

# Archaeological monitoring and recording at Leisure World, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1YH

April 2017



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

fieldwork by Alec Wade  
figures by Chris Lister, Laura Pooley and Alec Wade

**on behalf of Mark Wicks, CBC Homes**

NGR: TL 9999 2602 (centre)  
Planning reference: 162723  
CAT project ref.: 17/02a  
Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2017.9  
CHER ref: ECC3946  
OASIS reference: colchest3-275060



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**CAT Report 1096**  
May 2017

## Contents

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

Figures after p5

Appendix 1 CAT WSI

Appendix 2 OASIS Summary

## List of photographs and figures

Cover: general site shot

Photograph 1	Pit 3, representative section, looking N	3
Photograph 2	Pit 7, representative section, looking N	4
Table 1	List of layers	2

Fig 1 Site location

Fig 2 Results

Fig 3 Sections of pits 3 and 5

Fig 4 Sections of pits 7 and 13

## 1 Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Leisure World, Cowdray Avenue, Colchester during the construction of a single-storey 246m<sup>2</sup> extension to the current fitness suite. Despite being located close to a number of sites of archaeological interest, there were no significant archaeological remains with modern layers sealing natural sands and gravels.

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief at Leisure World, Cowdray Avenue, Colchester, Essex which was carried out in April 2017. The work was commissioned by Mark Wicks of CBC Homes in advance of the construction of a single-storey, 246m<sup>2</sup>, extension to the current fitness suite, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area identified by the Colchester Historical Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) as possessing a high potential for archaeological deposits, following consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2017), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2017)

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

## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) (formerly the UAD) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The development site is located immediately to the north of Colchester Castle Park. The Castle Park is protected as a scheduled ancient monument (NHLE no. 1002217) due to the wealth of its Roman and medieval archaeology. The most significant remains are of the Roman temple dedicated to the emperor Claudius, which survives in part below the Norman castle keep. The park and the castle have been investigated on many occasions. For more information see Hull 1958 and Brooks 1996.

A Roman pottery kiln is known to have been located on the site of the former Jarmin Road depot 240m W/SW (UAD event no 3757; Hull 1963, Kiln 33, fig 1). It lay near to the west gate of the depot and was recorded at some point before the depot was built in 1959. It was could not be well recorded at the time and it is unclear to what extent the kiln survived. A small quantity of pottery was recovered from the kiln site. This consisted mainly of mortarium shards, most of which were wasters. They were provisionally dated to the early 4th century, which suggests that the kiln was

comparatively late in the sequence of Roman kilns found in Colchester (Crummy 2001, 109-110).

Finds recorded in the immediate vicinity include spreads of mainly Roman pottery, possibly from burials, at Frinton Lodge in Catchpool Road and at the Fire Station site in Jarmin Road (Hull 1958, 258; UAD no 967). Further to the north-west, in the Serpentine Walk area, there are records of several Roman burials (Hull 1958, 294; CAR 9, fig 8.2), a quantity of Roman brick and tile fragments, possibly from a tile kiln, and a spread of Roman pottery (Hull 1963, 174-5).

An archaeological evaluation took place at the Jarmin Road depot in 2007 (CAT Report 409). Many of the features and layers recorded within the seven evaluation trenches were of post-medieval or modern date. However, several Roman features were identified, including at least two ditches and a pit. A further three undated pits and a ditch were possibly also Roman in date. No definite evidence associated with the 4th-century kiln was identified, but one piece of cremated human bone may derive from a disturbed Roman burial. A subsequent 2008 watching brief (CAT Report 604) at the same site revealed two probable Roman features and a spread of burnt daub and Roman brick/tile across the site, probably deriving from a Roman tile kiln on or near the site.

Brick debris and burnt earth were found in the vicinity of the development site c 1907. Originally identified as a tile clamp (Laver 1908). Hull later stated that he regarded this evidence 'now as pointing more probably to the ruins of a building made of clay blocks and destroyed by fire' (Hull, 1958, 248).

