

Archaeological monitoring at Colchester War Memorial, Cowdray Crescent, High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1TH

July 2019



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway
fieldwork by Robin Mathieson

commissioned by Hayley McGrath (Colchester Borough Council)

NGR: TL 99929 25239 (centre)

CAT project ref.: 19/03m

Scheduled Monument consent: S00205534

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2019.26

CHER ref: ECC4322

OASIS reference: colchest3-346468



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CAT Report 1443
July 2019

Contents

| | | |
|----|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | Summary | 1 |
| 2 | Introduction | 1 |
| 3 | Archaeological background | 1 |
| 4 | Aim | 3 |
| 5 | Results | 3 |
| 6 | Finds | 3 |
| 7 | Conclusion | 4 |
| 8 | Acknowledgements | 4 |
| 9 | References | 4 |
| 10 | Abbreviations and glossary | 4 |
| 11 | Contents of archive | 5 |
| 12 | Archive deposition | 5 |

Figures after p6

EHER summary sheet

CAT WSI

OASIS summary

List of photographs and figures

Cover: site shot

| | | |
|--------------|--|---|
| Photograph 1 | Colchester War Memorial in the early 1920s | 2 |
| Photograph 2 | Service trenching, looking southwest | 3 |

Fig 1 Site location

Fig 2 Monitoring results

Fig 4 Representative section

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Colchester War Memorial, Cowdray Crescent, High Street, Colchester, Essex, during the installation of new lighting for the war memorial. In spite of being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no significant archaeological features or remains were encountered as groundworks did not penetrate beyond modern layers.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at Colchester war Memorial, Cowdray Crescent, High Street, Colchester, Essex which was carried out between 1st to 3rd July 2019. The work was commissioned by Hayley McGrath of Colchester Borough Council and took place during groundworks for the installation of new lighting for the war memorial. This work was undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site is located within a scheduled ancient monument (SM EX 1, HA 1002217), Debbie Priddy, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Historic England, advised that a scheme of archaeological investigation should be implemented in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2019).

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

3 Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)). For a full background see CAT Report 1332.

The war memorial and associated structures were built in 1923. It was constructed from Portland stone with bronze figurines sculpted by Henry Charles Fehr, who also sculpted the lions on the flanking piers (CHER MCC5420). The war memorial is a Historic England Grade II listed building (NHLE no. 1391704) and is located within the southeastern corner of the Scheduled area for Colchester Castle and Roman Temple precinct (NHLE no. 1002217).

The geology of the area include Kesgrave sands and gravels. Both historically and today, the High Street forms the *via principalis*, the central commercial and retail spine of the town. The width of the High Street reflects its commercial importance and its role as the site for the towns markets. St Runwalds church (CHER MCC82) in Colchester formerly stood as part of Middle Row in the High Street. It was demolished, along with other buildings in the row, during the 1860s. The High Street frontage has a varied character, featuring a number of 18th- and 19th-century architectural styles. Many of these buildings are listed and the thoroughfare is designated as a Conservation Area. At its eastern end the High Street curves around the line of the former castle bailey.

Little evidence of the Roman legionary fortress (CHER MCC477) has been retrieved from the area of the memorial, although the High Street follows the line of the *via praetoria* and runs over the predicted site of the headquarters building. The *via praetoria* later became the main Roman road through the town and a number of tessellated pavements, foundations, drains and walls from Roman buildings have been found within insulae fronting onto both sides of the street (including CHER MCC808, MCC826, MCC975, MCC983 and MCC1524). Gravelled streets running off the main street have also been identified (CHER MCC2039). The Boudiccan destruction horizon has yielded evidence of commercial activity along the street, including that of shops selling pottery and glass. The Temple of Claudius (CHER MCC1830), the remains of which are situated beneath the castle (CHER MCC1732) had a precinct which extended to the edge of the High Street (CHER MCC1544). Remains of a monumental arch and columned screen have been identified along the southern side of the temple precinct (CHER ECC653, ECC958, ECC2988 and ECC3603). The 12th-century All Saints Church (currently the Natural History Museum) and its associated graveyard lie opposite to the site (CHER MCC400-1). Other recorded medieval masonry buildings in the town included the Moot Hall (CHER MCC2423), on the site of the current town hall and a number of stone houses concentrated in the commercial centre of the town, particularly the High Street. During the medieval period stone was also used in the construction of cellars for properties including a number along the High Street, reflecting the commercial importance of this part of the town. The marketplace was centered along a widened section of the High Street reaching from its junction with North Hill and Head Street down to St Nicholas's church. Excavations at Angel Yard revealed at least four 14th-century or earlier buildings that formed a distinctive settlement pattern within this part of the town centre consisting of crowded frontages, with long straggling buildings reached by narrow alleyways and enclosing gravelled yards. Elsewhere, areas of domestic occupation during the medieval period are best revealed by numerous rubbish pits, cess-pits and wells. Numerous robber trenches also evidence construction activity taking place in the town during this period. Evidence for metal-working has also been identified in the area. This accumulated medieval pitting, robber trenches and cellars along the High Street has truncated earlier deposits and remains.



