Archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Castle Park (Winter Wonderland), Colchester, Essex, CO1 1TJ

November 2015-February 2016



by Laura Pooley

fieldwork by Chris Lister

commissioned by Ian Baalham on behalf of Colchester Borough Council

Planning reference: 151298 CAT project ref.: 15/10f NGR: TL 99870 25334 (centre)

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM: 2016.24

UAD ref: ECC3719

OASIS reference: colchest3-244046



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CAT Report 920 February 2016

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out in Upper Castle Park to the north, east and west of Colchester Castle (a Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1002217) during the set-up and removal of the 2015 Winter Wonderland. The site is in an area of the highest archaeological importance, surrounding the Norman Castle and the Roman Temple of Claudius in insula 22 of the Roman town. No significant archaeological horizons were damaged as they were buried too deeply (c 800mm deep) and temporary floors were constructed at or above ground level. Rotivation of part of the grassed area after removal of the temporary flooring did not penetrate below topsoil.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Castle Park, Colchester, Essex which was carried out between November 2015-February 2016. The work was commissioned by Ian Baalham on behalf of Colchester Borough Council in advance of the construction of the 2015 Winter Wonderland and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT). The Winter Wonderland was located on the north, east and west sides of Colchester Castle.

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2015), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2015).

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 watching brief* (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 major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) created by Colchester Borough Council, and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The monitoring site is located in Upper Castle Park to the south of Colchester Castle Museum and in an area of outstanding archaeological importance. It is within the Roman town, within the precincts of the Temple of Claudius, and within the grounds of the Norman Castle¹. The well-published archaeological background (see, for example, Hull 1958, Crummy 1997) need not be repeated here, but it will be useful to summarise the more relevant sites (below) by referring to the Colchester Urban Archaeological Database (UAD).

The site is a Scheduled Monument (EX 1, HA 1002217). SAM was applied for and granted [Case No. S00114732]

The temple of Claudius, and its precinct (UAD MONuments 785, 713).

The Temple of Claudius, Insula 22. Founded in the AD50's (some debate whether it would have been built before or after the death of Claudius in AD54). The temple served as the centre of the Imperial cult in the province and dominated the eastern half of the city. It was surrounded by a large precinct. Much of the vaulted podium base of the temple has been preserved below Colchester castle, although none of the superstructure has survived. The base provides a clear indication of the scale of the building and based on the principles of Roman architect Vitrvius the building would have been over 20m high. The podium measures 32 x 23.5m.

The Precinct and monuments within it (UAD MON 713)

A large walled precinct belonging to the Roman Temple of Claudius situated off the modern High Street and within the Castle Park. The current site is only 30m north of the northern edge of the southern precinct wall.

The arcade probably continued to stand until, in C11th it was demolished to provide material for the Norman castle and the foundation of the outer rampart. A watching brief during the excavation of trenches for an extension to NW corner of the Conservative Club revealed a N-S wall foundation (ELM1046) constructed mainly of mortared septaria with occasional tile fragments. To the east of the foundation was a thick clay loam deposit assumed to be makeup associated with the wall. The wall and clay deposit appear to be Roman and perhaps marks the W boundary of the temple precinct. The eastern part of the clayey deposit was possibly cut by the castle bailey ditch.

An abortive excavation (EVT3091) was undertaken by the Morant Club in search of the castle ditch and forum wall in 1921. A single trench was cut northwards from the north kerb of High Street, on the site of the War Memorial, opposite All Saints Church. This revealed a wall which Hull believed to be Roman.

The Norman Castle and its bailey ramparts (UAD MONs 679, 764).

MON 679 Norman ditch around the Castle bailey rampart, constructed in 11th century.

Antiquarian Philip Morant says 'The (castle) bailey was formerly encompassed on the south and west sides by a strong wall, in which were two gates. That on the south was the chief. This wall was taken down by Robt. Norfolk Esq. who erected in the room of it a range of houses now standing in the High Street. The west wall reached as far as the east side of St Helen's Lane. On the north and east sides the castle was secured by a deep ditch and strong rampart of earth... This rampart is thrown upon a wall that formerly encompassed either the Castle or Palace of Coel, on the site whereof the Castle is built; the buttress and other parts of which wall have lately been discovered'. See also EVT3068, EVT3057, EVT3105 to do.

