

# Archaeological monitoring at 1-7 Winnocks, Military Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2AF

October 2018-July 2019



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**commissioned by Adam Edwards (Purcell)  
on behalf of the Trustees of Winnocks Almshouses**

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OASIS reference: colchest3-316374



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**CAT Report 1447**

July 2019

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## 1 Summary

*Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 1-7 Winnocks, Military Road, Colchester during the demolition of seven existing almshouses and the boiler house, and groundworks for the construction of nine new dwellings. Groundworks revealed a 19th-century wall which previously bounded the property along with two pits which both dated to the 18th or 19th century.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at 1-7 Winnocks, Military Road, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out from 29th October 2018 to 9th July 2019. The work was commissioned by Adam Edwards, of Purcells, on behalf of the Trustees of Winnocks Almshouses, and was undertaken during the demolition of seven existing almshouses and the boiler house, and groundworks for the construction of nine new dwellings, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area identified by the Colchester Historical Environment Record (CHER) 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* (MHCLG 2018).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Mitigation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2018), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2018).

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 briefs* (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 Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer:

The buildings known as nos. 1-7 Winnocks are almshouses built in 1934 with later alterations and extensions, and are locally listed. The boiler house also appears to date to this period. 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) (CHER MCC272 and MCC3475).

Nos. 1-7 Winnocks are built of red brick with tiled roofs in a simple neo-Tudor style. The buildings have blue painted timber doors with leaded light windows and black painted ironmongery flanked by a large window with a red brick surround and a red brick gable over. The timber brackets that support the roof over each door are painted white as is the remainder of the joinery. Each building has an inscription stone below one window, recording that the almshouses were funded by George Rose in 1934. However, whilst the front façades remain relatively unaltered, there have been later alterations including the insertion of plastic windows and a rear extension, and the interiors have been subject to alteration which has stripped almost all original features from the buildings.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by CAT in March 2016 (CHER ECC3721). One trench revealed no significant archaeological horizons. The other contained a Roman pit and small section of possible metalled surface representing activity outside the south-east corner of the Roman walled town (CAT Report 936).

Historic mapping shows that the site was located close to two windmills, as depicted 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, 389, site code 5/77B).

#### **4 Aim**

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

#### **5 Results** (Figs 2-3)

The following groundworks were carried out at the site:

- a) foundation trenching to accommodate the new buildings, 168.9m long, 0.5-0.6m wide and 0.9-1m deep;
- b) a new attenuation tank, 6m by 3m and 0.4m deep;
- c) reduction of an area measuring 95m<sup>2</sup> by up to approximately 1m to accommodate a haul road leading into the development site.

In the eastern and northern parts of the site, groundworks penetrated modern topsoil (L1, c 0.15-0.53m thick) and accumulation (L2, c 0.28-0.66m thick) onto natural sands (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.55-0.93m thick). Within the southwestern area of the site, groundworks occurred through L1, a distinct subsoil (L4) and a layer of natural clays (L5) onto L3. The attenuation tank was excavated through a modern make-up layer (L6, c 0.3m thick) and a layer of buried topsoil (L7, c 0.5m thick) onto a further distinct layer of subsoil (L8).

Wall F1 was uncovered in the area of the haul road. It was of 19th-century date, it lay on an NW-SE alignment and it was composed of mortared unfrogged bricks laid in English bond.

Pits F2 and F3 were observed during groundworks for the building located in the southwestern part of the site. F2 extended beyond the limit of excavation (LOE) and so its full dimensions could not be ascertained, but its exposed extent was 1m wide and 1.53m deep. F3 similarly extended beyond the LOE; its exposed extent was 1.58m wide and 1.23m deep. Both features were of 18th-19th century date.



**Photograph 1** Wall F1, looking south southeast



**Photograph 2** Pit F2, looking northwest

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

*by Dr Matthew Loughton*

The watching brief uncovered a modest collection of post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) totalling 29 sherds with a weight of 3,693g (Table 1). There were rim sherds from 10 vessels (rim EVREP) while the rim EVE is 0.92.

| Ceramic material                | No.       | Weight (g)   | MSW/g      | No. Rim   | Rim EVE     | Rim EVREP |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| Post-Roman                      | 21        | 489          | 23         | 10        | 0.92        | 10        |
| Ceramic Building Material (CBM) | 8         | 3,204        | 401        | -         | -           | -         |
| <b>All</b>                      | <b>29</b> | <b>3,693</b> | <b>127</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>0.92</b> | <b>10</b> |

**Table 1** Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

The pottery and CBM was recovered from two features (F2 and F3), and one layer (L2) although most of this material came from pit F2 (Table 2).

| Feature      | Feature type        | No.       | Weight g     | MSW g      |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| F2           | Pit                 | 20        | 3,058        | 153        |
| F3           | Pit                 | 2         | 31           | 16         |
| L2           | Accumulated subsoil | 7         | 604          | 86         |
| <b>Total</b> |                     | <b>29</b> | <b>3,693</b> | <b>127</b> |

**Table 2** Number and weight of pottery, CBM and baked-clay from features and other contexts

### Post-Roman pottery

This material was classified using the fabric groups from *CAR 7* (2000) (Table 3) and mostly consists of 18th or 19th century Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric F48D) alongside a small quantity of post-medieval red earthenwares (fabric F40) (Table 4). Finally, there were rare sherds of Border ware (fabric F42), Netherlands, Anglo-Netherlands and English tin-glazed earthenwares (fabric F46), and modern English stoneware (fabric F45M). The post-Roman pottery was recovered from pits F2 and F3 and accumulated subsoil L2.

