

Archaeological strip, map and record excavation on land south of Berechurch Hall Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9GE

September-October 2021



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1 Summary

An archaeological strip, map and record excavation was carried out on land south of Berechurch Hall Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of thirty-two new dwellings. The site lies to the east of the Late Iron Age and Romano-British complex of Gosbecks, in the midst of numerous cropmarks, with a 2019 archaeological evaluation revealing 13 features including a possible Iron Age ditch and late Romano-British charcoal-rich pit. A further 22 features were excavated as part of the strip, map and record. The possible Iron Age ditch was determined to be a tree-throw, but other features included an early Romano-British ditch, another charcoal-rich pit likely to be broadly contemporary with the first, a post-medieval field boundary ditch, a post-medieval/modern pit/tree-throw, a modern pit and a scattering of undated pits/tree-throws.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological strip, map and record excavation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land south of Berechurch Hall Road, Colchester, Essex from 1st-10th September and the 26th-27th October 2021. The work was commissioned by Harding Homes in advance of the construction of thirty-two new dwellings.

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). This recommendation was for an archaeological excavation and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Strip, Map and Excavate*, written by Dr Simon Wood and detailing the required archaeological work (CBCAA 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT (2021) in response to the brief and agreed in advance with CBCAA.

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003; Medlycott 2011). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background (Fig 2)

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

The development site lies adjacent to an area of cropmarks known as 'site north of Birch Grove' showing numerous rectilinear features (CHER MCC8692). In addition, new cropmarks which became visible during the summer of 2018 indicate the presence of further features which enter the development site. Although not rectified these have been approximately plotted (see Fig 1). Other archaeological remains and material which have been uncovered in the vicinity include a Romano-British hearth and burial (CHER MCC7670) and a prehistoric axe (CHER MCC4843) from Birch Grove. In 1998, CAT carried out an evaluation on land for an extension to Birch Grove golf club which revealed a straight ditch-like feature of indeterminate but possibly early date (CAT Report 24). The feature lies in the western corner of a large field in which cropmarks suggest the presence of linear features and ring-ditches. To the south of Birch Grove is another large cropmark complex dubbed 'near Fridaywood Farm' (CHER MCC8705). These indicate the presence of boundaries, linear features and clusters of faint ring-ditches to the south.

The western edge of the development site is located approximately 170m east of the Late Iron Age and Romano-British complex at Gosbecks (a Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1002180;

CHER MCC7470), which has been the site of multiple investigations including aerial photography, geophysical surveys, evaluations and excavations (Hull 1958, 259-71; CAR 11, 95-105; CAT Reports 30, 45 & 127). Archaeological remains at Gosbecks include dykes, droveways and field systems; a large enclosure (CHER MCC7044), possibly the farmstead of Cunobelin (CHER MCC7044); a small Roman fort of probable Claudian date (CHER MCC7472); a Romano-British temple (CHER MCC2849), surrounded by a monumental portico (CHER MCC7043), theatre (CHER MCC2831), water-main (CHER MCC2903) and a road leading to the walled Roman town (CHER MCC2529). Many of these remains are located within Gosbecks Archaeological Park.

The development site is surrounded by substantial cropmark complexes. To the northeast, cropmarks north of Baronswood Road suggest the presence of linear features (CHER MCC7714), enclosures, track-ways and pits (CHER MCC7635). On land east of Berechurch Road, CAT undertook a large-scale evaluation in 2002 (CAT Report 207) in advance of the Garrison redevelopment project. Areas M, P and R were located close to the current site. Prehistoric pits along with Late Iron Age and Romano-British ditches and trackways were excavated which corresponded to observed cropmarks.

In 2019 CAT carried out an archaeological evaluation on the development site which preceded this current phase of this work (CAT Report 1421). Thirteen features were uncovered, eight ditches, a pit, a charcoal-rich pit, a pit/tree-throw, a possible tree-throw and a possible pit (Fig 2). A ditch of possible Iron Age date and late Romano-British charcoal-rich pit evidence some degree of human activity at the site during these periods, while the remaining datable features were associated with agricultural activity from the late 17th to the 20th century.

4 Aim

The aim of this investigation was to excavate and record all archaeological horizons due to be destroyed during the proposed development.

5 Results (Figs 3-4)

Feature, layer and finds numbers used during the current investigation follow on from numbers assigned during the evaluation stage of this investigation (CAT Report 1421). A full context list can be found as Appendix 1.

An area measuring 0.36ha centred over evaluation trenches T1, T2, T3 and T4 was stripped under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. It was cut through modern topsoil (L1, 0.29-0.32m thick) and subsoil (L2, 0.23-0.26m thick) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.54-0.55m below current ground level).

Iron Age

In the evaluation, Trench 4 included the remains of what was thought to be an Iron Age ditch (F10) with a tree-throw in the base (F9). This subsequent strip, map and excavation revealed that it is in fact one feature, possibly a large tree-throw. Ten fragments of possible Iron Age pottery were recovered from this feature during the evaluation and another sherd of prehistoric pot was found during this phase of work.

Roman-British

Ditch F14/F16 was roughly L-shaped in plan, aligned WNW/ESE and turning NE/SW. Traced for a distance of 51m, this U-shaped ditch was 0.97-1.57m wide and 0.24-0.43m deep. The ditch produced a small quantity of early Roman pottery (AD 43-120) and ceramic building material.

Post-medieval/modern

Ditch F20/F28 was aligned NNE/SSW and was originally recorded as F11 (T2) during the evaluation. Traced for a distance of 75m across the site, it had a shallow U-shaped profile and was 0.68-0.97m wide by 0.09-0.19m deep. A fragment of peg-tile was found in it during the

evaluation, and the only find from this phase was a fragment of Roman tile from the surface of the feature.

