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Water Main Extension Gosbecks View Colchester



Archaeological Monitoring



Client: Anglian Water

OA East Report No: 1767 OASIS No: oxfordar3-209681 NGR: TL 9734 2285



A Water Main Extension South of Gosbecks View, Colchester, Essex

Archaeological Monitoring

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Report Date: September 2015

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Report Number: 1767

Site Name: Land South of Gosbecks View

HER Event No: 2014.79

Date of Works: October 2014

Client Name: Anglian Water

Client Ref: -

Planning Ref: -

Grid Ref: TL 9734 2285

Site Code: COLEM2014.79

Finance Code: XEXBPZ14

Receiving Body: Colchester Museum

Accession No: COLEM2014.79

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Position: Project Officer
Date: 01/09/2015

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Position: Senior Project Manager

Date: 01/09/2015

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology East conducted archaeological monitoring of the works of the watermain extension, south of Gosbecks View, Colchester, Essex (TL 9734 2285) on the 22nd October 2014.

Ground works involved the excavation of a small exploratory pit, measuring 4.70m by 2.40m, in order to locate the existing watermain. No archaeological remains were uncovered during this excavation. Deposits exposed were those of the backfill of the existing watermain trench and natural geological deposits.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Archaeological monitoring was conducted at Gosbecks View, Colchester, Essex (TL 9734 2285; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Chris Lister of Colchester Borough Planning Department (CBPD), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Drummond-Murray 2014).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CBPD, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies in a small field with underlying Cover Sand on London Clay. It is at a height of c.35m O.D. on relatively flat ground. The field was under pasture at the time the works took place. The site was bounded to the north by Gosbecks View Road, with Gosbecks Road to the east and Cunobelin Way to the south.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 There is evidence for continuous human occupation in Essex from the Palaeolithic period onwards with flint scatters including tools having been recovered from across the county associated particularly with ecotonal and estuarine environments (Wymer 1996, 2; Jacobi 1996, 10). Evidence for earlier prehistoric activity near the Site comes from a single tranchet axe located at Gosbecks Farm to the south-west (EHER 12727)
- 1.3.2 Across the county it is common to find Neolithic sites associated with earlier, Mesolithic activity. There was an increasing emphasis towards esturine locations and river terrace deposits.
- 1.3.3 Evidence for settlement becomes increasingly common throughout the Iron Age. The site lies on the periphery of Gosbecks Iron Age and Romano-British site, one of two recognised centres within the nationally important Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum. The *oppidum* (designated as Scheduled Monument, Listing 1002180) covered approximately 12 square miles of territory, delineated by large defensive linear earthworks consisting of banks and ditches, known locally as dykes. Part of the defensive enclosure for this oppidum is located to the south of the current Site; Shrub End Dyke (EHER 11640; EHER 11636) provided the outer line of a triple defence.
- 1.3.4 There have been a number of excavations carried out at Gosbecks; those prior to 1995 are summarised in Hawkes & Crummy (1995). In 1842 an antiquarian called Jenkins uncovered parts of what he interpreted as a Roman villa, but was in fact the portico of the Roman temple. Following the discovery of the Colchester Mercury statue in the

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- 1940s, a number of small excavations were carried out which led to the identification of the Roman theatre. In 1967, the theatre was partially excavated by Dunnet, and in 1977, small areas of the theatre and portico were examined to assess plough damage.
- 1.3.5 In 1995-96 excavations were carried out in advance of development on three sites near the northern edge of the Archaeological Park, (i.e. on the Maldon Road side: CAT Report 30). This revealed features of Late Iron Age to early Roman in date including a large ditched enclosure and several pits. Early Roman military activity was recorded and later a wooden water main was laid across the area. Several Roman burials were also found, probably of later date. Very little post-Roman activity was noted. On a separate site on the east side the Roman road between Gosbecks and the Roman town was revealed (EHER12551; EHER16478).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank Jo Everitt of Anglian Water who commissioned and funded the work. Chris Lister wrote the Brief for archaeological work whilst Paul Lancaster facilitated access to the site. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray.