During the excavation of a pipe trench in 1983 (EVT3015), the inner bailey ditch was traced for a total of just over 100 metres. During excavations in 1950 (EVT3121) the ditch inner edge was located where it had removed the metalling of two Roman streets.

In September 1964, demolition of 5 Maidenburgh Street prior to use of the site as a car park made an area of 38mx 10 m available for excavation, which was undertaken for 6 weeks in September - October 1964 under the direction of BRK Niblett (Dunnett) for the Colchester Excavation Committee. Two trenches were cut across the line of the Norman rampart which crossed the east end of the site. Beneath 0.6 m of modern rubble and garden soil a series of tips of sand, gravel and Roman tile and mortar. The maximum thickness of the deposit was 0.6 m which represents the remnant of the rampart. Immediately in front of the rampart on the edge of the bailey ditch was an inhumation burial, possibly of Saxon date. Several loose bones indicated the possibility of other burials. Eastern lip of Norman bailey ditch was located, immediately in front of rampart.

In 1969 a warehouse at the S end of Ryegate Rd was demolished prior to the construction of the Methodist Church. Four trenches were excavated to a depth of 2 m, located so as not to affect the foundations. The east (inner) lip of the bailey trench was revealed as was the western edge. Part of the bailey rampart was also excavated. The lower levels of the rampart remained intact to a depth of up to 1 m.

Norman bailey rampart surrounding Colchester Castle (UAD MON 764)

Trenches were dug into the north side of the rampart in 1950 (EVT3121). The Norman bank was found to have been built over structural remains walls of the Roman Temple Precinct (MON713).

These remains were covered by a thick level of debris containing occupation material and broken bricks/tile. It was on a layer of chalk which sealed these remains, that the rampart was built. The excavations also showed that the Norman bank had been added to in later medieval times.

Winter Wonderland assessments

Two archaeological assessments were carried out on the potential impact of the Winter Wonderland on the buried and standing remains in Castle Park (CAT Report 838 and 850). They showed that the significant archaeological remains were too deeply-buried to be affected by the surface-building of the proposed Winter Wonderland. They also highlighted that the only place where standing remains might be impacted upon was the southeastern corner of the ice rink and the eastern side of the skate exchange which would be close to the Norman rampart.

4 Results (Fig 2)

The 2015 Winter Wonderland included the construction of an ice-skating rink with coffee hut and skate exchange, a small stage, fairground rides, catering facilities and a Christmas market. These were located around the north, east and west sides of Colchester Castle. The set-up and removal of the Winter Wonderland was continuously monitored by CAT staff.

Heavy-duty ground protection (temporary flooring) was laid on top of the grass along the north and east sides of the Castle. The food stalls, funfair and stage were constructed on top of this floor. The chalets/huts for the Christmas market were placed over brackets at ground level on the west side of the Castle. None of the works penetrated below ground level.





Photographs 1-2 North and east sides of Colchester Castle before construction work, looking W and S





Photographs 3-4 North side of Colchester Castle during and after construction of the temporary flooring, looking W





Photographs 5-6 North and west sides of Colchester Castle with funfair and Christmas market chalets, looking W and S

On the east side of the Castle the ice rink, coffee hut and skate exchange were constructed on a floor raised above ground level. None of the works penetrated ground level.





Photographs 7-8 East side of Colchester Castle before construction work, looking W and NW





Photographs 9-10 East side of Colchester Castle during construction of raised floor for ice rink, coffee hut and skate exchange, looking SE





Photograph 11-12 East side of Colchester Castle with raised floor for ice rink and coffee hut/skate exchange marquee, looking NE and east side of Colchester Castle after removal of Winter Wonderland and raised floor, looking SE.





Photograph 13-14 East and north side of Colchester Castle after raised floor and temporary floor removed, looking N and NE





Photographs 15-16 North side of Colchester Castle with after temporary floor removed, looking NW and after rotivation of damaged grass, looking S

At the end of the Winter Wonderland the temporary flooring was removed and some of the grass was rotivated through c 100mm of topsoil ready for the turf to be reinstated.