In the evaluation, Trench 1 included the remains of what was thought to be a post-medieval/modern ditch (F7). Excavation proved that this feature (renumbered as F30) was actually a pit or tree-throw (4.1m long, 1.6m wide and 0.31m deep).

Pit F37 lay at the western edge of the excavation area. It was excavated to a depth of 0.5m with modern finds recovered from the fill but not retained.

Undated

Pit F27 had a single charcoal-rich fill and was c 1.0m in diameter but quite shallow at only 0.1m deep. It appears to be similar to charcoal-rich pit F8 which was located within Trench 3 of the evaluation, c 24m apart. Charcoal from pit F8 was identified as hazel, beech and oak, and interpreted as probable fuel waste from a hearth or even a bread oven (CAT Report 1421). A sample of charcoal sent for radiocarbon dating produced results (SUERC-87564) calibrated to 348-534 cal AD (95% confidence). It is likely that similar but undated pit F27 is broadly contemporary.

Eighteen undated features were scattered across the sites. There were five pit/tree-throws (F17, F22, F29, F31, F32) and 13 tree-throws (F15, F18, F19, F21, F23-F26, F33-F36 and F38). These ranged from long, elongated and irregular features to smaller, more bowl-like round pits, all with single leached fills.



Photograph 1 F14 sx2, looking northeast



Photograph 2 F14 sx1 and F20 sx2, looking east



Photograph 3 F20 sx1, looking south



Photograph 4 F27, looking southwest



Photograph 5 F18, looking southeast



Photograph 6 F24, looking southwest



Photograph 7 F36, looking south-southwest

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

A small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) was recovered, totalling 18 sherds at 624g with an EVE of 0.02 (Table 1).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	14	172	12	0.02
CBM	4	452	113	-
Total	18	624	35	0.02

Table 1 Summary of the pottery and CBM

This material was recovered from three features although most came from ditch F14 (Table 2).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F9	?Tree-throw	1	50	50	0.00
F14	Ditch	16	461	29	0.02
F28	Gully	1	113	113	0.00
Total		18	624	35	0.02

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM by feature

?Tree-throw F9 produced one sherd (50g) of handmade sand- and flint-tempered prehistoric pottery. Ditch F14 contained a small assemblage of Roman pottery, including a possible Cam 218 bowl (EVE: 0.02, AD 43-120), and Roman CBM, while gully F28 produced a fragment of Roman tile.

Conclusion

Table 3 summarizes the dating evidence for the three features which produced dateable ceramic finds. Tree-throw F9 possibly dates to the prehistoric period while ditch F14 and gully F28 are Roman.

Context	Feature type	Prehistoric pottery	Roman pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F9	Tree-throw	HMSF	-	-	?Prehistoric
F14	Ditch	-	HZ, HZ (BSW), GX (Cam 218?)	RB, RT	Roman
F28	Gully	-	-	RT	Roman

Table 3 Approximate dates for the individual features

7 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction

Four samples were sent for assessment, all from undated pit F27 (Table 4). The aims of this assessment were to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the samples.

Sample	Fill	% sampled	Sample volume (L.)
<1>	Upper fill	25	10
<2>	Upper to mid fill	25	10
<3>	Mid to lower fill	25	10
<4>	Lower fill	25	10

Table 4 Samples presented for assessment from pit F27

Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust. Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 45x. The whole flot was examined. The abundance, diversity, and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in the sample was recorded.

Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter. Quantities were estimated using the DAFOR scale (see below):

- D – Dominant, >200 (items)
- A – Abundant, 51-200 (items)
- F – Frequent, 16-50 (items)
- O – Occasional, 6-15 (items)
- R – Rare, 5 or fewer (items)

The quantity of identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been noted separately from the quantity of charred wood flecks. Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart & Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charred wood flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

Results

Charcoal fragments dominated each sample with no other charred remains present. Many of the fragments were also of identifiable size. Uncharred testas of ruderal plants were present in samples <3> and <4> but these may be intrusive.

Sample	<1>	<2>	<3>	<4>
Fill	upper	upper to mid	mid to lower	lower
Sample volume (l)	10	10	10	10
Flot volume (ml)	550	575	150	175
General preservation	good	good	good	good
Sufficient for AMS?	maybe	maybe	maybe	maybe
Uncharred Seed				
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L.	-	-	R	R
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	-	-	R	-
Charcoal				
Charcoal >4mm, Qty.	>100	>100	>100	>100
Charcoal <4mm	A	A	A	A
Other				
Modern roots	R	R	R	O
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> L. shell fragment	-	-	R	-

Table 2 Flot contents

Potential and significance

Many fragments of charcoal from this feature are of identifiable size and, if required, suitable fragments could be selected for radiocarbon dating.

Note from the authors

After this assessment was received, the authors of this report and Dr Simon Wood (the CBC Archaeological Advisor) discussed whether to send the charcoal from these samples for identification and potentially radiocarbon dating thereafter. It was decided that as only two similar features had been found on the site, and the charcoal from one of those had already been identified and radiocarbon dated as part of the evaluation (see CAT Report 1421), that there was little extra that be achieved by doing any further work on the samples from pit F27.

8 Conclusion

Twenty-two features were excavated as part of the current project and another two features from the evaluation phase were reinvestigated. Artefactual evidence was extremely sparse across the site and many of the features are consequently undated.

Iron Age

Excavation has confirmed that the possible Iron Age feature originally thought to be a ditch in the evaluation is in fact a large tree-throw.

Romano-British

An L-shaped ditch likely dating to the early Romano-British period could be associated with cropmarks to the southeast of the site (see Fig 1), and may represent part of either an enclosure or field system to the east of the Gosbecks complex.

