

**Archaeological evaluation at
1-7 Winnocks Almshouses, Military Road,
Colchester, Essex, CO1 2AF**

March 2016



by Laura Pooley and Ben Holloway

figures by Mark Baister and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway, Nigel Rayner and Alec Wade

**commissioned by Purcell UK
on behalf of the Winnocks and Kendalls Almshouse Charity**

NGR: TM 0009 2471 (centre)

Planning reference: 150234

CAT project ref.: 16/02e

Colchester and Ipswich Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.22

UAD Event number: ECC3721

OASIS reference: colchest3-242853



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: archaeologists@catuk.org

CAT Report 936

April 2016

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of ten new dwellings at Winnocks Almshouses, Military Road, Colchester. The buildings due to be demolished date from 1934 and are located immediately to the west of a row of six Grade 1 listed almshouses built in 1678 (NHLE no. 1123565). One trench revealed no significant archaeological horizons. The other contained a Roman pit and small section of possible metal surface representing activity outside the south-east corner of the Roman walled town.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at Winnocks Almshouses, Military Road, Colchester which was carried out on the 30th March 2016. The work was commissioned by Purcell UK, on behalf of the trustees of the Winnocks and Kendalls Almshouse Charity, in advance of the construction of a ten new dwellings and associated works (after removal of existing), and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA), 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 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by CBCAA (CBC 2016), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCAA (CAT 2016).

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 field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) and the Essex Historic Environment Record accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

The buildings known as nos. 1-7 Winnocks Almshouses date from 1934 with later alterations and extensions, and are locally listed. They are located immediately to the west of a row of six Grade I listed almshouses built by John Winnock in 1678 (NHLE no 1123565) (EHER 31332).

The EHER shows that the site was located close to two windmills, sited on the 1767 Sparrow map and 1777 Chapman and André map (sheet IX) (EHER 2555, 2566).

A negative watching brief was carried out on 3-5 Military Road in 1977 (CAR 6 p389, site code 5/77B).

4 Results (Figs 2-4)

Two trial-trenches were excavated within the area of the new development prior to the demolition of the existing buildings. Both trenches measured 8m long by 1.8m wide (totalling 28.8m²).

Three layers were identified. Modern topsoil (L1, 570-720mm thick) sealed a layer of accumulated subsoil (L2, 440-1040mm thick), which in turn sealed natural sand and gravel (L4).

Trench 1 (T1)

A modern gas main was identified at the west end of the trench with a drain at the east end. In the centre was a large Roman pit containing pottery and tile (F1). The full extent of the pit was not revealed within the trench but it measured at least 3.1m long and 800mm wide. A small slot was dug through the sandy-silt of the pit to a depth of 200mm but, due to the depth of the trial-trench, it was not fully excavated. F1 had cut through a small section of a possible metallated surface of compacted gravel (L3) measuring approximately 700mm by 250mm, and 130mm thick. Natural was identified at a depth of 1.2m below current ground level.



Photograph 1 T1, looking W



Photograph 2 T1, F1 and L3, looking NE

Trench 2 (T2)

Two modern services and a section of L-shaped modern brickwork were identified across most of the trench. A small sondage was dug between these modern features to identify the depth of natural, recorded at 1.6m below current ground level. No significant archaeological horizons were identified.



Photograph 3 T2, looking W

5 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

Finds of pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) dating to the Roman, medieval and modern period were recovered from soil layers (L1 & L2) and a feature (F1) in Trench 1 (T1). The pottery fabrics referred to follow the Colchester Roman fabric type series (*CAR 10*) and the Colchester (Essex) post-Roman fabric type series (*CAR 7*). The finds are listed and described by context in Table 1).

A small quantity of Roman finds (pottery & CBM) was recovered from F1. While some of the material is quite broken-up they include a large sherd from a storage jar and several moderately large pieces of tile indicating that these are probably likely to be contemporary or near contemporary with the feature and suggesting at least that the feature is likely to be of Roman date. The most closely dated of the Roman finds from F1 is a sherd of Central Gaulish samian from a flanged bowl of form Dr 38 current in the period of the mid-late 2nd century.

A single small piece of Purbeck marble from L2 (4) is probably also of Roman date. This has one relatively well-finished face, a smoothed back face and can be identified as a piece of stone veneer. The maximum thickness of the piece is 22 mm.