#### 4 Results (Figs 2-4)

Following the removal of the existing car park surface and crush (L1) eighteen pits for foundation pads were excavated by the contractor under archaeological supervision. Each pit measured approximately 2.25m<sup>2</sup> and were excavated to a depth of 1.1-1.2m deep.

Modern concrete foundations associated with the Leisure World building were recorded in Pits 1, 4, 7, 10, 13 and 16-18. The feature (F1) associated with the foundations was noted in pits 1 and 7. Pits 10 and 11 were disturbed by modern services including a defunct electrical duct and three drainage pipes. One of the pipes was encased in concrete. The other two were 0.3m in diameter.

Fourteen layers were recorded. There were three layers common across the whole site. A layer of sandy-silty clay (L2, c 0.2m thick, containing frequent fragments of modern building brick and stones – likely linked to the consolidation and construction of the Leisure Centre) sealed a band of silty-clay (L5, c 0.28m thick, with occasional small stones). This in turn sealed natural sands and gravels (L6, c 0.54m thick, encountered at a depth of c 0.6-0.9m below current ground level). The remaining layers (L1, L3, L4, L7, L8, L9, L10, L11, L12, L13, L14) represent lenses of modern material associated with the consolidation and construction of the Leisure Centre (see Table 1).

Layer no.	Appears in pit nos.	Layer description
L1	2, 3, 9	Combined tarmac/gravel car park surface (0.08m thick) and pale bluish grey stone/dust crush bedding layer (0.24m thick) on top of a thin layer of medium yellowish orange coarse sand and stones (up to 0.7m thick).
L2	All pits.	Slightly orange brown sandy silty clay up to 0.2m thick containing frequent fragments of modern building brick and stones up to a large size.
L3	2, 3, 4	Band of pale greyish brown sand up to 0.15m thick.

L4	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9	Band of medium to dark brown grey sandy silt containing flecks/fragments of post-Med. CBM (occasional small-large) and white/grey mortar flecks. Up to 0.12m thick.
L5	All pits.	Band of slightly mottled medium grey brown to orange brown silty clay. Few inclusions; very occasional to occasional small stones. Up to 0.28m thick.
L6	All pits.	Multiple bands of naturally deposited river gravels: a) slightly orange brown coarse sand and gravel; b) lightly lighter and finer sand; c) dark orange brown coarse sand, fine grit and gravel. 0.54m thick.
L7	8, 9	Dark slightly bluish grey to blackish silty clay contaminated layer up to 0.08m thick. Smells of bitumen. Increases to 0.33m thick in pit 9, and 0.20m in pit 8.
L8	5	Slightly orange brown sandy silty clay up to 0.2m thick containing frequent fragments of modern building brick and stones up to a large size. Covers the entire machined surface of site.
L9	4, 5	Concrete pad up to 0.18m thick.
L10	7	Medium grey silty sand, frequent small to medium-sized stones and very occasional flecks of reddish orange CBM.
L11	7	Possible floor/path surface composed of thin layers of what looks to be white/off-white mortar and a purplish grey cement-like upper surface. Thickness varies between 0.03-0.07m. Slopes slightly to the east. More apparent in the east-facing section of the pit where it is continuous.
L12	13, 14	Layer of hardcore/crushed brick up to 0.30m thick. Brick fragments up to 1/3 brick size – looks unfrogged. Layer is pinkish with abundant white/grey mortar and crushed CBM fragments.
L13	13	Band of dark grey silty clay up to 0.09m thick. Common flecks of reddish-orange CBM and white-grey mortar.
L14	13	Medium brown sandy layer with common flecks of white to off-white and occasional small to medium stones.

**Table 1** List of layers



**Photograph 1** Pit 3, representative section, looking north





**Photograph 2** Pit 7, representative section, looking north

## 5 Finds

There were no archaeological finds.

## 6 Discussion

Despite being located close to a number of sites of archaeological interest, there were no significant archaeological remains with modern layers sealing natural sands and gravels.

