# Archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Castle Park (Christmas Market), Colchester, Essex, CO1 1TJ

December 2016



by Laura Pooley

# fieldwork by Chris Lister

# commissioned by Will Jenkins on behalf of Colchester Borough Council

NGR: TL 99870 25334 (centre) Planning reference: n/a CAT project ref.: 16/12d Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2017.3 CHER ref: ECC3936 OASIS reference: colchest3-272794



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CAT Report 1054 February 2017

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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 2016 Christmas Market. 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, aside from a few tent/fence pegs through topsoil, at no point did any works penetrate below ground level. No damage was caused to any of the standing remains.

### 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Castle Park, Colchester, Essex which was carried out 5th-12th December 2016. The work was commissioned by Will Jenkins on behalf of Colchester Borough Council in advance of the construction of the 2016 Christmas Market and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT). The market 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 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

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) (formally UAD, Urban Archaeological Database).

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 Castle<sup>1</sup>. 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 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The site is a Scheduled Monument (EX 1, HA 1002217).

building would have been over 20m high. The podium measures  $32 \times 23.5m$ .

#### 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.

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 38m x 10m 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 0.6m 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 0.6m 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 2m, 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 1m.

#### 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.

#### 2015 Winter Wonderland assessments

The 2015 Winter Wonderland was located in exactly the same place at the 2016 Christmas Market. 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.

#### 2015 Winter Wonderland (CAT Report 920)

No significant archaeological horizons were damaged as a result of the 2015 Winter Wonderland as the remains were buried too deeply (*c* 800mm deep) and temporary floors were constructed at or above ground level. No damage was caused to any standing remains.

### 4 Results (Fig 2)

The set-up and removal of the 2016 Christmas Market at Castle Park was continuously monitored by CAT staff to ensure that 1) no part of the market impacted upon below archaeology and 2) that no standing remains were compromised or damaged.

The market consisted of a small fairground, catering facilities and market stalls. These were located on grassed areas around the north, east and west sides of Colchester Castle. Heavy-duty ground protection (temporary flooring) was laid on top of the grassed areas in these locations where high levels of foot-fall were anticipated. The funfair was constructed on raised blocks, and the catering facilities and stalls (consisting of different sized marquees) were erected on the grass. A small number of tent pegs and fencing pegs were stuck into the ground, but none were long enough to penetrate below topsoil (200mm).

See Appendix 1 for annotated photographs.

#### 5 Finds

n/a

## 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 as a result of the 2016 Christmas Market as they were buried too deeply and, aside from a few tent/fence pegs through topsoil, at no point did works penetrate below ground level. Furthermore, standing remains, like the Norman rampart and the Castle, showed no impact as a direct result of the market.

## 7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Will Jenkins and 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 <a href="http://cat.essex.ac.uk">http://cat.essex.ac.uk</a>

CAT Report 838	2015	An archaeological assessment: Winter Wonderland, Castle Park, Colchester, Essex: June 2015
CAT Report 850	2015	An archaeological assessment: Winter Wonderland, Castle Park, Colchester, Essex: July 2015
CAT Report	2016	Archaeological monitoring and recording in Colchester Castle Park,
920		Colchester, Essex, CO1 1TJ: November 2015-February 2016
CAT	2014	Health & Safety Policy
CAT	2015	Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) - Monitoring of set up and
		removal of Christmas Market, Colchester Castle Park
ClfA	2014a	Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief
ClfA	2014b	Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation
		and research of archaeological materials
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, M	2011	Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

# 9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record (previously UAD)
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 (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to <i>c</i> 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c AD 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database (now CHER)
wsi	written scheme of investigation

# 10 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record One A4 document wallet containing: The report (CAT Report 1054) Site digital photos and log, 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 2017.3

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#### **Distribution list**

Will Jenkins, Colchester Borough Council Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services Essex Historic Environment Record



**Colchester Archaeological Trust** Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk,

Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ

*tel.:* 01206 501785 *email:* <u>lp@catuk.org</u>

*Checked by:* Philip Crummy *Date:* 9.1.2017



Appendix 1 Annotated photographs

Photograph 1 West side of Castle before the Christmas Market, looking N



Photograph 2 North side of Castle before the Christmas Market, looking E



Photograph 3 West side of Castle before Christmas Market, looking S



Photograph 4 Castle entrance gates boarded for protection, looking NE



Photograph 5 Construction of the funfair, north side of Castle, surrounded by ground protection matting, looking NE