Photograph 1 Colchester War Memorial in the early 1920s [from Hunt, 1923]

Archaeological investigations of particular note in relation to the current site include a watching brief by CAT at Castle Crescent in 1980. Trench 3 revealed the corner of a Roman wall and part of a damaged *opus signinum* floor. The top of the wall was only 0.3m below modern ground level (CHER ECC1339, MCC1641, MCC1643, MCC1645. CAR 6, 941). Multiple investigations at the Castle public house have revealed three burials, Roman Temple precinct walls and Roman wall foundations (CAT report 1000, 85/11b, CHER ECC2805 CAT Report 426 and ECC2805 CAT Report 265).

4 Aim

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 3-4)

All groundworks were carried out by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Service trenching totalling approximately 32m in length and 0.2m wide was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. Two connection pits, one measuring 0.7m by 1m, the other 1m by 1m, were also excavated.

Excavations occurred through three layers. In the grass area surrounding the monument, the trenching penetrated modern topsoil (L1, soft, dry medium grey/brown silty-sand with CBM flecks). In the paved area, excavations occurred through a modern stone slabbed surface with a concrete base (L2) onto a sand foundation layer (L3, firm, dry orange sand).

No significant archaeological features or material were encountered.



Photograph 2 Service trenching – looking southwest

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

In spite of being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no significant archaeological features or material were encountered as groundworks did not penetrate beyond modern layers.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Hayley McGrath of Colchester Borough Council commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by R Mathieson. Figures were prepared by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|---|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 6 | 1992 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and miscellaneous sites in Colchester 1971-1985</i> , by P Crummy |
| CAT | 2018 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 265 | 2004 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at the Castle public house, 92 High Street, Colchester, Essex</i> , by K Orr |
| CAT Report 426 | 2007 | <i>Report on a watching brief - High Street, Colchester, Essex: April-May 2007</i> , by D Shimmin |
| CAT Report 1000 | forthcoming | <i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997)</i> , by H Brooks |
| CAT Report 1332 | 2018 | <i>A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains around the War Memorial, Cowdray Crescent, Colchester, Essex</i> , by C Lister and E Hicks |
| CBCAA | 2018 | <i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at Colchester War Memorial, High Street, Colchester</i> , by J Tipper |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> |
| CifA | 2014b | <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). |
| Historic England | 2015 | <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</i> , by S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell |
| Hunt, E | 1923 | <i>The Colchester War Memorial Souvenir</i> |
| Medycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG | 2018 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

| | |
|-------|---|
| CAT | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| CBCAA | Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor |
| CBCPS | Colchester Borough Council Planning Services |
| CBM | ceramic building material, ie brick/tile |
| CHER | Colchester Historic Environment Record |
| CifA | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| context | specific location of finds on an archaeological site |
| feature (F) | an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts' |
| 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 |
| NGR | National Grid Reference |
| OASIS | Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main |
| Roman | the period from AD 43 to c AD 410 |
| section | (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s |
| ws | written scheme of investigation |

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1443)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (layer sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1426)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2019.26.