## 7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mark Wicks of CBC Homes for commissioning and funding the work and R G Carter for their assistance on site. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Wade. Figures were prepared by C Lister, L Pooley and A Wade. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

## 8 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at

<http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brooks, H	1996	<i>An historical study of Colchester Castle Park (CBC)</i>
Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 9	1993	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-88, by N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan</i>
CAT	2014	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 409	2007	<i>An archaeological evaluation at Jarmin Road, Colchester, Essex: January 2007</i>
CAT Report 604	2008	<i>An archaeological watching brief at the former CBC depot, Jarmin Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2008</i>
CBCPS	2015	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at Leisure World, Cowdray Avenue, Colchester, CO1 1YH</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation,</i>

Crummy, P	2001	<i>conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> <i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester - Britain's first Roman town</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Hull, M R	1958	<i>Roman Colchester, RRCSAL 20</i>
Hull, M R	1963	<i>The Roman potters' kilns of Colchester, RRCSAL 21</i>
Laver, H	1908	<i>Discovery of a supposed Roman brick kiln near Serpentine Walk, Colchester, EAS Report 35: Volume X, Part IV</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>

## 9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
wsi	written scheme of investigation

## 10 Contents of archive

**Finds:** n/a

### **Paper and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1096)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

## 11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2017.9.

**Distribution list**

Mark Wicks of CBC Homes  
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services  
Essex Historic Environment Record



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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 19.5.2017



