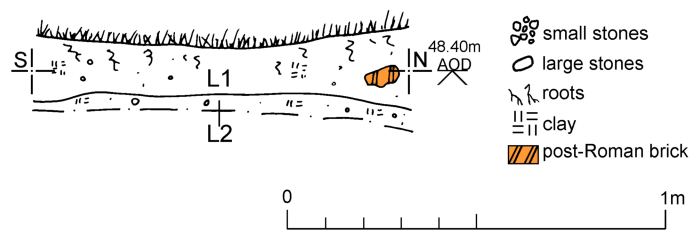


Fig 3 Representative section.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Land adjacent to 3 Borges Gardens, Braiswick Lane, Colchester, Essex, CO4 5ED	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 98857 27613 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 19/02g CHER ref: ECC4303 OASIS ref: colchest3-342885
<b>Type of work:</b> Evaluation	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 25th February 2019	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.18ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2019.12	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> Not known	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> MCC1308, MCC2002, MCC2005, MCC2006, MCC2574, MCC2575, MCC2576, MCC2808, MCC2809, MCC2811, MCC2812, MCC3098, MCC3126, MCC3127, MCC3480, MCC5000, MCC5015, MCC5016, MCC5189, MCC5215, MCC7074, MCC7640, MCC7641, MCC7642, MCC7680, MCC7681, MCC7780, MCC8634, MCC9160, MCC9350
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1386	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Post-medieval, modern	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out on land adjacent to 3 Borges Gardens, Braiswick Lane, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. A wall foundation of a building which stood at this site from at least the mid 19th century until its demolition around the 1990s was uncovered along with a post-medieval or modern pit which was associated with artisanal or domestic activity at this property.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> None	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> *
<b>Author of summary:</b> Dr Elliott Hicks	<b>Date of summary:</b> March 2019

# **Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at land adjacent to 3 Borges Gardens, Braiswick Lane, Colchester, Essex, CO4 5ED.**

**NGR:** TL 98857 27613 (centre)

**Planning reference:** 182417

**Commissioned by:** PJB Architectural Design Ltd  
**On behalf of:** Mrs L Borges

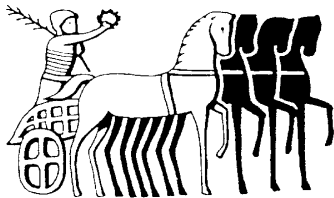
**Curating museum:** Colchester

**Museum accession code:** tbc  
**CHER project code:** ECC4303  
**CAT project code:** 2019/02g  
**Oasis project ID:** colchest3-342885

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 19.02.2019



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*email:* [eh@catuk.org](mailto:eh@catuk.org)

## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located on land adjacent to 3 Borges Gardens, Braiswick Lane, Colchester, Essex, CO4 5ED (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TL 98857 27613. The land is currently a greenfield site off a private lane which previously had a cottage (long demolished).

## Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of a new dwelling with three bedrooms, an office/study, garden room with integral double garage and any associated groundworks.

## Archaeological background (Fig 1)

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)):

The proposed new dwelling is located directly upon or within close proximity to a former historic building. The buildings do not show on the 1777 Chapman and André map, when this area is marked as being part of Mile End heath (MCC9160), but does appear on early OS mapping (see map 1 below).



**Map 1** Extract of OS six-inch maps of England and Wales (1842-1952), Essex XXVII (surveyed 1875-7876, published 1881) with the outline of the proposed dwelling in red.

The land around the site has so far not revealed pre-Late Iron Age features, although there have been a few finds reported, including Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, found in T4, during the Northern Approach Road evaluation in 2001 (MCC2808, CAT Report 165). A prehistoric axe has also been found at 159 Mile End Road (MCC1308). Cropmarks recorded through aerial photography to the northwest of the site (MCC7074 and 8634) could be prehistoric in origin, or possible former field boundaries

Much of our knowledge of the early Roman period in the area has been due to archaeological work during evaluations in advance of the Northern Approach Road and the Colchester General Hospital site (MCC 2002, 2005-6, 2574-6, 2809, 2811-2, 5189, CAT Reports 2, 159 and 165) and former Turner Village site (MCC3098 and 5215). These revealed in particular Late Iron Age to Roman ditches, pits and artefacts.