Distribution list

Hayley McGrath, Colchester Borough Council
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record

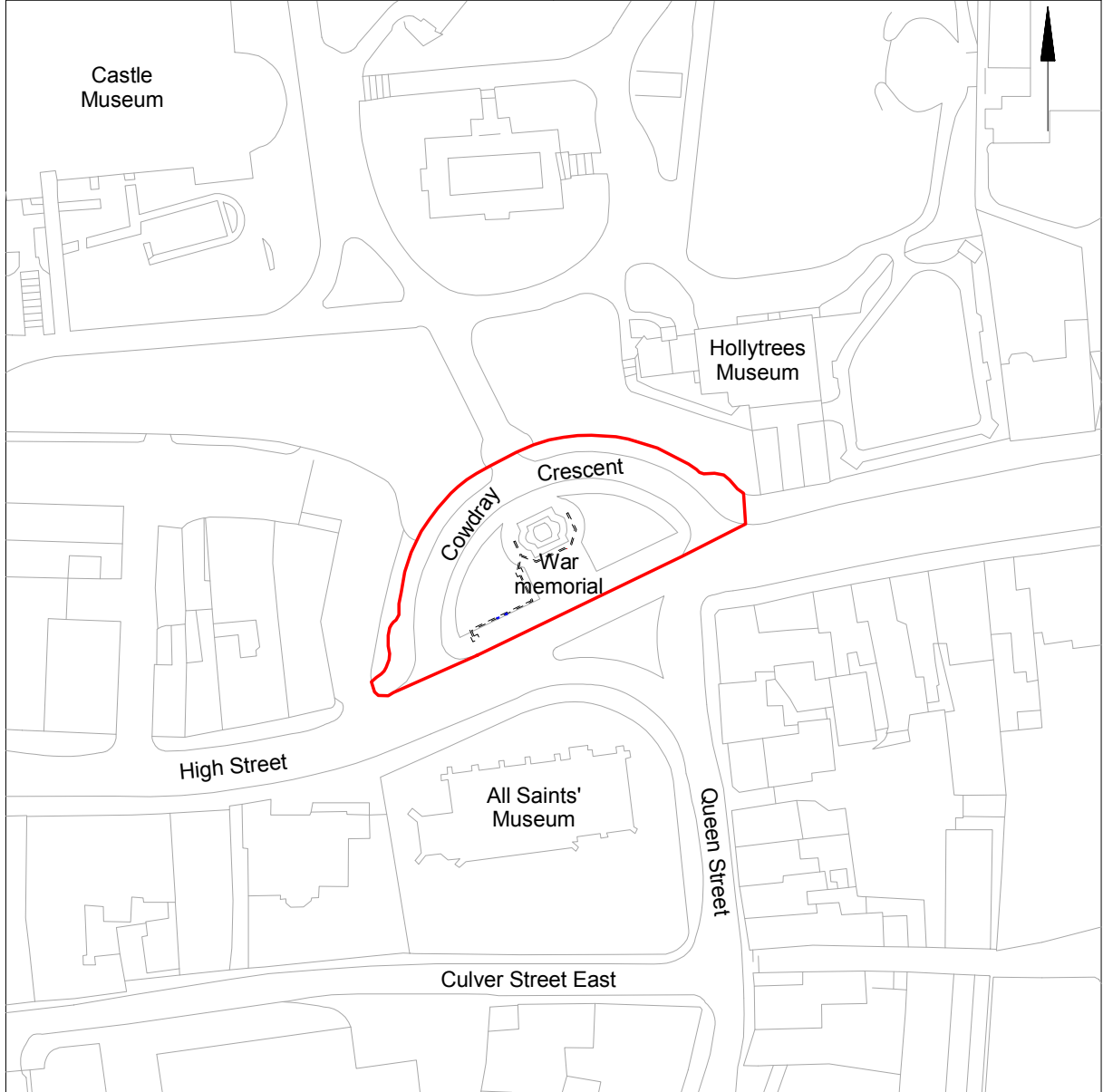
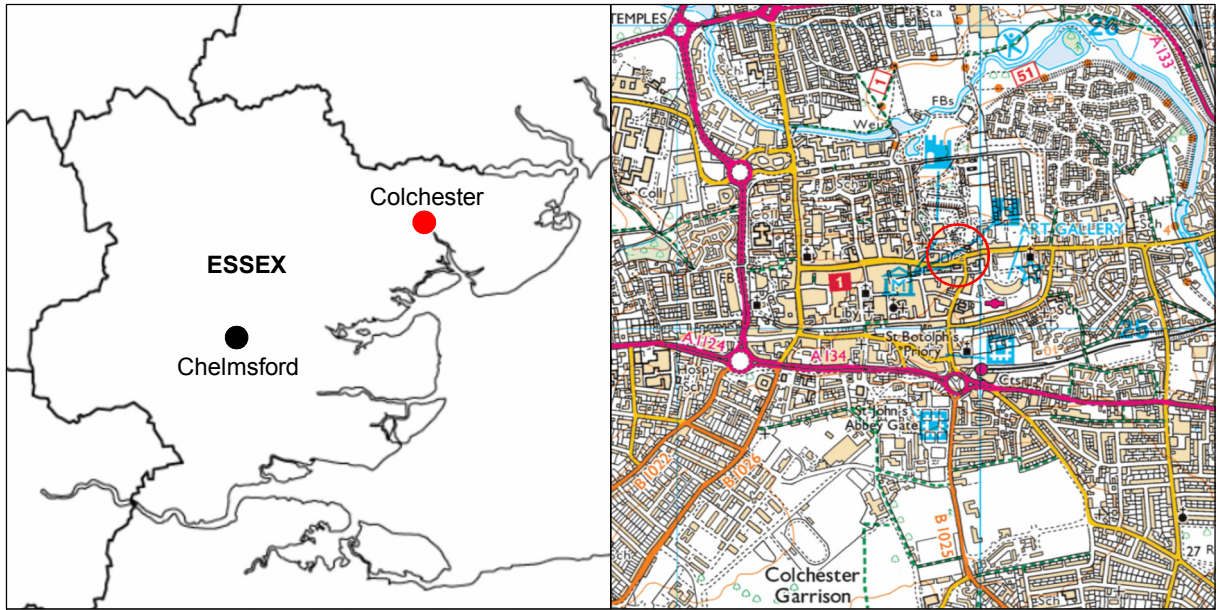