| Fabric code | Fabric description   | Fabric date range guide  |
|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| F40         | Post-medieval red earthenwares                                     | c 1500-19th/20th century |
| F42         | Border ware  | 16th-17th century        |
| F45M        | Modern English stoneware   | 19th-early 20th century  |
| F46         | Netherlands, Anglo-Netherlands and English tin-glazed earthenwares | 16th-mid 18th century    |
| F48D        | Staffordshire-type white earthenwares                              | 19th-20th century        |

**Table 3** Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

| Fabric Group | Fabric description   | No.       | Weight (g) | MSW/g     | Rim       | Base     | Rim EVE     | Rim EVRE P |
|--------------|--|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|------------|
| F40          | Post-medieval red earthenwares                                     | 4         | 146        | 37        | 1         | 2        | 0.09        | 1          |
| F42          | Border ware  | 2         | 40         | 20        | 0         | 2        | 0.00        | 0          |
| F45M         | Modern English stoneware   | 1         | 10         | 10        | 0         | 0        | 0.00        | 0          |
| F46          | Netherlands, Anglo-Netherlands and English tin-glazed earthenwares | 1         | 10         | 10        | 1         | 0        | 0.07        | 1          |
| F48D         | Staffordshire-type white earthenwares                              | 13        | 283        | 22        | 8         | 4        | 0.76        | 8          |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>21</b> | <b>489</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>0.92</b> | <b>10</b>  |

**Table 4** Details on the post-Roman pottery

### Ceramic building material (CBM)

There was a small quantity of Roman and post-medieval CBM (Table 5). The Roman CBM included a few pieces of tile from accumulated subsoil L2 and brick from pit F2. The post-medieval CBM consists of two unfrogged bricks from F2 and one sherd of peg-tile from L2.

| CBM code     | CBM type     | No.      | Weight (g)   | MSW        |
|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| Roman        |              |          |              |            |
| RT           | Roman tegula | 3        | 512          | 171        |
| RB           | Roman brick  | 2        | 1,378        | 689        |
| Post-Roman   |              |          |              |            |
| PT           | Peg-tile     | 1        | 40           | 40         |
| BR           | Brick        | 2        | 1,274        | 637        |
| <b>Total</b> |              | <b>8</b> | <b>3,204</b> | <b>401</b> |

**Table 5** CBM by period and type

### Summary

Table 6 provides a brief dating summary for the features which produced datable ceramic finds. The two features and accumulated subsoil L2 can be dated to the 18th-19th century.

| Context | Post-Roman pottery                | CBM           | Overall date approx. |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| F2      | F40<br>F42<br>F46<br>F45M<br>F48D | RB<br>M/PM BR | 18th-19th century    |
| F3      | F48D                              | -             | 18th-19th century    |
| L2      | F48D                              | RT<br>PT      | 18th-19th century    |

**Table 6** Approximate dates for the individual features and layers

## 6.2 Other finds

by Laura Pooley (animal bone identified by Alec Wade)

A small collection of glass, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone, oyster shell, slate, clinker/coal and iron sheet came from contexts L2, F2 and F3. All of the finds are of post-medieval or modern date. The only find of note is a complete Type 11 clay tobacco pipe bowl dated to c 1730-80 (CAR 2, 52) which includes the initials EB on the foot for Elizabeth Bland, who appeared in the 1745 Apprentice Rolls (CAR 2, 63). All of the finds have been discarded except for the glass bottles and the clay pipe bowl.

| Context | Finds no. | Description   |
|---------|-----------|---|
| L2      | 1         | <b>Glass:</b> 1) Complete brown glass beer bottle, on base A295 / 19X, 205mm high, 61mm diameter, 336.9g. 2) Almost complete octagonal glass bottle with a green tinge, rim missing, 56mm high, 43mm wide, 63.9g. Both 19th-20th century.<br><b>Clay tobacco pipe:</b> Two clay pipe stems, 7.1g, post-medieval (discarded).<br><b>Animal bone:</b> One cat tibia bone, 4.4g (discarded).<br><b>Oyster shell:</b> one shell, 31.8g (discarded). |
| F2      | 3         | <b>Clay tobacco pipe:</b> Two clay pipe stems, 5.7g, post-medieval (discarded).<br><b>Slate:</b> Two fragments of slate, one with a peg-hole (c 5mm diameter), 52.7g, post-medieval/modern (discarded).<br><b>Animal bone:</b> Two fragments of animal bone, medium-mammal bone and large-mammal rib, 33.1g (discarded).  |
|         | 4         | <b>Clay tobacco pipe:</b> Complete bowl with part of stem; Type 11: long bowl with a curved front and slightly curved back, wide mouth cut parallel to the stem,  |

|    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
|    |   | <p>date range c 1730-80 (CAR 2, 52), with the initial EB on the foot for Elizabeth Bland (CAR 2, 63); 14.7g.</p> <p><b>Iron:</b> Fragment of iron sheet, 50mm by 32mm, 22.5g, 19th-20th century (discarded).</p> <p><b>Animal bone:</b> Fragment of shoulder blade from a large-mammal, sawn, 32.4g (discarded).</p> <p><b>Clinker/coke:</b> Two fragments, 12.4g, post-medieval/modern (discarded).</p> |
| F3 | 6 | <b>Clay tobacco pipe:</b> Stem fragment, 32g, post-medieval (discarded).   |