Although the current Church of St. Michael and all Angels was built in 1854, it is located on top of the remains of an earlier medieval church (MCC9350). To the northwest and north of the site there have been several medieval pottery kilns recorded (MCC7780, 7642 and MCC7640-1).

During the post-medieval to modern period there was a growth in development in this area. Houses include the 16th century Church Farm to the east (MCC3480) and Tubbeswick, a mid 18th century house which replaced an earlier building, possibly medieval in date (CAT Reports 595 and 666, MCC3126 and MCC5000). To the immediate east of the site was the location of an 18th century windmill (MCC7680) with another further east (MCC7681). Land to the east of the site saw major development in the 19th to 20th century with the creation of Severalls Hospital with a registered park and garden, formerly Second County Asylum (MCC3127 and MCC5015-6), the Colchester General Hospital site (MCC5189) and the Turner Rise psychiatric hospital (MCC5215).

## **Planning background**

Planning application (182417) was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in October 2018 proposing a *new detached dwelling with three bedrooms and office/study and garden room with integral double garage*.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

## **Requirement for work** (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological evaluation by trial trench. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2019).

Specifically, one trench, measuring 8m long by 1.8m wide will be located to cover the area of the new dwelling. Areas may need to be locally widened if there are deep trenches and/or sections across deep features to ensure they are evaluated.

The purpose of the trenches is to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to determine if further archaeological investigation is required. Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation before any groundworks commence and/or monitoring during groundworks will be made by the CBCAA on the basis of the results of the evaluation.

The trial-trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation. The WSI should provide for a contingency in the event of the need for absolute dating.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.



## General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2019).

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to CHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

## Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one supervisor plus one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway

## Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*.

Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation (or exhumation in the case of burials) is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be

used on complex stratigraphy.

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

A metal detector will be used to examine trenches, contexts and spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

### **Site surveying**

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

### **Environmental sampling policy**

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

### **Human remains**

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following

criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

## Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

## Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Matthew Loughton

post-Roman pottery: Howard Brooks

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) /

Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Small Finds: Nina Crummy

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

## Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to

CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of groundworks. At least two corners of which will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

### **Archive deposition**

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

**By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.**

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum. If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

### **Monitoring**

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out. CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

### **References**

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

CAT	2018	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 2	1997	<i>An archaeological evaluation of the line of the Colchester Northern</i>