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Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 22.07.2019



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Fig 1 Site location.



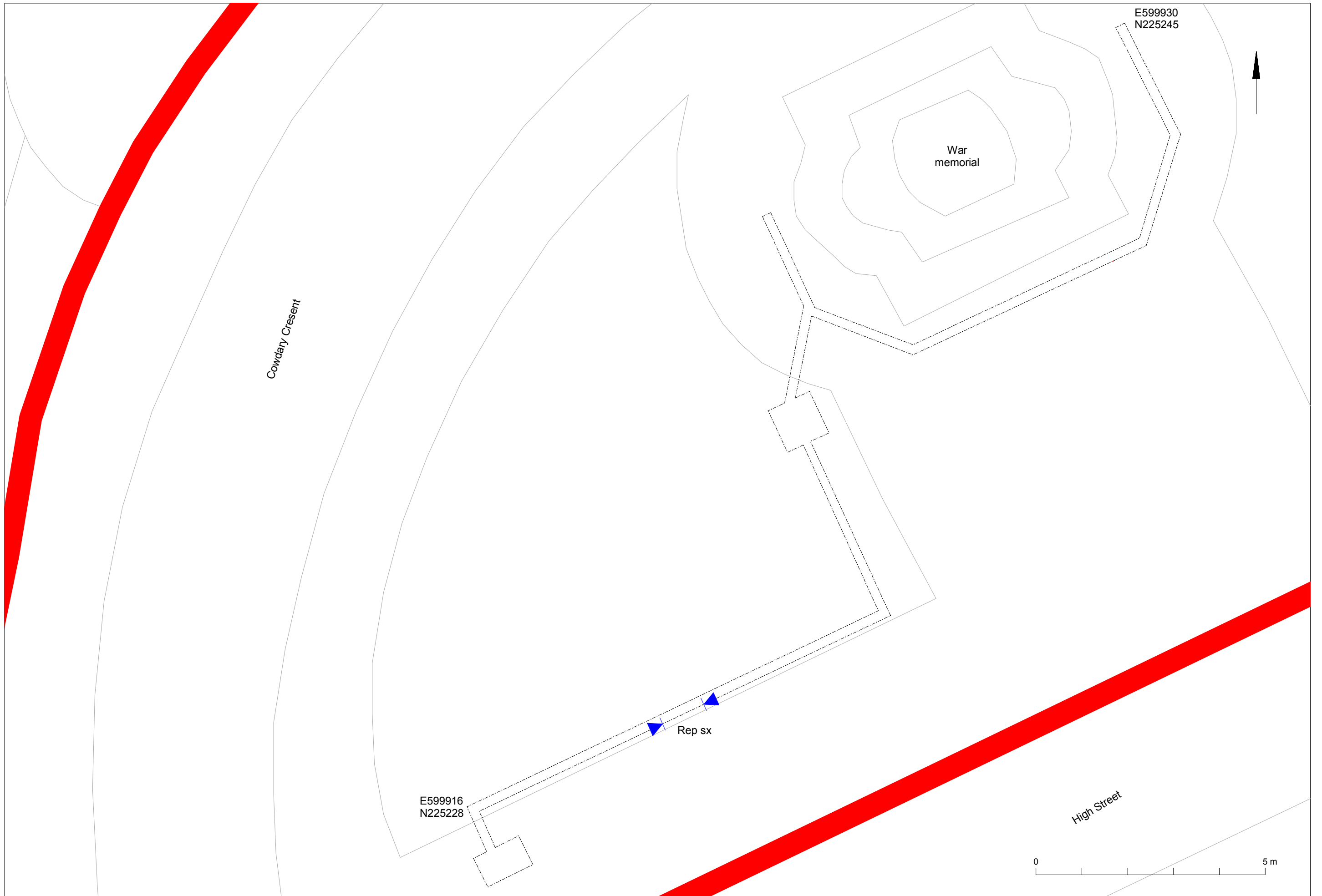


Fig 2 Monitoring results.

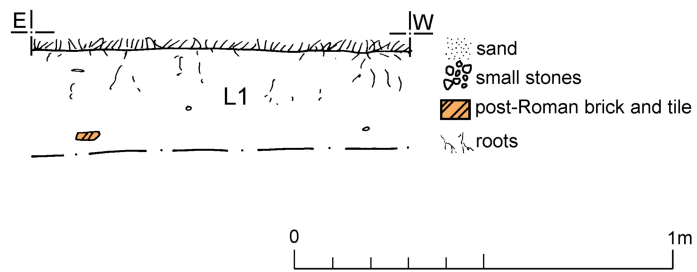


Fig 3 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

| | |
|---|--|
| Address: Colchester War Memorial, Cowdray Crescent, High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1TH | |
| Parish: Colchester | District: Colchester |
| NGR: TL 99929 25239 (centre) | Site code: CAT project ref.: 19/03m CHER ref: ECC4322 OASIS ref: colchest3-346468 |
| Type of work: Monitoring | Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Date of work: 1st to 3rd July 2019 | Size of area investigated: 0.11h |
| Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2019.26 | Funding source: Colchester Borough Council |
| Further seasons anticipated? no | Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC82, MCC400, MC401 MCC477, MCC808, MCC826, MCC975, MCC983, MCC1524, MCC1544, MCC1641, MCC1643, MCC1645, MCC1732, MCC1830, MCC2039, MCC2423, MCC5420; ECC653, ECC958, ECC1339, ECC2805, ECC2988, ECC3603 |
| Final report: CAT Report 1443 | |
| Periods represented: - | |
| Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Colchester War Memorial, Cowdray Crescent, High Street, Colchester, Essex, during the installation of new lighting for the war memorial. In spite of being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no significant archaeological features or remains were encountered as groundworks did not penetrate beyond modern layers.</i> | |
| Previous summaries/reports: none | |
| CBC monitor: Jess Tipper | |
| Keywords: – | Significance: – |
| Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks | Date of summary: July 2019 |

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for continuous archaeological recording at
Colchester War Memorial, Cowdray Crescent,
High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1TH.**

NGR: TL 99929 25239 (centre)

Scheduled Monument number: EX 1, HA 1002217

Scheduled Monument consent case number: S00205534

Commissioned by: Hayley McGrath (CBC)

Client: Colchester Borough Council

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: tbc

CHER number: ECC4322

CAT project code: 2019/03m

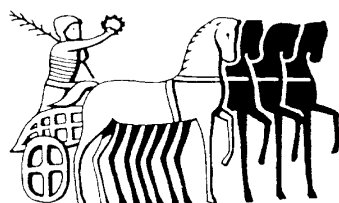
OASIS project number: colchest3-346468

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

Historic England Advisor: Sarah Poppy

This WSI written: 26/03/2019 (revised)



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Site location and description

The proposed development is located within a Scheduled Ancient Monument on the eastern end of the High Street, within the historic core of Colchester Town Centre, at Cowdray Crescent, High Street, Colchester, CO1 1TH (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 99929 25239.