**Table 7** All other finds listed by context

## 7 Conclusion

Groundworks at this site exposed the remains of an 19th-century wall which previously bounded the property, and a pit and possible refuse pit, both of which dated to the 18th or 19th centuries. The reduction of the ground level across the site by approximately 1m permitted further investigation of the Roman pit recorded during the evaluation but which could not then be fully excavated as it exceeded safe working depths. This feature was observed in section during foundation trenching for the northernmost building, but the trench collapsed before it could be photographed or drawn. No further metallurgy was detected during this phase of work, and it seems likely that the metallised surface uncovered during the evaluation represented the remains of a yard surface.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Adam Edwards of Purcell and the Trustees of Winnocks Almshouses for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Tuffey, E Holloway and R Mathieson. Figures were prepared by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

## 9 References

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

- |                  |      |  |
|------------------|------|--|
| Brown, D         | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>   |
| CAR 6            | 1992 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy |
| CAT              | 2018 | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| CAT Report 936   | 2016 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at 1-7 Winnocks Almshouses, Military Road, Colchester, Essex – March 2016</i> , by Laura Pooley & Ben Holloway      |
| CBCAA            | 2018 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Mitigation at 1-7 Winnocks, Military Road Colchester, CO1 2AF</i> , by J Tipper                                      |
| CifA             | 2014 | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</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).                          |
| Historic England | 2015 | Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide.   |
| 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)  |



## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| CAT           | Colchester Archaeological Trust  |
| CBC           | Colchester Borough Council   |
| CBCAA         | Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor  |
| CBCPS         | Colchester Borough Council Planning Services   |
| CBM           | ceramic building material, ie brick/tile   |
| CHER          | Colchester Historic Environment Record   |
| ClfA          | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists   |
| context       | specific location of finds on an archaeological site   |
| EHER          | Essex Historic Environment Record  |
| 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   |
| NGR           | National Grid Reference  |
| OASIS         | <b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> ccess 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> |
| peg-tile      | rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern                        |
| post-medieval | from c AD 1500 to c 1800   |
| Roman         | the period from AD 43 to c AD 410  |
| section       | (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s  |
| ws            | written scheme of investigation  |

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** part of one box

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1447)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Inked section drawings

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1447)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Graphics

Site digital photos and log

Survey data

## 12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2018.126.

**Distribution list**

Adam Edwards, Purcell  
The Trustees of Winnocks Almshouses  
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services  
Essex Historic Environment Record



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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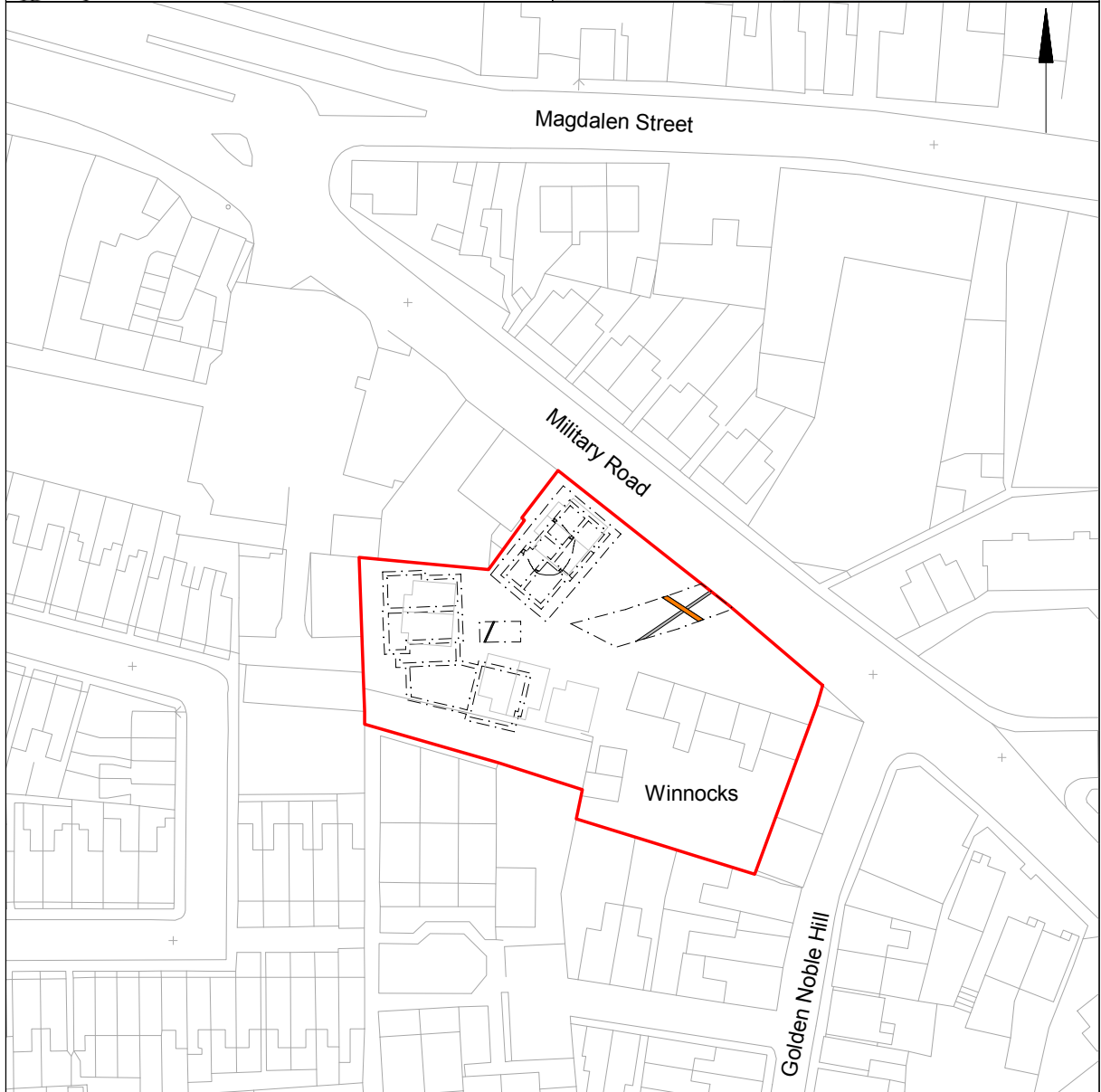
Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 08.08.2019