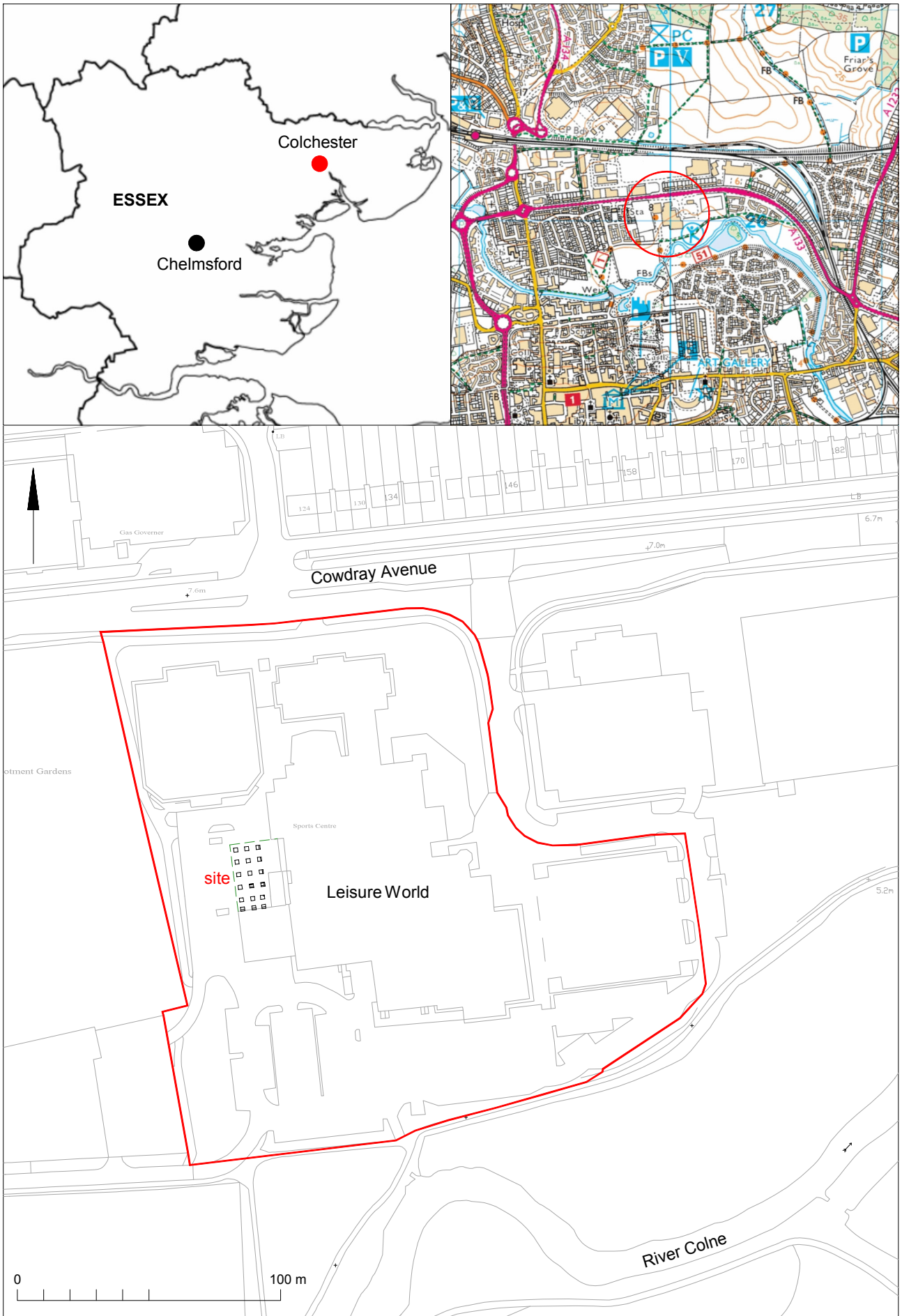


Fig 1 Site location

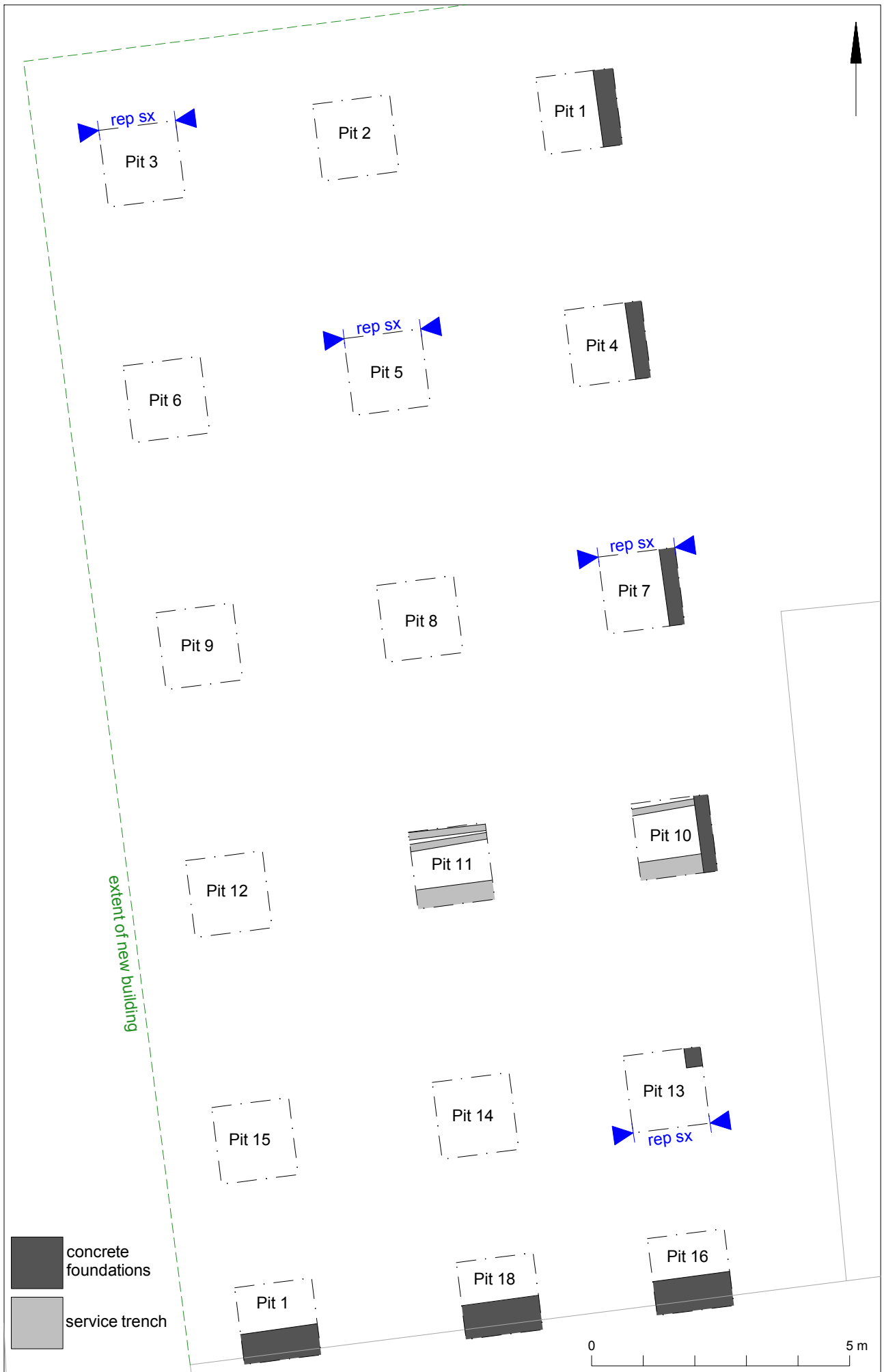