Photographs 17-18 North sides of Colchester Castle after rotivation of damaged grass and after grass had been reinstated, looking W

5 Finds

No finds of archaeological significance were identified.

6 Discussion

Previous assessment (based on excavations in Castle Park) concluded that archaeological remains survived at least 800mm below modern ground level. This meant that no significant archaeological horizons were damaged during the Winter Wonderland as they were buried too deeply and the temporary floors were constructed at or above ground level. Subsequent rotivation of the damaged grass did not penetrate below topsoil. Standing remains, like the Norman rampart, also showed no impact as a direct result of the Winter Wonderland.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Colchester Borough Council for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed and carried out by C Lister. Site plans were prepared by CL. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

8 References

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

CAT	2014	Health & Safety Policy	
CAT	2015	Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) - Monitoring of set up and	
		removal of Winter Wonderland, Colchester Castle Park	
CBCAA	2015	Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Castle Park, High	
		Street, Colchester by J Tipper	
ClfA	2014a	Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation	
ClfA	2014b	Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation	
		and research of archaeological materials	
CM	2008	Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the	
		Borough of Colchester	
CM	2008	Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives	
		to Colchester & Ipswich Museums	
Crummy, P	1997	City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's' first Roman town	
Gurney, D	2003	Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian	
		Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).	
DCLG	2012	National Planning Policy Framework	
English	2006	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment	
Heritage		(MoRPHE)	

Hull, M.R.	1958	Roman Colchester RRCSAL 20
Medlycott,	2011	Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of
М		England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT Colchester Archaeological Trust

CBCPS Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

CBM brick/tile (ceramic building material)
ClfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

context specific location of finds on an archaeological site

feature (F) an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'

layer (L) distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil modern period from *c* AD 1800 to the present

natural geological deposit undisturbed by human activity

post-medieval from Henry VIII to c AD 1800

Roman the period from AD 43 to c AD 410

UAD Urban Archaeological Database

WSI Written Scheme of Investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained
Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 920)

CBCPS Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation Original site record (Feature and layer sheets, Finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, Architectural plans, Attendance register, Risk assessment

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2016.24.

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Distribution list

lan Baalham, Colchester Borough Council Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services Essex Historic Environment Record



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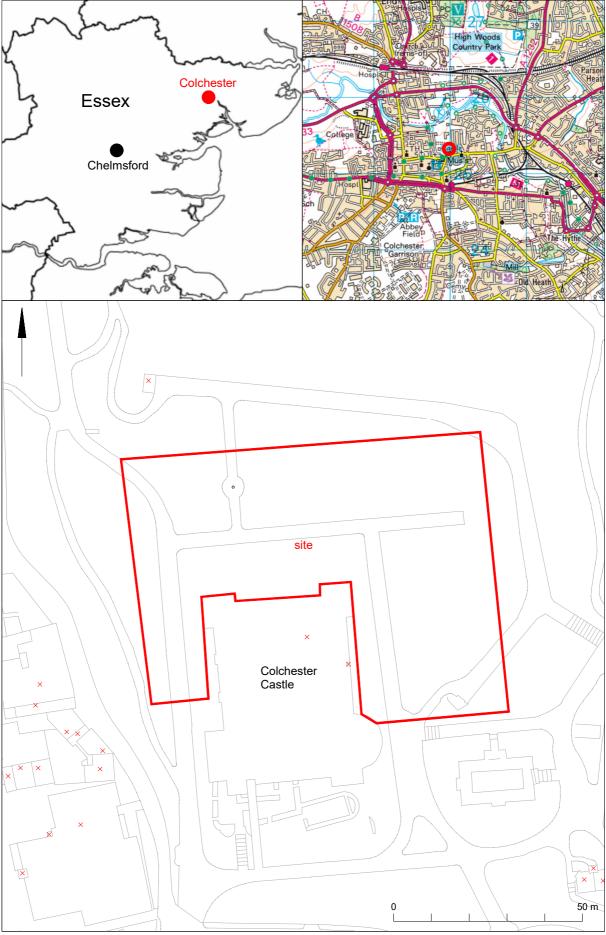


Fig 1 Site location.