Some of the pottery from the soil layers (L1 & L2) consists of modern factory wares, broadly dating from the early-mid 18th century onwards, but which are probably of 19th-early 20th century date. However, with these there is also a number of residual sherds of Roman and medieval pottery. The medieval pottery sherds appear primarily to be from cooking pots including two rim sherds from these vessels. Two medieval coarseware fabrics are represented among the sherds, Fabric 13 (dated c 12th-13th century) and Fabric 20 (dated c 13th-14th century). One moderately large cooking pot rim sherd in Fabric 13 is decorated on the rim top with an incised wavy line pattern. The squared shape of this rim, similar to rims common on cooking pots in the later dated Fabric 20, could suggest a 13th century date rather than earlier. The sandy nature of the remaining medieval sherds would indicate that they are probably more likely to be of Fabric 13 than Fabric 20 and a date centring on the 13th century date might also be appropriate.

Context	Find no	Form/ description	spot date
F001	1	<i>Roman pottery:</i> 5 sherds - Fabric BACG samian flanged bowl Dr 38 (M-L2C); Fabric BSW bead rim from a bowl in sandy fabric (Rom 1/2-3C) and another body sherd; Fabric DJ jar rim; Fabric HZ large storage jar body sherd, some organic temper (1C/M-L1C) <i>CBM:</i> Roman - total of 15 pieces all in sandy red fabrics; 3 moderately large flat pieces (size up to 130 mm), 15-20 mm thick, probably <i>tegula</i> roof tile (RT); <i>Imbrex</i> roof tile (RI) 2 pieces; Roman brick (RB) 5 pieces, 35-40 mm thick; misc Roman brick/tile (RBT), 5 pieces	Roman M-L2C
L001	2	<i>Roman pottery:</i> Fabric GX, rim sherd from a jar (M1-2C) <i>Medieval pottery:</i> Fabric 21A, sherd from a dish with internal glaze over white slip (13-14C) <i>Modern pottery:</i> 5 sherds - Fabric 48D 4 sherds, misc. includes blue & white transfer decorated plate (19-E20C); 1 sherd Fabric 48E (19-E20C) <i>CBM:</i> Medieval/post-medieval piece from a peg-tile (PT)	Modern 19/L19-20C (residual Rom & med)
L002	3	<i>Roman pottery:</i> Fabric GX, single sherd (Rom) <i>Medieval pottery:</i> 3 sherds - Fabric 13 large single rim sherd, decorated with wavy line pattern around rim top, squared rim so probably late date within fabric range (c 13C); Fabric 13/Fabric 20 cooking pot rim and one other sherd (c 12-13C) <i>Modern pottery:</i> 5 sherds - Fabric 45M single sherd; Fabric 48D 4 sherds, misc. includes blue & white painted plate & transfer decorated saucer/small dish (19-E20C) <i>CBM:</i> Roman - brick in sandy red fabric (RB) 3 pieces (35 mm thick) Medieval/post-medieval - 3 pieces of peg-tile (PT)	Modern 19/L19-20C (residual Rom & med)
L002	4	<i>Stone:</i> Single small piece (71 g) of Purbeck marble veneer (max surviving thickness 22 mm) (abraded)	most probably Roman

Table 1 Finds list by context

6 Discussion

Archaeological evaluation at the Winnocks Almshouses revealed two Roman features (a pit and possible metalled surface) and a small quantity of Roman finds among significant modern disturbance. The Roman deposits were recorded at a depth of 1.2m below current ground level and appear to represent activity outside the southeast corner of the Roman walled town.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Purcell UK on behalf of the trustees of the Winnocks and Kendalls Almshouse Charity for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed C Lister and fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway, N Rayner and A Wade. Figures were prepared by M Baister and E Holloway. The project was monitored for CBC by Jess Tipper.

8 References

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

CAR 6	1992	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy
CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter
CAR 10	1999	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R Symonds and S Wade
CBC	2016	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 1-7 Winnocks Almshouses Military Road, Colchester, CO1 2AF</i> , by J Tipper
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
ClfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</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</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to c AD 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
Section	(abbreviation sc or sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: half a box

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 936)

CBC 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 and Ipswich Museum under accession code: COLEM 2016.22.