### Appendix 1 Context list

| Context Number | Finds Number | Feature / layer type | Description   | Date              |
|----------------|--------------|----------------------|---|-------------------|
| L1             | -            | Topsoil              | Soft/friable, moist dark brown silty-loam   | Modern            |
| L2             | 1, 2, 5      | Subsoil              | Soft/friable, moist medium/dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent daub and CBM flecks and frequent CBM pieces  | Undatable         |
| L3             | -            | Natural              | Soft/friable, moist medium/dark yellow/grey/brown sand  | Post-glacial      |
| L4             | -            | Natural              | Friable/firm, medium grey silty-clay with occasional gravel and stones  | Post-glacial      |
| L5             | -            | Subsoil              | Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-loam  | Undatable         |
| L6             | -            | Make-up layer        | Friable, dry light grey sand with very frequent concrete and CBM pieces   | Modern            |
| L7             | -            | Buried topsoil       | Soft, dry dark brown silty-sandy-loam   | Modern            |
| L8             | -            | Subsoil              | Soft, dry light brown sandy-silt  | Undatable         |
|                |              |                      |   |                   |
| F1             | -            | Wall                 | Composed of bonded, unfrogged bricks laid in English bond   | 19th century      |
| F2             | 3, 4         | Rubbish dump         | <b>Upper fill:</b> friable, moist dark brown loamy-silt with occasional stones; <b>middle fill:</b> firm medium/dark grey silt with occasional stones; <b>lower middle fill:</b> firm, light/medium orange/brown silt with occasional stones; <b>lower fill:</b> medium/dark brown silty-clay with with occasional stones. Frequent coal, concrete, china, metal and other detritus present within the feature. | 18th-19th century |
| F3             | 6, 7         | Pit                  | Soft, moist, medium/dark brown silty-loam   | 18th-19th century |

**Appendix 2 Ceramic and pottery list**

| Cxt | Feature type | Find no. | Find Type | Fabric Group | Discard | Nr | Weight | Rim | Handle | Base | Form | Comments                                   | Date                     |
|-----|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|---------|----|--------|-----|--------|------|------|--|--------------------------|
| F2  |              | 3        | CBM       | -            | -       | 2  | 1378   |     |        |      | RB   | signature curves, 40 mm thick              | Roman                    |
| F2  |              | 3        | CBM       | -            | -       | 1  | 636    |     |        |      | BR   | ? x 95 x 42, no frog                       | Medieval / post-medieval |
| F2  |              | 3        | Pottery   | F46          | -       | 1  | 10     | 1   | 0      | 0    |      | Tin-glazed earthenware plate/dish          | 17th-18th century        |
| F2  |              | 3        | Pottery   | F48D         | -       | 4  | 28     | 2   | 0      | 1    |      |  | 19th-20th century        |
| F2  |              | 3        | Pottery   | F40          | -       | 2  | 66     | 0   | 0      | 1    |      |  | 1500-19th/20th century   |
| F2  |              | 3        | Pottery   | F40          | -       | 1  | 62     | 1   | 0      | 0    |      | Large bowl                                 | 1500-19th/20th century   |
| F2  |              | 3        | Pottery   | F40          | -       | 1  | 18     | 0   | 0      | 1    |      | ?  | 1500-19th/20th century   |
| F2  |              | 3        | Pottery   | F42          | -       | 1  | 20     | 0   | 0      | 1    |      | Border ware?                               | 16th-17th century        |
| F2  |              | 4        | CBM       | -            | -       | 1  | 638    |     |        |      | BR   | ? x 94 x 48, no frog                       | Medieval / post-medieval |
| F2  |              | 4        | Pottery   | F45M         | -       | 1  | 10     |     |        |      |      |  | 19th-20th century        |
| F2  |              | 4        | Pottery   | F48D         | -       | 4  | 172    | 2   | 0      | 2    |      |  | 19th-20th century        |
| F2  |              | 4        | Pottery   | F42          | -       | 1  | 20     | 0   | 0      | 1    |      | ?  | 16th-17th century        |
| F3  |              | 7        | Pottery   | F48D         | -       | 1  | 25     | 1   | 0      | 0    |      |  | 19th-20th century        |
| F3  |              | 7        | Pottery   | F48D         | -       | 1  | 6      | 1   | 0      | 0    |      |  | 19th-20th century        |
| L2  |              | 1        | CBM       | -            | -       | 1  | 40     |     |        |      | PT   |  | Medieval / post-medieval |
| L2  |              | 1        | Pottery   | F48D         | -       | 1  | 6      | 1   | 0      | 0    |      |  | 19th-20th century        |
| L2  |              | 1        | Pottery   | F48D         | -       | 1  | 30     | 0   | 0      | 1    |      |  | 19th-20th century        |
| L2  |              | 5        | Pottery   | F48D         | -       | 1  | 16     | 1   | 0      | 0    |      |  | 19th-20th century        |
| L2  |              | 2        | CBM       | -            | -       | 2  | 456    |     |        |      | RT   | 24 mm thick, burnt                         | Roman                    |
| L2  |              | 2        | CBM       | -            | -       | 1  | 56     |     |        |      | RT   | orange, softer, yellow & red nods, marbled | Roman                    |