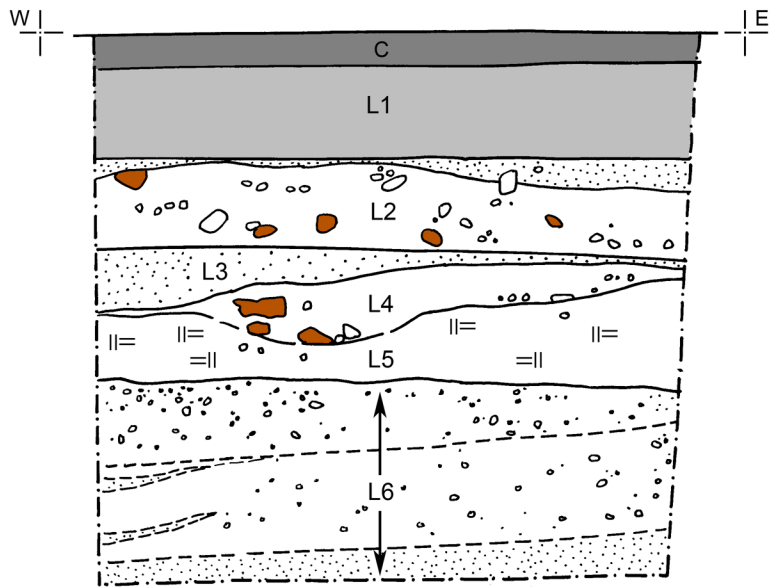
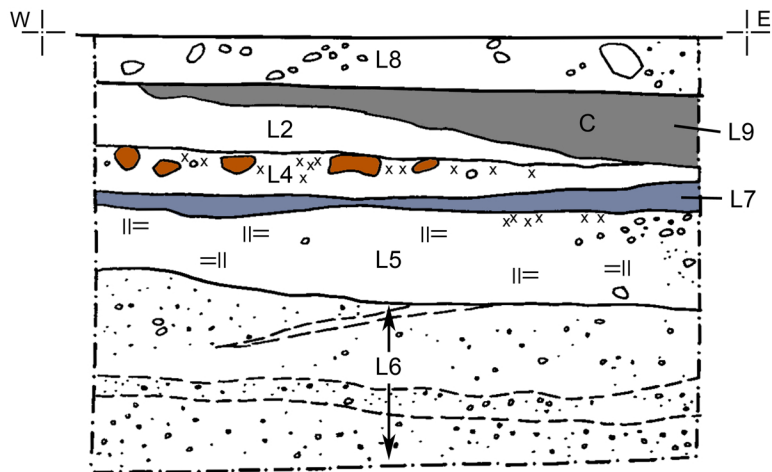