Proposed work

The development comprises the installation of new lighting for the War Memorial. This includes new duct routes and connection pit and any other associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)). For a full background see CAT Report 1332.

The War memorial and associated structures were built in 1923. The structure is built out of Portland stone with bronze figurines sculpted by Henry Charles Fehr, who also sculpted the lions on the flanking piers (CHER MCC5420). The War memorial is a Historic England Grade II listed building (NHLE no. 1391704). The war memorial is located within the southeastern corner of the Scheduled area for Colchester Castle and Roman Temple precinct (NHLE no. 1002217).

The geology of the area include Kesgrave sands and gravels. Both historically and today, the High Street forms the *via principalis*, the central commercial and retail spine of the town. The width of the High Street reflects its commercial importance and its role as the site for the towns markets. St Runwalds church (CHER MCC82) in Colchester formerly stood as part of "middle row" in the High Street. It was demolished, along with other buildings in the row, during the 1860s. The High Street frontage has a varied character formed by a number of architectural styles taken from the 18th and 19th centuries. At its eastern end the High Street curves around the line of the former castle bailey. The High Street is designated as a Conservation Area and contains many listed buildings.

Little evidence has been retrieved from the area of the memorial for the Roman Legionary Fortress (CHER MCC477), although the High Street follows the line of the *via praetoria* and runs over the predicted site of the headquarters building. The *via praetoria* later became the main Roman road through the town and a number of tessellated pavements, foundations, drains and walls from Roman buildings have been found within *Insulae* fronting onto both sides of the street (including CHER MCC808, MCC826, MCC975, MCC983 and MCC1524). Gravelled streets running off the main street have also been identified (CHER MCC2039). The Boudiccan destruction horizon has provided evidence for commercial activity along the street, including shops selling pottery and glass. The Temple of Claudius (CHER MCC1830), situated beneath the present castle (CHER MCC1732) had a precinct which extended to the edge of the High Street (CHER MCC1544). Remains of a monumental arch and columned screen have been identified along the southern side of the Temple precinct (CHER ECC653, ECC958, ECC2988 and ECC3603). All Saints Church (currently the Natural History Museum) opposite the site includes its associated graveyard (CHER MCC400-1). The sites of two other churches, St Nicholas and St Runwalds are known and the detached graveyard of St Runwalds is located behind the Town Hall. Other recorded medieval masonry buildings in the town included the Moot Hall (CHER MCC2423), on the site of the current town hall and a number of stone houses concentrated in the commercial centre of the town, particularly the High Street. During the medieval period stone was also used in the construction of cellars for properties including a number along the High Street, reflecting the commercial importance of this part of the town. The marketplace was centered along a widened section of the High Street reaching from its junction with North Hill and Head Street down to St Nicholas's church. Excavations at Angel Yard revealed at least four 14th-century or earlier buildings that formed a distinctive settlement pattern within this part of the town centre consisting of crowded

frontages, with long straggling buildings reached by narrow alleyways and enclosing gravelled yards. Elsewhere, areas of domestic occupation during the medieval period are best revealed by numerous rubbish and cess-pits. Wells have also been located within High Street building plots and robber trenches are another feature of the period. Evidence for metal working has been identified in the zone. Medieval pitting, robber trenches and cellarage along the High Street have reduced the survival of earlier deposits and remains.

Archaeological investigations of particular note in relation to the current site include a watching brief by CAT at Castle Crescent in 1980. Trench 3 revealed the corner of a Roman wall and part of a damaged *opus signinum* floor. The top of the wall was only 0.3m below modern ground level (CHER ECC1339, MCC1641, MCC1643, MCC1645. CAR 6, 941). Multiple investigations at the Castle pub have revealed three burials, Roman Temple precinct walls and Roman wall foundations (CAT report 1000, 85/11b, CHER ECC2805 CAT Report 426 and ECC2805 CAT Report 265).

Planning background

As the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument and therefore an area highlighted as having a high potential for archaeological remains the Historic England Inspector (HEI) granted permission for the work subject to the following conditions:

(a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 2 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Sarah Poppy, sarah.poppy@historicengland.org.uk in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.