In the evaluation, a charcoal-rich pit produced significant quantities of hazel, beech and oak which was interpreted as fuel waste from a hearth or even a bread oven (CAT Report 1421). Radiocarbon dating produced a result (SUERC-87564) calibrated to 348-534 cal AD (95% confidence). Given the location of the pit close to the Gosbecks complex, and that no early Anglo-Saxon remains have been found in the area, the pit is likely to date to the later Romano-British period. The second charcoal-rich pit found during this excavation is likely to be of similar date to the first, and their presence indicates some, possibly low-level, domestic activity near to the development site in this late period.

Post-medieval/modern

Two post-medieval field boundary ditches cross the site. Ditch 1 (F1/F4/F6) from the evaluation was aligned WNW/ESE and dates from the late 17th or early 18th century. Ditch 2 (F20/F28) from the excavation was aligned NNW/SSW, at a right-angle to the first ditch, and is presumably of a similar date. Neither ditch appears on the earliest OS mapping of the site, but have instead been replaced by field boundaries which still exist today along the eastern and southern edges of the development site.

Feature F7 from the evaluation was reinvestigated (as F30) and was actually a post-medieval/modern pit/tree-throw and not another ditch. A modern pit was also present.

Undated

The vast majority of features did not yield any dating evidence and so their potential relationships with other archaeological deposits on the site cannot be discerned. Most, if not all, of these features are tree-throws. Evidence shows (see above) that one tree-throw appears to date to the Iron Age and another to the post-medieval/modern period, so these features could vary quite widely in date. It is also worth noting here that there was no trace of undated ditch F12 (from Trench 5 of the evaluation) continuing into the excavation area, and this too is likely to be a pit or tree-throw.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Harding Homes for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by R Mathieson with M Seehra, S Veasey, N Pryke and O Windridge. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Simon Wood.

10 References

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

- | | | |
|---------------|------|---|
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CAR 10	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R Symonds & S Wade
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by CFC Hawkes & P Crummy
Carruthers, W & Hunter-Dowse, K	2019	<i>A Review of Macroscopic Plant Remains from the Midland Counties</i> . Historic England Research Report Series no. 47/2019.
CAT	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 24	1998	<i>Archaeological evaluation on land adjoining Birch Grove Golf Club, Layer Road, Colchester</i>
CAT Report 30	1998	<i>Gosbecks Archaeological Park, Colchester: an archaeological evaluation of the north-west area</i>
CAT Report 45	1999	<i>Excavation at Gosbecks Archaeological Park: July-August 1999</i>
CAT Report 127	2008	<i>Excavations of Late Iron Age and Roman features and a Roman road north of Gosbecks Archaeological Park, Colchester, Essex 1995-1996</i>
CAT Report 207	2002	<i>An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on Areas DR, G, M, P, Q, R, RO, S and T at Colchester Garrison PFI site, Colchester, Essex: May-September 2002</i>
CAT Report 1421	2019	<i>Archaeological evaluation on land south of Berechurch Hall Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9GE: April 2019</i>
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for archaeological strip, map and excavate on land south of Berechurch Hall Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9GE</i> , by Simon Wood
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
ClfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
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Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
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11 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
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	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	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
wsr	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: Part of one box

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1724)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Section drawings and inked section drawings

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1724)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Site data

Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The 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 project ref. ECC4647 and with the Archaeological Data Service.

Distribution list:

Harding Homes

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Appendix 1 Context list

Please note that although the context numbers from the excavation followed on from the evaluation, the finds numbers started again at 1.

Context	Trench no.	Finds no.	Feature Type	Description	Date
L1	All	-	Topsoil	Friable/firm, dry light/medium grey/brown loamy-silt with 1% stones	Modern
L2	All	-	Subsoil	Friable/firm, dry medium orange/brown clayey-silt with 2% stones	Undatable
L3	All	-	Natural	Firm/hard, dry medium/dark orange/brown clayey-silt with 10% stones	Post-glacial
Evaluation (reinterpretation of feature types after excavation highlighted in red)					
F1	T13	1	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silty-sand	?Late 17th-18th century
F2	T14		Ditch	Not excavated	Modern
F3	T11	2	Pit/ tree-throw	Soft, dry/moist light grey loam with 4% stones	Post-medieval / modern
F4	T11	3	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	?Late 17th-18th century
F5	T11	4, 5	Pit	Upper fill: soft, medium orange/brown silty-sand; lower fill: dark grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent animal bones.	Late 18th-20th century
F6	T6	6, 7	Ditch	Soft, dry/moist light grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 5% stones	?Late 17th-18th century
F7	T1	8	Pit/ tree-throw	Soft, dry light grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	c 1500-19th/20th century
F8	T3	9	Charcoal-rich pit	Loose, dry dark grey/black sandy-silt with very frequent charcoal flecks	348-574 calAD
F9/F10	T4	11, 12	Tree-throw	Soft, moist medium orange/brown sandy-silt	?Iron Age
F11	T2	10	Ditch	Soft, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Post-medieval / modern
F12	T5	-	Pit/ tree-throw	Soft, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% gravel	Undated
F13	T9	-	?Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and 50% stones	Undated
Excavation					
F14	-	1	Ditch (same as F16)	Soft, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with CBM flecks	Roman
F15	-	-	Tree-throw	Soft, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F16	-	2	Ditch (same as F14)	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal and CBM flecks	Roman
F17	-	-	Pit/tree-throw	Hard, dry light grey/brown sandy-silt with 10% gravel and 15% stones	Undated
F18	-	-	Tree-throw	Soft, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F19	-	-	Tree-throw	Soft, dry medium brown sandy-silt	Undated
F20	-	-	Ditch (same as F28)	Firm, dry sandy-silt with 10% gravel	Medieval/ post-medieval
F21	-	-	Tree-throw	Soft, dry light grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F22	-	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F23	-	-	Tree-throw	Soft, dry light grey/orange sandy-silt	Undated
F24	-	-	Tree-throw	Soft, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 10% stones	Undated
F25	-	-	Tree-throw	Soft, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F26	-	-	Tree-throw	Soft, dry medium orange/grey sand with charcoal flecks	Undated
F27	-	3	Charcoal-rich pit	Firm, dry dark orange/grey silty-sand with charcoal flecks and 15% gravel <i>Samples 1, 2, 3, 4 were also taken from this feature</i>	Probably late Roman
F28	-	4	Ditch (same as F20)	Soft, dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy-silty-clay	Medieval/ post-medieval