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Purcell UK
Winnocks and Kendalls Almshouse Charity
Jess Tipper, CBC
EHER



Colchester Archaeological Trust

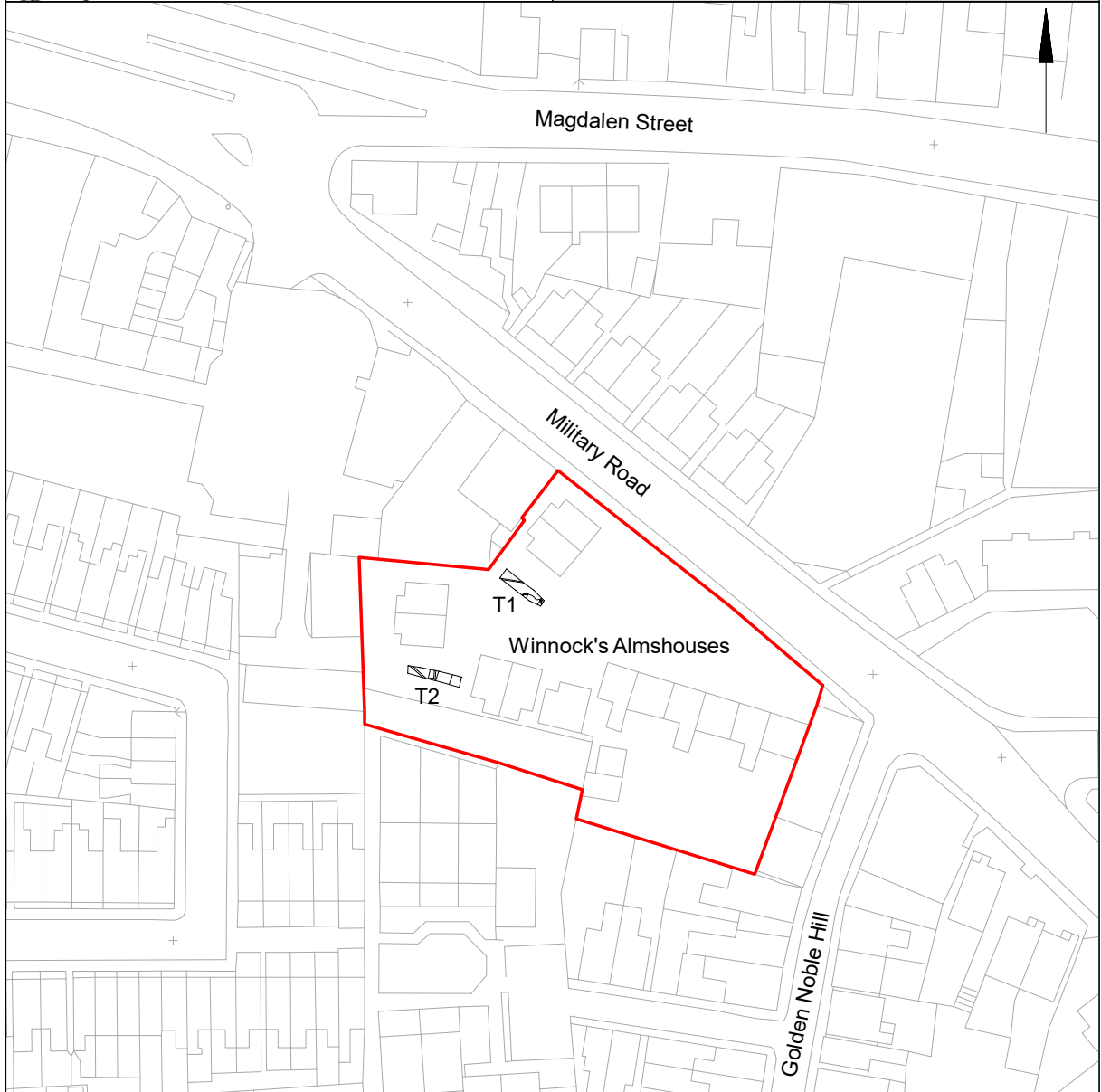
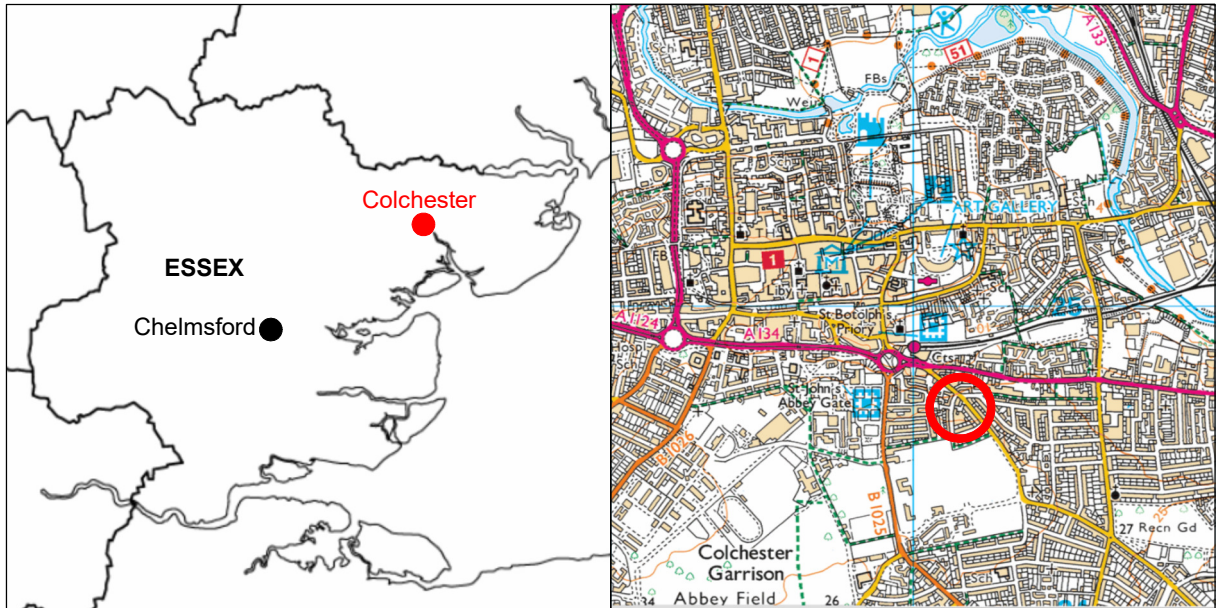
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: archaeologists@catuk.org