(b) Photographs shall be prepared of the monument after completion of the works and a set of the digital prints shall be sent to Sally Harper at Historic England (sally.harper@historicengland.org.uk) within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).

(c) No ground works/ building works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and/or during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.

(d) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner, occupier and/or developer that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.

(e) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument/ ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks, this includes excavation for new duct routes, lighting connections pit and installation of the new lights. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2018).

Specifically:

The monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA/HEA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA/HEA will decide if amendments to the brief are 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, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2018).

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/HEA 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 alongside a project or site code from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

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

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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

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

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

Site surveying

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 and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

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, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by VF/LG. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. HEA and HE Regional Science Adviser is available for consultation of decisions and further advice.

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/HEA. As the site is within a Scheduled Monument any decisions on burials need consent from the HEA/HE Science Advisor. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the fieldwork, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA/HEA/HE Science Advisor will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

Matthew Loughton (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

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

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown

Other: HE 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/HEA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for absolute dating of appropriate finds/deposits

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA/HEA 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 2015).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA/HEA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

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

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

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 and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA/HEA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA/HEA.

Monitoring

As the site is located within a Scheduled Ancient Monument the HEA must be consulted for decisions required. CBCAA/HEA 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/HEA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA/HEA prior to them being carried out.

CBCAA/HEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

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

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAR 6 | 1992 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and miscellaneous sites in Colchester 1971-1985.</i> By P Crummy |
| CAT | 2018 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 265 | 2004 | An archaeological watching brief at the Castle public house, 92 High Street, Colchester, Essex. By K Orr |
| CAT Report 426 | 2007 | <i>Report on a watching brief - High Street, Colchester, Essex: April-May 2007.</i> By D Shimmin |
| CAT Report 1000 | forthcoming | <i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997).</i> By H Brooks |
| CAT Report 1332 | 2018 | <i>A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains around the War Memorial, Cowdray Crescent, Colchester, Essex.</i> By C Lister & E Hicks |
| CBCAA | 2018 | <i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at Colchester War Memorial, High Street, Colchester.</i> By J Tipper |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> |
| CIfA | 2014b | <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). |
| Historic England (HE) | 2015 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Historic England (HE) | 2018 | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell |
| 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) |
| MHCLG | 2018 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |

E Holloway



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OASIS ID: colchest3-346468

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Archaeological monitoring at Colchester War Memorial, Cowdray Crescent, High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1TH |
| Short description of the project | Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Colchester War Memorial, Cowdray Crescent, High Street, Colchester, Essex, during the installation of new lighting for the war memorial. In spite of being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no significant archaeological features or remains were encountered as groundworks did not penetrate beyond modern layers. |
| Project dates | Start: 01-07-2019 End: 03-07-2019 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | EX 1, HA 1002217 - SM No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | S00205534 - NHLE No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 2019/03m - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | COLEM: 2019.26 - Museum accession ID |
| Any associated project reference codes | ECC4322 - HER event no. |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | Scheduled Monument (SM) |
| Site status | Listed Building |
| Current Land use | Other 11 - Thoroughfare |
| Investigation type | ""Watching Brief"" |
| Prompt | Scheduled Monument Consent |

Project location

Country England

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Site location | ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Colchester War Memorial, Cowdray Crescent, High Street, Colchester |
| Postcode | CO1 1TH |
| Study area | 0.11 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TL 99929 25239 51.889268925664 0.905691285816 51 53 21 N 000 54 20 E Point |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Project brief originator | CBC Archaeological Officer |
| Project design originator | Emma Holloway |
| Project director/manager | Chris Lister |
| Project supervisor | Robin Mathieson |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Borough Council |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Colchester Borough Council |

Project archives

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Colchester Museum |
| Digital Archive ID | COLEM: 2019.26 |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Colchester Museum |
| Paper Archive ID | COLEM: 2019.26 |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Photograph","Report","Section" |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Archaeological monitoring at Colchester War Memorial, Cowdray Crescent, High Street, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1TH: July 2019 |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Hicks, E. |
| Other bibliographic details | CAT Report 1443 |
| Date | 2019 |
| Issuer or publisher | Colchester Archaeological Trust |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Place of issue or publication | Colchester |
| Description | A4 loose-leaf ring-bound |
| URL | http://cat.essex.ac.uk |
| Entered by | Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org) |
| Entered on | 23 July 2019 |

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