F29	-	-	Pit/tree-throw	Firm, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F30	-	-	Pit/tree-throw (same as F7)	Firm, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt	c 1500-19th/20th century
F31	-	-	Pit/tree-throw	Friable, dry very light grey/brown sandy- silt with 40% stones	Undated
F32	-	-	Pit/tree-throw	Friable, dry very light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F33	-	-	Tree-throw	Friable, light/medium grey/brown sandy- silt with 5% stones	Undated
F34	-	-	Tree-throw	Firm, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F35	-	-	Tree-throw	Friable, dry light grey/brown sandy-silt with 5% stones	Undated
F36	-	-	Tree-throw	Friable/firm, dry very light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 1% stones	Undated
F37	-	-	Pit	Soft/friable, dry medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Modern
F38	-	-	Tree-throw	Friable/firm, dry light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with 10% stones	Undated

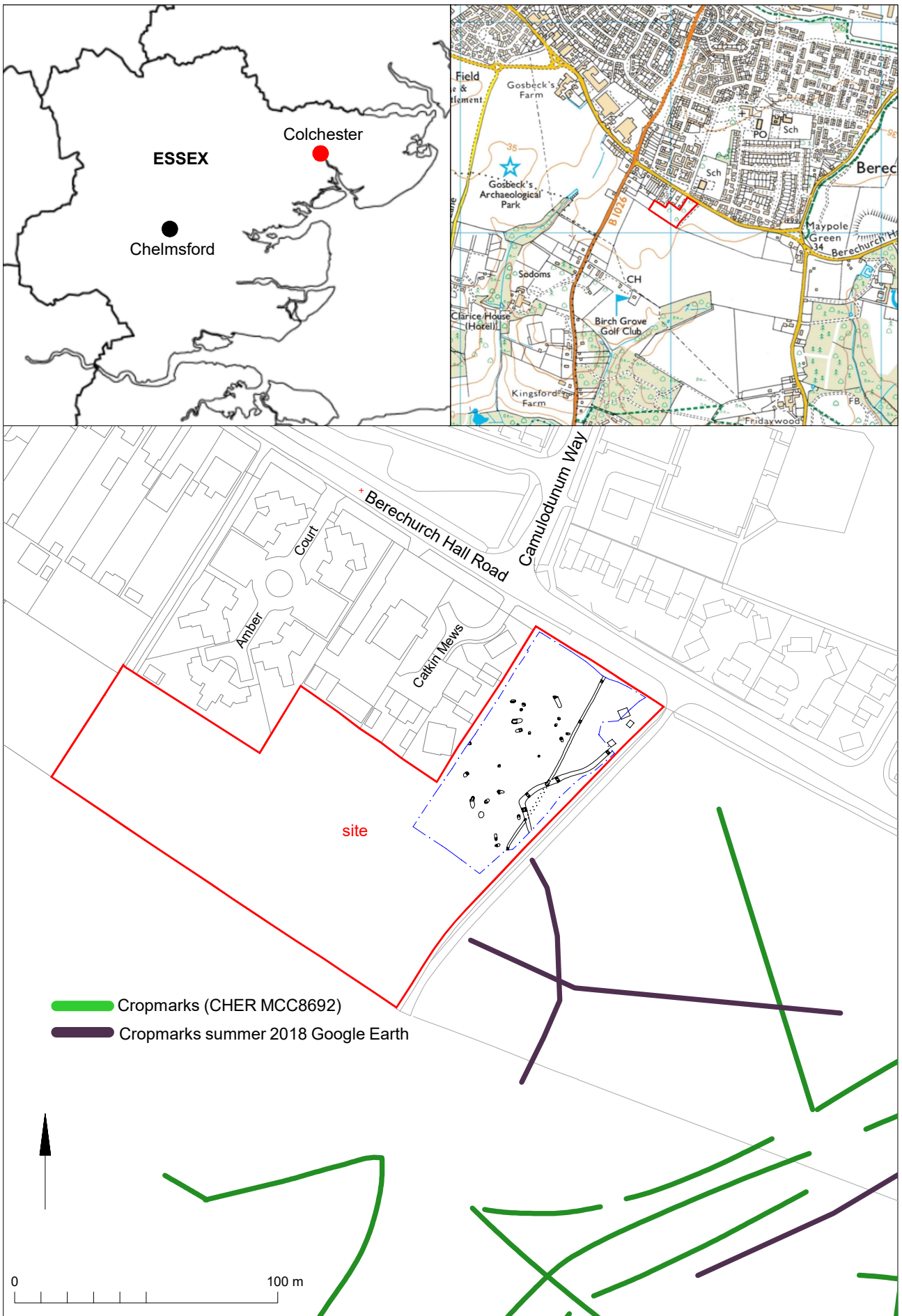


Fig 1 Site location



Fig 2 2019 evaluation results.