Checked by: Howard Brooks

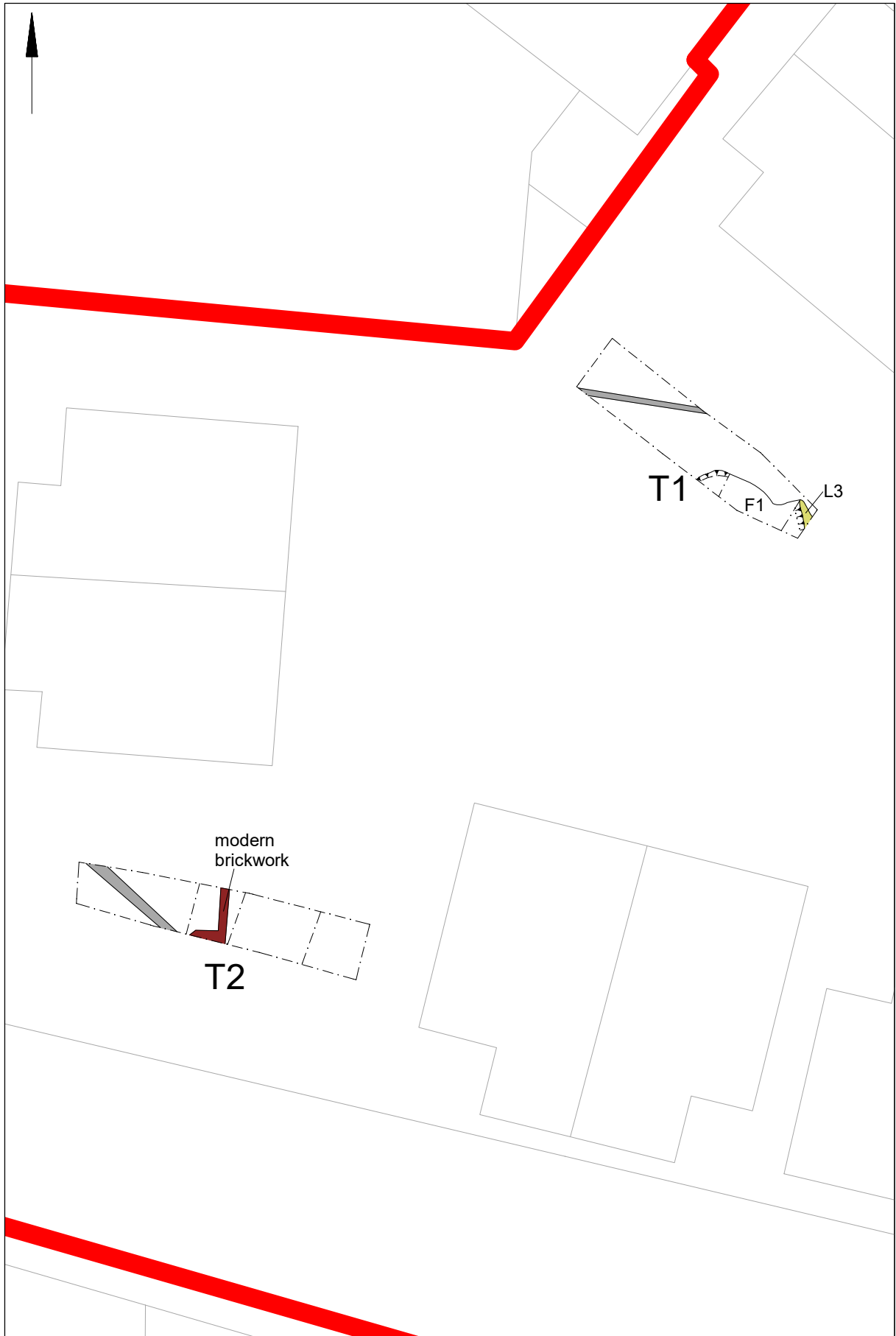
Date: 20.04.2016



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Fig 1 Site location.





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Fig 2 Evaluation results. Modern services shown in grey.



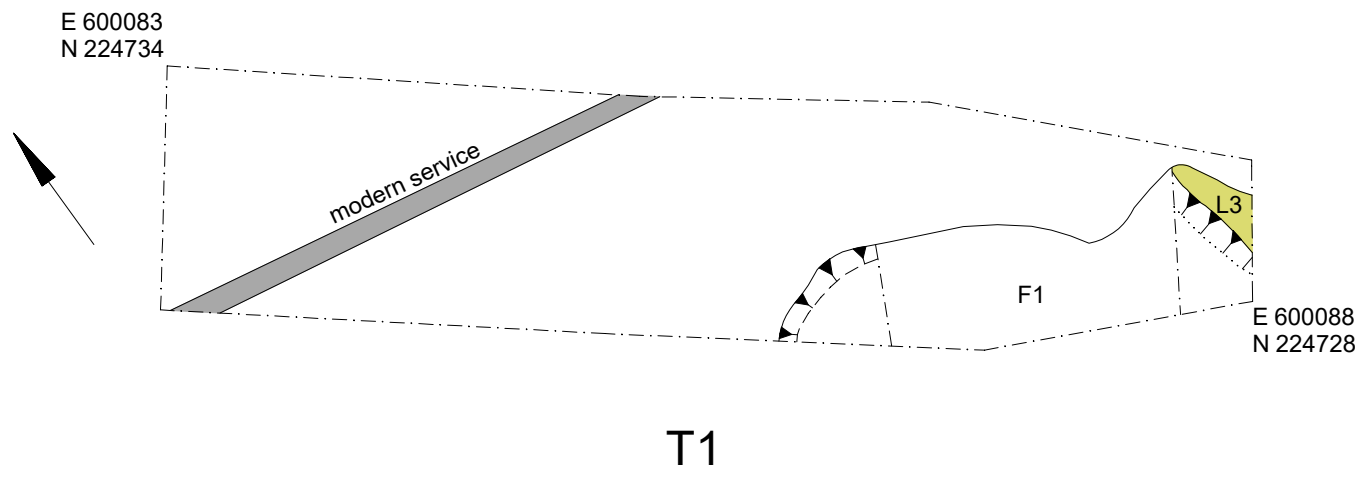


Fig 3 T1: Detailed trench plan.