Fig 2 Results



Pit 3 south facing section

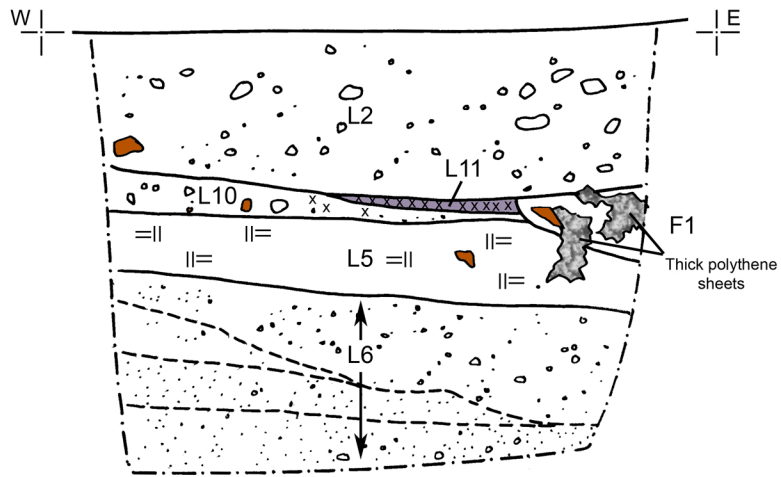


Pit 5 south facing section

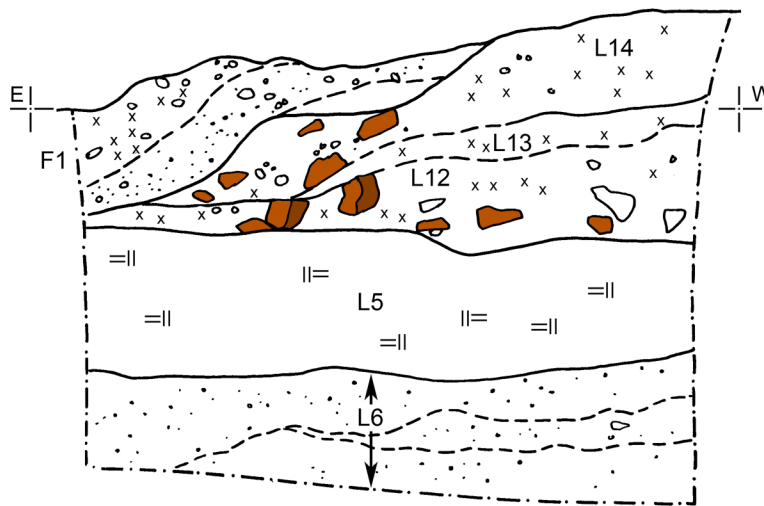
- C concrete
- Post-Roman ceramic building material
- mortar flecks and fragments
- clay
- sand and gravel



Fig 3 Sections of pits 3 and 5



Pit 7 south facing section



Pit 13 north facing section

- C concrete
- Post-Roman ceramic building material
- xx mortar flecks and fragments
- == clay
- sand and gravel



Fig 4 Sections of pits 7 and 13

## Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

### Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Leisure World, Cowdray Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1YH	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 9999 2602 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 17/02a CHER ref: ECC3946 OASIS ref: colchest3-275060
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring and recording	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> April 2017	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 3.24ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.9	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> no	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> CHER 967, 3757
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1096	
<b>Periods represented:</b> -	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Leisure World, Cowdray Avenue, Colchester during the construction of a single-storey 246m <sup>2</sup> extension to the current fitness suite. Despite being located close to a number of sites of archaeological interest, there were no significant archaeological remains with modern layers sealing natural sands and gravels.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> None	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> none
<b>Author of summary:</b> Dr Elliott Hicks	<b>Date of summary:</b> May 2017

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological recording at Leisure World, Cowdray Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1YH

**NGR:** TL 9999 2602 (centre)

**Planning references:** 162723

**Commissioned by:** Mark Wicks, CBC Homes

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**Museum accession code:** [tbc](#)

**CHER event number:** ECC3946

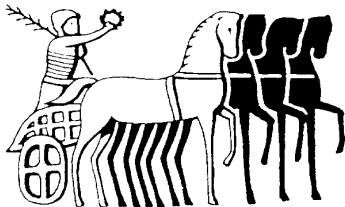
**CAT project code:** 16/02a

**OASIS project number:** colchest3-275060

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 01.02.2017



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site lies on the northern edge of Colchester town centre at Leisure World off Cowdray Avenue, Colchester (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 9999 2602.

## Proposed work

The development comprises a single-storey, 246m<sup>2</sup>, extension to the current fitness suite.