Fig 3 Results

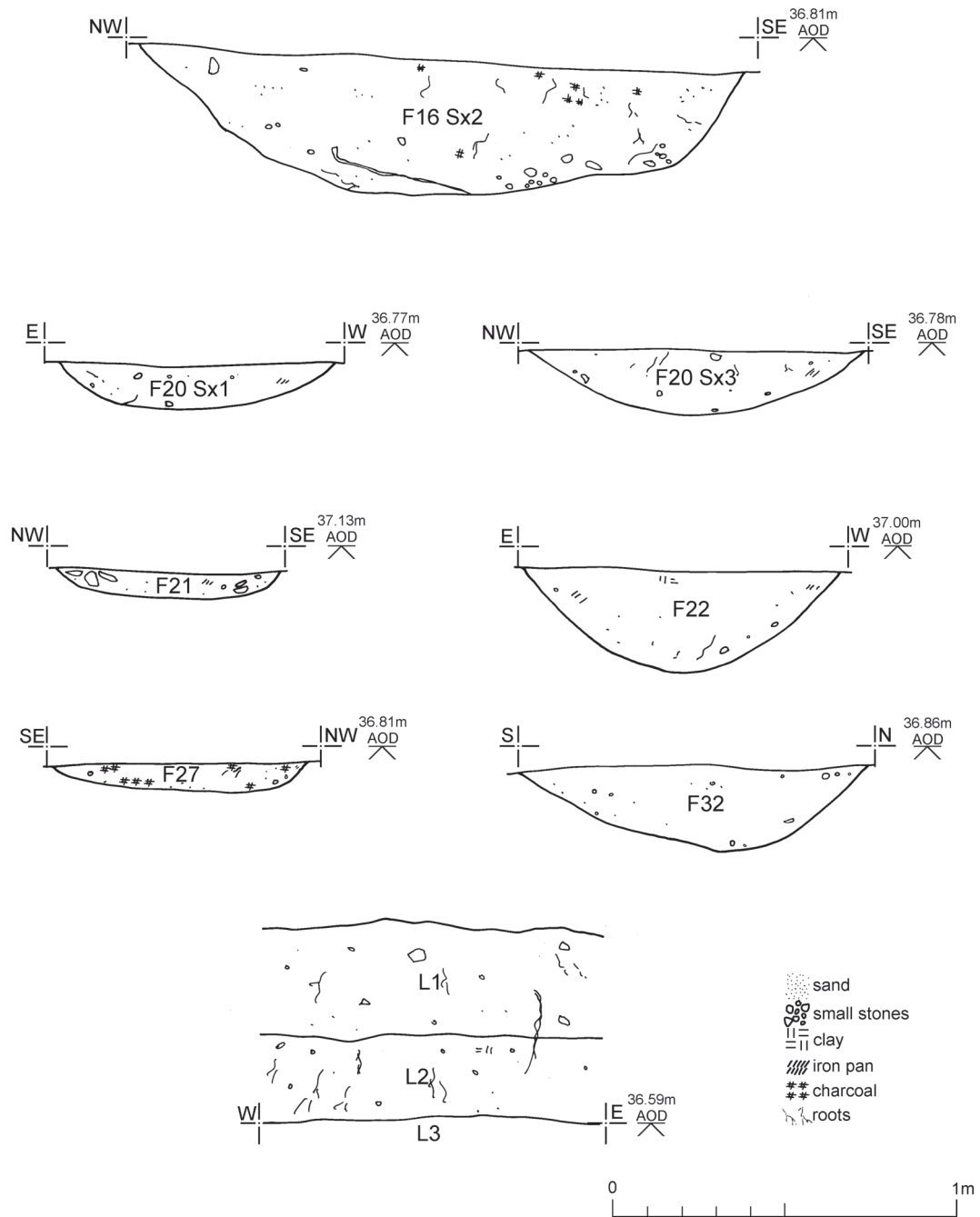


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Land south of Berechurch Hall Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9GE	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 98015 22085 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/08h CHER ref: ECC4647 OASIS ref: colchest3-429150
Type of work: Strip, map and record excavation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 1st September – 27th October 2021	Size of area investigated: 1.47 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC2529, MCC2831, MCC2849, MCC2903, MCC4843, MCC7043, MCC7044, MCC7470, MCC7472, MCC7635, MCC7670, MCC7714, MCC8692, MCC8705
Final report: CAT Report 1724	
Periods represented: prehistoric, Roman, post-medieval, modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological strip, map and record excavation was carried out on land south of Berechurch Hall Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of thirty-two new dwellings. The site lies to the east of the Late Iron Age and Romano-British complex of Gosbecks, in the midst of numerous cropmarks, with a 2019 archaeological evaluation revealing 13 features including a possible Iron Age ditch and late Romano-British charcoal-rich pit. A further 22 features were excavated as part of the strip, map and record. The possible Iron Age ditch was determined to be a tree-throw, but other features included an early Romano-British ditch, another charcoal-rich pit likely to be broadly contemporary with the first, a post-medieval field boundary ditch, a post-medieval/ modern pit/tree-throw, a modern pit and a scattering of undated pits/tree-throws.	
Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 1421	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: *
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks & Laura Pooley	Date of summary: January 2022

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological strip, map and excavate on land south of Berechurch Hall Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9GE

NGR: TL 98015 22085 (centre)

Planning reference: 191093

Commissioned by: Harding Homes

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER project code: ECC4647

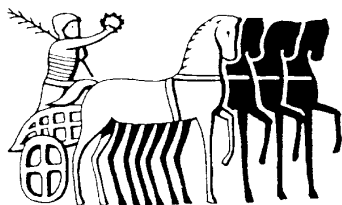
CAT project code: 2021/08h

Oasis project ID: colchest3-429150

CAT site managers: Chris Lister & Adam Wightman

CBC monitor: Simon Wood

This WSI written: 24.8.2021



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located on land to the south of Berechurch Hall Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9GE (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TL 98015 22085. The 1.44ha site is currently an area of grass and vegetation.

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of thirty-two dwellings with associated parking areas, new site access and associated groundworks.