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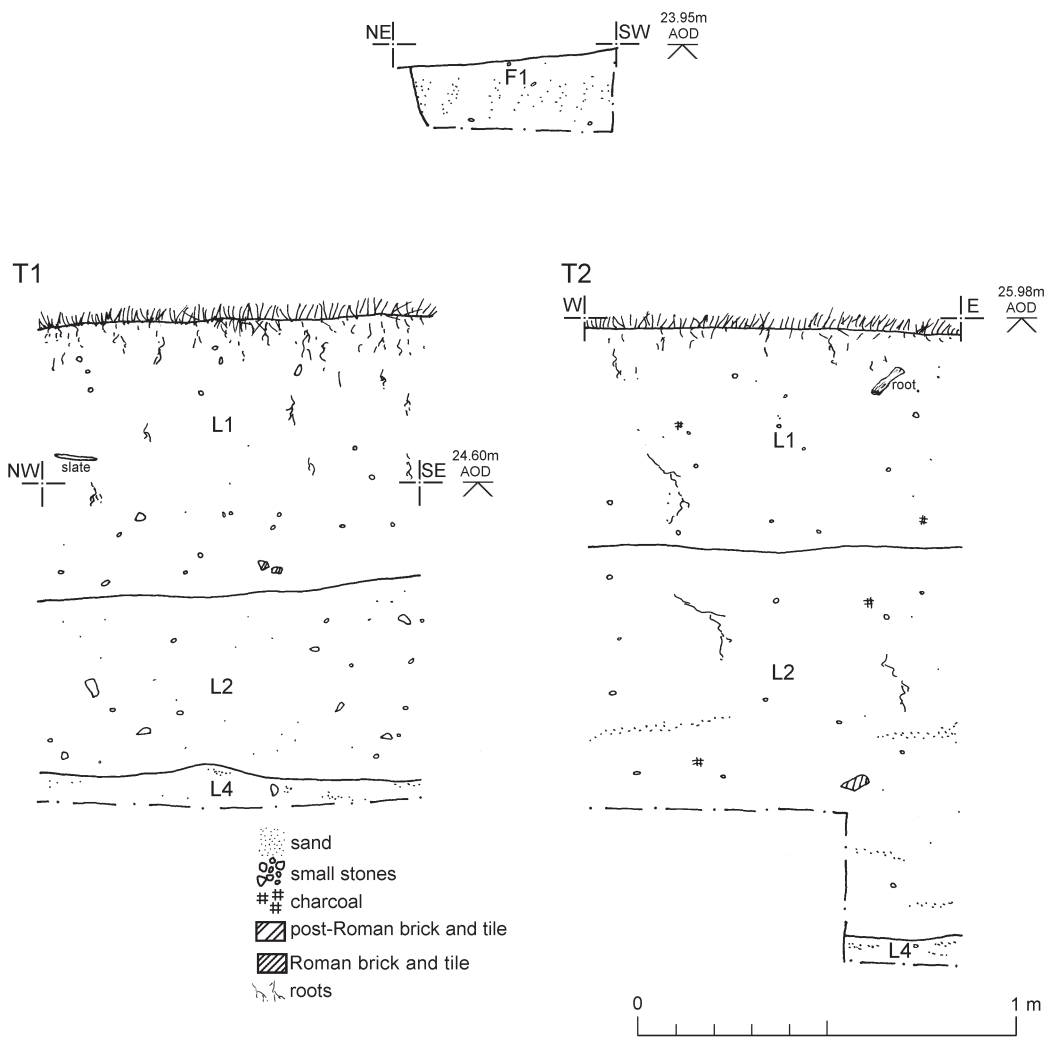


Fig 4 Feature (F1) and representative trench sections (T1 and T2).