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Fig 1 Site location.



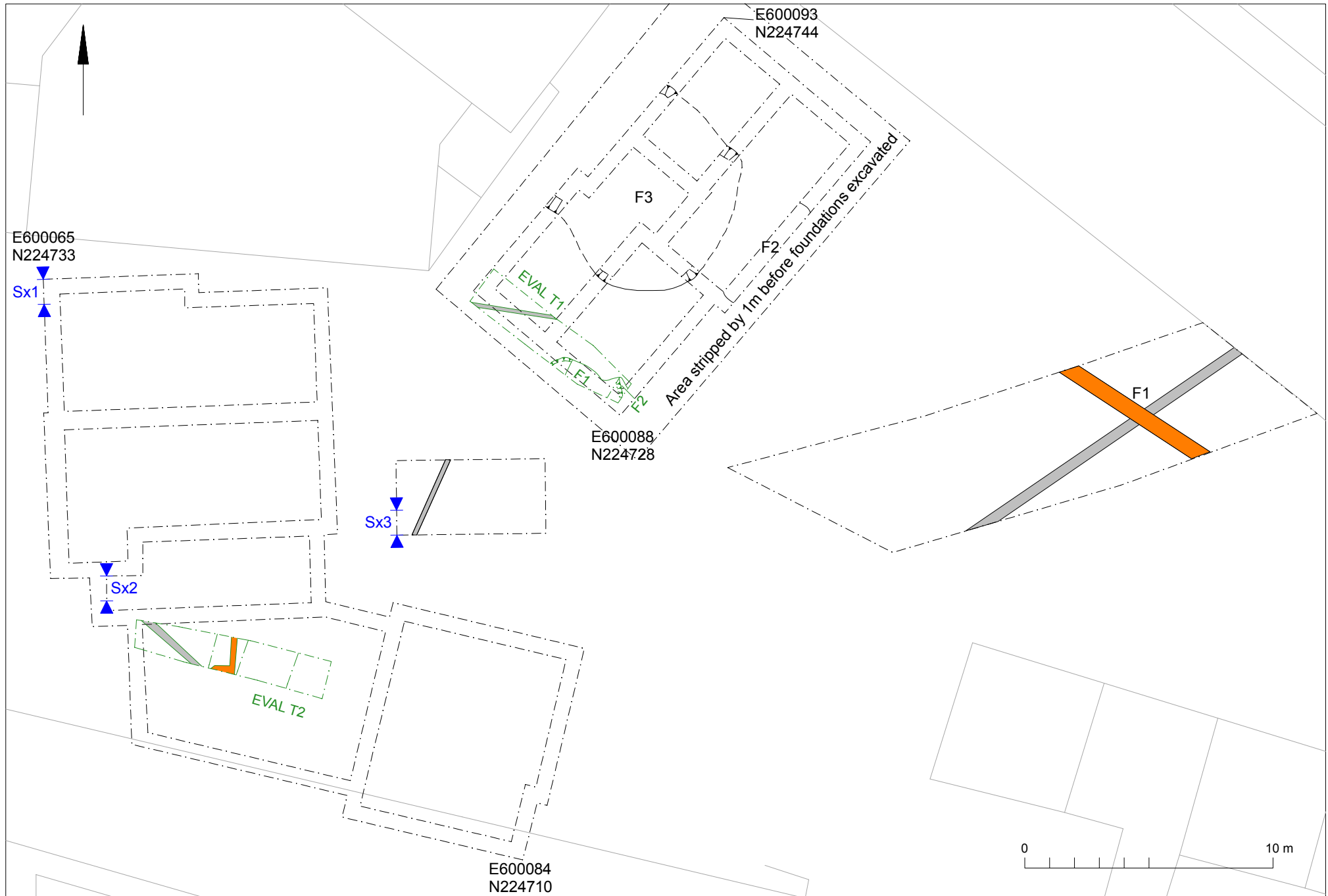


Fig 2 Results (2016 evaluation trenches shown in green)