Archaeological background (Fig 2)

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):

The development site is located adjacent to an area of cropmarks known as 'site north of Birch Grove' showing numerous rectilinear features (CHER MCC8692). In addition, new cropmarks visible during the summer of 2018 on Google Earth show features crossing into the development site. Although not rectified these have been approximately plotted (see Fig 1). Other archaeological remains close-by include a Roman hearth and burial (CHER MCC7670) and a prehistoric axe (CHER MCC4843) from Birch Grove. In 1998 CAT carried out an evaluation on land for an extension to Birch Grove golf club (CAT Report 24) which revealed a straight ditch-like feature of indeterminate but possibly early date (Trench 2, F1). The feature lies in the western corner of a large field where nearby cropmark evidence of linear features and ring-ditches has previously been recorded. To the south of Birch Grove is another large area of identified cropmarks at 'near Fridaywood Farm' (CHER MCC8705). The cropmarks appear to include boundaries, linear features and clusters of faint ring-ditches to the south.

The western edge of the development site is approximately 170m east of the area of the important Late Iron Age and Roman complex at Gosbecks (Scheduled Monument NHLE no. 1002180; CHER MCC7470), the site of multiple investigations including aerial photography, geophysical surveys, evaluations and excavations (Hull 1958, 259-71; *CAR 11*, 95-105; CAT Report 30, 45 and 127). Archaeological remains at Gosbecks include: dykes, droveways and field systems; a large enclosure (CHER MCC7044), possibly the farmstead of Cunobelin, King of the Trinovantes (CHER MCC7044); a small Roman fort of probable Claudian date (CHER MCC7472); a Romano-British temple (CHER MCC2849), surrounded by a monumental portico (CHER MCC7043); a Roman theatre (CHER MCC2831); a Roman water-main, possibly leading to a bath-house (CHER MCC2903); and a road leading to the walled Roman town (CHER MCC2529). Many of these remains are located within Gosbecks Archaeological Park. During a watching brief undertaken by CAT in 2006 at 'Oaklyn', Layer Road (CAT Report 387) no archaeological features were seen, but the stripping was quite shallow (between 0.16-0.44m).

As well as Gosbecks the site is surrounded by fields with substantial cropmarks. To the northeast cropmarks north of Baronswood Road show linear features (CHER MCC7714) and enclosures, track-ways, linears and pits (CHER MCC7635). On land east of Berechurch Road CAT undertook a large scale evaluation in 2002 (CAT Report 207) in advance of the Garrison redevelopment project. Areas M, P and R are close to the current site. Prehistoric pits, Late Iron Age and Roman ditches and trackways were excavated confirming features seen on the cropmarks.

In 2019 CAT carried out an archaeological evaluation on the development site (CAT Report 1421). Thirteen features – eight ditches, a pit, a charcoal-rich pit, a pit/tree-throw, a possible tree-throw and a possible pit – were uncovered (Fig 2). A single ditch of possible Iron Age date and a charcoal-rich pit of Late Roman or early Anglo-Saxon date evidence some degree of human activity at the site during these periods, while the remaining datable features were associated with agricultural activity from the late 17th century to the 20th century. Two

cropmarks seen in the adjacent field in 2018 appear to align with the possible Iron Age ditch and one of the post-medieval ditches.

Planning background

In April 2018 a pre-planning enquiry (181043) was submitted to Colchester Borough Council proposing a *residential development of 32no. Dwellings*.

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). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

The archaeological evaluation was carried out by CAT in April 2019 (CAT Report 1421), during which a ditch of possible Iron Age date and a late Roman or early Anglo-Saxon pit were uncovered, along with post-medieval/modern agricultural features.

A planning application (191093) was made to Colchester Borough Council in April 2019 proposing a *Residential development of 32 no. detached and semi-detached dwellings and flats complete with garages, access and open space*.

As significant archaeological remains were found on the development site during the evaluation a second archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological strip, map and excavate and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 3)

The archaeological requirement is for a strip, map and excavate over part of the site to investigate the potential for further prehistoric and late Roman/early Anglo-Saxon remains. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021).

Specifically, an area measuring c 4,500 square metres will be stripped with archaeological remains within that area recorded and excavated (Fig 3). The area specifically targets the possible Iron Age ditch and late Roman or early Anglo-Saxon pit, as well as two post-medieval/modern ditches and an undated ditch.

The aims of the strip, map and excavate are to:

- determine the date of the possible Iron Age ditch
- determine if other late prehistoric and Roman/Anglo-Saxon features are present on the development site

If unusual, significant or unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Amendments to the brief, and this WSI, may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

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* (ClfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- The Project Brief issued by CBCAA (2021)

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 Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: (to be determined)
In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Robin Mathieson

Strip, map and excavate 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.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated.

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, and only then after discussion with the CBCAA, will it be removed.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all areas of the strip and map both before and during excavation. All features and spoil heaps will be scanned and 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.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. A representative section will be drawn to include ground level and the depth of machining. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Site surveying

The excavation area and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, 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 micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

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. CAT staff will process samples (unless of a complex nature) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for reporting.

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

Provision will be included (where necessary) for column or core samples to be taken, for the assessment and/or full analysis of those samples, and for absolute dating of the sequence.

Provision will also be made (where necessary) for the identification and absolute dating of suitable deposits of charred remains. Should VF/LG make a recommendation that suitable samples not datable by other means (ie associated finds) be submitted for absolute dating, then these samples will be sent to the SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory at Glasgow University for analysis.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF 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.

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the excavation.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the excavation, 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. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

If it cannot be demonstrated that future ground works are able to avoid impacting them, burials will be fully excavated. However, 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 the 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. Digital site photographs will be supplied as both a jpeg and in raw uncompressed format (TIFF), with metadata will be embedded into the raw file as per Historic England guidelines (2015).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

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:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups): Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

human bone (large groups): Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

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:

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool
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.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis. This can include soil micromorphological assessment, absolute dating in the event that archaeomagnetic and/or (more probably) radiocarbon dating is required, if burning is encountered or human remains (in which case it might be necessary to lift a small sample for absolute dating). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice on this.