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: 1-7 Winnocks Almshouses, Military Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2AF	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 00099 24716 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/02e UAD ref: ECC3721 OASIS ref: colchest3-242853
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 30th March 2016	Size of area investigated: Two trenches each 8m long by 1.8m wide (28.8m ²)
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.22	Funding source: Trustees
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related UAD/SMR number: EHER 2555, 2566, 31332
Final report: CAT Report 936	
Periods represented: -	
SS	<p>Summary of fieldwork results: <i>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of ten new dwellings at Winnocks Almshouses, Military Road, Colchester. The buildings due to be demolished date from 1934 and are located immediately to the west of a row of six Grade 1 listed almshouses built in 1678 (NHLE no. 1123565). One trench revealed no significant archaeological horizons. The other contained a Roman pit and small section of possible metalled surface representing activity outside the southeast corner of the Roman walled town.</i></p>
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: *
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: April 2016

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for an archaeological evaluation at
1-7 Winnock Almshouses, Military Road,
Colchester, Essex, CO1 2AF

NGR: TM 00099 24716 (centre)

Planning reference: 150234

Client: Trustees, c/o Michael Siggs

Commissioned by: Purcell UK

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: COLEM 2016.22

UAD Event number: ECC3721

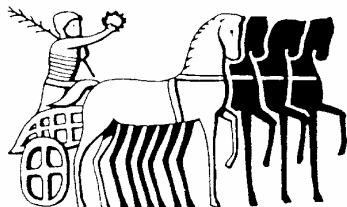
CAT Project code: 16/02e

OASIS Project id: colchest3-242853

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 17.02.2016



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester,
Essex, C02 7GZ
tel: 01206 501785
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

Site Location and Description

The proposed development site is situated within the grounds of 1-7 Winnock Almshouses, Military Road, Colchester. The site is centred on NGR TM 00099 24716.

Proposed work

The proposed work comprises a residential development of ten new dwellings (following demolition of seven existing buildings).

Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) and the Essex Historic Environment Record accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

The buildings known as nos. 1-7 Winnock Almshouses date from 1934 with later alterations and extensions, and are locally listed. They are located immediately to the west of a row of six Grade I listed almshouses built by John Winnock in 1678 (NHLE no 1123565) (EHER 31332).

The EHER shows that the site was located close to two windmills, sited on the 1767 Sparrow map and 1777 Chapman and Andre map (sheet IX) (EHER 2555, 2566).

A negative watching brief was carried out on 3-5 Military Road in 1977 (CAR 6 p389, site code 5/77B).

Planning Background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in February 2015 (application No.150234) proposing a residential development.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / UAD 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 archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2015).

Specifically, two trenches will be excavated within the area of the new development prior to the demolition of the existing buildings or following demolition of the buildings to ground level (and before removal of their foundations). Each trench will measure 8m long by 1.8m wide (totalling 16m linear).

The trial-trenches will:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

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-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- required standards of fieldwork in Colchester Borough (CM 2008a, b)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2015)

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.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and 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 supervisor and two site assistants for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway

Evaluation methodology

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 the site, 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.

Samples will be taken if palaeo-environmental and/or geoarchaeological remains are encountered (ie waterlogged deposits).

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 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 Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF 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:

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Nina Crummy.

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.

Post-excavation assessment

Once fieldwork has finished the need for a post-excavation assessment will be discussed and agreed with CBCAA.

If a post-excavation assessment is required by CBCAA, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with CBCAA. It will be a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and will identify the research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework. It will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

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:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done)
- 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. CBCAO 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