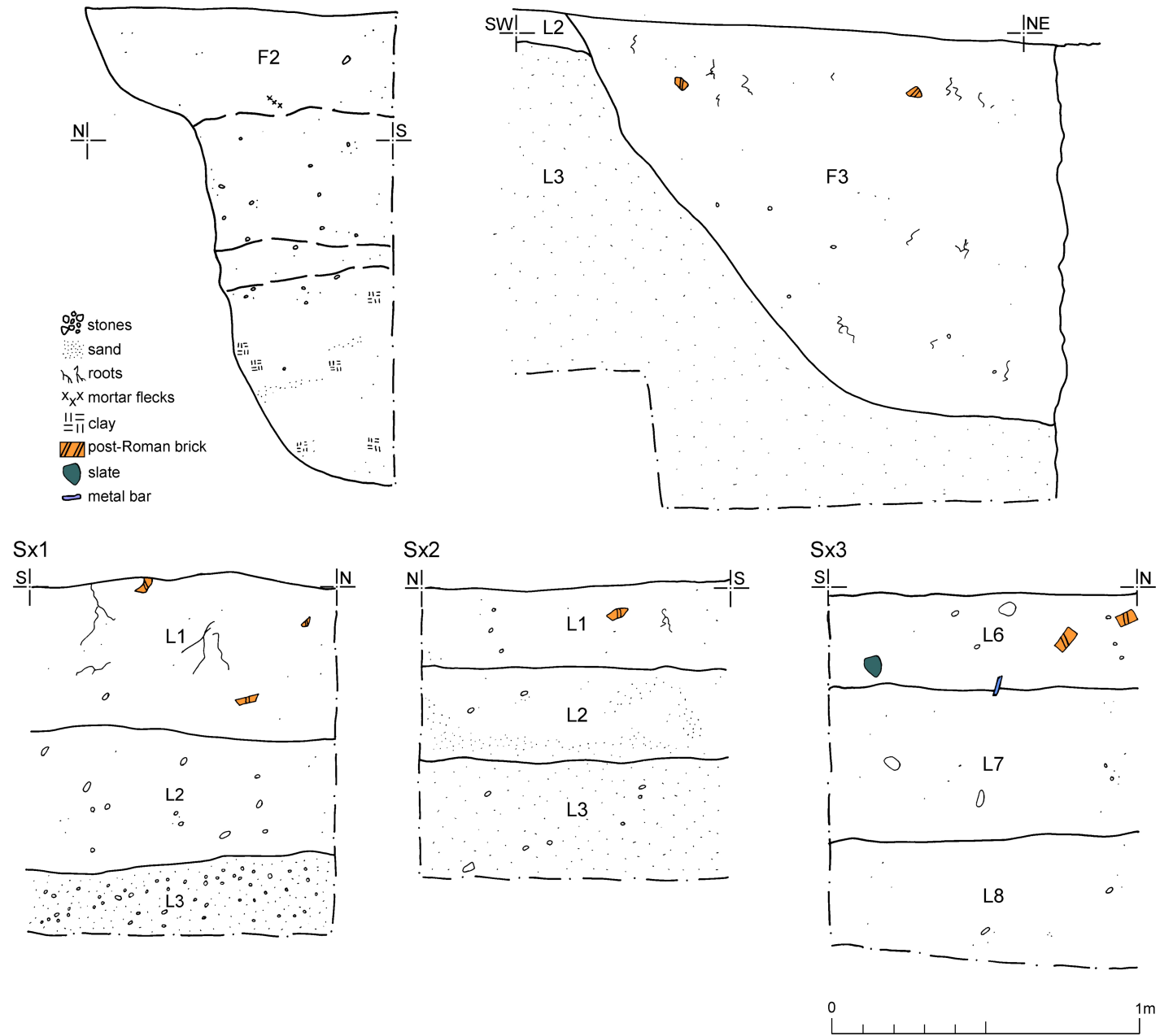


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Address:</b> 1-7 Winnocks, Military Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2AF   |   |
| <b>Parish:</b> Colchester   | <b>District:</b> Colchester   |
| <b>NGR:</b> TM 0008 2472 (centre)   | <b>Site code:</b><br>CAT project ref.: 18/05a<br>CHER ref: ECC4209<br>OASIS ref: colchest3-316374 |
| <b>Type of work:</b><br>Monitoring  | <b>Site director/group:</b><br>Colchester Archaeological Trust                                    |
| <b>Date of work:</b><br>29th October 2018 to 9th July 2019  | <b>Size of area investigated:</b><br>0.24ha   |
| <b>Location of curating museum:</b><br>Colchester museum<br>accession code COLEM: 2018.126  | <b>Funding source:</b><br>Developer   |
| <b>Further seasons anticipated?</b><br>no   | <b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b><br>-  |
| <b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1447  |   |
| <b>Periods represented:</b> Post-medieval, modern   |   |
| <b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b><br><br><i>Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 1-7 Winnocks, Military Road, Colchester during the demolition of seven existing almshouses and the boiler house, and groundworks for the construction of nine new dwellings. Groundworks revealed a 19th-century wall which previously bounded the property along with two pits which both dated to the 18th or 19th century.</i> |   |
| <b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> -  |   |
| <b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper   |   |
| <b>Keywords:</b> -  | <b>Significance:</b> -  |
| <b>Author of summary:</b><br>Dr Elliott Hicks   | <b>Date of summary:</b><br>July 2019  |



# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Mitigation at 1-7 Winnocks, Military Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2AF

**NGR:** TM 0008 2472 (centre)

**Planning references:** 180308

**Commissioned by:** Adam Edwards, Purcell

**On behalf of:** Trustees of Winnocks Almshouses

**Curating museum:** Colchester

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

**CHER event number:** [tbc](#)

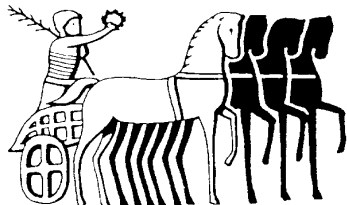
**CAT project code:** 18/05a

**OASIS project number:** colchest3-316374

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 03.05.2018



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## **Site location and description**

The development site is located within Colchester town centre, off Military Road, at 1-7 Winnocks (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TM 0008 2472.