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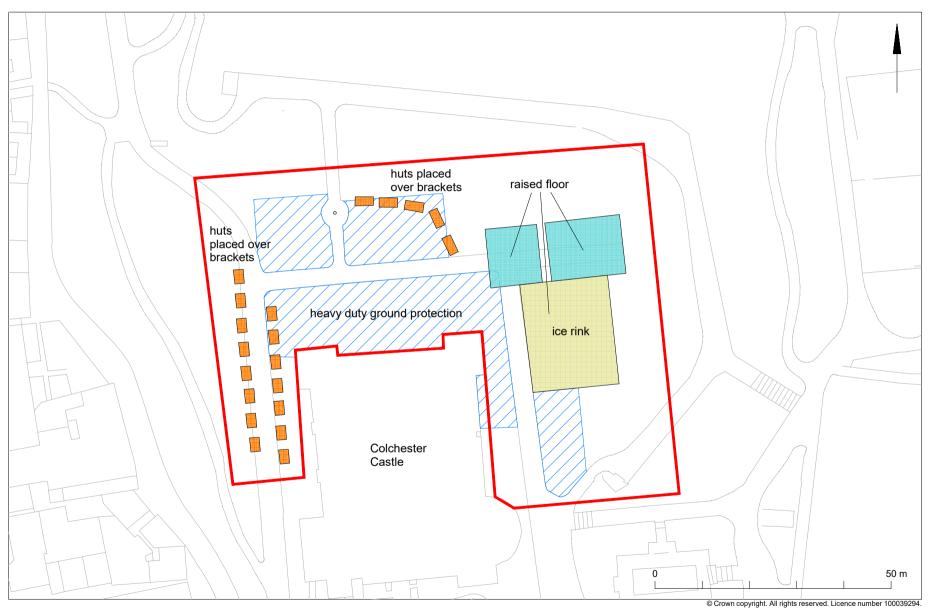


Fig 2 Plan showing layout of Winter Wonderland.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Upper Castle Park, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1TJ			
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester		
NGR: TL 99870 25334 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 15/10f UAD ref: ECC3719 OASIS ref: colchest3-244046		
Type of work:	Site director/group:		
Watching brief	Colchester Archaeological Trust		
Date of work: November 2015-February 2016	Size of area investigated: Approximately 3630m ²		
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2015.24	Funding source: Colchester Borough Council		
Further seasons anticipated?	Related UAD/SMR number:		
Final report: CAT Report 920	•		

Final report: CAT Report 920

Periods represented: -

Summary of fieldwork results:

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out in Upper Castle Park to the north, east and west of Colchester Castle (a Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1002217) during the set-up and removal of the 2015 Winter Wonderland. The site is in an area of the highest archaeological importance, surrounding the Norman Castle and the Roman Temple of Claudius in insula 22 of the Roman town. No significant archaeological horizons were damaged as they were buried too deeply (c 800mm deep) and temporary floors were constructed at or above ground level. Rotivation of part of the grassed area after removal of the temporary flooring did not penetrate below topsoil.

Previous summaries/reports: -

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: February 2016



Written Scheme of Investigation

Monitoring of set up and removal of Winter Wonderland, Colchester Castle Park

Aim

- To continuously monitor the set-up and removal of the Winter Wonderland
- To record, as appropriate, any impact of Winter Wonderland during its period of use.
- Ensure that the agreed method statement is adhered to in full, and does not damage the Scheduled Monument.
- To record the impact of the removal of Winter Wonderland facilities in January 2016, and any remedial/re-instatement works.
- To record of the impact of Winter wonderland on the keep, the earthworks and the buried archaeological remains.
- To report any damage to CBC and Historic England immediately, so that amendments can be made to the brief if required.

Method

CAT Staff will be in attendance at all times when set-up and dismantling may have an effect on the buried remains. It may be anticipated that this will be more continuous in the first day or two of setup, and the last day or two of removal.

Work will be compliant with:

- the conditions laid down in the Scheduled Monument Consent from Historic England (HE 2015).
- the condition of Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (CBC 2015)

Particular attention will be paid to:

- negotiating with CBC and the contractors, to ensure programme is fully understood and can therefore be monitored.
- the potential for disturbance caused to buried archaeological remains and the fabric of the castle.