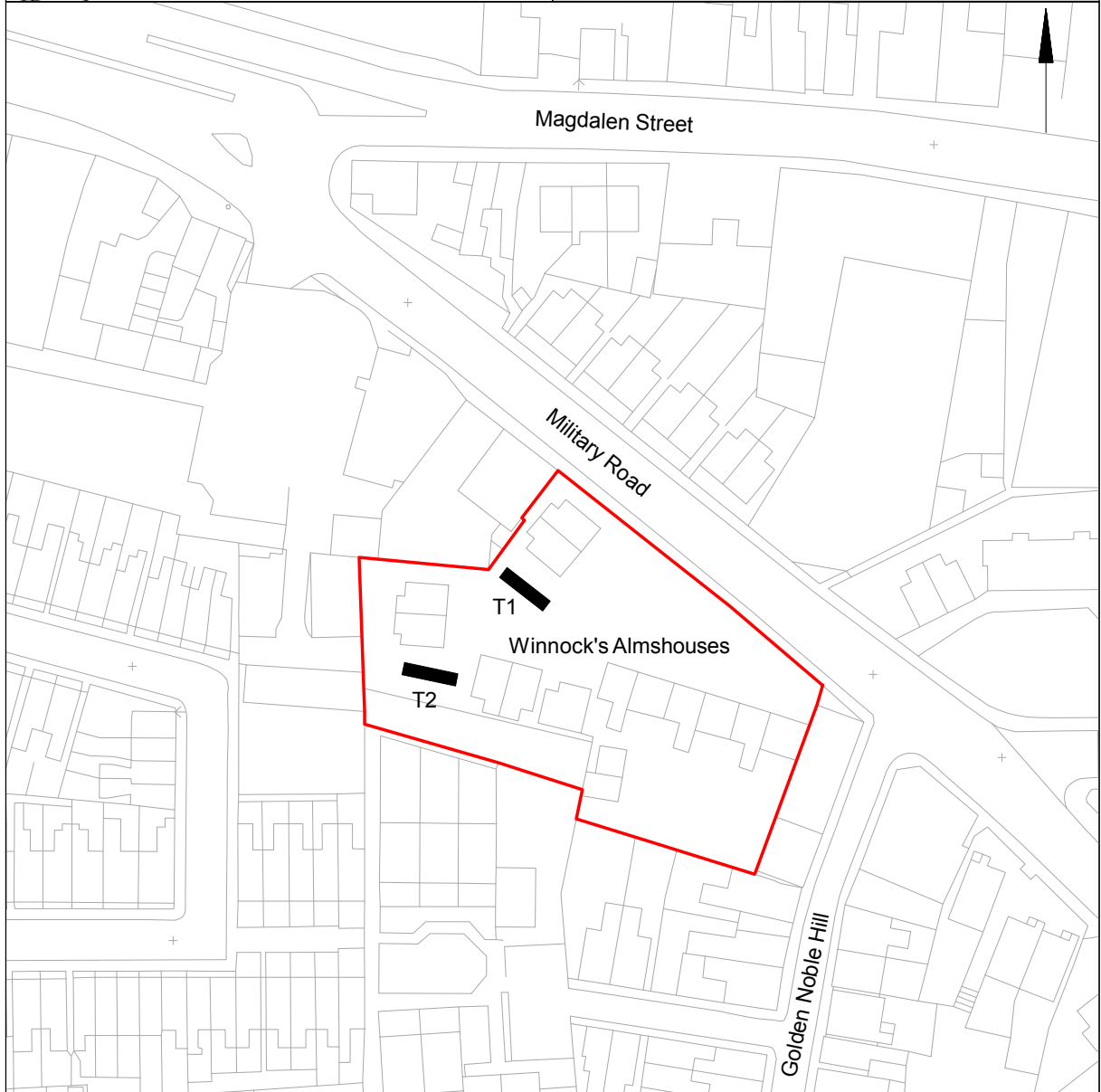
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|------------------|-------|--|
| CAR 6 | 1992 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CBC | 2015 | <i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 1-7 Winnock Almshouses, Military Road, Colchester</i> , by J Tipper |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i> |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i> |
| CIfA | 2014c | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| CM | 2008 | <i>Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester</i> |
| CM | 2008 | <i>Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester & Ipswich Museums</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</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |

L Pooley



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex
C02 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-242853

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at 1-7 Winnock Almshouses, Military Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2AF
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of ten new dwellings at Winnocks Almshouses, Military Road, Colchester. The buildings due to be demolished date from 1934 and are located immediately to the west of a row of six Grade 1 listed almshouses built in 1678 (NHLE no. 1123565). One trench revealed no significant archaeological horizons. The other contained a Roman pit and small section of possible metal surface representing activity outside the southeast corner of the Roman walled town.
Project dates	Start: 30-03-2016 End: 30-03-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/02e - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	150234 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.22 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3721 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	METALLED SURFACE Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman

Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STONE Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 1-7 Winnocks Almshouses, Military Road
Postcode	CO1 2AF
Study area	28.8 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 00099 24716 51.884510971941 0.907855210091 51 53 04 N 000 54 28 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 23.8m Max: 24.34m

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	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Percell / Trustees

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.22
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.22
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.22
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation at 1-7 Winnocks Almshouses, Military Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2AF: March 2016
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L and Holloway, B
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 936
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	2016
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 ringbound loose leaf
URL	http://www.cat.essex.ac.uk
Entered by	Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on	20 April 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:lp@catuk.org) for OASIS help and advice

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