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2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of the monitoring was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that monitoring was undertaken on entry and exit pits and a third pit in the centre of the water main. Subsequent to the brief being issued the scope of works was changed so that only one exit pit was required.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked mini-digger excavator using toothless ditching buckets. A trench measuring 1m by 2m was excavated using a 1m wide bucket. This trench was trench extended, to the north and west, and deepened using a 0.3m wide bucket in order to expose the existing pipe.
- 2.2.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.5 No environmental remains were recovered from the site.
- 2.2.6 The site was located in a field laying under pasture with no obstructions to access or archaeological monitoring.

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3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A trench measuring 4.70m from south-south-east to north-north-west and 2.70m from west-south-west to east-north-east over the location of the pre-existing pipe (Figure 2). The trench measured 1.40m deep at the north-north-western end and 0.70m deep a the south-south-eastern end.

3.2 Description of Stratigraphy

- 3.2.1 The natural deposits consisted of a mid reddish-brown clay-sand overlaying a light grey mottled sandy-clay with frequent gravel inclusions.
- 3.2.2 No archaeological deposits were encountered during the monitoring work. A modern cut was uncovered measuring 2m wide in which the existing water pipe had been laid (Plate 1).
- 3.2.3 Deposits in to which the pipe trench was cut consisted of up to 0.5m of mid orange-brown clay-silt subsoil overlain by 0.40m of mid grey brown clay-silt topsoil and turf.

3.3 Finds and Environmental Summary

3.3.1 No artefacts were present during excavation or metal-detecting prior to, during and after excavation. No environmental samples were taken form the site.

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4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1.1 It is interesting to note that there are no archaeological remains surviving in this part of the Gosbecks landscape. This phenomena is primarily due to modern truncation, however the lack of features, pottery, metal work or other artefacts present in the backfill, or in the deposits surrounding the pipe trench, is indicative of very low intensity of occupation activity in this particular area during the Late pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman period.

4.2 Recommendations

4.2.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

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APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTION

Trench 1							
General description Orientation							
No archaeology deposits or finds uncovered. Majority of the trench area truncated by a modern water pipe trench.					Avg. depth (m)	1	
					Width (m)	2.70	
'''			4.70				
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
1	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-	
2	Layer	-	0.5	Subsoil	-	-	

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APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Chelmsford: Essex County Council. 1-9

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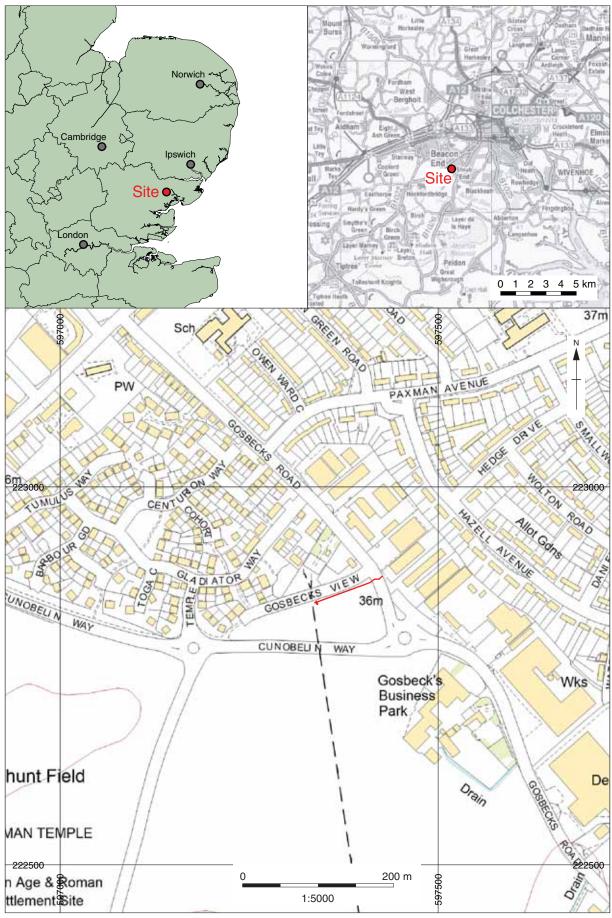


APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details								
OASIS Number								
Project Name								
Project Dates (fields	vork) Start			Finish				
Previous Work (by 0	DA East)			Future	Work			
Project Reference (Codes							
Site Code			Planning App. No.					
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS N			lo.			
Type of Project/Tec	hniques Used	t	J					
Prompt								
Development Type							=	
Please select all	techniques	used:						
Aerial Photography - i	nterpretation	☐ Grab-Sa	mpling		R	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey		
Aerial Photography - ı	new	Gravity-0	Core		☐ Sample Trenches			
☐ Annotated Sketch		Laser So	canning		☐ St	Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure		
Augering		☐ Measure	ed Survey		□Ta	☐ Targeted Trenches		
☐ Dendrochronological	Survey	☐ Metal De	Metal Detectors			☐ Test Pits		
☐ Documentary Search		Phospha	Phosphate Survey			☐ Topographic Survey		
☐ Environmental Sampl	ing	☐ Photogra	Photogrammetric Survey			☐ Vibro-core		
Fieldwalking		☐ Photogra	aphic Survey		□Vi	sual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)		
Geophysical Survey		Rectified	ed Photography					
Monument Types/S	_			IIC and similian		using the MDA Object type		
		• •		_		•	,	
Monument	re periodo. Il 11	o features/finds were found, please state "none". Object Period			Period			
	Period							
Project Location	า							
County	Sit	Site Address (including postcode if possible)						
District								
Parish								
HER								
Study Area		Na	itional Grid R	eferen	се			



Project Origin	nators								
Organisation									
Project Brief Orig	jinator								
Project Design O	riginator								
Project Manager									
Supervisor									
Project Archi	ves								
Physical Archive			Digital Archive Pa			Paper Arc	Paper Archive		
Archive Content	ts/Media]						
	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents		Digital Me	dia	Paper Media		
Animal Bones					☐ Database	!	Aerial Photos		
Ceramics			☐ ☐ GIS			☐ Context Sheet			
Environmental					Geophysics		Correspondence		
Glass					☐ Images		Diary		
Human Bones					☐ Illustration	าร	Drawing		
Industrial					☐ Moving In	nage	Manuscript		
Leather			☐ Spreadsl		eets	□ Мар			
Metal				☐ Survey			Matrices		
Stratigraphic	Stratigraphic				Text		Microfilm		
Survey					☐ Virtual Re	ality	☐ Misc.		
Textiles							☐ Research/Notes		
Wood						Photos			
Worked Bone						Plans			
Worked Stone/Lithic							Report		
None						Sections			
Other							Survey		
Notes:									



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Figure 1: Site location



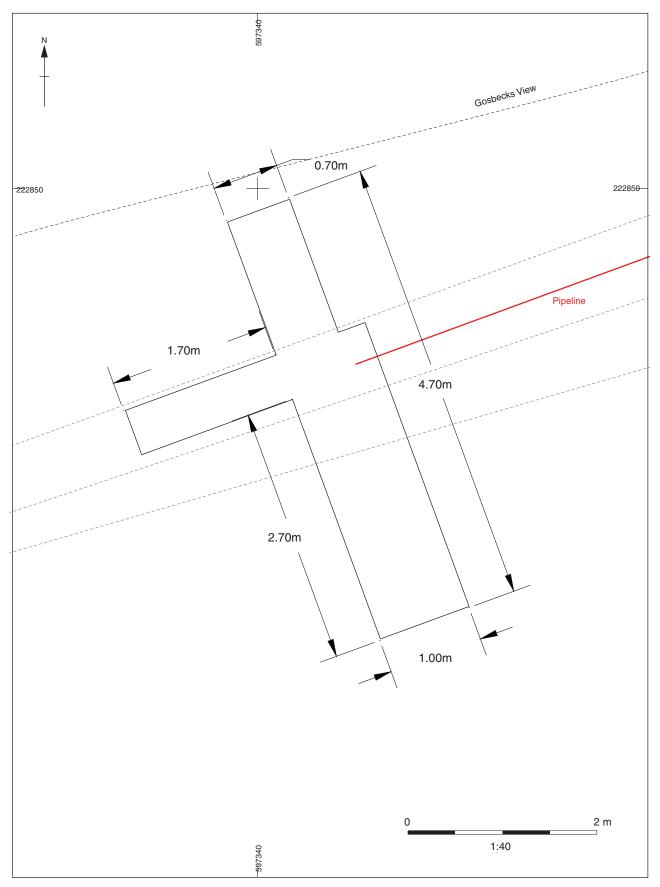


Figure 2: Plan of ground works at Gosbecks View

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Plate 1: Excavations for watermain extension, facing west

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