## **Proposed work**

The proposed work comprises the demolition of seven existing almshouses and the boiler house, and the construction of nine new dwellings.

## **Archaeological background**

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer:

The buildings known as nos. 1-7 Winnocks are almshouses built in 1934 with later alterations and extensions, and are locally listed. The boiler house also appears to date to this period. 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) (CHER MCC272 and MCC3475).

Nos. 1-7 Winnocks are built of red brick with tiled roofs in a simple neo-Tudor style. The buildings have blue painted timber doors with leaded light windows and black painted ironmongery flanked by a large window with a red brick surround and a red brick gable over. The timber brackets that support the roof over each door are painted white as is the remainder of the joinery. Each building has an inscription stone below one window, recording that the almshouses were funded by George Rose in 1934. However, whilst the front façades remain relatively unaltered, there have been later alterations including the insertion of plastic windows and a rear extension, and the interiors have been subject to alteration which has stripped almost all original features from the buildings.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by CAT in March 2016 (CHER ECC3721). 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 (CAT Report 936).

Historic mapping shows that the site was located close to two windmills, as depicted 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 January 2018 (application No.180308) proposing the demolition of seven existing almshouses and the construction of nine new dwellings.

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 2018).

Specifically:

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

The Project brief from CBCAA specifies that shallow groundworks will be continuously monitored by the attendant archaeologist, whilst deeper excavations below c.800mm from current ground level or in areas where it is shown that natural ground or archaeological horizons are likely to be impacted, will be subject to archaeological excavation and recording.

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 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2018).

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

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA 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 with supplementary staff as needed.

## **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.

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 the 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: Laura Pooley

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

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

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

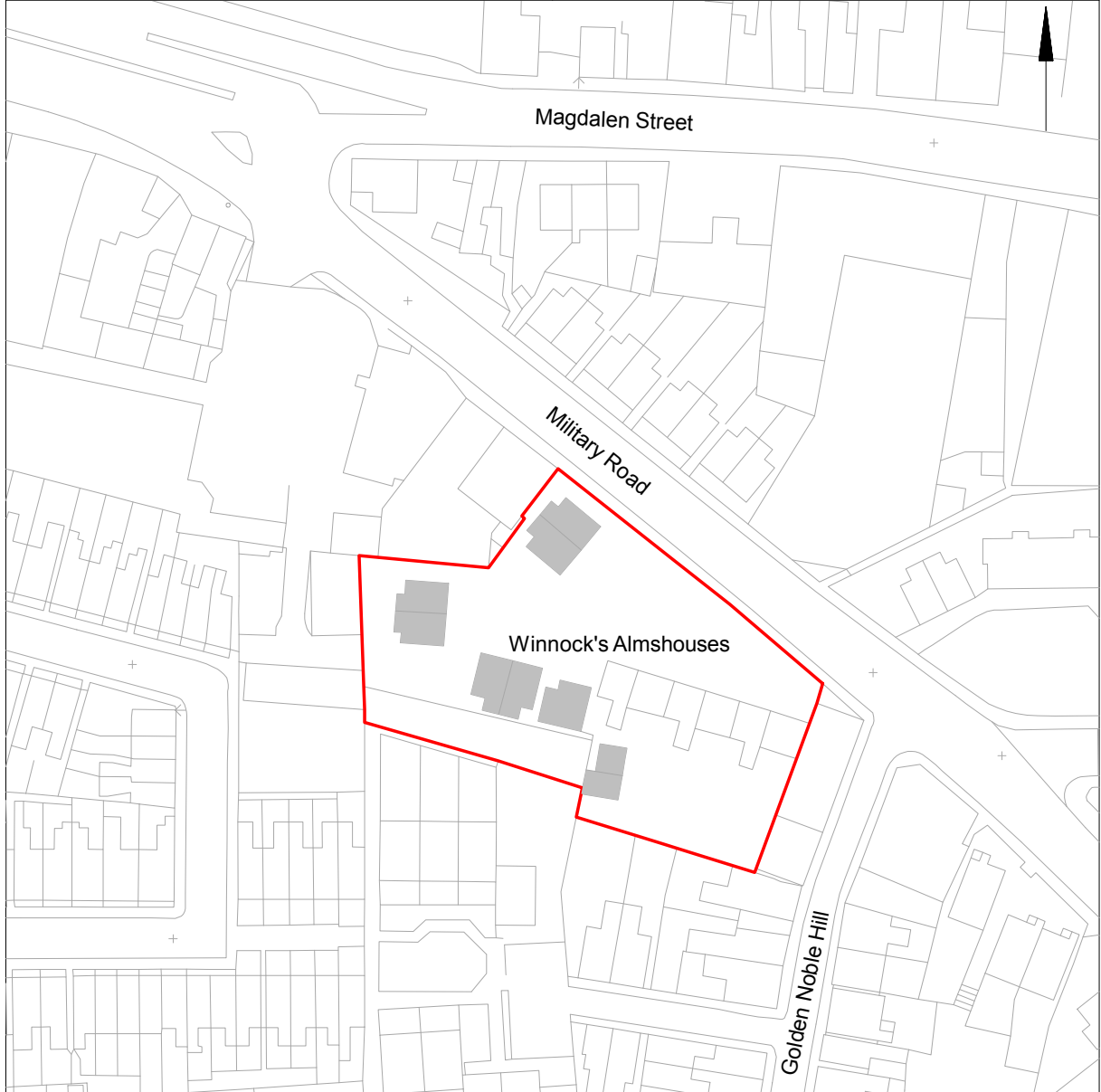
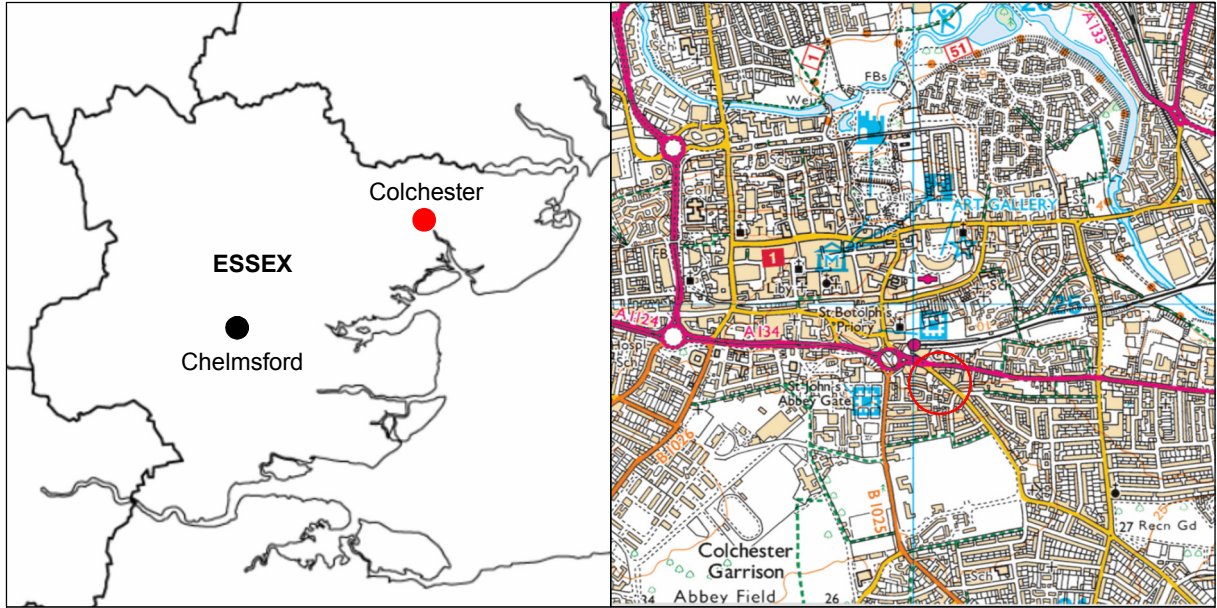
- |                  |      |  |
|------------------|------|--|
| Brown, D         | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>   |
| CAR 6            | 1992 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85</i> , by P Crummy |
| CAT              | 2018 | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| CAT Report 936   | 2016 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at 1-7 Winnocks Almshouses, Military Road, Colchester, Essex – March 2016</i> by Laura Pooley & Ben Holloway        |
| CBCAA            | 2018 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Mitigation at 1-7 Winnocks, Military Road Colchester, CO1 2AF</i> , by J Tipper                                      |
| ClfA             | 2014 | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</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).                          |
| Historic England | 2015 | Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide.   |
| 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)  |