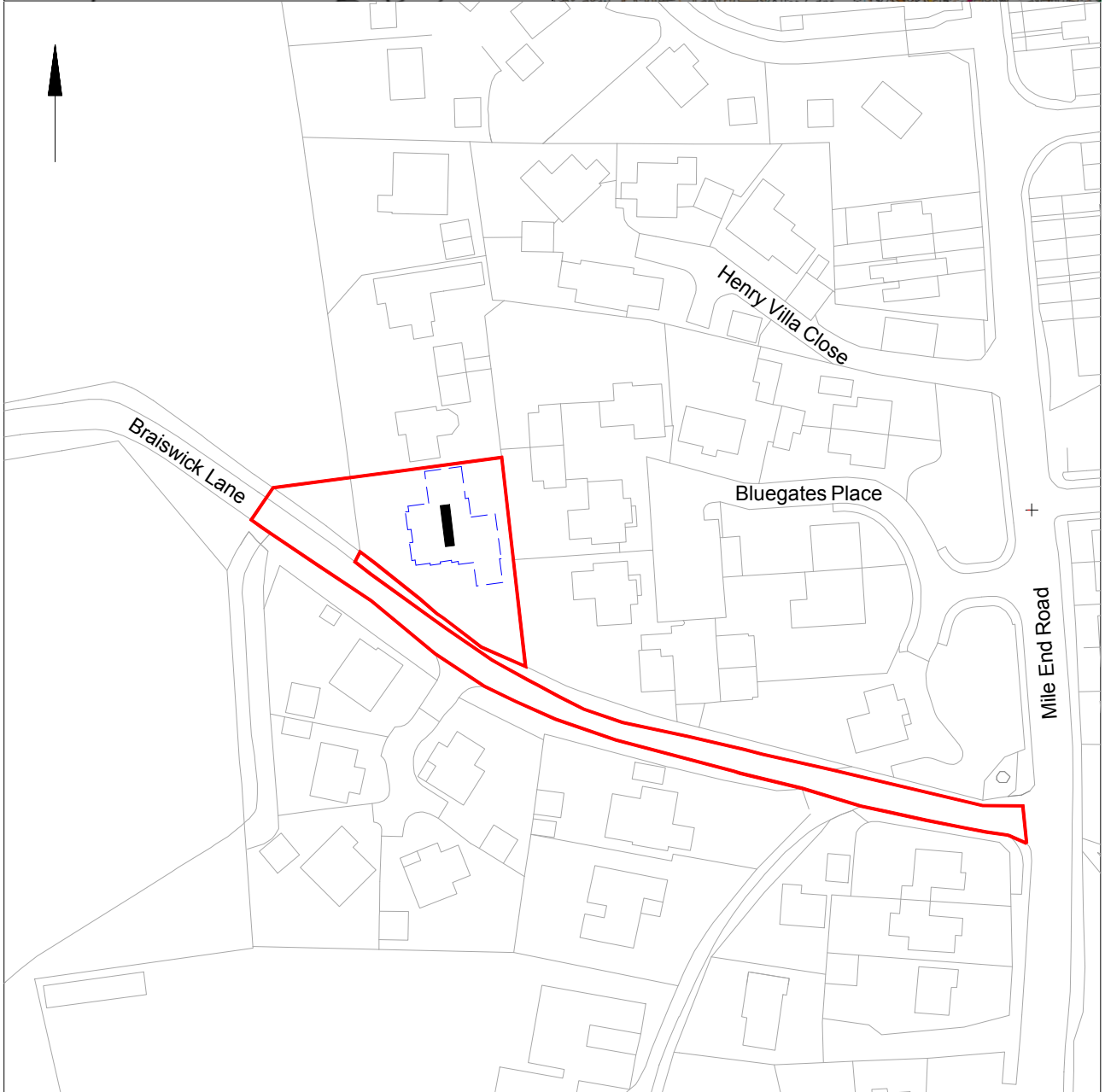
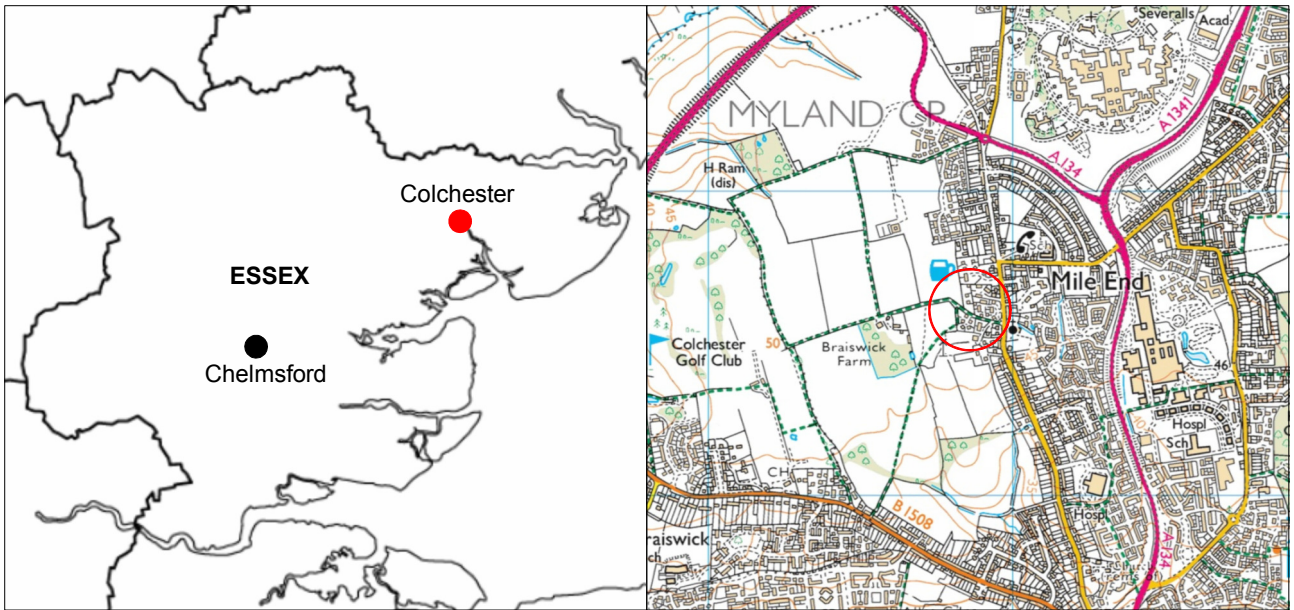
CAT Report 156	2001	<i>Approach Road, Stage 1: Turner Road to Boxted Road. By S Benfield An archaeological evaluation on the route for Colchester Northern Approach Road Phase 3 (Severalls Hospital/Cuckoo Farm), Colchester, Essex: September-October 2001. By C Crossan</i>
CAT Report 165	2001	<i>An archaeological evaluation on land west of Colchester General Hospital (NHS Estates West District Site) Colchester, Essex August-September 2001. By C Crossan</i>
CAT Report 595	2011	<i>Archaeological building recording at Tubbeswick, Mill Road, Mile End, Colchester, Essex May 2011. By C Lister</i>
CAT Report 666	2012	<i>Archaeological monitoring at Tubswick, Mill Road, Mile End, Colchester, Essex July-September 2012. By A Wightman</i>
CBCAA	2019	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Land adj 3, Borges Gardens, Braiswick Lane, Colchester. By J Tipper</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>
MHCLG	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>