Post-excavation assessment

Once fieldwork has finished the need for a post-excavation assessment will be discussed and agreed with CBCAA. This may include discussion as to whether there is a need for and extent of radiocarbon dating of appropriate contexts and/or further detailed scientific analysis of other aspects of the project.

If a post-excavation assessment is required by CBCAA, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with CBCAA. It will be a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and will identify the research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework. It will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

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* (HE 2015b).

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:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of the excavation area in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the area will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done)
- 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.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

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>

Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> . 2nd edition.
CAR 11	1995	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by CFC Hawkes and P Crummy
CAT	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 24	1998	<i>Archaeological evaluation on land adjoining Birch Grove Golf Club, Layer Road, Colchestery</i>
CAT Report 30	1998	<i>Gosbecks Archaeological Park, Colchester: an archaeological evaluation of the north-west area</i>
CAT Report 45	1999	<i>Excavation at Gosbecks Archaeological Park: July-August 1999</i>
CAT Report 127	2008	<i>Excavations of Late Iron Age and Roman features and a Roman road north of Gosbecks Archaeological Park, Colchester, Essex 1995-1996</i>
CAT Report 207	2002	<i>An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on Areas DR, G, M, P, Q, R, RO, S and T at Colchester Garrison PFI site, Colchester, Essex: May-September 2002</i>
CAT Report 387	2006	<i>Archaeological watching brief at 'Oaklyn', Kingsford, Layer Road, Colchester</i>
CAT Report 1421	2019	<i>Archaeological evaluation on land south of Berechurch Hall Road,</i>

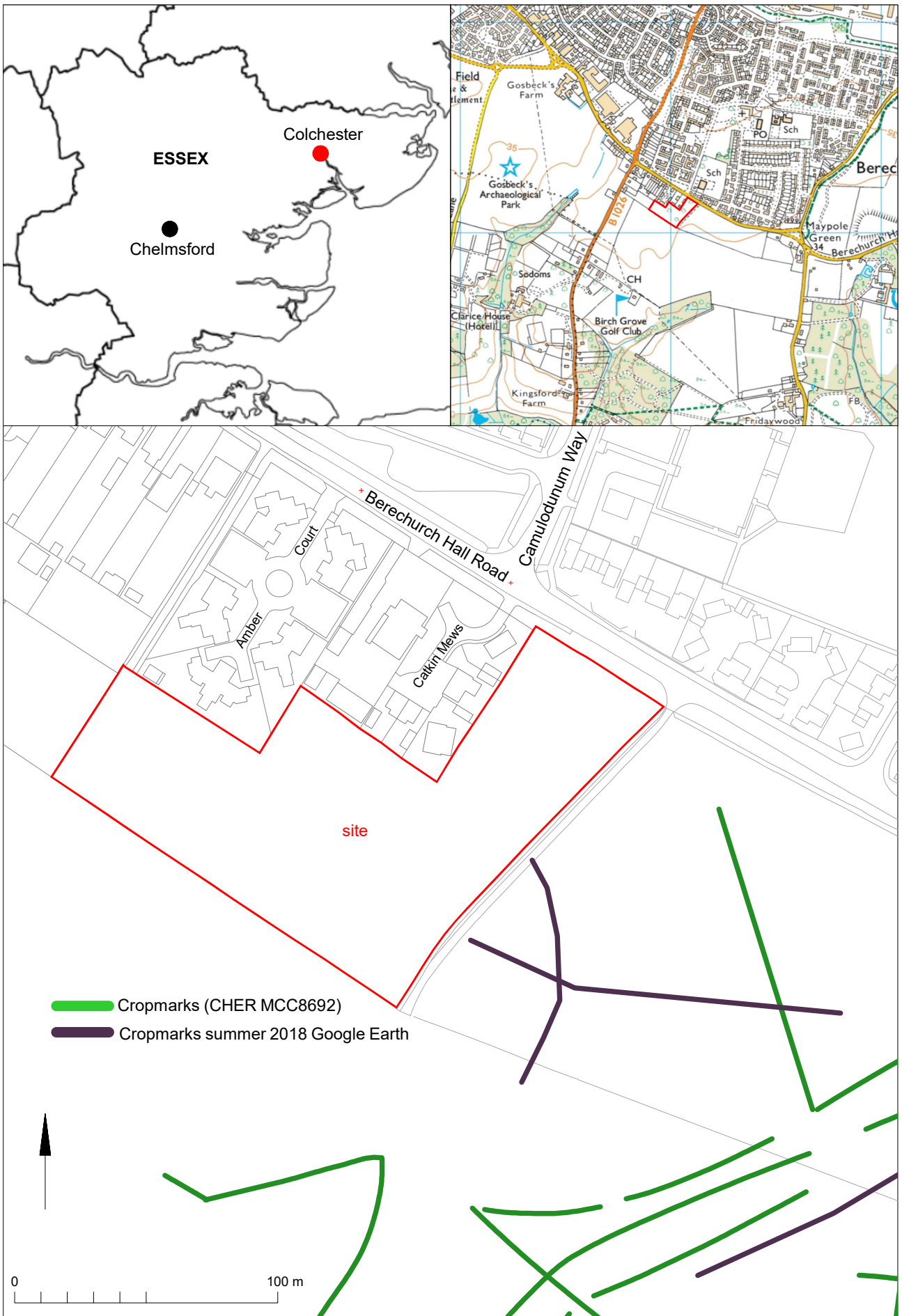
		<i>Colchester, Essex, CO2 9GE: April 2019</i>
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for archaeological strip, map and excavate on land south of Berechurch Hall Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9GE, by Simon Wood</i>
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
CifA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Historic England	2015	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice. By. S Cole & P Backhouse</i>
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project. By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell</i>
Hull, MR	1957	<i>Roman Colchester, RRCSAL, 20</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	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>

L Pooley



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Fig 1 Site location



Fig 2 2019 evaluation results.