## Archaeological background

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

The development site is located immediately to the north of Colchester Castle Park. The Castle Park is protected as a scheduled ancient monument (NHLE no. 1002217) due to the wealth of its Roman and medieval archaeology. The most significant remains are of the Roman temple dedicated to the emperor Claudius, which survives in part below the Norman castle keep. The park and the castle have been investigated on many occasions. For more information see Hull 1958 and Brooks 1996.

A Roman pottery kiln is known to have been located on the site of the former Jarmin Road depot 240m W/SW (UAD event no 3757; Hull 1963, Kiln 33, fig 1). It lay near to the west gate of the depot and was recorded at some point before the depot was built in 1959. It was not properly recorded at the time and it is unclear to what extent the kiln survived. A small quantity of pottery was recovered from the kiln site. This consisted mainly of mortarium sherds, most of which were wasters. They were provisionally dated to the early 4th century, which suggests that the kiln was comparatively late in the sequence of Roman kilns found in Colchester (Crummy 2001, 109-110).

Finds recorded in the immediate vicinity include spreads of mainly Roman pottery, possibly from burials, at Frinton Lodge in Catchpool Road and at the Fire Station site in Jarmin Road (Hull 1958, 258; UAD no 967). Further to the north-west, in the Serpentine Walk area, there are records of several Roman burials (Hull 1958, 294; *CAR 9*, fig 8.2), a quantity of Roman brick and tile fragments, possibly from a tile kiln (Hull 1963, 174-5), and a spread of Roman pottery (*ibid*, 175).

An archaeological evaluation took place at the Jarmin Road depot in 2007 (CAT Report 409). Many of the features and layers recorded within the seven evaluation trenches were of post-medieval or modern date. However, several Roman features were identified, including at least two ditches and a pit. A further three undated pits and a ditch were possibly also Roman in date. No definite evidence associated with the 4th-century kiln was identified, but one piece of cremated human bone may derive from a disturbed Roman burial. A subsequent 2008 watching brief (CAT Report 604) at the same site revealed two probable Roman features and a spread of burnt daub and Roman brick/tile across the site, probably deriving from a Roman tile kiln on or near the site.

In the vicinity of the development site burnt earth and brick rubble was found c 1907. Originally identified as a tile clamp (Laver 1908). Hull later stated that he regarded this evidence 'now as pointing more probably to the ruins of a building made of clay blocks and destroyed by fire' (Hull, 1958, p248) (MCC8419).

## Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in November 2016 (application No.162723) proposing a single-storey, 246m<sup>2</sup>, extension to the current fitness suite.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER/EHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was 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* (DCLG 2012).

### **Requirement for work**

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2017).

Specifically:

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

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

### **General methodology**

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2017).

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 EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

### **Staffing**

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

### **Monitoring methodology**

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

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

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

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

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.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

### **Site surveying**

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

### **Environmental sampling policy**

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by VF/LG. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

### **Human remains**

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, 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. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and 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.

### **Finds**

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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.

## 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* (English Heritage 2006).

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 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.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