E Holloway



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).

0 50 m

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-342885**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at land adjacent to 3 Borges Gardens, Braiswick Lane, Colchester, Essex, CO
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out on land adjacent to 3 Borges Gardens, Braiswick Lane, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. A wall foundation of a building which stood at this site from at least the mid 19th century until its demolition around the 1990s was uncovered along with a post-medieval or modern pit which was associated with artisanal or domestic activity at this property.
Project dates	Start: 25-02-2019 End: 25-02-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2019/02g - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	182417 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM 2019.12 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4303 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF  
Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country England  
Site location ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER and adjacent to 3 Borges Gardens, Braiswick Lane, Colchester, Essex  
Postcode CO4 5ED  
Study area 0.18 Hectares  
Site coordinates TL 98857 27613 51.910973564163 0.891502222515 51 54 39 N 000 53 29 E Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 48.32m Max: 48.35m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust  
Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer  
Project design originator Emma Holloway  
Project director/manager Chris Lister  
Project supervisor Ben Holloway  
Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner  
Name of sponsor/funding body Mrs L Borges

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
Digital Archive ID COLEM 2019.12  
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"  
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
Paper Archive ID COLEM 2019.12  
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)



Title	Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 3 Borges Gardens, Braiswick Lane, Colchester, Essex, CO4 5ED: February 2019
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1386
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Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ring-bound
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Entered on	29 March 2019

## OASIS:

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