Photograph 6 Funfair constructed on raised blocks, north side of Castle, looking SE



Photograph 7 Construction of funfair and matting, north side of Castle, looking SW



Photograph 8 Funfair open, north side of Castle, looking SE



Photograph 9 Construction of matting for catering facilities, north side of Castle, looking E



Photograph 10 Construction of catering facilities and funfair, north side of Castle, looking SE



Photograph 11 Catering facilities open, north side of Castle, looking NNW



Photograph 12 Market stalls (marquees) and activities, east side of Castle, looking SW



Photograph 13 Market stalls (marquees), east side of Castle, looking NNW



Photograph 14 Market stalls and Snow Dome (erected on footpath), east side of Castle, looking NNE



Photograph 15 Market stalls (marquees), west side of Castle, looking N



Photograph 16 Market stalls (marquees), west side of Castle, looking S



Photograph 17 West side of Castle after Christmas Market, looking N



Photograph 18 West side of Castle after Christmas Market, looking N



Photograph 19 North side of Castle after Christmas Market, looking S



Photograph 20 North side of Castle after Christmas Market, looking W



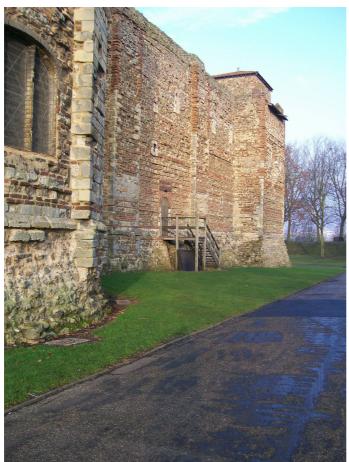
Photograph 21 Minor damage to grass from funfair, north side of Castle, looking S



Photograph 22 North side of Castle after Christmas Market, looking SE towards Norman rampart



Photograph 23 East side of Castle after Christmas Market, looking W



Photograph 24 East side of Castle after Christmas Market, looking NNW



Photograph 25 East side of Castle after Christmas Market showing no damage to the Norman Rampart, looking E



Photograph 26 East side of Castle after Christmas Market showing no damage to the Norman Rampart, looking E

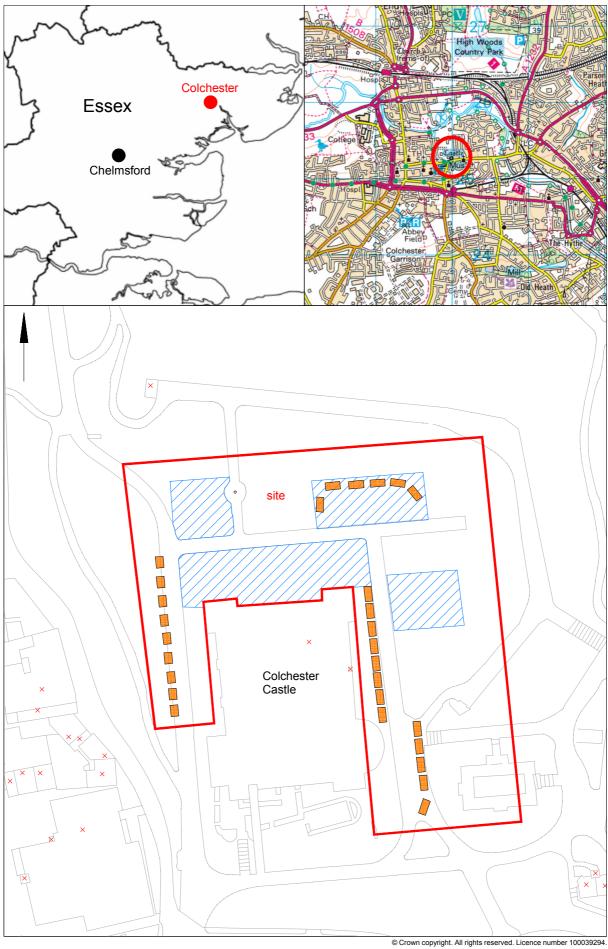
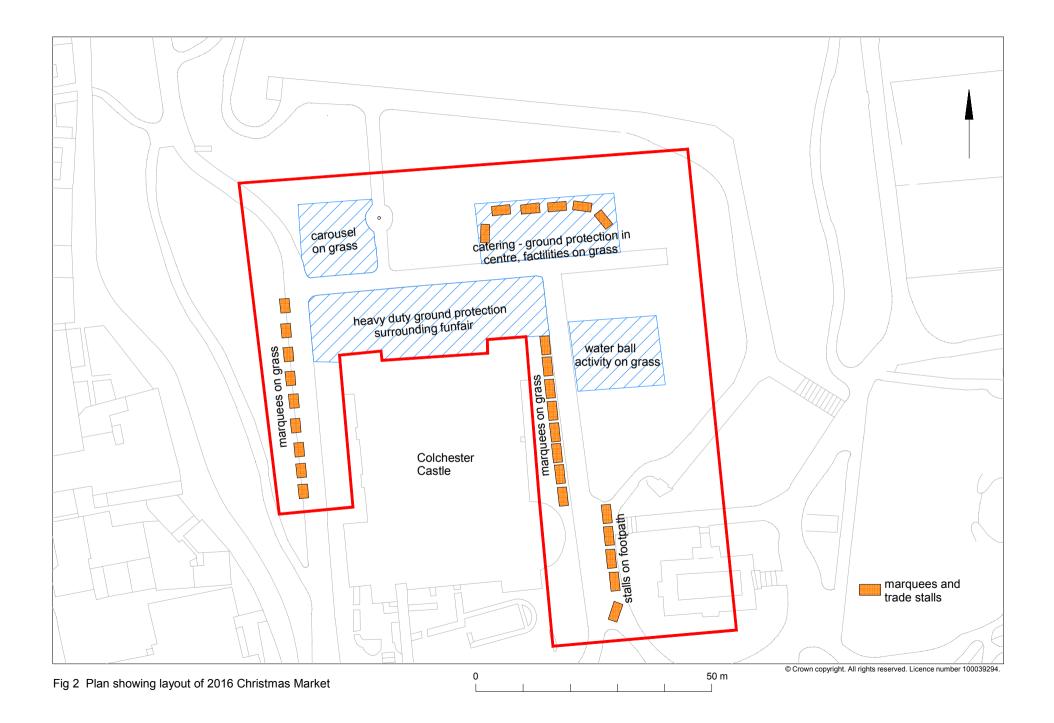


Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m



# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

# Summary sheet

	k, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1TJ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester	
<b>NGR:</b> TL 99870 25334 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/12d UAD ref: ECC3936 OASIS ref: colchest3-272794	
Type of work:	Site director/group:	
Watching brief	Colchester Archaeological Trust	
<i>Date of work:</i> December 2016 – January 2017	Size of area investigated:	
<i>Location of curating museum:</i> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.3	Funding source: Colchester Borough Council	
Further seasons anticipated?	Related SM number: SM 1002217	
Final report: CAT Report 1054		
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 2016 Christmas Market. 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 ( <i>c</i> 800mm deep) and, aside from a few tent/fence pegs through topsoil, at no point did any works penetrate below ground level. No damage was caused to any of the standing remains.		
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# **OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England**

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#### **Printable version**

#### OASIS ID: colchest3-272794

#### **Project details**

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Castle Park (Christmas Market), 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 2016 Christmas Market. 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, aside from a few tent/fence pegs through topsoil, at no point did any works penetrate below ground level. No damage was caused to any of the standing remains.
Project dates	Start: 07-12-2016 End: 03-01-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	16/12d - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3936 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.3 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

#### **Project location**

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Castle Park (Christmas market)
Postcode	CO1 1TJ
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	none
Project design originator	none
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Chris Lister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Borough Council

#### **Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

# Project bibliography 1

ananography .	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Colchester Castle Park (Christmas Market), Colchester, Essex, CO1 1TJ: December 2016
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