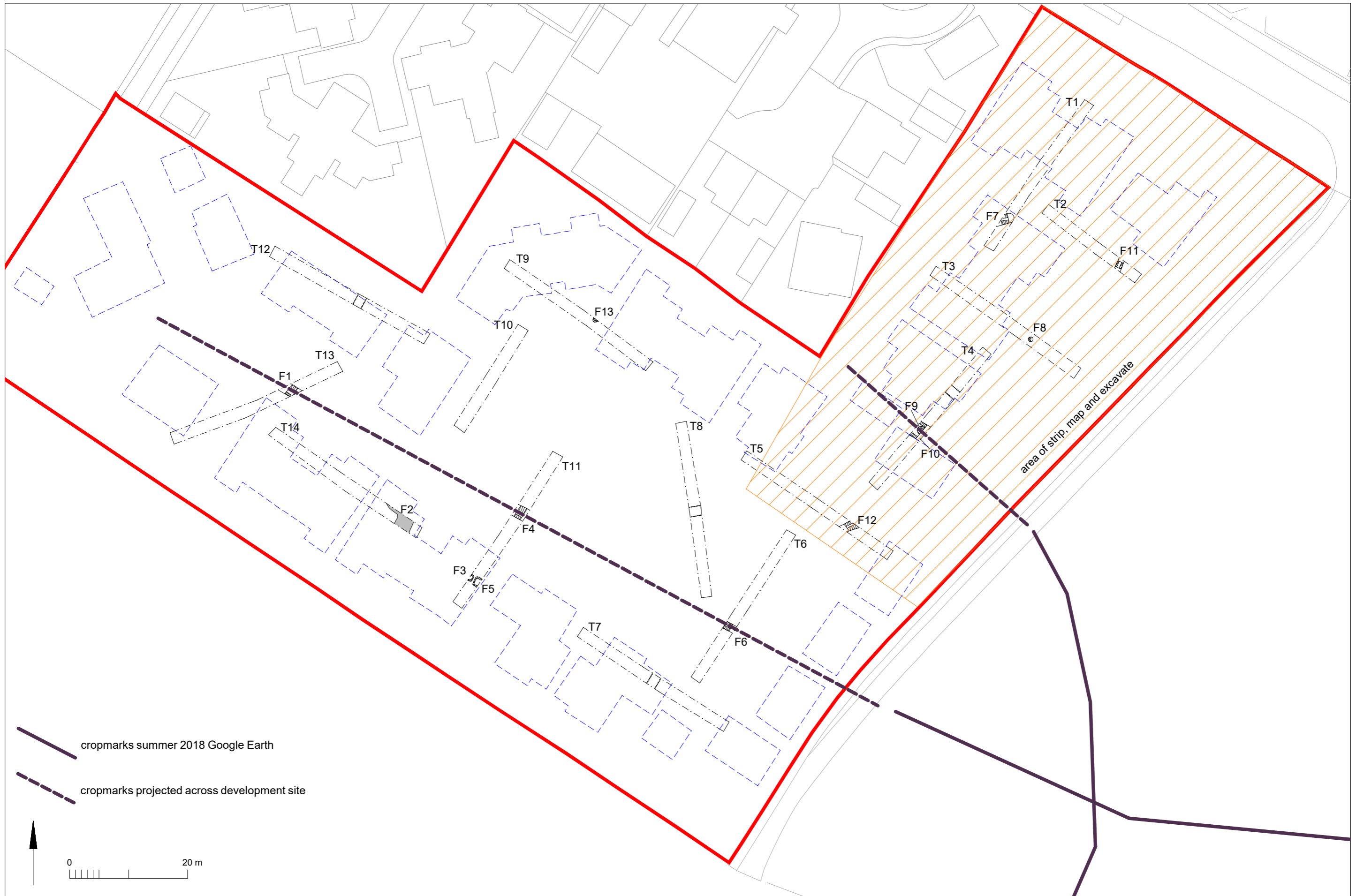


Fig 3 Area of strip, map and excavate (orange) in relation to the proposed development (dashed blue) and the 2019 evaluation results

Summary for colchest3-429150

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-429150
Project Name	Archaeological strip, map and excavate on land south of Berechurch Hall Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9GE
Activity type	EXCAVATION
Project Identifier(s)	2021/08h
Planning Id	191093
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	01-Sep-2021 - 27-Oct-2021
Location	Land south of Berechurch Hall Road, Colchester, Essex, CO2 9GE NGR : TL 98015 22085 LL : 51.8621990068677, 0.874364976353828 12 Fig : 598015,222085
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	An area totalling 0.36ha was stripped, mapped and significant archaeological horizons excavated.
Project Results	An archaeological strip, map and record excavation was carried out on land south of Berechurch Hall Road, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of thirty-two new dwellings. The site lies to the east of the Late Iron Age and Romano-British complex of Gosbecks, in the midst of numerous cropmarks, with a 2019 archaeological evaluation revealing 13 features including a possible Iron Age ditch and late Romano-British charcoal-rich pit. A further 22 features were excavated as part of the strip, map and record. The possible Iron Age ditch was determined to be a tree-throw, but other features included an early Romano-British ditch, another charcoal-rich pit likely to be broadly contemporary with the first, a post-medieval field boundary ditch, a post-medieval/ modern pit/tree-throw, a modern pit and a scattering of undated pits/tree-throws.
Keywords	Boundary Ditch - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Boundary Ditch - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4647
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection) Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive