

**Historic building recording at B Mess,  
formerly the Officers' Quarters,  
Le Cateau Barracks, Colchester,  
Essex,  
November 2013 and December 2019**



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**on behalf of  
K2 Consultancy**

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## 1 Summary

*A programme of building recording was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust in November 2013 on building LEC 3 at the decommissioned Le Cateau Barracks on Colchester Garrison. Building LEC 3, which became known as the Sergeants' Mess towards the end of the 20th century, was originally constructed as Officers' Quarters for the 19th-century Artillery Barracks. LEC 3 is a Grade II listed brick building dating from 1874-5, with extensions and alterations dating to 1904 and 1922-62. The building is highly significant to Colchester for several reasons. It is one of the few surviving buildings of the early permanent barracks in the town, which evolved from the changes in military thinking that arose in the aftermath of the Crimean War; it has a direct association with the First World War, with men of the Royal Field Artillery stationed in Colchester taking part in the Battle of Le Cateau in 1914; and it has a high architectural merit, with elaborate decoration and fine fixtures and fittings, many of which survived intact.*

*Subsequent to the 2013 recording, the Officers' Quarters suffered a substantial fire in April 2014, causing extensive damage to much of the interior and destroying many of the original fixtures and features for which the building was so notable. A secondary programme of building recording was undertaken in December 2019 to establish the extent of the damage and to record the degradation the building has undergone in the intervening six years since the original survey.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report on the second historic building recording of LEC 3, the Grade II listed former Officers' Quarters at Le Cateau Barracks, Colchester, Essex. The work was carried out on behalf of K2 Consultancy by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in December 2019. LEC 3 is located on the west side of the barracks, looking out over Abbey Field, and is centred at NGR TL 9935 2455. Although the building became known as the Sergeants' Mess towards the end of the 20th century, it was constructed as the Officers' Quarters for the Royal Artillery in 1874-5, with the barracks known as Artillery Barracks. The barracks' name was changed to Le Cateau after the World War One battle of 1914. In order to maintain clarity the building is referred to by its original designation of the Officers' Quarters throughout this report.

The building was originally the subject of a Historic England Level 3 historic building recording in November 2013 which examined in detail its history, development and the level of surviving original fabric, fixtures and fittings (CAT Report 739). Shortly after that recording, on the 12th April 2014, the Officers' Quarters suffered a substantial fire. Externally, the fire destroyed the roof on the north-eastern half of the building and several windows, but the internal damage was not fully assessed at the time. The roof was rebuilt in order to protect the integrity of the structure, but the building has lain empty and derelict since.

In November 2017 a planning application (no. 173017) was made to Colchester Borough Council in order to convert the Officers' Quarters into 8 individual dwellings. Prior to this several 20th-century extensions to the rear of the building had already been demolished under planning numbers 072831 and 072834.

As a result of the planning application submitted to Colchester Borough Council and the impact of the proposed works on the historic integrity and the historical interest of building, a Level 3 Historic England building recording condition was attached to the planning consent. Details of this condition are in a Project Brief written by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBC 2019). The condition was based on the advice given in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2018).

Although the building has already been the subject of one Level 3 Building record (see above), due to the extensive damage from the fire and the building having lain derelict for several years a second report was deemed necessary. This report will use the earlier report as a base, and will primarily aim to compare the state and condition of the building in November 2013 with its condition in December 2019. The photographic appendix (Appendix 1) is intended to further this aim, showing 'before' and 'after' shots of the same location within the building, prior and subsequent to the fire. As a result, this report is best read in conjunction with the earlier record (CAT Report 739), which contains more

photographs of unaltered areas of the building, as well as providing a general impression of the level of degradation the building has undergone since the report was written.

All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014a), *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014b), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (Historic England 2015), *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA 24). In addition, the guidelines contained in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) were followed.

### 3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of the structure. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (Historic England 2016).

In particular the record considered:

- Plan form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structure.
- Function and internal layout of each component.
- Fixtures and fittings (contemporary and later additions/adaptations).
- Phasing.
- The context of the structure within its immediate contemporary landscape and its importance on a national and regional level.

### 4 Building recording methodology

The following are included in this report:

- A brief documentary and cartographic survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.
- A large-scale block plan of the site based on Ordnance Survey mapping. The position of the structure is highlighted and has been given a number noting date and function.
- Fully phased floor plans using the Historic England (2016) Level 3 conventions at scale 1:200 of the building scheduled for conversion/demolition. Doors, windows, partitions and any surviving fixtures/fittings are shown, together with evidence of phasing. The plans show all major structural additions to the building and any internal divisions, particularly where the alterations are associated with a change of function.
- A detailed description of the structure. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction, joinery, spatial configuration, phasing and any evidence of original fixtures and fittings.
- A discussion of the history and development of the building, including its design, date, form and function and any significant modifications/reuse. Any damage that has occurred to the building since its the initial survey in 2013 will be noted.
- A brief overview of Colchester Garrison and how changes during the 19th and 20th century influenced the plan form.
- A full photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and details of external and internal features. Selected examples of the photographic record from 2013 are compared with the photographs taken in 2019, and are all tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text (Appendix 1). The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 2).

## 5 Historical background (Maps 1-6, Illustrations 1-3)

A documentary and cartographic search was undertaken to assess the evidence pertaining to the history and the evolution of the former Officers' Quarters. The structure has been identified by its original designation of the Officers' Quarters in the following text, rather than its modern appellation of the Sergeants' Mess, which corresponds to the block plan, accompanying figures and photographic entries. The term Royal Artillery Barracks is used instead of the later Le Cateau Barracks where possible in the following text in order to minimise confusion.

The British Army has a long association with Colchester, the town currently being home to the 16th Air Assault Brigade. However, prior to the Crimean War (1853-6), this association was always temporary, with soldiers billeted locally or housed in tents, particularly on Lexden Heath. During the Napoleonic Wars a temporary hutted camp was erected on Barrack Field, but this was disposed of after the Battle of Waterloo (1815). In 1855-6 a hutted encampment was built on Ordnance Field, between Military and Mersea Roads, intended as a temporary infantry barracks for 5000 men, known as Colchester Camp. At the end of the war it was decided to put the barracks at Colchester on a permanent footing, with the construction of the brick-built Cavalry Barracks in 1862-4. This was soon followed by the Royal Artillery Barracks in 1874-5, with Sobraon Barracks added in 1900 and Goojerat Barracks in 1902. In the years between 1896 and 1904 the temporary wooden huts of Colchester Camp on Ordnance Field were replaced by the brick buildings of Hyderabad and Meeanee Barracks.

Much of the impetus for this programme of building arose from the Army Sanitary Commission of 1864, itself an off-shoot from the Royal Commission for Improving Barracks and Hospitals, established in the aftermath of the Crimean War to address the problems of sickness and mortality in barracks. The results of the 1864 commission were improved ventilation, heating provisions and sanitation in new barracks, with the practice of quartering troops above stables discontinued. However, the commission's findings regarding the accommodation of troops above stables were not implemented in the construction of the Cavalry and Royal Artillery Barracks and these can be seen as late examples of an earlier style. The Royal Artillery Barracks is also notable as being the last barracks in Britain to be designed and built around the camp plan, with buildings surrounding a central parade ground.

The Royal Artillery Barracks is located on the north-west edge of Abbey Field, to the south of the historic town of Colchester (Fig 1). George Gilbert's 1846 plan of Colchester (Map 1) shows that the Cavalry and Royal Artillery Barracks were constructed on open fields, alongside what would later become Butt Road, in the parishes of St Botolph and Holy Trinity. The tithe award for 1838 lists part of this area as Harp Field, owned by the Right Honourable Lord Ashburton and rented to Samuel Green Crooke.

Monson's map of Colchester from 1848 (Map 2) gives greater detail of the area that was to become the Royal Artillery Barracks. This shows that the barracks was constructed against the edge of some of the earliest urban development outside of the town walls, that of South Street, West Street and Essex Street. Opposite the barracks, on the north-west side of Butt Road, the land is shown as orchards with some isolated cottages. This landscape remained virtually unaltered, even during the construction of Cavalry Barracks in the 1860s and the Royal Artillery Barracks in the 1870s, as shown on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1876 (Map 3). The buildings of the Royal Artillery Barracks are shown fully constructed, identical to those depicted on an undated design drawing in the English Heritage Archive (EHA 95/1431 [Fig 2]). This drawing includes a 'Table of Accommodation' for the barracks, citing quarters for two field officers and ten other officers, housed in the Officers' Quarters at one end of the parade ground; stabling for 186 horses in six stable blocks with quarters for 288 non-commissioned officers and men above, three on either side of the parade ground (eighteen officers' mounts were afforded separate stabling – three horses to a stable on the corner of each block); quarters for thirty-two married soldiers and their families in two blocks, one either side of the parade ground. This gives a total strength of 332 officers and men and 204 horses. The troop's guns were stored in two large sheds at the end of the parade ground, opposite the Officers' Quarters. Additional buildings included a canteen, a guard house, an office block, latrines (separate blocks for men and women), infirmary stables, a laundry, an octagonal water tower with officer's baths on the ground floor, a granary and a fodder store. The three stable blocks on the west side of the parade ground (blocks A-C) were mirror images of

those on the east side (blocks D-F). Every block had a projecting structure at each corner, those on the north side of the building divided into two rooms, one for harnesses, and the other for a specific function. Blocks A and D had stabling for the officers' mounts and a forge on the south side of the block, whilst the structures on the north side (in addition to the harness rooms) comprised a wheelwright's shop and a shoemaker's shop. Blocks B and E had stabling for the officers' mounts and a cook house on the south side of the block, whilst on the north side there was a meat and bread store and a tailor's shop. Blocks C and F had stabling for the officers' mounts and a school on the south side of the block (adults to block C and infants to block F) whilst on the north side there was an orderly room and a collar-maker's shop. The identical layout of the stable blocks on either side of the parade ground suggests the troop was split into two batteries, each commanded by one of the two field officers. The barracks were contained by a high brick wall to the north and west and a fence of iron railings where the barracks fronted onto Abbey Field. Immediately in front of the Officers' Quarters was a D-shaped lawn surrounded by a road. Where the ends of the road meet the fence two gates are marked, the east gate and the south-east gate. To the north-east of stable block D there were two rectangular *maneges* for exercising the horses and two lunging circles for riders to practise sabre and lance drills.

The 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1876 (Map 3) shows the original configuration of the Officers' Quarters. This is shown on an un-dated photographic postcard (Illustration 1) which depicts the south-east elevation of the Officers' Quarters and part of the lawn in front. There is no change shown on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1897 (Map 4) but the 1922 edition of the 25" map (which records the barracks as the Royal Field Artillery Barracks, reflecting the 1899 division of the Royal Artillery into the Royal Field Artillery, the Royal Horse Artillery and the Royal Garrison Artillery) shows significant alterations (Map 5). Additional accommodation was added to both ends of the building and an extension, comprising a toilet block and bar facilities, was built onto the parade ground side (Fig 3). The extent of these alterations can be seen on a postcard dated 1923 (Illustration 2). The exact date when these extensions were constructed is not known for certain but they were in place at least as early as 1911. A third photographic postcard, with a 1911 date, shows artillery troops returning to barracks via the south-east gate: behind the trees of the garden the gable end of the Officers' Quarters can be seen with the location of the chimney stack indicating that the building in the photograph has been extended. This provides a date range for the first phase of alterations of 1897-1911. However, a pencilled note on the original plans and elevations for the Officers' Quarters (EHA 95/1435) records that these drawings were superseded by plans dated to 1904. This strongly suggests that these alterations were carried out in 1904.

After 1922 the mess room was extended and a kitchen block added on to the parade ground side of the Officers' Quarters. A Royal Engineers' map of Colchester Garrison from 1949 shows these alterations (Map 6). This map had amendments made to it in 1953, 1955, 1956 and 1962, so a date range for the mess and kitchen extensions of 1922-62 has been assumed. A small toilet block was added in the 1980s.





Map 3 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map, 1876 (sheet XXV) with the Officers' Quarters circled in red.

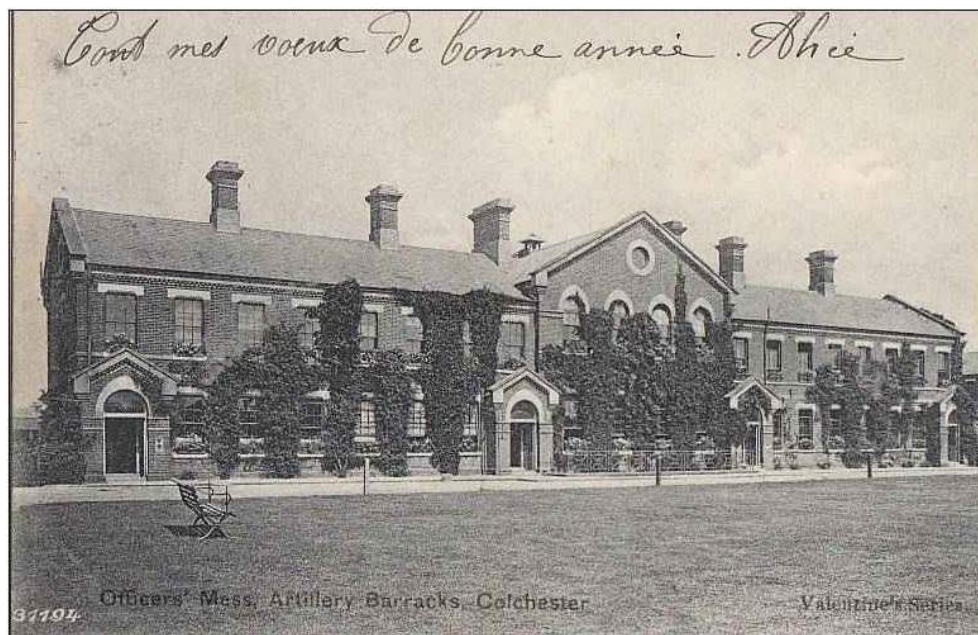
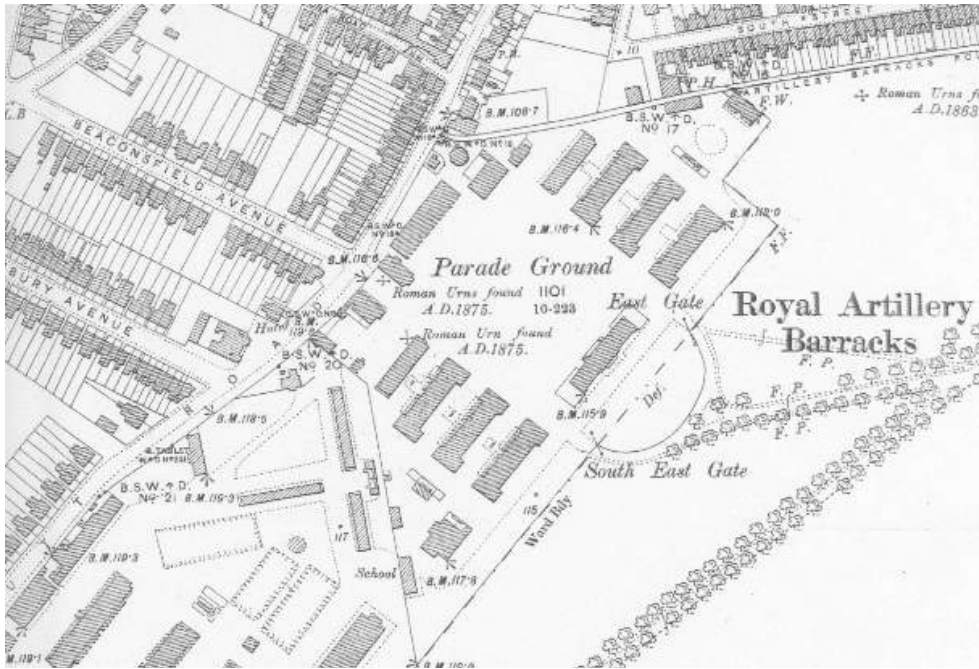
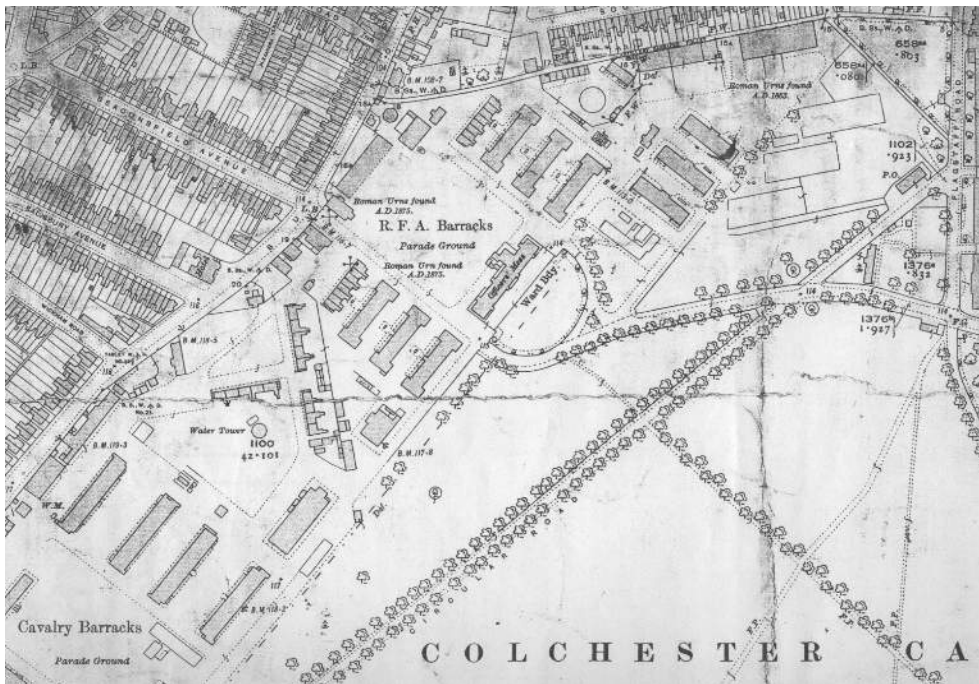


Illustration 1 Un-dated postcard of the Officers' Quarters (labelled Officers' Mess) showing the original building configuration and the lawn in front (www.delcampe.net).





Map 4 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey map, 1897 (sheet XXVII.12).



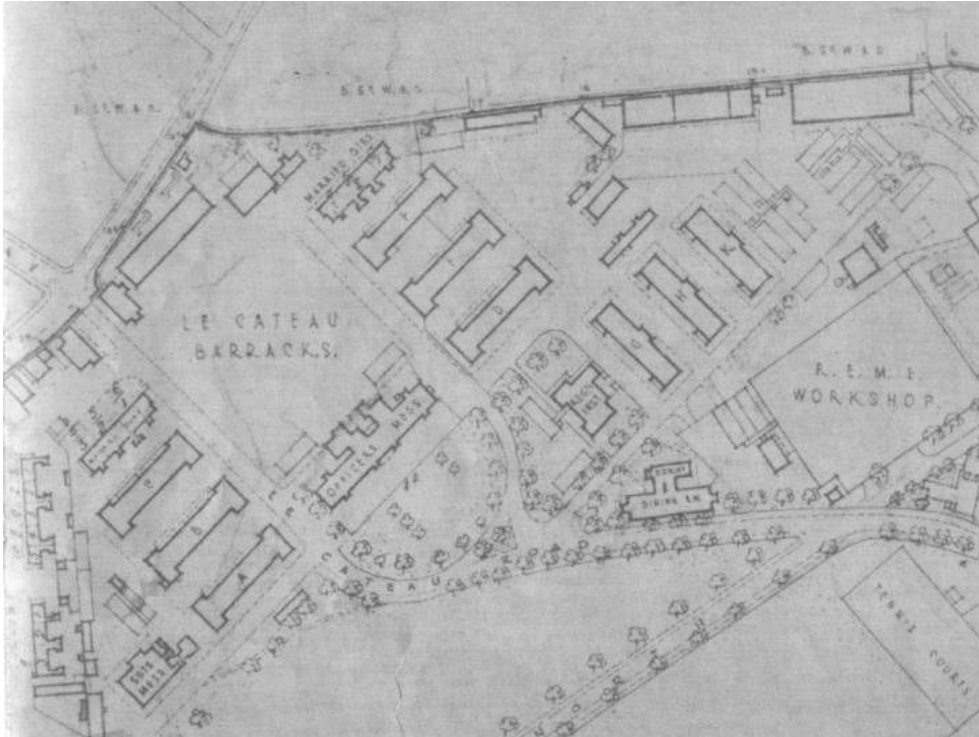
Map 5 1922 edition 25" Ordnance Survey map, showing the Officers' Quarters with extra accommodation on the ends, the bar extension and the toilet block to the rear.



**Illustration 2** 1923 postcard showing the south-east elevation of the Officers' Quarters, with the extensions at either end.



**Illustration 3** 1911 postcard showing Royal Field Artillery troops returning to barracks via the south-east gate with the extension to the Officers' Quarters visible in the background.



**Map 6** 1949 Royal Engineers map of Colchester Garrison with amendments dating to 1962, showing Le Cateau Barracks, with the kitchen and mess extensions to the rear of the Officers' Quarters (labelled Officers' Mess on the map).

## 6 Descriptive record (Figs 1-18)

The structure described in the following text is one of the few surviving buildings from the former Royal Artillery/Le Cateau Barracks. It was constructed in 1874-5, with extensions added in 1904, 1922-62 and the 1980s. The structure was surveyed after the building had been left unoccupied for a period of several years and vandalised on several occasions. At the time of both surveys, the building was closely surrounded by a 2.4m high hoarding, the majority of the windows were boarded over and power was turned off, necessitating photography under artificial lighting conditions. Development of the former barracks surrounding the Officers' Quarters was under way and the area around the building was in use as a storage area for construction materials, further compromising the standard of the photography.

In addition to rooms with an obvious function (kitchen, mess room etc) the rooms of the Officers' Quarters have been numbered on the accompanying floor plans in order to facilitate the following description.

*Where an addition is made to the original text of the 2014 report, most commonly when the internal description has changed due to the fire or subsequent damage to the building, it will be noted in italics. Aside from the rebuilt roof and some missing windows, little of the building has changed externally.*

### External description

The former Officers' Quarters comprises a two-storey, north-east to south-west aligned principal range, 63.3m long x 9.85m wide, constructed from red brick with dimensions of 226 x 105 x 65mm laid in Flemish bond and a complex of single storey structures on the north-west side (Fig 3).

The south-east, or front, elevation (Fig 9) is relatively detailed and includes a five-course plinth of Staffordshire blue bricks, the topmost course of which is chamfered; a two-course string line between the window sills of yellow stock bricks with dimensions of 232 x 110 x 65mm; a four-course string of yellow stocks between the floors, the bottommost course of which is made from moulded brick; and a cornice of yellow stocks, including a single course of moulded brick. The windows of both floors are six-over-six sashes with cast concrete sills and lintels. *The windows on the north-eastern end of the original building (both on the south-east and north-west elevations) have been almost entirely destroyed by fire, with only some elements of their frames surviving on the first-floor of the south-east elevation (Plate 23).* There are iron ventilation grills between the windows and iron airbricks set into the plinth. A central projecting gabled section has the same decorative brick detail as the rest of the range. The ground floor windows are identical to the others of the range but the first floor windows have arched heads of pointed yellow voussoirs and there is an oculus of yellow brick in the apex of the gable. The coping and kneeler stones of the gable are of York stone. In front of the projecting gable there is a light-well to the basement. The original iron railings to the light-well sit on a York stone plinth and there are York stone blocks where the railings enter the walls. There are four projecting entrance porches on the ground floor (labelled entrance ways *i-iv* on Fig 3). These also have gabled coping stones and kneelers of York stone. Below the coping stones are three courses of white-painted brick (probably yellow stocks), then three courses of yellow stocks, two of which are moulded. The doorways are surmounted by a pointed arch of rubbed yellow brick, which sits on a single string of yellow stocks, with a second single string of yellow stocks lower down. The original wooden entry doors, (including the original door furniture) are present on three of the porches: entrance way *iii* has been replaced with a revolving door. On the corner of each porch there is a single iron bracket with a chain, which originally supported a gas lamp.

Entrance way *i* has a sandstone block embedded in the brickwork to the right of the doors. This originally held two bell pulls, one for the ground floor Field Officer's Quarters, the other for the first floor Field Officer's Quarters. Entrance way *iii* has a sandstone block for a single bell pull, whilst entrance ways *ii* and *iv* have no bell pull. The original design elevation (Fig 13) shows this was always the case. Both entrance ways *i* and *iv* have a wooden housing for an electric bell inserted into the side wall. These date to 1904 and served the extensions built onto either end of the range (see Figs 3 and 9). The extensions have been constructed with such skill that there is almost no sign of the join in either the brick work or the cornice. The only indication is a slight difference in the colour of the

brickwork. The decorative elements of the façade are continued and the extensions are virtually indistinguishable from the original fabric.

The short elevations of the 1904 rebuilding phase are as skilfully built as the south-east elevation, with the decorative brick string courses continued from the south-east elevation. The gables have the same York stone coping stones and kneelers as the porches and the projecting gable of the south-east elevation and it may be that these are the original dressings, relocated and reused in 1904, as the original design elevation (Fig 15) shows exactly the same cornice design as on the long elevations. The north-east elevation is plain brickwork, apart from the aforementioned string lines, and has an oculus (*now destroyed*) of yellow voussoirs beneath the apex of the gable (Fig 12). The south-west elevation has a small rectangular louvre instead of an oculus (Fig 11), but repairs to the surrounding brickwork suggest one was once present. This is reinforced by the 1911 postcard (Illustration 3) which clearly shows an oculus below the gable apex. The original design drawings for the short elevations (Fig 15) shows there were centrally located windows on both floors. These were six-over-six sashes with margin lights of two-over-two sashes illuminating stairwells *i* and *iv*. As the 1904 extensions comprised two rooms, centrally-located windows were not feasible and were omitted from the new end walls.

The north-west, or back, elevation was originally very similar to the front, with the same decorative embellishments and window design (Fig 14). A central projecting gabled section was identical to that of the south-east elevation, the only slight difference being that the oculus contained a clock instead of a window. This clock would have been visible to the troops when on the parade ground and may have governed some of the barrack activities. It was removed in the 20th century. On either side of the gabled section there were originally single-storey projecting gabled lavatories located at the rear of entrance ways *ii* and *iii* (Figs 6, 14 and 15). These had the York stone dressings and yellow stock cornice and string courses of the front porches. Each lavatory had an exit to the parade ground and a four-over-four sash window in the north-west wall. Between the two lavatories there was a light-well with a staircase providing access to the basement. This had identical railings to those on the front of the building. When the end extensions were added to the main range in 1904 these original lavatories were replaced with two-storey projecting gabled ablution blocks, designed and built to match the architectural features of the earlier structure (Figs 3, 10-12). Two more of these were added at the rear of entrance ways *i* and *iv*. These have six-over-six sash windows on the rear elevation and one-over-one sashes to the side walls. Each was provided with an exit to the parade ground. The ablution block at the end of entrance way *iii* is different to the other blocks. It is narrower and rises out of a much larger, contemporary single-storey extension. This structure comprises a bar and a toilet block and is constructed from red brick with dimensions of 226 x 105 x 65mm laid in Flemish bond. A doorway in the rear wall of the toilet block has been infilled.

The remaining structures to the rear of the Officers' Quarters comprise a single-storey extension to the mess room, a single-storey kitchen and storage yards (*the kitchen and storage yards both having been recently demolished*). These additions all appear to have been constructed at the same time, from red brick with dimensions of 226 x 110 x 65mm laid in English bond, and the map evidence suggests a date range of 1922-62.

The original slates of the roof have been replaced with asbestos tiles in the 20th century but all of the original chimney stacks (including the 1904 additions) have survived intact. The chimney stacks are of red brick and have a plinth and a single string of yellow stocks. Towards the head of the chimney there are projecting courses of yellow stocks, including moulded bricks, which mimic the cornice. Although the original design drawings (Figs 13-16 and 18) show a bell tower above the clock in the projecting gable of the north-west elevation, this has not survived.

The perimeter fence of the Royal Artillery Barracks has long since been removed, with only the section surrounding the garden in front of the Officers' Quarters surviving. Probably at the same time as the 1904 alterations were carried out (or shortly after) the Officers' Quarters was enclosed in its own iron fence, joined to the earlier palisade and provided with gates formed by iron barley-twist posts incorporating gas lamps. Although the gates themselves have since been replaced, all four of the gate posts and short sections of the fence have survived. *Only three of the gate posts are now extant; the northern one on the western entrance is missing. The surviving posts, however, are in the same condition they were six years ago (Plates 33 and 34). The fence has since been entirely replaced.*

### Internal description: ground floor

Access to the Officers' Quarters is via the four entrance ways in the south-east elevation (Fig 3). With the exception of entrance way *iii* (replaced by a revolving door) these entrances each retain the original outer and inner doors (Plate 1). The wooden outer doors are half-glazed above a single panel, with a semi-circular fan light above. These open onto a small hall with a step up into the main hallway through two wooden-framed doors of three lights over a single panel. These doors are framed by narrow margin lights and have the original bolts, finger plates and hooks to hold them open. The inner doors open onto a hallway with a staircase to the first floor. Entrance ways *i* and *iv* have open string staircases of fifteen risers leading to a landing, with turned balusters and a mahogany banister terminating in a spiral end (Plates 15 and 16). In entrance way *i* the staircase is mounted against the dividing wall with rooms 3 and 4, whereas in entrance way *iv* the staircase is mounted against what was originally the exterior wall. *The staircase in entrance way iv has been heavily damaged by fire; almost none of the banister or balusters described above survive and the stairs themselves are in a very dilapidated condition (Plate 2). In addition, the stairway is now free-standing, as the landing above has been completely destroyed.* Each of these entrance ways has original coat hooks on the opposite wall to the staircase and a cupboard beneath the stairs (*the coat hooks don't survive in either entrance way*). The original layout of these two entrance ways included a small lavatory at the rear of the hallway (Fig 6). During the 1904 alterations these lavatories were removed and a doorway inserted through the existing window to a new, two-storey, projecting ablution block (Fig 3). On the ground floor these have an un-horned sash window of one-over-one lights in the left-hand wall, an external doorway in the right-hand wall, a dividing wall to the WC and a small un-horned sash window of six-over-six lights in the rear wall. In the ablution block to the rear of entrance way *iv* this window was converted to a doorway providing access to an additional (*recently demolished*) toilet block constructed in the 1980s.

Entrance ways *ii* and *iii* were constructed in a slightly different manner. The staircases were steeper, with only twelve risers and were set further back into the hallway with a line of coat hooks on the opposite wall to the stairs, although in all other respects they were identical to staircases *i* and *iv* (*no coat hooks now survive in any entrance way*). They flanked the walls of the central section and had cupboards beneath the stairs but, unlike entrance ways *i* and *iv*, there was not a lavatory at the end of the hallway. Instead each hallway terminated in a doorway through the rear wall of the range which provided access to a single-storey projecting lavatory block (Fig 6). In the 1904 alterations these lavatory blocks were demolished. The one at the rear of entrance way *ii* was replaced with a two-storey projecting ablution block, with the existing doorway filled in and a new doorway cut through the rear wall of the building (Fig 3). Entrance way *iii* was subjected to a greater degree of renovation: the staircase was removed completely and the lavatory at the end of the entrance way was demolished, with the original doorway converted to a window, and a new doorway cut through the rear wall next to it (Plate 4). This opens on to a corridor leading to a single-storey toilet block, which appears to have doubled as a cloakroom for the new bar, as there are coat hooks extending along the length of the corridor and the toilet block wall.

During the 1904 alterations the left-hand wall of entrance way *i* was breached in two places to provide access to the extension and the original window was bricked in. The extension comprises two rooms, each with three un-horned sash windows of six-over-six lights and a louvred vent in between. Room 1, on the north-west side of the building, has a centrally-located chimney breast on the dividing wall with room 2. Attached to this is an Art Deco-style brick fire surround clad in small glazed tiles, which appears to date to the 1930s. The original hearth to this fireplace has been blocked and a gas fire installed in its place. This type of hearth and fire surround is typical of all the surviving fireplaces in the accommodation rooms of the Officers' Quarters. Room 2 is similar to room 1 but has several additional features. The room is divided into two chambers by a panelled wooden partition, creating a small sleeping area and a larger sitting room (Plate 5). The chimney breast is off-centre to the room as a whole but central to the sitting room, suggesting that the wooden partition is an original, planned feature of the room. There is a dresser with two shelves above it to the left of the chimney breast (Plate 6), which appear to be original to the room but are identical to the dressers and shelving found in the 1874-5 accommodation, including the same ornate brackets that support the shelves. This

suggests that these features have either been relocated from the main range or are faithful reproductions produced in 1904. *The dresser and shelves no longer survive in this room.*

The design drawing (Fig 6) shows there was originally a single doorway leading off the ground floor of entrance way *i*. This provided access to the suite of rooms set aside for the second Field Officer, comprising a bedroom (room 3) and a sitting room (room 4) separated by a narrow corridor. Both of these rooms have the original range of three un-horned sash windows of six-over-six lights with recessed wooden shutters and a louvred vent in between (Plate 7). The doorways to these rooms have the original four-panel doors. Room 4 (the sitting room) has a dresser with two shelves above it located on either side of a centrally-located chimney breast (Plate 8), whilst room 3 (the bedroom) has a single dresser with two shelves above it to the left of the centrally-located chimney breast. The original plan shows this dresser to the right of the chimney breast, although this is probably an original deviation from the plan rather than a subsequent relocation. *The dresser in room 3 survives intact but the dressers and shelving in room 4 are all absent.* A doorway has been inserted to the left-hand wall of room 3 providing access from entrance way *i*. Although this alteration may have been carried out during the 1904 extensions it seems far more likely that the suite of rooms was divided when the Officers' Quarters became the Sergeants' Mess in the late 20th century.

The corridor between rooms 3 and 4 is a short, narrow service passage for the second Field Officer's servant and leads to rooms 5 and 6. Room 5 was the servant's quarters, a very small room with one window, subsequently converted to a doorway. There is a set of original coat hooks on the right-hand wall. Room 6 was originally the second Field Officer's kitchen, a small square room with an Art Deco hearth replacing the original fireplace and two un-horned sash windows of six-over-six lights with recessed wooden shutters and a louvre between them. Apart from these features the room is devoid of fittings, but the original design drawings (Figs 6 and 17) show a sink in the corner of the room by the window, with a plate rack above it and a dresser on the dividing wall with entrance way *ii*. A doorway in the corner of the room opens on to entrance way *ii*. Just inside the double doors of entrance way *ii*, on the left wall, is a doorway providing access to room 7, originally the quarters for Officer No.1. In a similar arrangement to that of room 2, this room is divided into two chambers, a small sleeping area with one six-over-six un-horned sash window and a larger sitting room with two six-over-six un-horned sash windows, all of which have the original folding wooden shutters recessed into the sides of the frames. However, instead of a wooden partition these chambers are separated by a brick arch (Plate 9). The sitting room has a centrally-located chimney breast flanked by original dressers and shelving, as shown by the design drawing (Fig 6). *The dressers and shelving in this room no longer survive.*

The projecting ablution block at the rear of entrance way *ii* has an external doorway in the left-hand wall and a dividing wall creating a chamber for a single WC. There is an un-horned sash window of four-over-four lights in the left wall of this chamber and there was originally a window in the rear wall, subsequently blocked by the construction of the kitchen. A one-over-one sash window was originally located in the right-hand wall, but the construction of the mess room extension has blocked this.

Opposite the doorway to room 7 is the entrance to the mess room, originally a rectangular room the entire width of the building (Plate 10). This has two un-horned windows of six-over-six lights, with the original folding wooden shutters recessed into the sides of the frames. The original mess had identical windows at the other end of the room but an extension to the mess, carried out between 1922 and 1962, has removed the rear wall and windows, significantly increasing the size of the room. The windows of the extension are six-over-six un-horned sashes but do not have the folding shutters present on the windows of the original mess room. The mess originally had a large fireplace on the dividing wall with entrance way *ii*, but this has been blocked. The enlarged mess has a doorway providing access to the 1904 ablution block at the rear of entrance way *ii*, with the extension having a connecting door to the (*now demolished*) kitchen, constructed at the same time as the mess extension. The modern mess retains the original entrances to the ante room and the servants' stairwell (labelled *v* on the plans). The ante room is little more than a wide corridor leading to entrance way *iii* and has two windows of six-over-six sashes with recessed shutters in the frame and a louvred vent in between. Originally the ante room was much larger with a fireplace and a dresser (Figs 6 and 18) but a wall has been

inserted, reducing the ante room in size and enlarging the pantry behind. The original doorway between the ante room and entrance way *iii* has been replaced by an archway.

The pantry behind the ante room has been significantly altered, possibly in 1904 but more likely at the same time as the mess extension was constructed. The original pantry was accessed from stairwell *v* and had a fireplace on the dividing wall with the ante room, flanked by dressers, with additional dressers along the side walls, one of which appears to have held the mess silver. The pantry was certainly a secure room as the window is shown on the design drawing (Fig 6) with guard bars. The window and guard bars are the only original features to have survived the alterations, all of the dressers have been removed and the wall with the fireplace removed. The modern pantry has a chimney breast inserted into the dividing wall with entrance way *iii*, with a simple wooden mantelpiece, below which the fireplace has been blocked and a gas fire inserted. An arched alcove to the right of this chimney breast has been converted from an original soot chute and contains a fitted cupboard with a glazed front. Part of the extra space taken from the ante room has been converted to a cupboard, which is fitted with slate shelves supported on brick piers, probably used as a wine cellar.

Stairwell *v* (the servants' stairs) originally provided access to the basement kitchen but has been altered to include access to the first floor. An additional staircase has been inserted across the window which is an un-horned sash of six-over-six lights with recessed shutters (Plate 11). This has externally fixed guard bars, which are not on the original plan. In the corner there is a large, free-standing wooden cupboard, the shelves of which are lined with felt. This lockable cupboard is not in its original position and appears to have been relocated from the pantry, possibly originally functioning as the silver cupboard. Next to this cupboard the skirting boards are interrupted and there is a visible change to the quality of the plaster, suggesting something has been removed. The original design drawings (Figs 6, 16 and 18) indicate there was a lift in this location, allowing food to be brought up from the basement kitchen to the mess.

Opening directly off the revolving doors of entrance way *iii* is the entrance to the bar, converted in 1904 from the quarters of Officers Nos.2 and 3 (Fig 3) but retaining the original four-panel door. The original design drawings (Figs 6 and 18) indicate that these rooms were identical to room 7 but, apart from the three original windows in the south-east wall, no trace of the original layout survives. The 1904 alterations removed the dividing wall, chimneys, brick arches and rear windows, creating two large rooms separated by an archway, with the weight of the upper floor carried on two bridging beams (Plate 12). The doorway to the quarters of Officer No. 3 was bricked in and new chimneys constructed in both rooms. The extension was provided with its own doorway leading to the new toilet block and has large bridging beams extending across the room, with ornamental supports of moulded plaster executed in floral motif. A sprung dance floor in the centre of the room is probably a later feature. The dividing wall between the quarters for Officers Nos.2 and 3 and Officers Nos.4 and 5 has been breached by the insertion of two archways, which provide access to the modern bar area, converted from the quarters for Officers Nos.4 and 5. Once again, the design drawings show that the layout and features of these rooms were originally identical to room 7. The dividing wall between the quarters for Officers Nos.4 and 5 has been breached either side of the chimney stack, which has been left *in situ*. The window of the sleeping area to the quarters for Officer No.5 has survived intact, as have all three original windows to the quarters for Officer No.4, however the sitting room windows to the quarters for Officer No.5 have been obscured by the bar shelving. The exterior shows these windows to have survived, although iron guard bars have been added for security. The doorways to these two rooms are in their original locations and the quarters for Officer No.5 retain the original four-panel door.

*From the bar eastwards is the section of the Officers' Quarters most severely damaged by the 2014 fire, and many of the features described above no longer survive, or, if they do, are in a significantly dilapidated state. Most of the wallpaper has burnt away and the flooring is heavily damaged, with several holes exposing the brick plinths below (Plate 24). In addition, the first-floor above the eastern rooms only partially survives, with a large section of ceiling above the bar completely absent. This has exposed the bridging beams and shown them to be constructed of metal, rather than timber. Similarly, the beams supporting the inserted archways are also shown to be of metal construction (Plates 25 and 26).*



*East of the bar, the wallpaper and plaster has completely vanished from the walls, exposing the original brick structure of the building and showing in detail the inserted archways and the in situ chimney stack. The original fireplaces are visible (albeit blocked up) and it is clear that the ground-floor fireplace in what would have been the room of Officer No.5 has been removed completely, with a metal bracket inserted to support the chimney above (Plate 27). Above the rooms of Officers Nos.4 and 5 no first-floor survives at all.*

As with entrance way *i*, the external wall of entrance way *iv* was breached to provide access to rooms 9 and 10 in the 1904 extension. The original windows in this wall have been bricked in as a consequence of the extension. Rooms 9 and 10 mirror the layout of rooms 1 and 2, although there is no indication in room 10 of a wooden partition separating the sleeping area from the sitting room. The position of the chimney breast suggests such a partition was originally present but has subsequently been removed. Room 9 was last used as the beer store for the bar and the windows have external guard bars fitted.

### **First floor**

Rooms 11 and 12 form the first floor rooms of the 1904 extension to the south-west end of the main range and are virtually identical to room 2 (Fig 4). Both are divided into two chambers by a panelled wooden partition, separating a small sleeping area from a larger sitting room. Each of the sitting rooms has a dresser with shelving above it to one side of the chimney breast and coat hooks to the other side. Room 11 has a second dresser located in the sleeping area. The sleeping areas of both rooms are connected by a four-panel door which is probably a later insertion (Plate 13). *The dressers, coat hooks and four-panelled door described above are all no longer present within these rooms.*

The mid floor landing of stairwell *i* originally contained a lavatory comprising a single WC and basin, with a window in the rear wall. This was replaced by a projecting extension in 1904, accessed through an original window converted to a doorway. The extension contains two WCs, has an un-horned sash window of six-over-six lights in the rear wall and un-horned sash windows of two-over-two lights in the side walls. The right-hand wall of the mid landing has had a doorway inserted into it, providing a second access to the first Field Officer's bedroom (room 13).

In addition to the doorways to rooms 11 and 12, inserted through the original window opening, the first floor landing of stairwell *i* has a room at the front of the range. This room is original to the building, although its function is unclear, and has since been converted to a bathroom. Apart from showing a hatch to the attic, the original design drawing (Fig 7) does not indicate the purpose of this room; it may have been a servant's room or used for storage. The first floor landing also has the entrance to the suite of rooms set aside for the first Field Officer. These rooms are identical in layout to the rooms directly below them, occupied by the second Field Officer. The only difference is that the un-horned sash windows of six-over-six lights are without the recessed wooden shutters common to the windows of the ground floor. As on the ground floor an original four-panel door in the corner of the sitting room (room 14) opens onto a narrow corridor, across from which is the original entrance (complete with four-panel door) to the first Field Officer's bedroom (room 13).

To the right of the room 13 is a small room for the first Field Officer's servant (room 15). The left wall has vertical plank cladding with a shelf above it, probably later features rather than original. The right-hand wall has a coat rack with three hooks. The room is illuminated by a single un-horned sash window of six-over-six lights and has the original four-panel door. A laundry drying rack is suspended from the ceiling, but this is a later feature. Across the corridor from the servant's room is a doorway with a four-panel door, a second entrance to room 17. This does not appear on the original drawings and must be a later insertion.

At the end of the corridor is an original four-panel door opening onto the first Field Officer's kitchen. As with the second Field Officers' kitchen the original sink, plate rack and dresser have been removed. A doorway by the chimney breast opens onto the first floor landing of stairwell *ii*. A second doorway on this landing opens onto the sitting room of room 17, the former quarters for Officer No.6 (Plate 14). The layout of these quarters is structurally identical to that of room 7, directly below on the ground floor. A small difference is in the location of the dressers. Whereas room 7 has dressers on either side of the chimney breast, room 17 has a dresser to the left of the chimney breast and one in the

sleeping area, both of which are shown on the original design drawing (Fig 7). However, the dresser in the sleeping area has been moved into the corner to accommodate the doorway inserted into the corridor wall. The six-over-six sash windows, like those in the first Field Officer's rooms, are without the recessed shutters. *The dressers in room 17 are no longer present.*

*In the interior description prior to this point most of the dressers, shelves and original features observed in 2013 have been removed, but from now, moving eastwards along the first-floor, most of the fixtures and fittings observed six years ago are intact (somewhat paradoxically, given this is the half of the building most impacted by the fire). As previously, if a described feature is no longer present it will be noted in italics.*

The mid landing of stairwell *ii* has two steps leading up to a doorway converted from the original window in the rear wall, providing access to the 1904 projecting ablution block, which contains two WCs.

The first floor landing of stairwell *ii*, in addition to the doorways in the left-hand wall, has three steps rising to doorways in the right-hand wall and a doorway opening onto a small room at the front of the range, utilised as a bathroom, with a single un-horned sash window of six-over-six lights. The doorways up the three steps originally granted access to the quarters for the servants of Officers Nos.1, 6 and 7 (room 18, located at the rear) and to the quarters for Officer No.7 (room 19, located at the front). The entrance to the servants' quarters has been bricked in and this room can now only be accessed via stairwell *v*. Room 19 has a panelled wooden screen dividing the room into a sleeping area and a sitting room. The sitting room has an Art Deco hearth with a later gas fire, a dresser with two shelves above it to the left of the chimney breast, and a single un-horned Italianate sash window of seven-over-six lights (Plate 15). The sleeping area has an identical window. The original design drawing (Fig 7) shows the dresser located on the dividing wall with the servants' room, not to the left of the chimney breast, which is shown as a doorway providing access to the small room at the end of the first floor landing. The design drawing shows that the quarters for Officer No.7 originally comprised two rooms, the larger being the sitting room (indicating that the wooden partition is a later feature) and the smaller being the sleeping area. The doorway to the modern bathroom on the landing is, therefore, a later insertion.

In stairwell *v* the staircase above the basement stairs has been inserted through the quarters for the servants of Officers Nos.2 and 3 and terminates in a small landing with doorways to the left and right. The staircase is illuminated by an un-horned Italianate sash window of seven-over-six lights. The doorway to the left has been inserted through the dividing wall with room 18, providing a new entrance to a room originally accessed from stairwell *ii*. This room has two un-horned Italianate sash windows of seven-over-six lights, an Art Deco hearth with a later gas fire and a double-width dresser on the dividing wall with room 19 (Plate 16). This dresser is in its original location. The blocked doorway to stairwell 2 can be seen to the left of the chimney breast. In one corner of the room, next to the inserted doorway, is the counterweight for the lift.

Through the right-hand door off the first floor landing of stairwell *v* there is a narrow corridor with three doors leading off it. The first of these, on the left-hand side of the corridor, is an iron door opening onto the remaining part of the quarters for the servants of Officers Nos.2 and 3 (Plate 17). This has an un-horned Italianate sash window of seven-over-six lights with external guard bars, a blocked chimney breast and a dresser with two shelves above it, relocated from another room. The top of the dresser and the shelves are unpainted indicating that a wood finish was the original state of this furniture (Plate 18). The iron door and the guard bars on the window suggest this room was intended for secure storage.

The door in the right-hand wall of the corridor is an insertion providing access to room 21, formerly quarters for the servants of Officers Nos.8 and 9. The original entrance to this room was in the dividing wall to stairwell *iii* but this has been bricked in (Fig 4). Room 21 has two un-horned Italianate sash windows of seven-over-six lights, an Art Deco hearth with later gas fire and a dresser with shelves above on the right-hand side of the chimney breast. The original design drawings (Figs 7 and 18) indicate a double-width dresser for this room, located on the dividing wall with the quarters for the servants of Officers Nos.2 and 3, suggesting that the dresser by the chimney breast (which does not completely fill the gap) has been relocated from another room.

*The roof timbers and the brickwork at the gable-ends of the centre part of the Officers' Quarters (above rooms 18, 19, 21 and stairwell v) were all visible at the time of the second building recording, as the ceiling had been removed (Plate 28). There is a brick wall rising to the ridge-line in the centre of the building, which originally would have completely subdivided the first-floor (see description above). On either side of this central wall is a roof pitch, both of which are entirely constructed of machine-cut timber. Above the removed ceiling and supporting the rafters are a series of substantial queen-post trusses (Plate 28) bridging between the two pitches, with the tie-beams appearing to go straight through the central brick wall. Each pitch has two large purlins, one supported by the queen-posts and the other supported by braces rising to inclined blades. These purlins are socketed into in the gable-end, and each purlin is supported on a column of black engineering bricks, separate from and not keyed-in to the surrounding gable (Plate 29). These darker bricks would have been fired at a higher temperature and for longer, resulting in a stronger brick with less porosity and higher crushing strength (Brunskill 1990, 99).*

The four-panel door at the end of the short corridor leading from stairwell v is the original doorway to the converted quarters for the servants of Officers Nos.2 and 3 and opens onto what was originally the first floor landing of stairwell iii. When the staircase was removed and the landing extended, a small shower room was constructed at the north-west end (Plate 19). To illuminate this room an un-horned sash window of four-over-four lights was inserted through the rear wall. To the right of this, a window in the rear wall has been converted to a doorway providing access to the 1904 projecting ablution block. This contains a single WC and has an un-horned sash window of six-over-six lights in the rear wall and an un-horned sash window of two-over-two lights in each side wall. Although the original steps to the doorways of the servants' quarters have been replaced, the remainder of the first floor landing has survived relatively intact. There is an un-horned sash window of six-over-six lights at the end of the landing, coat hooks on the right-hand wall and a soot door above the skirting board on the left wall, towards the front of the building. This is marked 'Edward Deane, 1 Arthur Street, London Bridge' (A soot door is fitted into a chimney breast where there is no access for sweeping or cleaning the chimney. Edward Deane is recorded in the London Gazette as an engineer who secured at least four patents in the 1860's). Doorways in the north-east wall of the landing grant access to rooms 22 and 23, formerly the quarters for Officers Nos.8 and 9. Both rooms have three un-horned sash windows of six-over-six lights and a double-width dresser with shelves above on the far dividing wall. Art Deco hearths with later gas fires are located in the corner created by the stairwell wall and the central dividing wall (Plate 20). This layout is significantly different from that depicted on the original design drawing (Fig 7). This indicates that the rooms were originally identical to room 17 on the first floor and room 7 on the ground floor: a sitting room with a fireplace and dressers on either side of the chimney breast, and a sleeping area, separated by a brick archway. These structural changes were carried out when the rooms below were converted to the lounge area for the bar. The removal of the dividing wall and associated chimney from the ground floor necessitated the relocation of the first floor fireplaces into the corner of the rooms, which in turn caused the relocation of the doorway to room 22. *Room 22 is heavily damaged, with most of its floor missing. The dresser on its eastern wall is gone but the shelves above survive (Plate 30).*

The original design drawings (Figs 6 and 7) show that the remainder of the Officers' Quarters were not directly connected to the rest of the range, forcing the officers who resided in those rooms to exit the building each time they went to the mess. The creation of the bar in 1904 rectified this situation, linking stairwell iv and the rooms it served to the rest of the building. As with stairwell i, the mid-landing to staircase iv originally had a lavatory housing a single WC, with a window in the rear wall. This has been removed and an extension added to the rear of the main range. This is accessed via the original window which has been converted to a doorway. Unlike the extensions of stairwells i and ii, this has a single WC, with an un-horned sash window of six-over-six lights in the rear wall and an un-horned sash window of two-over-two lights in each side wall. At the end of the first floor landing to staircase iv there is a small room that has been converted to a bathroom. It has a centrally-located four-panel doorway and a single un-horned sash window of six-over-six lights. The ceiling contains an access hatch for the attic. This room is identical to the one at the end of the first floor landing of stairwell i and the original function remains unknown.

The first floor landing has doorways opening off it into rooms 24 and 25. *Both room 24 and 25 have been completely destroyed by fire (including their floors) and none of the features described below survive.* Room 25, at the front of the building, was originally the quarters for Officer No.10, whilst room 24, at the rear of the building, was originally the quarters of the servants for Officers Nos.4, 5 and 10. Room 25 conforms to the established pattern of sitting room and sleeping area separated by a brick archway with un-horned sash windows of six-over-six lights and an Art Deco hearth with later gas fire. Dressers with shelves above are located on the left of the chimney breast and against the dividing wall in the sleeping area. There are original coat hooks on the sitting room side of the arch. Room 24 is divided into a sitting room and a sleeping area by a panelled wooden partition and has three un-horned sash windows of six-over-six lights and an Art Deco hearth with later gas fire. A dresser with two shelves above is located on the wall to the stairwell. The design drawing (Fig 7) shows that this dresser has been relocated: originally there was a double-width dresser to the right of the fireplace, but this has been removed, indicating that the wooden partition is a later feature.

The right-hand wall of stairwell iv has been breached to provide access to the 1904 extension. Room 26 at the rear is accessed via two steps from the mid-landing through this breach, whilst the doorway to room 27 at the front of the building has been inserted through the original window opening. Both rooms are divided into a sitting room and sleeping area by a panelled wooden partition and have three sash windows of six-over-six lights, an Art Deco hearth with later gas fire and a dresser with two shelves above between the chimney and the partition. There is a louvred vent between the windows of the sitting room.

*The landing above stairwell iv was destroyed by fire, but remarkably the dressers, shelving and wooden partitions in rooms 26 and 27 have all survived, albeit in a damaged state (Plates 31 and 32).*

## **Basement**

*The basement was largely insulated from the effects of the fire, and so the only damage suffered is the floor of rooms 38 and 39.*

The basement is accessed from stairwell v, between the pantry and the mess room. The open string staircase has the same turned balusters and mahogany banister with a spiral end as those in the entrance ways (Plate 21). A corridor at the base of the steps has three doorways opening off it and terminates at a doorway in the rear of the main range (Fig 5). This doorway opens onto an external passage separating the basement from underground storage rooms independent of the Officers' Quarters. This passage has steps (stairwell vi) leading up to a yard at the rear of the pantry and acts as a light well for the basement rooms.

The underground storage rooms comprise a series of vaulted chambers parallel to the main range, with a projecting chamber at either end of the passage. At the north-east end of the passage the projecting chamber (room 34) was originally used as a coal store (Fig 8) and had an external coal chute (Fig 6). The chamber at the south-west end of the passage is divided in two, originally functioning as a WC and a urinal for the servants. The plumbing for these facilities has since been removed. Both chambers have a vaulted brick ceiling and were built into the foundations of the original ground floor lavatory blocks.

The remainder of the underground storage area comprises four chambers, rooms 28-31. Room 28 has been converted to a general storeroom but was originally sub-divided into a WC and a dust store (Fig 8). The two-over-two sash window to this WC survives intact in the external wall of the chamber but the internal walls have been removed, as have the bins of the dust store. The door to this chamber is a wooden four-panel example but the design drawing indicates the chamber originally had no door, suggesting the present door may have been repositioned when the WC was dismantled. Room 29 has been converted to an additional coal store, with a coal chute inserted through the external wall, but was originally the beer cellar. This has the original double doors fronting the passage and a connecting doorway to the wine cellar in the next chamber. This connecting doorway has been bricked in, probably at the same time that the beer cellar was converted to a coal store. The design drawing of the basement indicates shelving was originally located along the rear wall. The conversion of the beer cellar necessitated the creation of a new doorway to the wine cellar, room 30. With the exception of this new doorway the wine cellar appears to have retained its original layout and features. These include an L-shaped set of

sandstone shelves supported on simple brick piers (probably identical to the shelving originally in the beer cellar) and a drainage channel cut into the concrete floor. The fourth chamber, room 31, was accessed through a doorway below the stairs to the yard. This retains its original wooden four-panel door, the upper two panels of which are un-glazed but covered with a fine mesh and reinforced by iron bars. There is a louvred ventilation grill in the wall next to this doorway. The design drawing (Fig 8) notes this room as the larder and indicates the chamber is lined with glazed tiles and has slate shelves. These features have survived intact.

The doorway in the right-hand wall of the corridor in the basement opens onto room 36, utilised as the electrical switch room for the building, originally the scullery (Fig 8). The scullery has an un-horned sash window of three-over-three lights, with guard bars on the exterior, admitting light from stairwell *vi*. The scullery was originally equipped with a sink, plate rack and shelves, none of which survive. There is a dividing wall with vertical tongue and groove plank cladding on both sides, and a centrally located four-panel door providing access to a store room behind the scullery, room 37, with shelving on the interior walls. This dividing wall has been rebuilt, as the original plan shows the doorway to be to off to one side, with an internal window to the right. A window has been inserted into the dividing wall between the storeroom and room 39, the original kitchen.

The basement corridor has a plain tiled floor, presumably original. In the corner there is a patch of replacement tiles where the base of the food lift has been removed. The tiled floor continues from the foot of the stairs to a doorway opposite, which opens onto the kitchen, room 39, also tiled. The kitchen originally occupied the right-hand side of the basement but, at some point, the dividing wall separating the kitchen from room 38, the former mess manager's room, was removed, creating a single, large room encompassing the entire width of the basement (Plate 22). *This large open room now has a damaged floor, exposing brick plinths below (Plate 22).* The kitchen has two un-horned sash windows of three-over-three lights, with external guard bars, looking out onto the light well at the front of the Officers' Quarters. Although the window openings are angled there are no recesses for shutters. Between the windows are two louvred vents. There is a wide chimney breast on the right-hand wall, although the fireplace has been blocked. To the left of the chimney is a cupboard, noted as the boiler on the original plans.

Despite having been incorporated into the enlarged kitchen, the mess manager's room retains its original doorway. This originally opened off the basement hallway, but subsequent alterations to the hallway layout have made this entrance into a connecting doorway with room 35, the former mess waiter's room. The mess manager's room originally had windows identical to those in the kitchen. One of these has been converted to a set of double doors providing access to the light-well. A louvre is present between the remaining window and the inserted doorway. A fireplace is located in the corner of the room, although this has been blocked, and the floor is of boards rather than tiles.

The doorway to the left of the foot of the stairs is a later insertion and has replaced the original doorway to the mess waiter's room. This room is almost a mirror image of the mess manager's room and has two sash windows of three-over-three lights, with external guard bars, looking out onto the passage separating the main basement from the underground storage area. There is a louvred vent in between these. The floor is of boards and there is a blocked fireplace in the corner of the room.

## 7 Discussion

The former Officers' Quarters of the Royal Artillery Barracks is arguably one of the most important buildings ever constructed on Colchester Garrison, a fact acknowledged by its status as a Grade II listed building. As part of the early permanent barracks in Colchester, the Officers' Quarters are a symbol of the town's military history, a history stretching back to the Roman legionary fortress established nearly 2000 years ago. Historically, Britain was wary of maintaining a standing army, with the crown preferring to raise troops in response to military crises. The brick-built Victorian barracks represent a move away from this practice, instigated by the wars of the 19th century and the expansion of Empire, which showed that a small professional army was needed to protect/further the interests of the country. With the vast majority of the original barrack buildings demolished in the 20th century, the Officers' Quarters are one of the few surviving examples of this process. The building is also significant for its association with historical events. The two name changes

of the barracks reflect important events in both military and British history. In 1899 the Royal Artillery Barracks became the Royal Field Artillery Barracks, resulting from a major reorganisation of the Army's artillery, probably in response to operational requirements of the Second Boer War (1899-1902). At the outbreak of the First World War the XIV Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery, comprising the 39th, 68th and 88th batteries, was stationed at the barracks, before embarking for France as part of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF). They took part in the second major engagement of the war, the Battle of Le Cateau, on the 26 August 1914, during the BEF's retreat from Mons. As a result of their participation in this battle the Royal Field Artillery Barracks was renamed Le Cateau Barracks.

The Officers' Quarters also have architectural merit. Although designed for a quite mundane purpose and straightforward in layout, the building nevertheless has some elaborate embellishment. The moulded brick string lines and the inclusion of York stone dressings, where brick may have sufficed, give the building an aesthetically pleasing finish. Obviously, in a pre-electric age, the tall sash windows were a functional requirement to admit the maximum amount of light, but they also confer a feeling of airiness and light to what would otherwise be a dull brick façade. The projecting gables and the overall symmetry of the main range invite association with the temples and civic structures of the Classical world. Constructed at the height of the British Empire this was surely an intention of the architect, reflecting the glory and military successes of Imperial Rome. Indeed, the design of the iron railings around the light-well and basement stairwell is directly influenced by Roman art. The quality of the architecture reflects both the national pride in the British Army in the latter quarter of the 19th century and the Victorian view of the British people's standing in the world at this time. These views were important enough for great care to be employed when the extensions to the main range were carried out in 1904. The replication of the architectural embellishments and the attention to detail combined to create new elements of the building that blended almost seamlessly with the original fabric, indicating a strong respect for the building.

The exact reasons for the 1904 extensions can only be speculated upon, but they were probably implemented as a result of either the reorganisation of the Royal Artillery in 1899 or the Second Boer War. Either of these events may have increased the number of officers assigned to the brigade, requiring more accommodation. There were also practical considerations for these extensions. Prior to 1904, the two Field Officers (unless they utilised the servants' passage and kitchen) and those officers quartered off stairwell *iv*, would have had to exit the building in order to reach the mess for their meals. The reorganisation of the ground floor solved this issue, although it should be noted that the creation of the bar removed four rooms. The extensions provided eight extra rooms so, overall, there were only an additional four rooms created in 1904.

The creation of the bar within the Officers' Quarters is illustrative of the differences between officer and enlisted man. Officers were provided with private rooms, servants and facilities in what was, in effect, a completely self-contained unit. The basement kitchen and storage areas, combined with mess and bar, meant that the officers enjoyed a lifestyle separate from that of the men. The garden and tennis lawn on the south-east side of the building provided even more opportunity for the officers to relax and spend their leisure time segregated from the men. In a small way this segregation extended to the officers themselves. In the original layout, each field officer had a private WC at the rear of the relevant floor of entrance way *i*. The remaining ten officers shared the four other WCs in the main range, whilst the servants were undoubtedly relegated to the facilities in the basement. Bathing facilities for all the officers were located on the ground floor of the barracks water tower on the far side of the parade ground. In contrast, the 288 enlisted men ate in their open dormitories, shared two small latrine blocks and had limited scope for entertainment in the barracks canteen. This divide was still present in the 20th century, with the extension to the mess room and the construction of the much larger kitchen suggesting an increase in the dining capacity of the Officer's Quarters after 1922. The privilege enjoyed by the occupants of the Officers' Quarters was eventually eroded over the course of the 20th century, with the accommodation converted into single rooms when the building became the sergeants' mess.

Many of the original features, both from the main range and from the 1904 extensions, have survived. These include virtually all of the sash windows, the shutters on the ground floor, many of the original doors and much of the original joinery. Many of the original dressers and shelving have survived, although often relocated and even where rooms

have gone out of use, such as the underground storage areas, these have survived relatively intact. There is the potential for many of these surviving features to be incorporated into the next phase of the building's history.

*The fire the Officers' Quarters suffered in 2014 caused considerable damage to the building. It has completely destroyed rooms 24 and 25 on the first-floor, and the rooms below them on the ground-floor, leaving only the brick-built shell. Rooms immediately adjacent to the epicentre of the blaze, including the bar and entranceway iv, have also been heavily damaged. The fire is, however, not responsible for all of the damage the building has suffered in the last six years. A large number of the original features and fittings, including dressers, shelves and some doors, have been removed from the structure, most of them from the south-west end of the building in areas impacted very little by the fire. Ironically, the rooms left most inaccessible due to the blaze (rooms 26 and 27 on the first-floor) have all their features surviving (albeit in a damaged state).*

*Although the Officers' Quarters has suffered significant damage in the last six years and now requires a large amount of restoration, it still remains a prominent and important building, key to Colchester's history.*

## 8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank K2 Consultancy for commissioning and funding the historic building recording.

The recording was carried out by Chris Lister and Mark Baister.

Figures are by Chris Lister and Mark Baister, adapted from architects plans by KLH Architects.

The project was monitored by Dr Jess Tipper for Colchester Borough Council.

The text was reviewed and edited by Philip Crummy, director of CAT.

## 9 References

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

- |                    |       |   |
|--------------------|-------|---|
| Brunskill, R.W.    | 1990  | <i>Brick Building in Britain (1st ed)</i>   |
| Brunskill, R.W.    | 1994  | <i>Timber Building in Britain (2nd ed)</i>  |
| CAT Report 739     | 2014  | <i>Historic building recording at the Sergeants' Mess, formerly the Officers' Quarters, Le Cateau Barracks, Colchester, Essex</i> November 2013 by C Lister |
| CBC                | 2019  | <i>Brief for Level 3 Historic Building Recording at B Mess, Le Cateau Barracks, Le Cateau Road, Colchester, CO2 7TD</i> by Dr J Tipper                      |
| CIfA               | 2014a | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>                                       |
| CIfA               | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures</i>  |
| EAA 14             | 2003  | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 14, ed by D Gurney                              |
| EAA 24             | 2011  | <i>Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 24 by Medlycott, M       |
| Ingram Consultancy | 2000  | <i>Colchester Garrison Historic Building Assessment</i>   |
| Historic England   | 2015  | <i>MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>  |
| Historic England   | 2016  | <i>Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice</i>   |
| MHCLG              | 2018  | <i>National planning policy framework</i>   |

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

bridging beam	a large timber running from post-to-post and providing intermediate support to floor- joists
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
EHEN	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> cces <b>S</b> to the <b>I</b> ndex of <b>A</b> rchaeological <b>I</b> nvestigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
purlin	a longitudinal timber giving support to the common rafters of a roof and normally set at right-angles to the slope of the rafters
queen-post	posts rising from a tie-beam to provide direct support to purlins
rafter	an inclined timber following the slope of the roof
tie-beam	beam tying together the post-heads of a timber-framed wall or the upper surfaces of a solid wall
truss	a frame consisting of several pieces of timber, jointed and triangulated in order to retain its shape under load

## 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 it will be permanently deposited with Colchester and Ipswich Museum under CHER code ECC4408.

## 12 Contents of archive

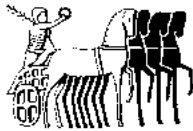
### Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:  
The report (CAT Report 1512)  
Original site record (plans, elevations and notes)  
Site digital photos and log, attendance register, risk assessment

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### Distribution list

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checked by: Philip Crummy  
date: 30/01/2020



**Appendix 1**  
**Selected photographs**



**Plate 1** Entrance way ii, showing the original inner and outer doors of the porch and original coat hooks on the left wall - view south-east. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



**Plate 2** Stairwell *iv*, showing the original staircase, coat hooks and the entrance to the 1904 lavatory – view north-west. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



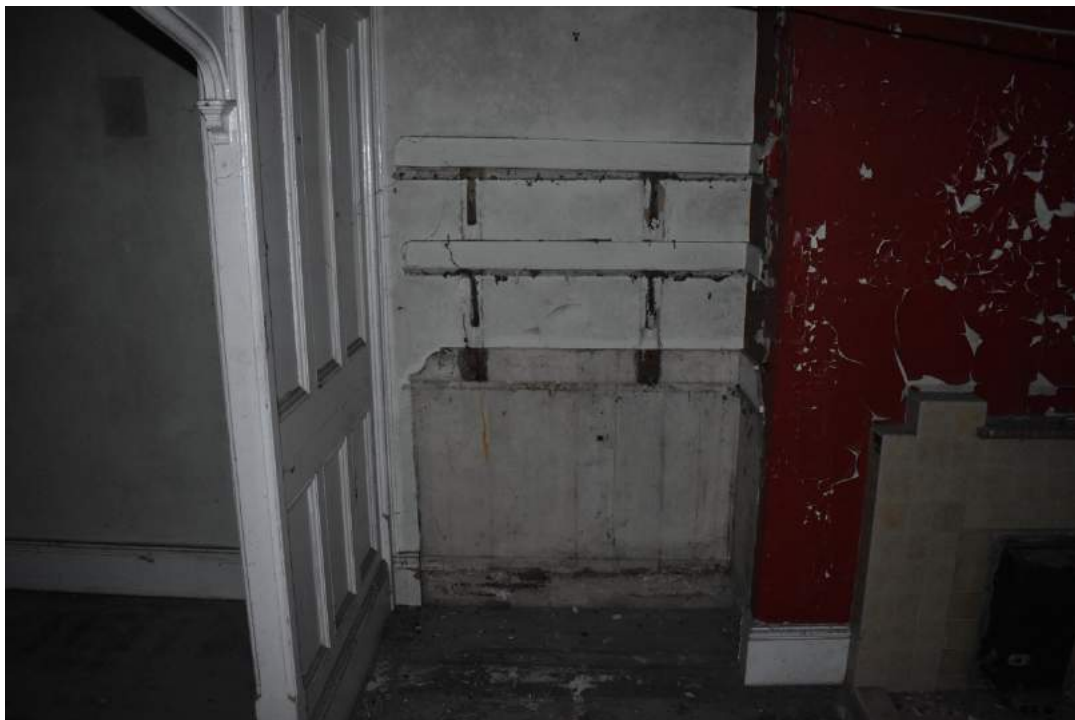
**Plate 3** Stairwell iv, detail of the mahogany banister with spiral end and the turned balusters of the open string staircase. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



**Plate 4** Entrance way *iii* with the removed staircase and the 1904 toilet block to the rear - view north-west. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



**Plate 5** Original wooden partition in room 2 separating the sleeping area from the sitting room – view south-west. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



**Plate 6** Dresser and shelving in room 2, either relocated from the 1876 rooms or faithfully reproduced – view north-west. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



**Plate 7** Example of the sash windows with recessed wooden shutters in the ground floor rooms of the 1874-5 building - view south-east. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



**Plate 8** Room 4, formerly the sitting room of the second Field Officer, with the original four-panel door leading to the bedroom of said officer – view west. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.





**Plate 9** Room 7, formerly the quarters for Officer No.1, showing the brick arch separating the sleeping area from the sitting room, with the original dresser and shelving to the left of the chimney breast – view south. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



**Plate 10** The mess room with the 1922-62 extension to the rear and the original doorway to the servant's stairs in the right-hand wall – view north. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



**Plate 11** Servants' stairwell v, with the original access to the basement and the inserted staircase to the first floor - view west. Photo from November 2013 left, photo from December 2019 right.



**Plate 12** The 1904 bar converted from the quarters for Officers Nos.2 and 3, with the extension through the archway and the inserted fireplaces on the left-hand walls – view west. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



**Plate 13** Room 11, showing the additional dresser and shelving in the sleeping area and the connecting doorway with the sleeping area of Room 12 – the panelled wooden partition separating the sleeping area from the sitting room can be seen on the left – view south-east. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



**Plate 14** Room 17, the former quarters for Field Officer No.6, showing the repositioned dresser in the sleeping area and the windows without the recessed wooden shutters – view south. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.

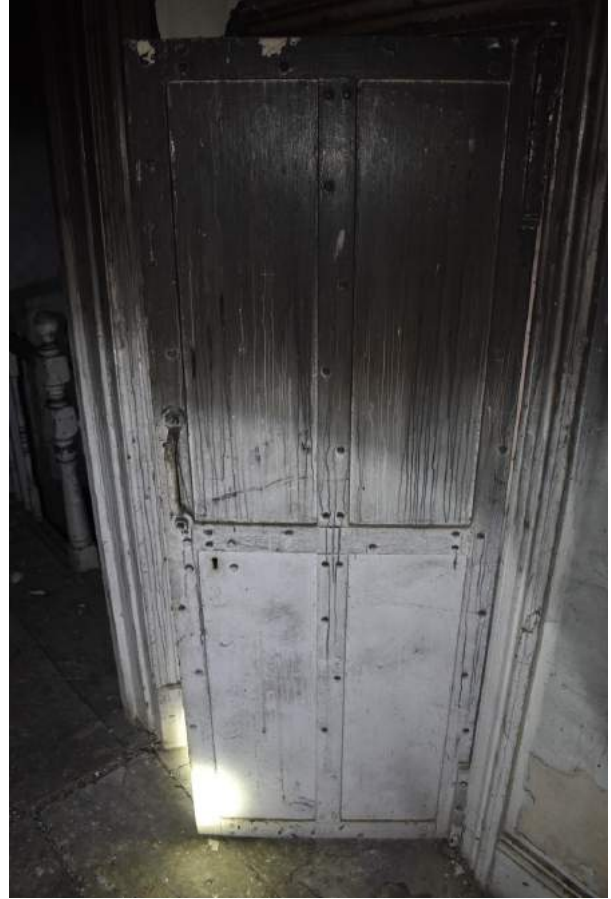


**Plate 15** Example of the Italianate sash windows found in rooms 18-21. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



**Plate 16** Room 18, formerly quarters for the servants of Officers Nos. 1, 6 and 7, showing the bricked-in original doorway to the left of the chimney breast and the double-width dresser on the dividing wall – view south. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.





**Plate 17** Iron door to strongroom 20, converted from the former servants' quarters for Officers Nos.2 and 3 - view west. Photo from November 2013 left, photo from December 2019 right.



**Plate 18** Detail of relocated dresser in room 20, showing the unpainted finish – view north-east. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



**Plate 19** The converted landing of the former stairwell *iii*, with the inserted shower room, the 1904 ablution block to the rear and the original doorways to the servants' quarters in the left-hand wall – view north-west. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



**Plate 20** Room 22, formerly the quarters for Officer No.9, showing the relocated doorway and fireplace – view south-west. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



**Plate 21** Stairwell v, the basement stairs with the same mahogany banister with spiral end and turned balusters as the staircases of the entrance ways – view north-west. Photo from November 2013 left, photo from December 2019 right.



**Plate 22** Rooms 39 and 38, the former kitchen and mess manager's room, with the dividing wall removed and a doorway inserted through one of the windows of the mess manager's room – view south. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



**Plate 23** Detail of window opening on ground-floor of building below room 25, showing complete destruction of window-frame by fire – view east.



**Plate 24** Missing floor in ground-floor on building below room 24, with exposed brick plinths - view north.



**Plate 25** Metal beam that would have supported the floor of room 22 prior to the fire. Herringbone strutting visible behind - view south-east.

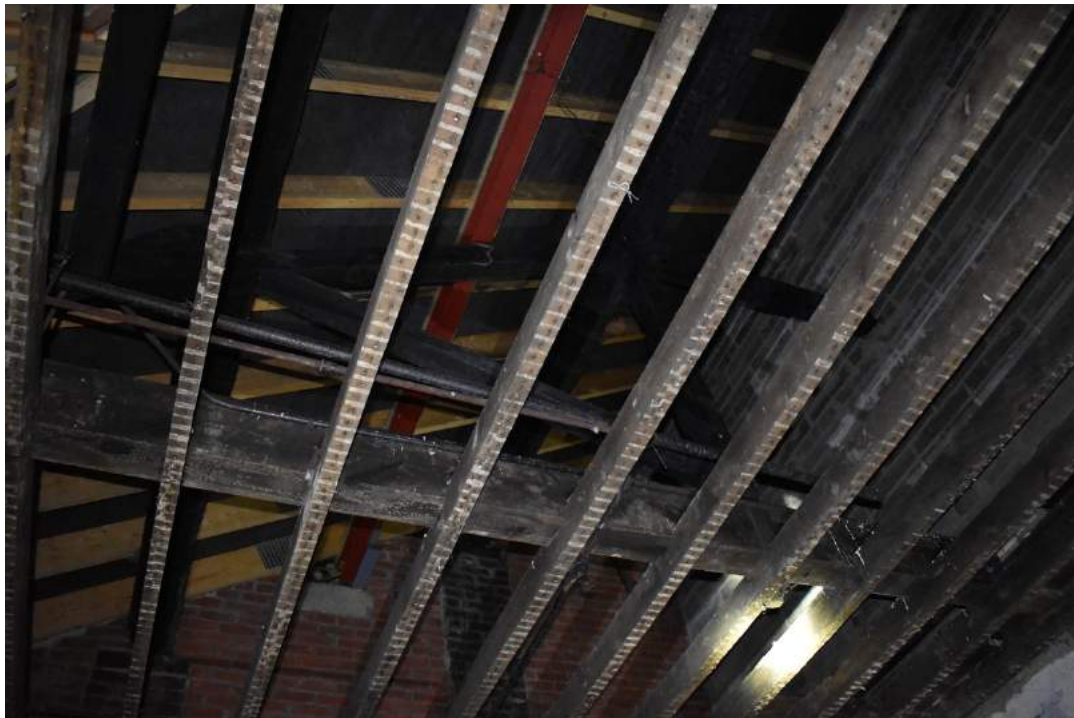


**Plate 26** Inserted arch leading into bar with removed wall to right, both supported by metal beams - view west.





**Plate 27** Chimney with removed fireplace below room 24 - view east.



**Plate 28** Detail of queen-post truss above room 19 on first-floor - view south-east.



**Plate 29** Engineering brick columns supporting purlins socketed into gable brickwork above room 19 - view south-east.



**Plate 30** Room 22, showing the missing floor and dresser, but surviving shelves - view north.



**Plate 31** Interior of room 26 showing surviving, but damaged, features - view north-east.



**Plate 32** Surviving, but damaged, dresser and shelves in room 27 - view north.



**Plate 33** Surviving gate posts with gas lamps at eastern entrance to site. Note missing top of right post. Photo from November 2013 above, photo from December 2019 below.



**Plate 34** Surviving southern gate post and gas lamp at western entrance. Photo from November 2013 left, photo from December 2019 right.

## Appendix 2

### Full list of digital photographic record (images on accompanying CD)

ECC4408_Photo graph_001.JPG	Panelled division in room 2. Photograph taken facing west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_002.JPG	Location of removed dresser and shelves in room 2. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_003.JPG	Sash window in room 2.. Photograph taken facing south-east.
ECC4408_Photo graph_004.JPG	Room 1, showing location of removed dresser and shelves. Photograph taken facing east.
ECC4408_Photo graph_005.JPG	Surviving dresser and shelves in room 3. Photograph taken facing south-east.
ECC4408_Photo graph_006.JPG	Detail of shelves in room 3. Photograph taken facing south.
ECC4408_Photo graph_007.JPG	Staircase in stairwell i. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_008.JPG	Room 4, showing missing dressers and shelves. Photograph taken facing west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_009.JPG	Detail of location of missing dresser and shelves in room 4. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_010.JPG	Detail of location of missing dresser and shelves in room 4. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_011.JPG	Coat hooks in room 5. Photograph taken facing east.
ECC4408_Photo graph_012.JPG	Entranceway i, showing damage and missing coat hooks on left wall. Photograph taken facing south-east.
ECC4408_Photo graph_013.JPG	Staircase in entranceway ii. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_014.JPG	Room 7, showing removed dressers and shelves. Photograph taken facing west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_015.JPG	Room 7, showing detail of location of missing dresser and shelves. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_016.JPG	Room 7, showing detail of location of missing dresser and shelves. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_017.JPG	Room 7, showing sash window and shutters. Photograph taken facing south-east.
ECC4408_Photo graph_018.JPG	Mess room. Photograph taken facing west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_019.JPG	Example of sash window with shutters in mess room. Photograph taken facing south-east.
ECC4408_Photo graph_020.JPG	Servant's stairwell v. Photograph taken facing west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_021.JPG	Blocked fireplace in room 8. Photograph taken facing north-east.
ECC4408_Photo graph_022.JPG	Doorway leading from room 8 to entranceway iii. Photograph taken facing east.
ECC4408_Photo graph_023.JPG	Entranceway iii. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_024.JPG	Missing floor of room 22 from below (in bar). Photograph taken facing west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_025.JPG	Bar. Photograph taken facing west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_026.JPG	Bar. Photograph taken facing west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_027.JPG	Bar. Photograph taken facing north.
ECC4408_Photo graph_028.JPG	Bar. Photograph taken facing south-west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_029.JPG	Missing floor of room 22 from below, showing metal beam. Photograph taken facing west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_030.JPG	Missing floor of room 22 from below, showing metal beam and herringbone strutting. Photograph taken facing south-east.
ECC4408_Photo graph_031.JPG	Bar, showing into extension. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_032.JPG	In bar, showing inserted arches. Photograph taken facing north-east.
ECC4408_Photo graph_033.JPG	Inserted arch into bar, showing metal beams. Photograph taken facing west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_034.JPG	Inserted opening below rooms 24 and 25, showing metal beams. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_035.JPG	Inserted opening below rooms 24 and 25, showing metal beams. Photograph taken facing north-west.
ECC4408_Photo graph_036.JPG	Missing floorboards in ground-floor room below room 24, showing brick plinths. Photograph taken facing north.
ECC4408_Photo graph_037.JPG	Missing floorboards in ground-floor room below room 24, showing brick plinths. Photograph taken facing north.
ECC4408_Photo graph_038.JPG	Below room 24, showing exposed brickwork and doorway into entranceway iv. Photograph taken facing north-east.
ECC4408_Photo graph_039.JPG	Showing removed fireplace in room below 24, with metal brackets to support fireplace above. Photograph taken facing east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_040.JPG Showing removed fireplace in room below 24, with metal brackets to support fireplace above. Photograph taken facing east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_041.JPG Room 24 from below, showing exposed brickwork. Photograph taken facing north-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_042.JPG Room 25 from below, showing brick arch. Photograph taken facing south-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_043.JPG Brick arch below room 25. Photograph taken facing south-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_044.JPG Fireplace of room 25 from below. Photograph taken facing north-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_045.JPG Original (blocked) fireplace below room 25. Photograph taken facing north-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_046.JPG Room below room 25, showing exposed brickwork and doorway to entranceway iv. Photograph taken facing north-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_047.JPG Room 25 from below, showing missing floor. Photograph taken facing north-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_048.JPG Window opening in room below room 25, showing complete absence of window frame. Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_049.JPG Window opening in room below room 25, showing complete absence of window frame. Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_050.JPG Window opening in room below room 25, showing complete absence of window frame. Photograph taken facing east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_051.JPG Heavily damaged staircase in entranceway iv. Photograph taken facing north.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_052.JPG Damaged external door into entranceway iv. Photograph taken facing east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_053.JPG Detail of spiral end of banister in entranceway iv, heavily damaged. Photograph taken facing east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_054.JPG Detail of heavily damaged staircase and destroyed landing above in entranceway iv. Photograph taken facing north.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_055.JPG Detail of heavily damaged staircase with panelling above in entranceway iv. Photograph taken facing north.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_056.JPG Brick arch below room 24 on ground-floor. Photograph taken facing south-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_057.JPG Room 24 from below, showing lack of floor, Photograph taken facing south-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_058.JPG Heavily damaged staircase in entranceway iv. Photograph taken facing north-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_059.JPG Room 10. Photograph taken facing north.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_060.JPG Room 10. Photograph taken facing west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_061.JPG Partially surviving windows in room 10. Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_062.JPG Partially surviving windows in room 10. Photograph taken facing east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_063.JPG Room 9. Photograph taken facing north.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_064.JPG Room 9. Photograph taken facing south-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_065.JPG Room 9, showing barred windows. Photograph taken facing west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_066.JPG Coat hooks in room 9. Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_067.JPG Chimney in room 9, showing soot door. Photograph taken facing east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_068.JPG Room 12, showing location of missing dressers and shelves. Photograph taken facing west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_069.JPG Room 12, showing location of missing dressers and shelves. Photograph taken facing north-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_070.JPG Room 12, showing wooden partition. Photograph taken facing south-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_071.JPG Room 11, showing original partition and location of removed dressers and shelves. Photograph taken facing east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_072.JPG Room 11, showing location of removed dressers and shelves. Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_073.JPG Room 11, showing location of removed door to room 12, dressers and shelves. Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_074.JPG Room 14, showing location of removed dressers and shelves (either side of the fireplace). Photograph taken facing west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_075.JPG Room 13, showing location of removed dresser and shelving. Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_076.JPG Room 17, showing location of removed dresser and shelving. Photograph taken facing south.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_077.JPG Room 17, showing location of removed dresser and shelving. Photograph taken facing north-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_078.JPG Room 17, showing location of removed dresser and shelving. Photograph taken facing south.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_079.JPG Coat hooks in room 15. Photograph taken facing north.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_080.JPG Shelves in room 15. Photograph taken facing west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_081.JPG Panelling in room 15. Photograph taken facing west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_082.JPG Room 19, showing surviving dresser and shelves. Photograph taken facing south.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_083.JPG Roof above room 19, showing purlins supported on engineering bricks at south-east gable end. Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_084.JPG Roof above room 19, showing purlins supported on engineering bricks at south-east gable end. Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_085.JPG Counter-balance for food lift in room 18. Photograph taken facing east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_086.JPG Room 18, showing surviving dressers and shelving. Photograph taken facing south.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_087.JPG Roof above room 18, showing purlins supported on engineering bricks at north-west gable end. Photograph taken facing north-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_088.JPG Roof above room 18, showing queen-post truss. Photograph taken facing north-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_089.JPG Italiante sash window in first-floor above stairwell v. Photograph taken facing north-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_090.JPG Stairwell v from the first-floor. Photograph taken facing north-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_091.JPG Surviving, unpainted, dresser and shelving in room 20. Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_092.JPG Surviving dresser and shelving in room 21. Photograph taken facing north-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_093.JPG Roof above room 21, showing purlins supported on engineering bricks at south-east gable end. Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_094.JPG Converted landing of former stairwell iii. Photograph taken facing north-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_095.JPG Iron door to room 20. Photograph taken facing west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_096.JPG Room 23, showing surviving dressers and shelving. Photograph taken facing north-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_097.JPG Room 22, showing surviving shelving but missing dresser. Floor missing below. Photograph taken facing north.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_098.JPG Missing floor in room 22. Photograph taken facing north.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_099.JPG Section of surviving floor in room 22. Photograph taken facing west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_100.JPG Chimney between rooms 22 and 23 visible in new roof structure. Photograph taken facing west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_101.JPG Partially surviving windows in room 25 (viewed from below). Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_102.JPG Partially surviving window in room 25 (viewed from below). Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_103.JPG Partially surviving windows in room 24 (viewed from below). Photograph taken facing north-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_104.JPG Partially surviving windows in room 24 (viewed from below). Photograph taken facing north.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_105.JPG Top of damaged staircase in entranceway iv, showing fire damage. Photograph taken facing east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_106.JPG Toilet extension to landing iv on first-floor. Photograph taken facing north-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_107.JPG Room 26. Photograph taken facing north-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_108.JPG Segment of surviving landing above entranceway iv. Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_109.JPG View of entranceway iv from above. Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_110.JPG North-east gable end of original building, with new roof. Photograph taken facing east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_111.JPG Room 26, showing surviving original fixtures. Photograph taken facing north-east.



ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_112.JPG Room 27. Photograph taken facing north-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_113.JPG Room 27, showing surviving dresser and shelves. Photograph taken facing north.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_114.JPG Room 27, showing surviving shelves. Photograph taken facing north.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_115.JPG Room 27, showing partially surviving sash window. Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_116.JPG Oculus window in north-east gable end of building. Photograph taken facing north.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_117.JPG Room 27, showing partially surviving sash window. Photograph taken facing south.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_118.JPG Bathroom above entranceway iv. Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_119.JPG Bathroom above entranceway iv. Photograph taken facing south-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_120.JPG Surviving landing above entranceway iv, showing doorway into what was room 25. Photograph taken facing west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_121.JPG Staircase at bottom of stairwell v in basement. Photograph taken facing north-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_122.JPG Rooms 38 and 39 in basement. Photograph taken facing south.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_123.JPG Detail of missing floor and exposed brick plinths in room 38 in basement. Photograph taken facing south-west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_124.JPG Detail of missing floor and exposed brick plinths in room 38 in basement. Photograph taken facing west.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_125.JPG Detail of missing floor and exposed brick plinths in room 38 in basement. Photograph taken facing south.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_126.JPG Detail of blocked fireplace in room 39 in basement. Photograph taken facing north-east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_127.JPG Base of stairwell vi in basement. Photograph taken facing north-east.

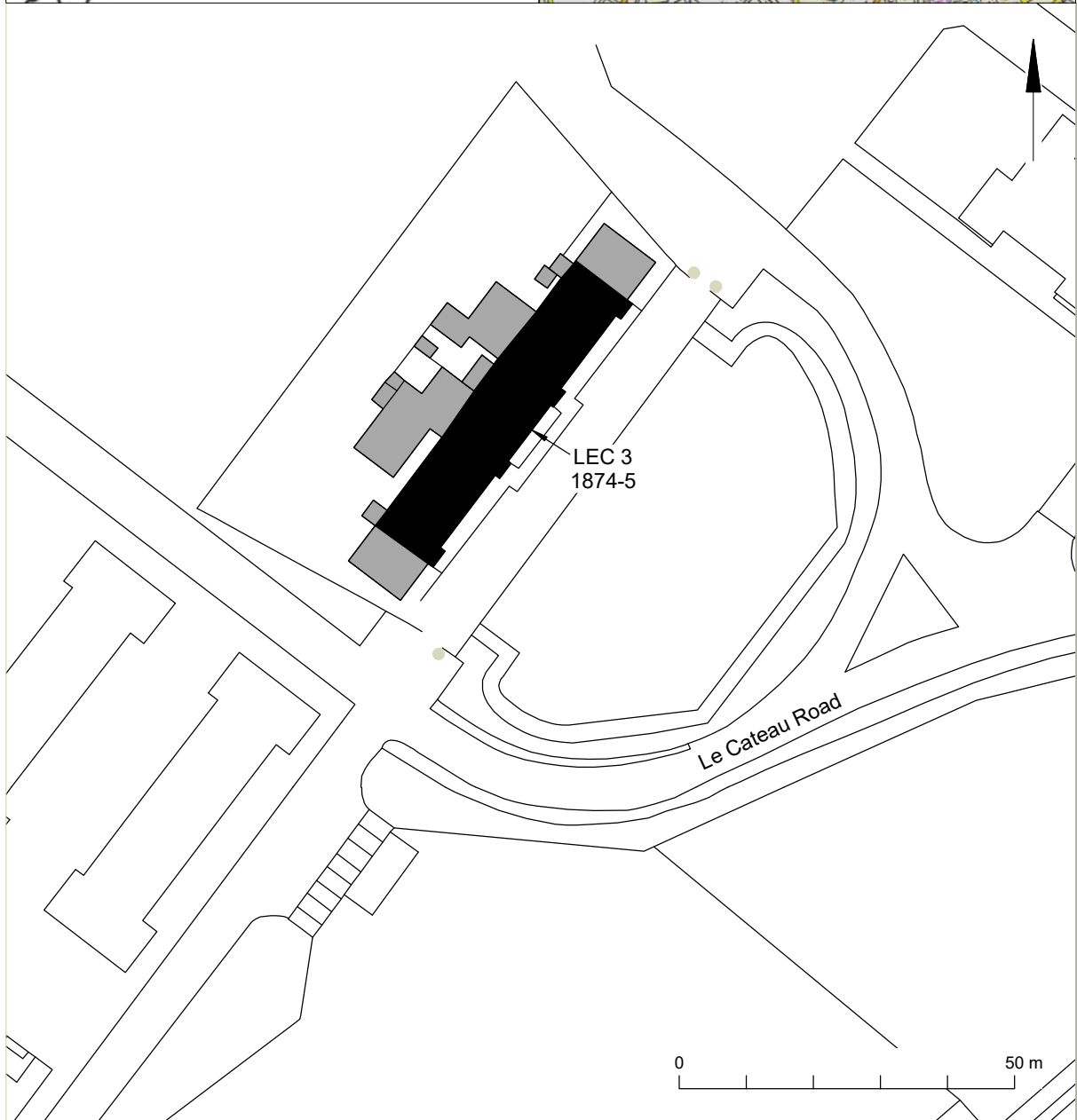
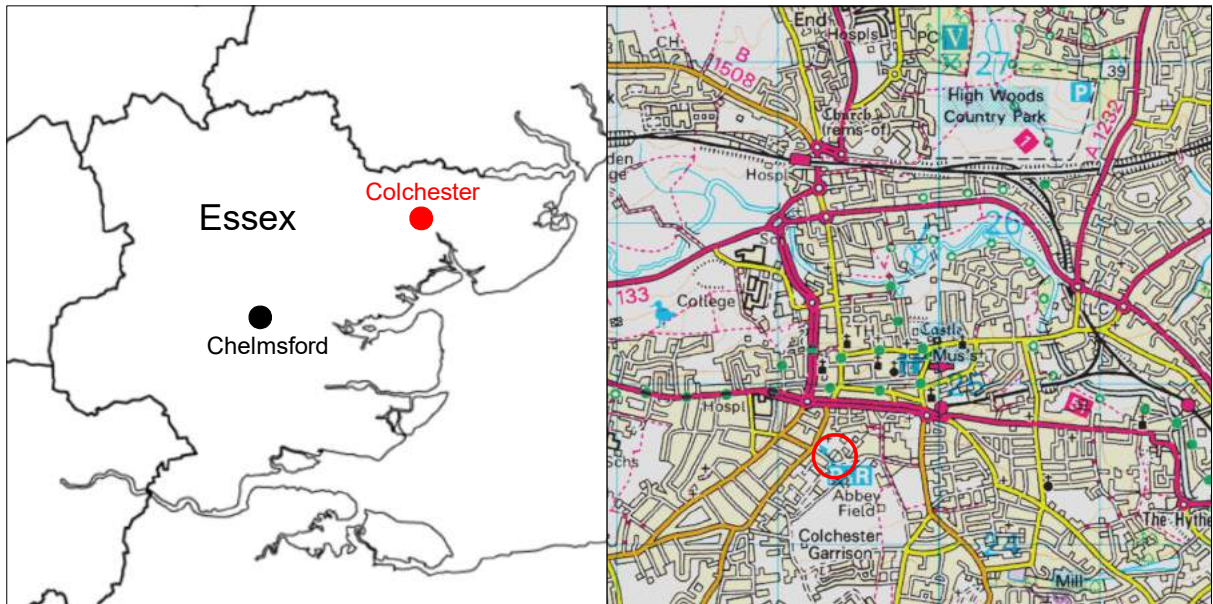
ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_128.JPG Exterior rear of building, showing location of demolished kitchen and storage yard. Photograph taken facing east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_129.JPG Exterior rear of building, showing location of demolished kitchen and storage yard. Photograph taken facing south.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_130.JPG Exterior rear of building, showing location of demolished kitchen and storage yard. Photograph taken facing east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_131.JPG Exterior rear of building, showing location of demolished W.C. Photograph taken facing east.

ECC4408\_PhotoGraph\_132.JPG Exterior front of building. Photograph taken facing west.

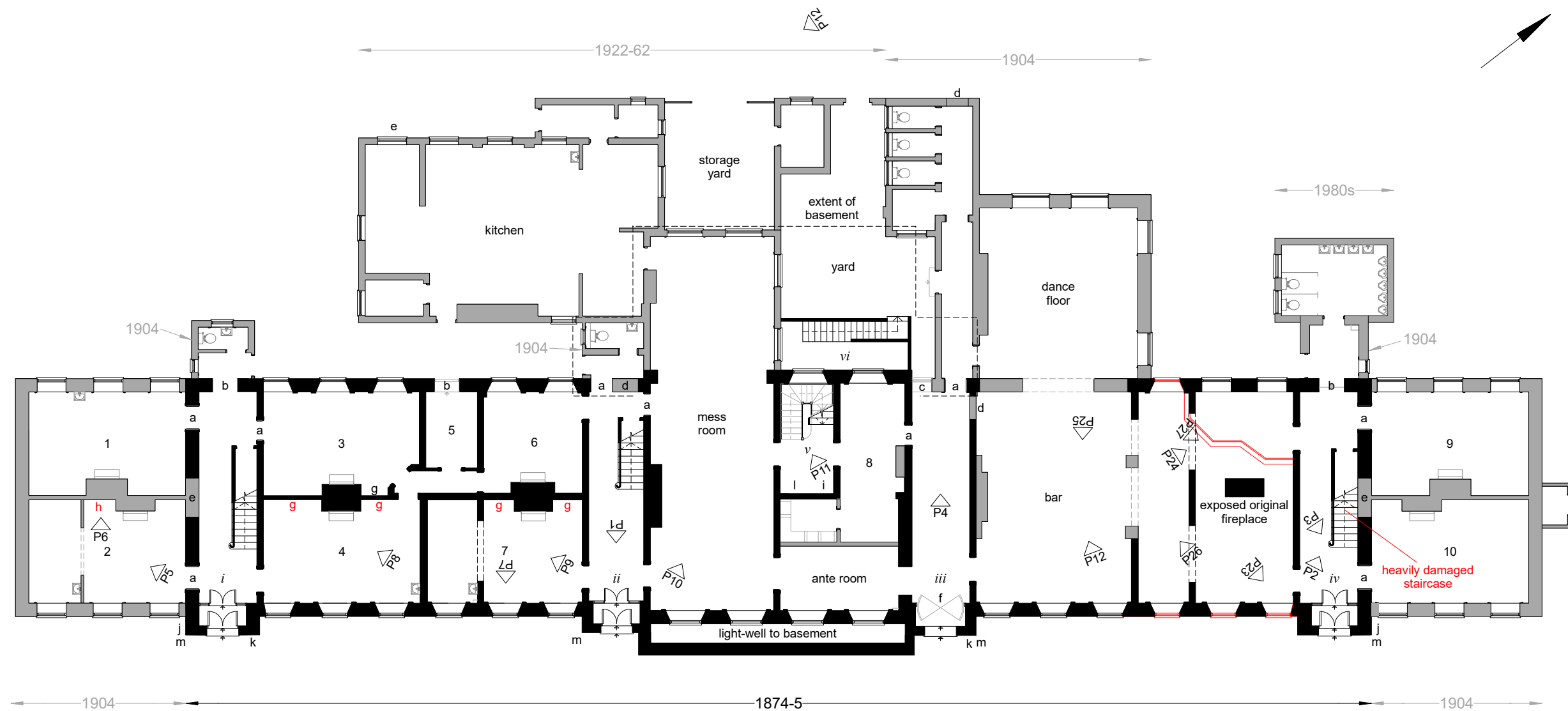


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Fig 1 Site location and block plan with the original Officers' Quarters shown black and subsequent alterations shaded grey. Location of surviving gate-posts marked.

● surviving gate-post





features that have been destroyed or removed are highlighted in red





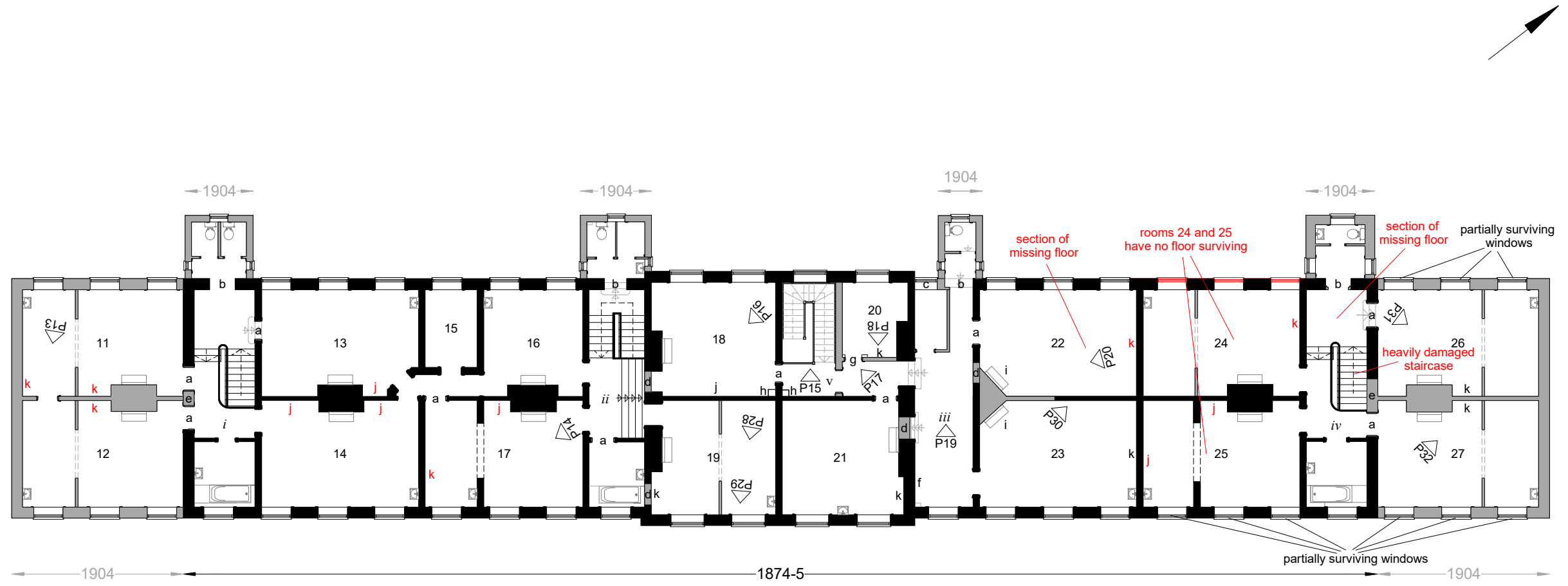
- |  |                               |   |   |                                 |                                    |  |
|--|-------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
|  original fabric  | i-iv = entrance way/stairwell | 1 = additional Officer's Quarters                     | 6 = former kitchen for Field Officer No.2 | a = inserted doorway            | f = inserted revolving door        | j = wooden housing for electric doorbell |
|  alterations      | v = servants' stairwell       | 2 = additional Officer's Quarters                     | 7 = former quarters of Officer No.1       | b = window converted to doorway | g = original dresser and shelving  | k = sandstone housing for bell pulls     |
|  original archway | vi = stairwell to yard        | 3 = former bedroom of Field Officer No.2              | 8 = former pantry with later wine cellar  | c = doorway converted to window | h = relocated dresser and shelving | l = crockery/glass cupboard              |
|  wooden partition |                               | 4 = former sitting room of Field Officer No.2         | 9 = additional Officer's Quarters         | d = blocked doorway             | i = former location of food lift   | m = original bracket for gas lamp        |
|  |                               | 5 = former quarters for servant of Field Officer No.2 | 10 = additional Officer's Quarters        | e = blocked window              |                                    |  |

Fig 3 Ground floor plan of the former Officers' Quarters, with original fabric shown black and alterations shaded grey. The location and orientation of photographs included in this report are indicated by the numbered arrows.





- original fabric
- alterations
- original archway
- wooden partition

- i-iv = entrance way/stairwell
- v = servants' stairwell
- 11 = additional Officer's Quarters
- 12 = additional Officer's Quarters
- 13 = former bedroom of Field Officer No.1
- 14 = former sitting room of Field Officer No.1

- 15 = former quarters for servant of Field Officer No.1
- 16 = former kitchen for Field Officer No.1
- 17 = former quarters of Officer No.6
- 18 = former servants' quarters for Officers Nos.1, 6 and 7
- 19 = former quarters of Officer No.7
- 20 = remnant of servants' quarters for Officers Nos.2 and 3, converted to a strongroom

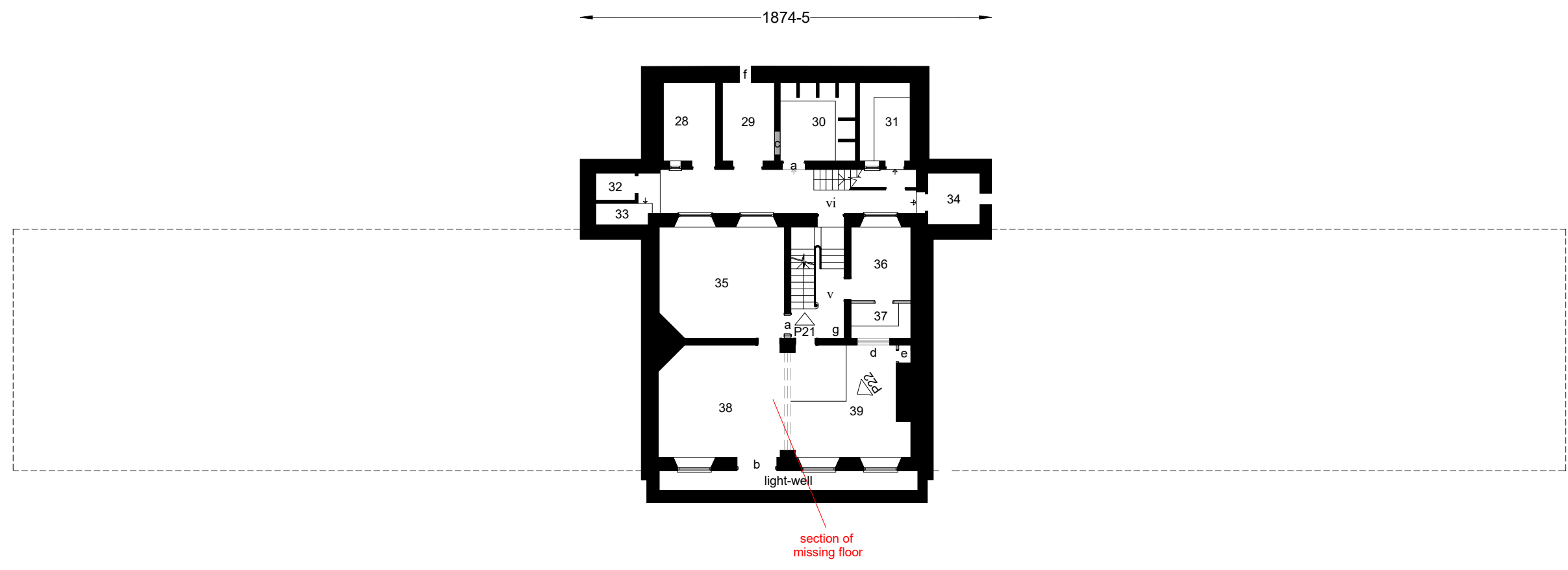
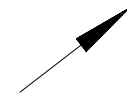
- 21 = former servants' quarters for Officers Nos.8 and 9
- 22 = former quarters of Officer No.9
- 23 = former quarters of Officer No.8
- 24 = former servants' quarters for Officers Nos.4, 5 and 10
- 25 = former quarters of Officer No.10
- 26 = additional Officer's Quarters
- 27 = additional Officer's Quarters

- a = inserted doorway
- b = window converted to doorway
- c = inserted window
- d = blocked doorway
- e = blocked window
- f = soot door
- g = iron door to strongroom
- h = counter-balance for food lift
- i = relocated fireplace
- j = original dresser and shelving
- k = relocated dresser and shelving

features that have been destroyed or removed are highlighted in red

Fig 4 First floor plan of the former Officers' Quarters, with original fabric shown black and alterations shaded grey. The location and orientation of photographs included in this report are indicated by the numbered arrows.








- |   |   |   |                                 |                                 |   |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
|  original fabric | v = servants' stairwell                   | 31 = larder with original slate shelves | 36 = former scullery            | a = inserted doorway            | e = cupboard converted from original boiler |
|  alterations     | vi = stairwell to yard                    | 32 = former servants' WC                | 37 = store room                 | b = window converted to doorway | f = inserted coal chute                     |
|  steel beam      | 28 = dust store and former WC             | 33 = former servants' urinal            | 38 = former mess manager's room | c = blocked doorway             | g = former location of food lift            |
|   | 29 = coal store, formerly the beer cellar | 34 = original coal store                | 39 = former kitchen             | d = inserted window             |   |
|   | 30 = wine cellar                          | 35 = former mess waiter's room          |                                 |                                 |   |

Fig 5 Basement plan of the former Officers' Quarters, with original fabric shown black and alterations shaded grey. The location and orientation of photographs included in this report are indicated by the numbered arrows.



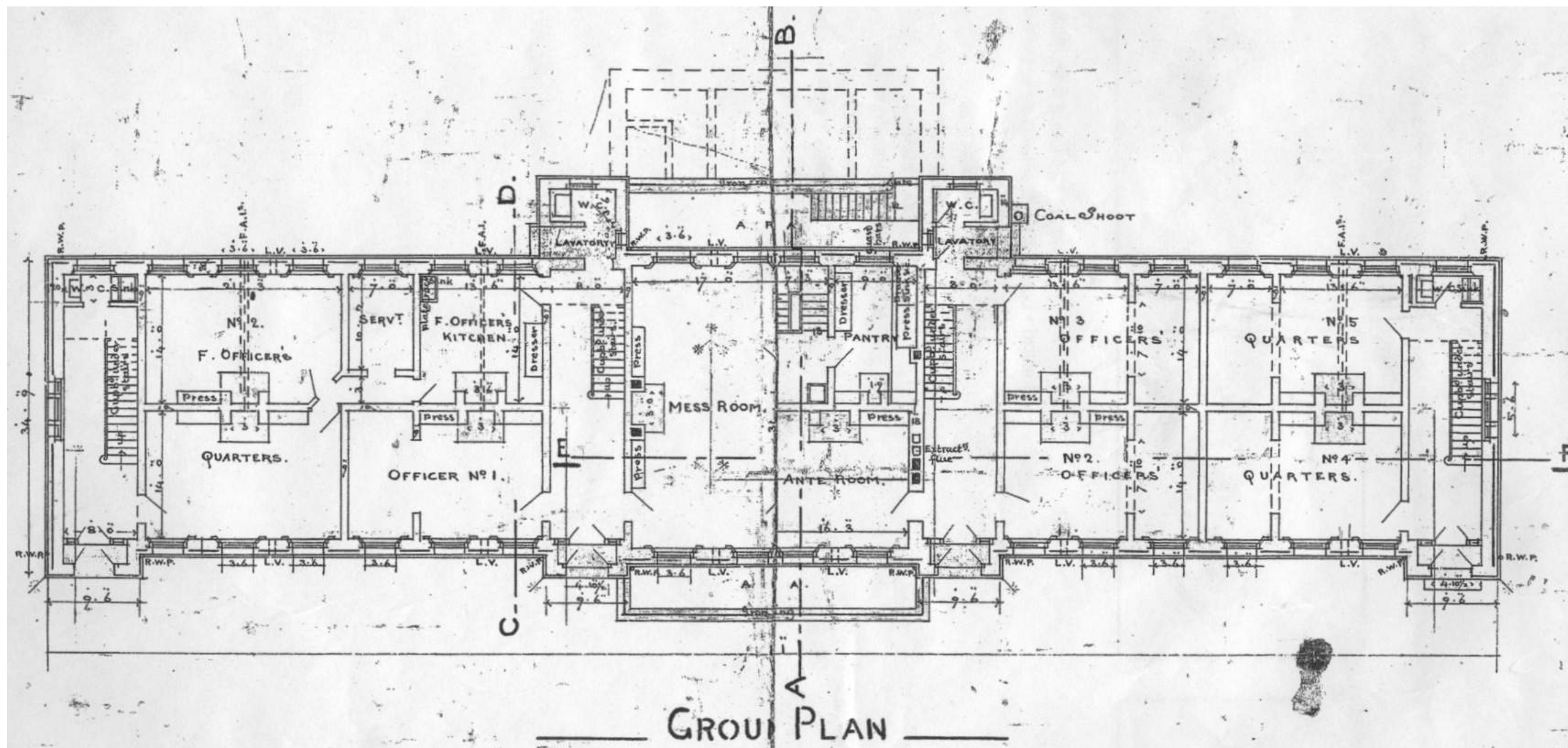


Fig 6 Original ground floor plan of the Officers' Quarters (EHA 95/1435).

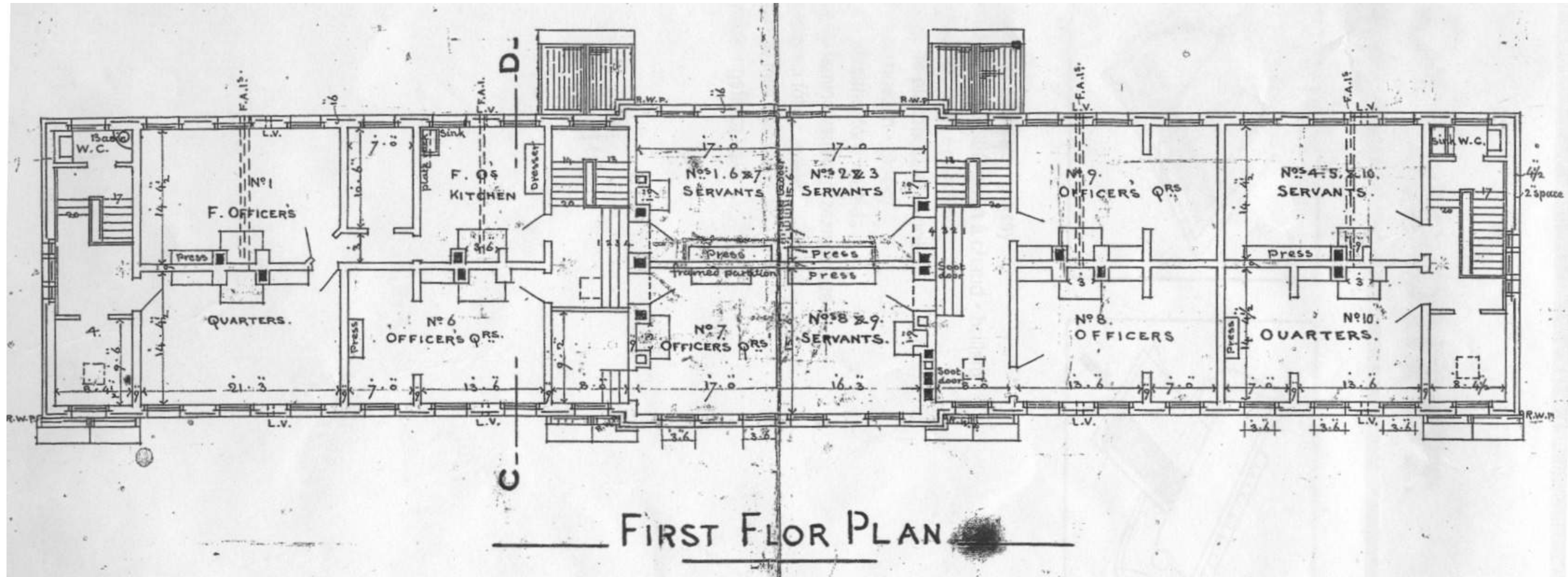


Fig 7 Original first floor plan of the Officers' Quarters (EHA 95/1435).



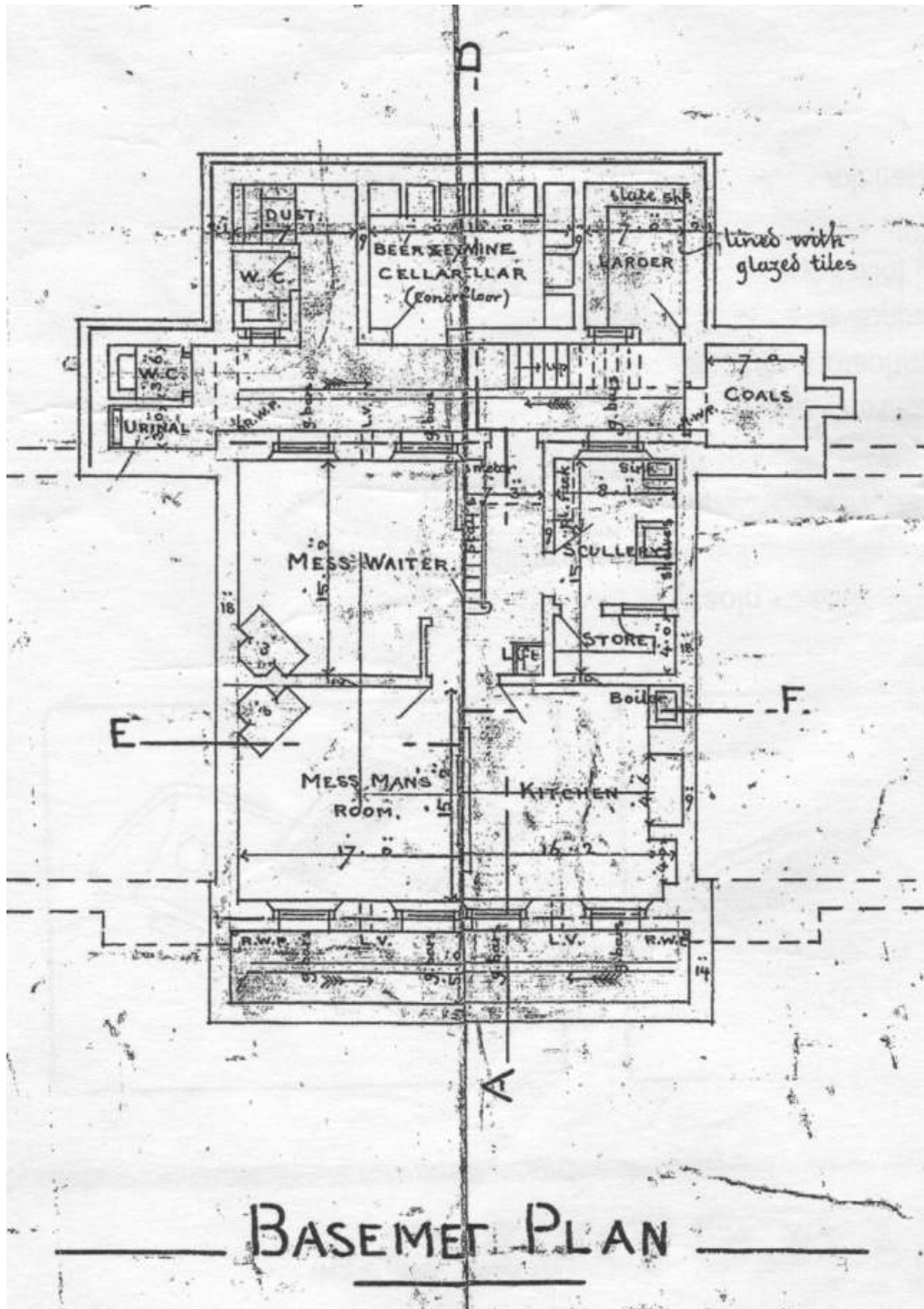


Fig 8 Original basement plan of the Officers' Quarters (EHA 95/1435).

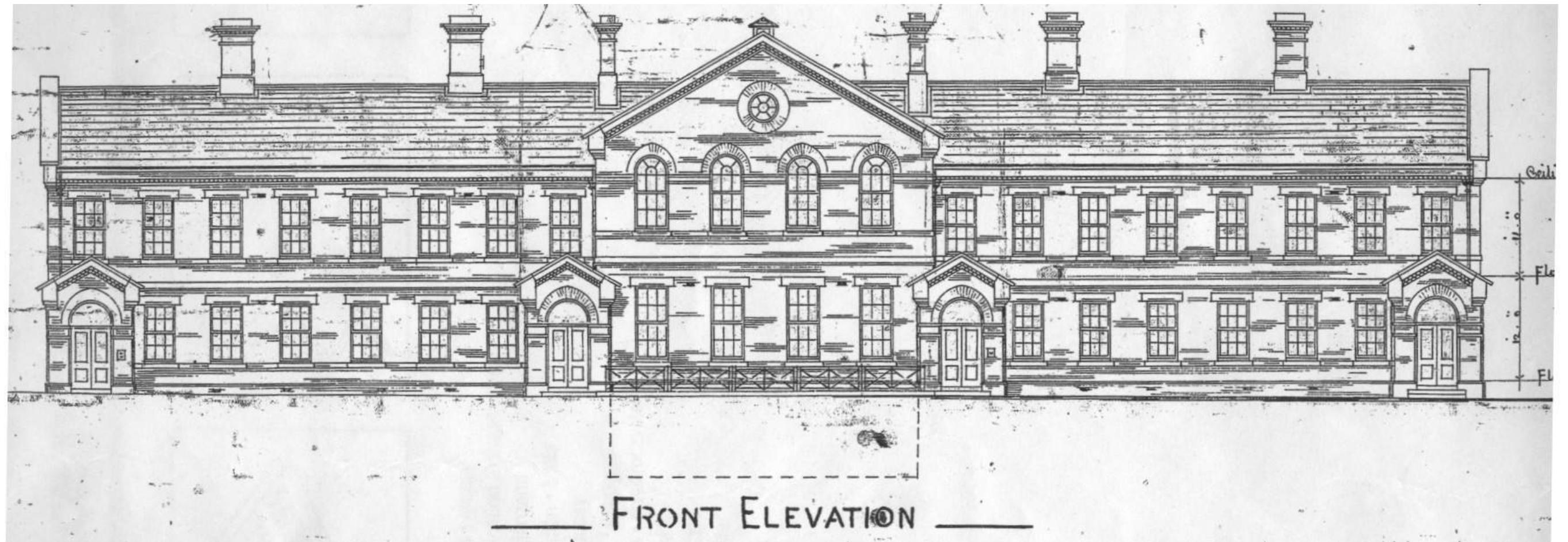


Fig 13 Original drawing of the front elevation of the Officers' Quarters (EHA 95/1435).

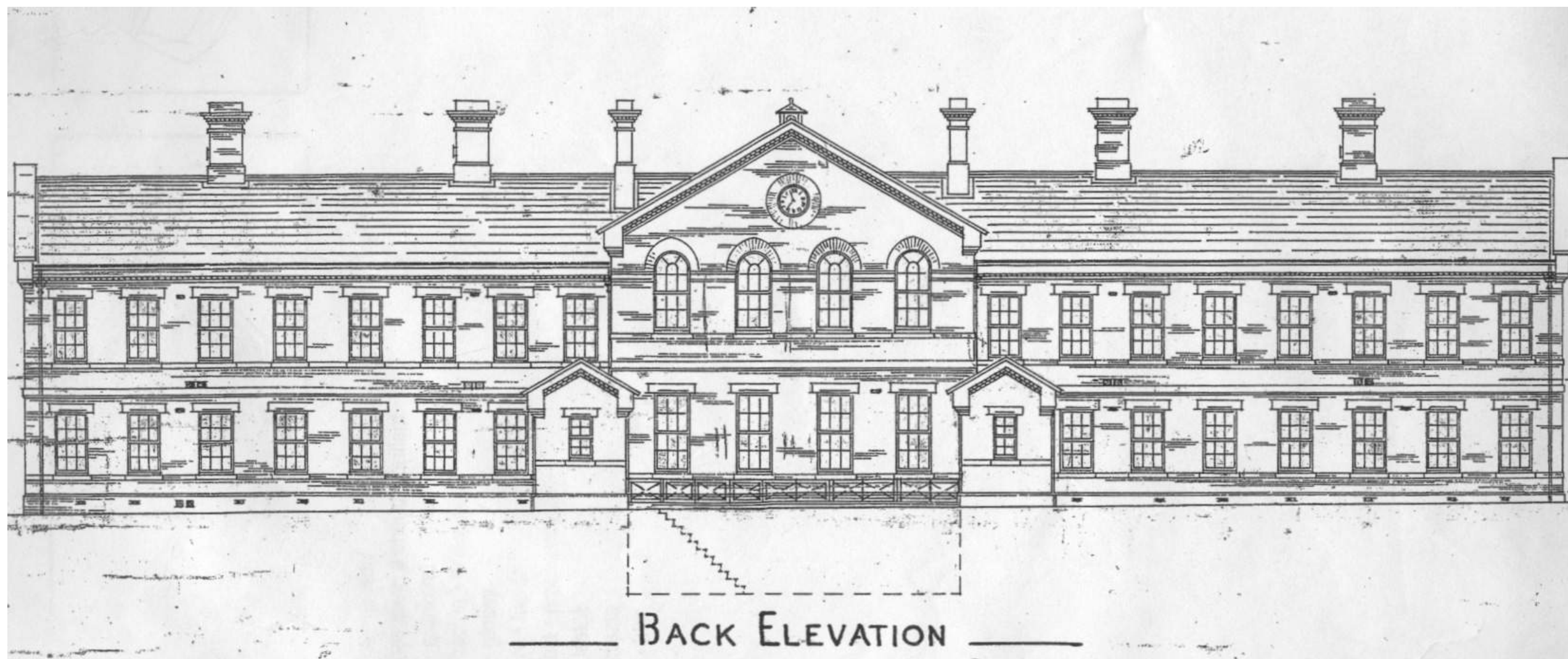


Fig 14 Original drawing of the back elevation of the Officers' Quarters (EHA 95/1435).

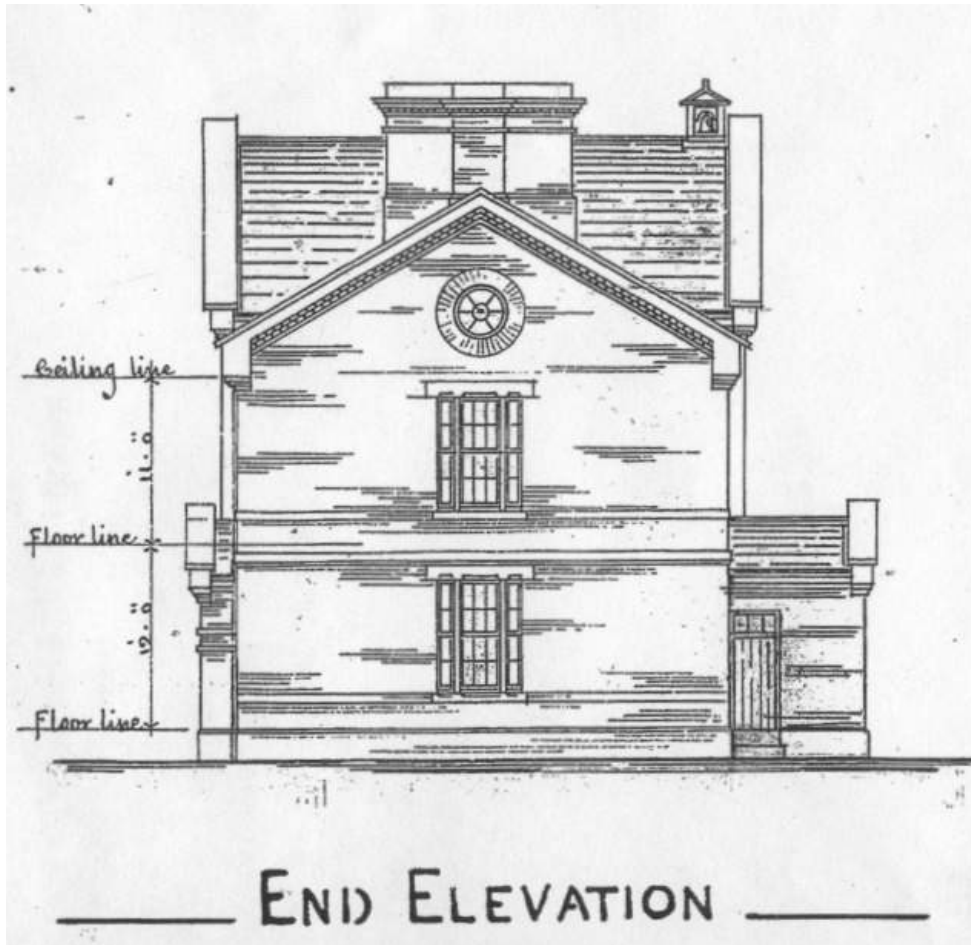


Fig 15 Original drawing of the end elevation of the Officers' Quarters (EHA 95/1435).

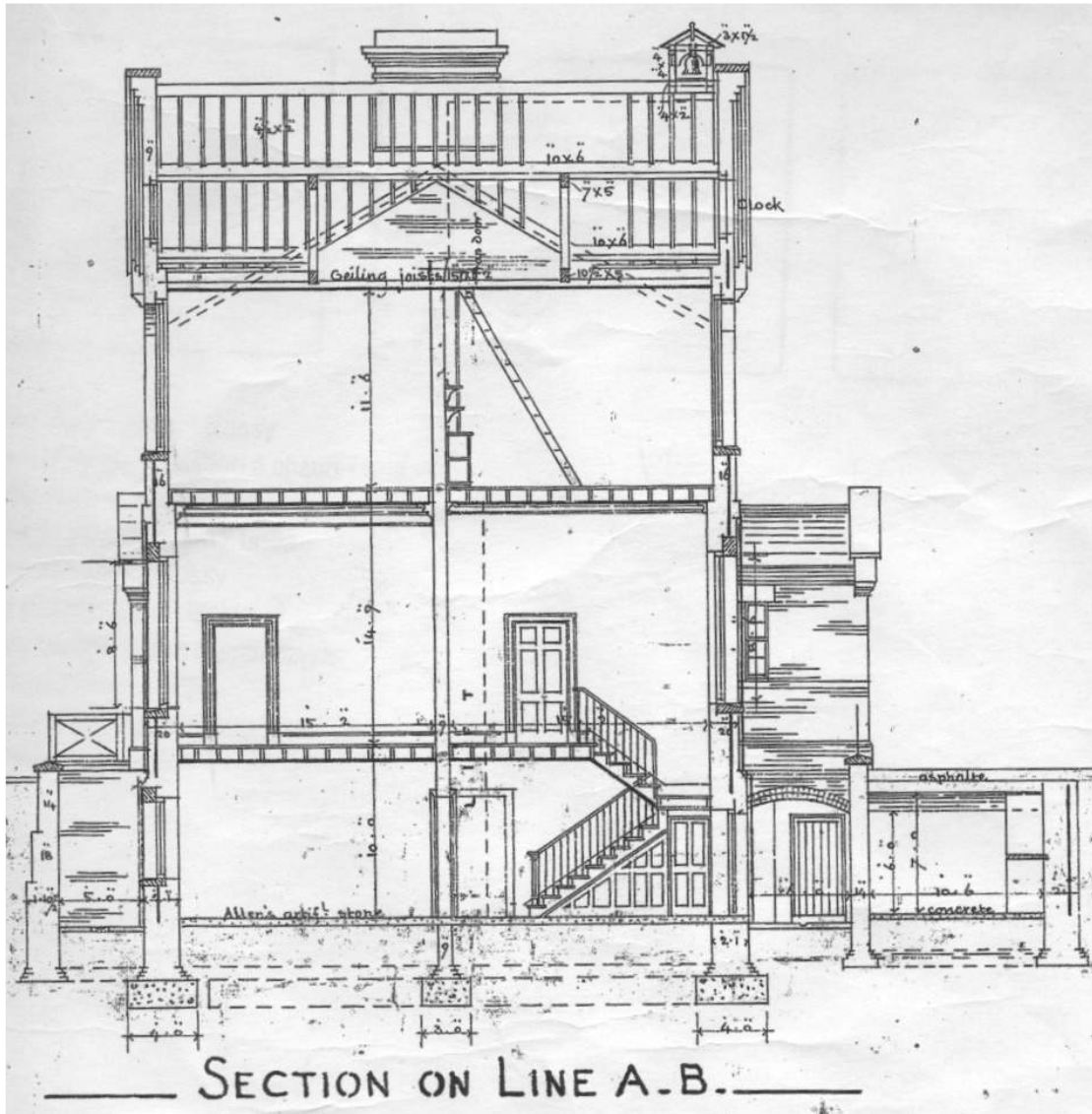


Fig 16 Original cross-section of the Officers' Quarters (EHA 95/1435).

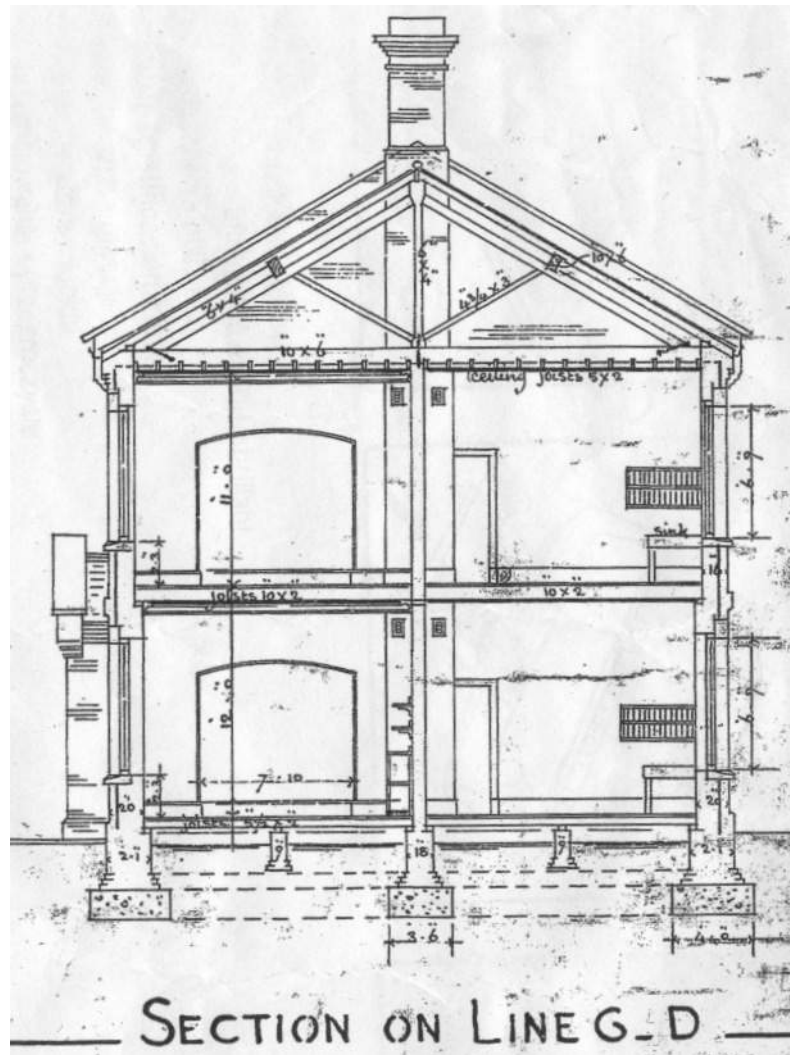


Fig 17 Original cross-section of the Officers' Quarters (EHA 95/1435).



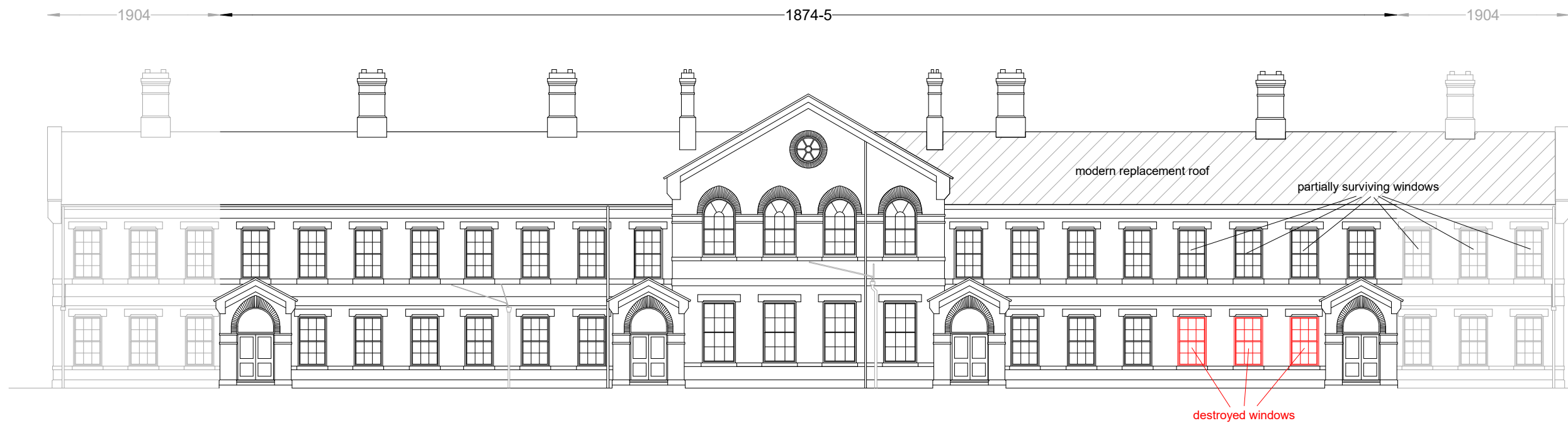


Fig 9 South-east elevation of the former Officers' Quarters, with alterations shown grey.



Fig 10 North-west elevation of the former Officers' Quarters, with alterations shown grey.





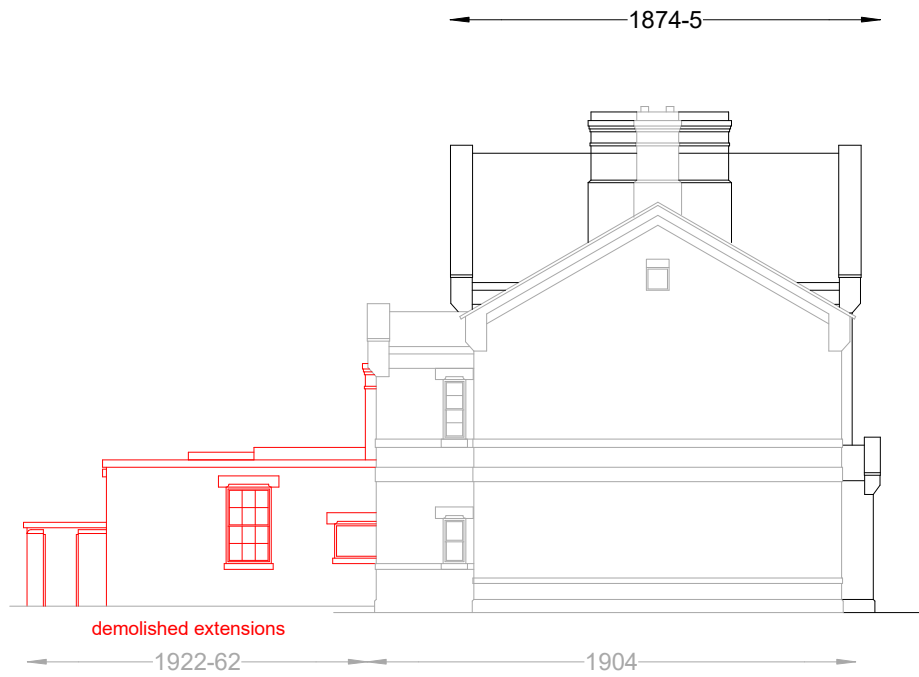


Fig 11 South-west elevation of the former Officers' Quarters, with alterations shown grey.

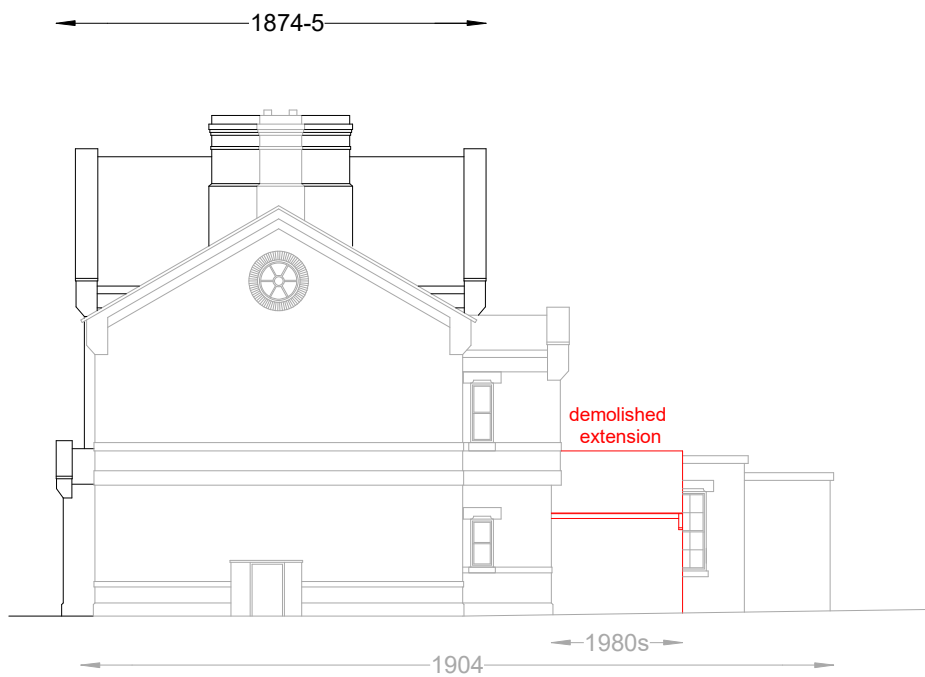


Fig 12 North-east elevation of the former Officers' Quarters, with alterations shown grey.



# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> B Mess, Le Cateau Barracks, Colchester, Essex	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 9935 2455 (c)	<b>Site codes:</b> CAT project – 19/11h CHER code – ECC4408
<b>Type of work:</b> Building recording	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> December 2019	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> n/a
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester and Ipswich Museum	<b>Funding source:</b> Client
<b>Monitored by:</b> Dr Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor	
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related EHER numbers:</b> MCC9278
<b>Final report:</b>	CAT Report 1512
<b>Periods represented:</b>	19th-20th century
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p><i>A programme of building recording was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust in November 2013 on building LEC 3 at the decommissioned Le Cateau Barracks on Colchester Garrison. Building LEC 3, which became known as the Sergeants' Mess towards the end of the 20th century, was originally constructed as Officers' Quarters for the 19th-century Artillery Barracks. LEC 3 is a Grade II listed brick building dating from 1874-5, with extensions and alterations dating to 1904 and 1922-62. The building is highly significant to Colchester for several reasons. It is one of the few surviving buildings of the early permanent barracks in the town, which evolved from the changes in military thinking that arose in the aftermath of the Crimean War; it has a direct association with the First World War, with men of the Royal Field Artillery stationed in Colchester taking part in the Battle of Le Cateau in 1914; and it has a high architectural merit, with elaborate decoration and fine fixtures and fittings, many of which survived intact.</i></p> <p><i>Subsequent to the 2013 recording, the Officers' Quarters suffered a substantial fire in April 2014, causing extensive damage to much of the interior and destroying many of the original fixtures and features for which the building was so notable. A secondary programme of building recording was undertaken in December 2019 to establish the extent of the damage and to record the degradation the building has undergone in the intervening six years since the original survey.</i></p>	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> CAT Report 739	
<b>Keywords:</b> barracks	<b>Significance:</b> *
<b>Author of summary:</b> Mark Baister	<b>Date of summary:</b> January 2020

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)  
for a historic building recording and an  
archaeological investigation at  
the Sergeants' Mess, formerly the Officers'  
Quarters, Le Cateau Barracks, Colchester,  
Essex, CO2 7TD.**

**NGR:** TL 99358 24556 (centre)

**District:** Colchester

**Planning references:** 173017

**Commissioned by and on behalf of:** Inigo Aranguena (K2 Consultancy)

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**CHER number:** Historic building recording: ECC4408

Investigation: ECC4409

**CAT project code:** 2019/11h

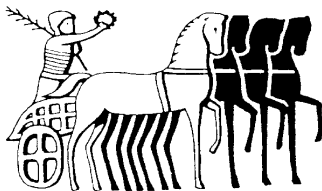
**OASIS project number:** Historic building recording: colchest3-375264

Investigation: colchest3-375267

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 27/11/2019



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Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
Essex, CO2 7GZ

*tel:* 01206 501785

*email:* [eh@catuk.org](mailto:eh@catuk.org)

## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located c 690m south-southwest of the of the main historic centre of Colchester, at the Sergeants' Mess, formerly the Officers' Quarters, Le Cateau Barracks, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7TD (see Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 99622 25918. The site is a Listed building and located within the Abbey Field conservation area. Whilst the building has been vacant prior to development it has had problems vandalism, and damaged by a fire in 2014. The fire destroyed almost half the roof and caused significant damage to the interiors and allowed water penetration problems. The roof was reinstated in December 2015.

## Proposed work

The development comprises the alteration and refurbishment of the former military building into eight individual dwellings and any associated groundworks.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER ECC/MCC numbers are accessible for viewing via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The proposed site is building LEC 3 of the decommissioned Le Cateau Barracks on Colchester Garrison. Building LEC 3, which became known as the Sergeants' Mess towards the end of the 20th century, was originally constructed as Officers' Quarters for the 19th-century Artillery Barracks. LEC 3 is a Grade II listed brick building dating from 1874-5, with extensions and alterations dating to 1904 and 1922-62 (Historic England listed building no.1375580, MCC4733). The building is highly significant to Colchester for several reasons. It is one of the few surviving buildings of the early permanent barracks in the town, which evolved from the changes in military thinking that arose in the aftermath of the Crimean War; it has a direct association with the First World War, with men of the Royal Field Artillery stationed in Colchester taking part in the Battle of Le Cateau in 1914; and it has a high architectural merit, with elaborate decoration and fine fixtures and fittings, many of which have survived intact. For a full background of the building see CAT Report 739.

During the redevelopment of Colchester Garrison CAT have undertaken extensive investigations, evaluations and excavations (see CAT Reports 97, 206, 361, 412 and 1033). The development site is situated within the Late Iron Age *oppidum* of Camulodunum, which is defined by a dyke system (see *CAR 11*), and within the hinterland of the Roman town.

Of particular significance to this site is Garrison area J1, located between Butt Road, Le Cateau Road, Circular Road North and the Cavalry Barracks (see CAT Report 412). The archaeological investigation of this area consisted of 17 evaluation trenches totalling 581m in length and four area excavations totalling 8,565m<sup>2</sup>. The northern part of the area was dominated by a large Roman cemetery (part of the Abbey Field Roman cemetery area MCC7954 and MCC2807). The eastern area was dominated by the remains of the large Roman circus, whilst a wide Roman road and smaller driveway were located in the southern area where a much smaller burial plot was also encountered. Other evidence included a small number of Late Bronze Age features, a series of post-medieval field boundary ditches and a road, and a number of modern/military features. The Roman circus (Scheduled Monument no. 1021426, MCC5549) is a large monumental structure orientated east-west, measuring 450m long by approximately 70m wide, used for chariot racing. The starting gates are located inside the Sergeants' Mess front garden. A section of the central starting gates were excavated in 2007 (CAT Report 412).

Adjacent to area J1 at Garrison Area H CAT excavated two areas, between them covering 1515m<sup>2</sup> (ECC4101). In total 224 Roman burials were recorded along with 66 pits containing pyre debris, five disturbed burial features and 26 possible burial features (CAT Report 1033).

The burials included inhumations, cremations, the remains of a mausoleum and ring-ditches associated with possible barrow burials (CAT Report 1033).

## **Planning background**

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in November 2017 (application No. 173017) for the *scheme to create 8 individual dwellings from the existing Sergeants Mess*. Extensions to the rear of the property were previously removed as planning permission numbers 072831 and 072834.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as a building of designated historic asset and a site having a high potential for archaeological deposits, a building recording condition and an archaeological condition were recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

## **Requirement for work (Fig 1)**

The required archaeological work will comprise of two parts, a historic building recording and an archaeological investigation of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2019 a & b).

*Specifically:*

- 1) Historic England Level 3 analytical recording on the building and any associated/ curtilage listed heritage assets within the application area, prior to alteration.
- 2) Investigation on any groundworks to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief and WSI 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 2019)
- the Project Briefs issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2019 a&b).

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event

code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

## **Staffing**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows:

- 1) Historic Building recording: M Baister
- 2) Monitoring: One CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

## **Building Recording Methodology**

A Historic England Level 3 survey will be undertaken.

A documentary, cartographic and pictorial survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the section of wall will be made. Sources consulted will include:

- Essex Historic Environment Record.
- Colchester Historic Environment Record.
- Essex Records Office.
- The site owner.

A large-scale block plan will be made of the site using the current OS 1:2500 map extract.

Plans and elevations at a scale of 1:100 will be made of the wall, tied into the descriptive text and accompanying photographic record.

The wall will be viewed, described and photographed. The description will seek to address materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.

A full photographic record will be made comprising colour digital photographs. This record will include both general shots and details of features (ie structural detail). A photographic scale will be included in the case of detailed photographs. Rectified photographs will be created of the entire section of wall. The photographic record will be accompanied by a photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of shot.

The completed plans will be clearly annotated to show the location and orientation of photographs taken as part of the survey.

Fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text will be reproduced as colour laser copies.

The guidelines contained in *Historic England: Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice (2016)* will be adhered to. In addition, RCHME: *Descriptive Specification 3rd Edition*, ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2014)* and the appropriate sections of the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (East Anglian Archaeology occasional paper 14, 2003)* and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England (EAA 24, 2011)* and *Management of research projects in the historic environment (MoRPHE)* will be used for additional guidance in the design of the project specification, the contents of the report, and for the general execution of the project.

## **Investigation methodology**

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is

reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits. If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

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 investigation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

### **Environmental sampling policy**

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

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. Trained CAT staff will do any processing and the flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

### **Human remains**

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA.

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

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the investigation, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

### **Photographic record**

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a)

### **Finds**

All significant finds will be retained.

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

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,  
Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

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

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

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure



is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

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

## **Results**

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015b).

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

The report will contain:

- 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 inventory of the archive and any statement of retention and discard strategy based on specialist advice. CAT has a non-site specific finds retention strategy approved by Colchester Museum (CAT 2016).

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

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

## **Archive deposition**

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

**By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.**

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum 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) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication

report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

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

## Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

## References

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

- |                 |                         |  |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
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| CAR 11          | 1995                    | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> . By CFC Hawkes and P Crummy  |
| CAT             | 2016                    | <i>Colchester Archaeological Trust Finds Retention Policy</i> . By S Benfield  |
| CAT             | 2019                    | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| CAT Report 97   | 2000                    | <i>An archaeological desk-based assessment of the Colchester Garrison PFI site</i> . By H Brooks   |
| CAT Report 206  | 2002                    | <i>An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching in Areas A, B, D, GJ, H, J, N, V and YP of the Colchester Garrison PFI site: June-July 2002</i> . By H Brooks   |
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| CAT Report 412  | 2009                    | <i>Report for Taylor Wimpey on the archaeological investigations on the 'Alienated Land', Colchester Garrison: May 2004-October 2007</i> . By L Pooley   |
| CAT Report 739  | 2014                    | <i>Historic building recording at the Sergeants' Mess, formerly the Officers' Quarters, Le Cateau Barracks, Colchester, Essex, November 2013</i> . By C Lister   |
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| CBCAA           | 2019a                   | <i>Brief for Level 3 Historic Building Recording at B Mess, Le Cateau Barracks, Le Cateau Road, Colchester, CO2 7TD</i> . By J Tipper.   |
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| CIfA            | 2014a                   | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> .  |
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| Gurney, D       | 2003                    | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).  |

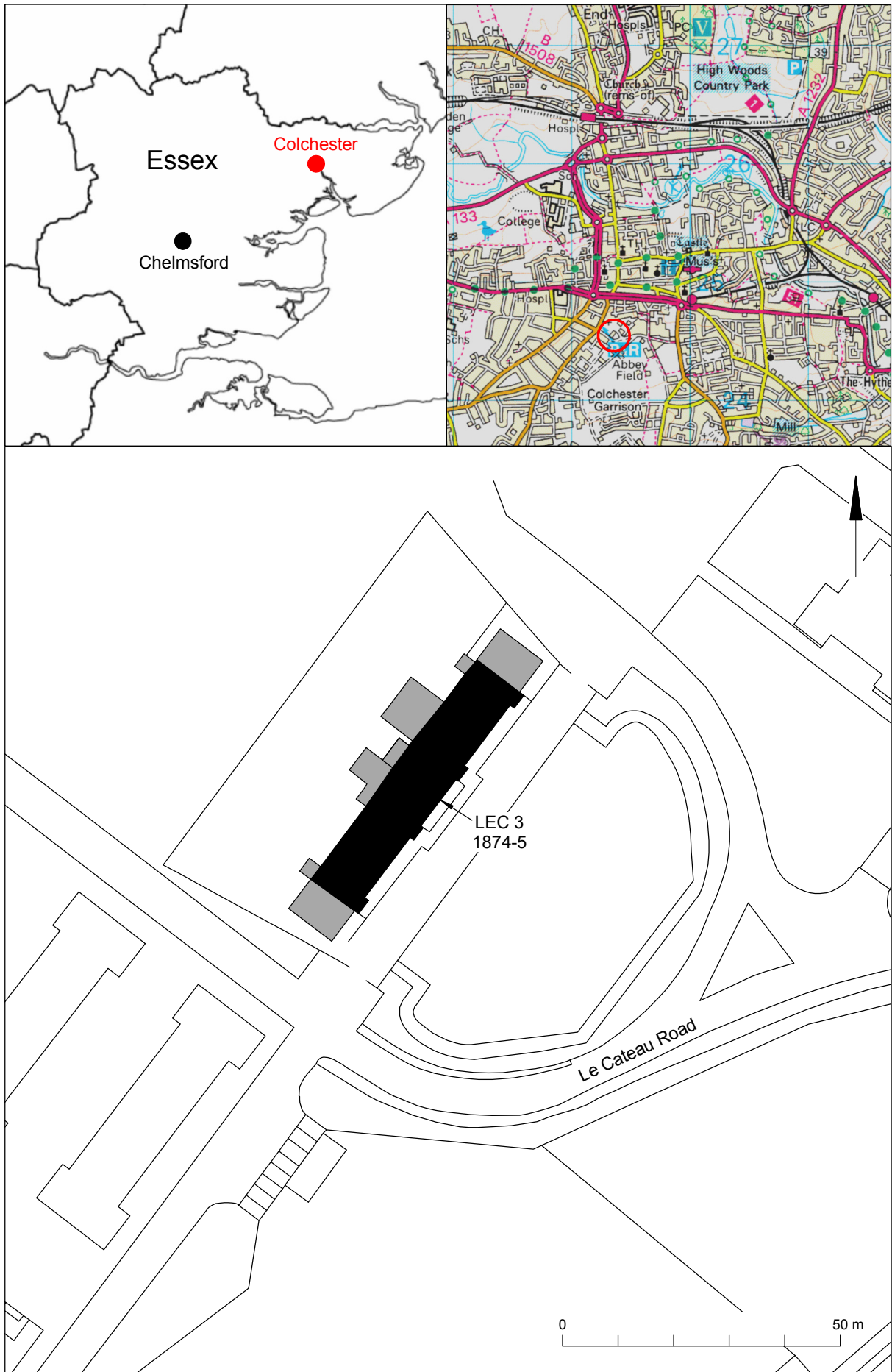
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Fig 1 Site location and block plan with the original Officers' Quarters shown black and subsequent surviving alterations shaded grey.