Preparation

Prior discussion will be held with CBC (Mr Ian Baalham) about the approach to this project, and a site meeting on Day 1 of installation will be an opportunity to clarify any outstanding issues.

Prior to start of work a **photographic survey** will consist of shots of the earthworks, grassy areas and trees, and the face of the Castle closest to the Winter Wonderland facilities. This will enable an assessment to be made of the effects of the construction and removal of WW.

A risk assessment will be carried out to minimise potential risks.

One week's notification of the start of work will be given to the CBC Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA).

Reporting

Reporting should be commensurate with results (degree to which the monuments were affected by the set up and removal of WW). The report will contain, as appropriate: location (grid ref), planning application number, dates of visits, methodology, plan showing areas observed in relation to ground disturbance / proposed development (a digital vector plan when possible), depth of ground disturbance and soil profile in each area, observations as to land use history, etc.

Recording of any disturbance to consist of photographs, measured drawings, and written notes

Results will be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Colchester Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) and Essex Heritage & Environment Record (EHER).

The written report will follow *East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers* 14 and 24 (2000 and 2011) as appropriate, and will be as agreed with CBCAA.

Archive

An accession number for the work will be sought from Colchester and Ipswich Museums' Documentation Officer.

An Event number will be obtained from CBCAA.

An archive of all records and finds will be prepared to the satisfaction of Colchester and Ipswich Museums' Store and will be in accordance with *Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester & Ipswich Museums* (2008).

References:

CBC 2015 Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

(CBC 2006) at Castle Park, High Street, Colchester (Planning Application:

151298), by Jess Tipper, August 2015

Historic 2015 COLCHESTER CASTLE, COLCHESTER, ESSEX: Scheduled Monument

England No: SM EX 1, HA 1002217: Ref: 500114732.

H Brooks BA FSA MCIfA, 21st October 2015



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OASIS ID: colchest3-244046

Project details

Project name Archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Castle Park (Winter

Wonderland), Colchester, Essex, CO1 1TJ

Short description of the project

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out in Upper Castle Park to the north, east and west of Colchester Castle (a Scheduled Monument, NHLE no. 1002217) during the set-up and removal of the 2015 Winter Wonderland. The site is in an area of the highest archaeological importance, surrounding the Norman Castle and the Roman Temple of Claudius in insula 22 of the Roman town. No significant archaeological horizons were damaged as they were buried too deeply (c 800mm deep) and temporary floors were constructed at or above ground level. Rotivation of part of the grassed area after removal of the temporary flooring did not penetrate

below topsoil.

Project dates Start: 09-11-2015 End: 09-02-2016

Previous/future work

Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes

15/10f - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes

151298 - Planning Application No.

Any associated project reference codes

Case No. S00114732 - SM No.

Any associated project reference codes

COLEM: 2015.24 - Museum accession ID

Any associated project reference

ECC3719 - HER event no.

codes
Type of project

f project Recording project

Site status Scheduled Monument (SM)

Current Land use Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument

Monument type CASTLE Medieval Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country England

Site location ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Colchester Castle Park

Postcode CO1 1TJ

Study area 3630 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 99870 25334 51.89014330882 0.904890040996 51 53 24 N 000 54 17 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust

Project brief

originator

CBC Archaeological Officer

Project design

originator

Chris Lister

Project

Chris Lister

director/manager

Project supervisor Chris Lister

Type of

sponsor/funding

body

Borough Council

Name of sponsor/funding

body

Colchester Borough Council

Project archives

Physical Archive

No

Exists?

Digital Archive

recipient

Colchester Museum

Digital Archive ID

COLEM: 2015.24

Digital Media available

"Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive

recipient

Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID

COLEM: 2015.24

Paper Media

available

"Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title Archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Castle Park (Winter

Wonderland), Colchester, Essex, CO1 1TJ: November 2015-February 2016

Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.

Other CAT Report 920

bibliographic details

Date 2016

Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust

Place of issue or

publication

Colchester

Description A4 ringbound loose leaf

URL http://www.cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html

Entered by Laura Pooley (Ip@catuk.org)

Entered on 26 February 2016

OASIS:

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