## 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

- |                  |       |  |
|------------------|-------|--|
| Brooks, H        | 1996  | <i>An historical study of Colchester Castle Park (CBC)</i>   |
| Brown, D         | 2007  | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>   |
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| CBCPS            | 2015  | <i>Brief for continuous archaeological recording at Leisure World, Cowdray Avenue, Colchester, CO1 1YH</i>   |
| ClfA             | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>  |
| ClfA             | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>  |
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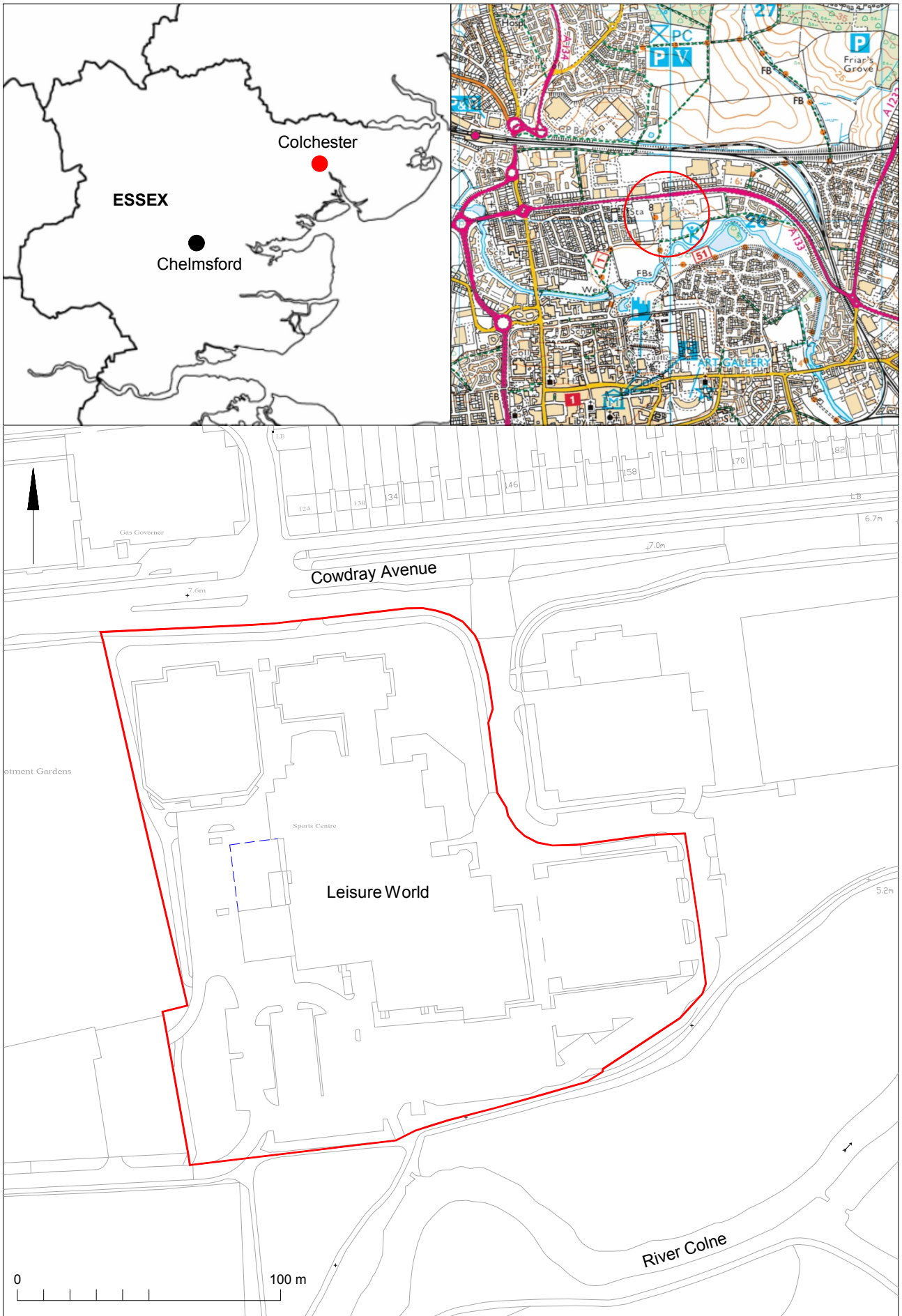


Fig 1 Site location in relation to proposed development dashed blue

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: colchest3-275060**

## Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Leisure World, Cowdray Avenue, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1YH
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Leisure World, Cowdray Avenue, Colchester during the construction of a single-storey 246m <sup>2</sup> extension to the current fitness suite. Despite being located close to a number of sites of archaeological interest, there were no significant archaeological remains with modern layers sealing natural sands and gravels.
Project dates	Start: 10-04-2017 End: 18-04-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/02a - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	162723 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3946 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.9 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Leisure World, Cowdray Avenue
Postcode	CO1 1YH
Study area	3.24 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9999 2602 51.896260508029 0.907029521909 51 53 46 N 000 54 25 E Point

## Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Alec Wade

## Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.9
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.9
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Archaeological monitoring and recording at Leisure World, Colchester, Essex, CO1 1YH: April 2017  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.  
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