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Fig 1 Site location.



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**OASIS ID: colchest3-316374**

### Project details

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Project name                           | Archaeological mitigation at 1-7 Winnocks Almshouses, Military Road, Colchester, Essex CO1 2AF   |
| Short description of the project       | Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 1-7 Winnocks, Military Road, Colchester during the demolition of seven existing almshouses and the boiler house, and groundworks for the construction of nine new dwellings. Groundworks revealed a 19th-century wall which previously bounded the property along with two pits which both dated to the 18th or 19th century. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 29-10-2018 End: 09-07-2019  |
| Previous/future work                   | Yes / Not known  |
| Any associated project reference codes | 18/05a - Contracting Unit No.  |
| Any associated project reference codes | ECC4209 - HER event no.  |
| Any associated project reference codes | COLEM: 2018.126 - Museum accession ID  |
| Any associated project reference codes | colchest3-316374 - OASIS form ID   |
| Type of project                        | Recording project  |
| Site status                            | None   |
| Current Land use                       | Residential 1 - General Residential  |
| Monument type                          | WALL Post Medieval   |
| Monument type                          | PIT Post Medieval  |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY Post Medieval  |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY Modern   |
| Significant Finds                      | CBM Roman  |
| Significant Finds                      | PEG-TILE Medieval  |
| Significant Finds                      | PEG-TILE Post Medieval   |
| Significant Finds                      | GLASS Post Medieval  |
| Significant Finds                      | GLASS Modern   |



|                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Significant Finds  | CLAY PIPE Post Medieval   |
| Significant Finds  | ANIMAL BONE Uncertain     |
| Significant Finds  | OYSTER SHELL Uncertain    |
| Significant Finds  | IRON OBJECT Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds  | IRON OBJECT Modern        |
| Significant Finds  | CLINKER Post Medieval     |
| Investigation type | ""Watching Brief""        |
| Prompt             | Planning condition        |

### Project location

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Country          | England  |
| Site location    | ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER 1-7 Winnocks Almshouses WB                   |
| Postcode         | CO1 2AF  |
| Study area       | 0.24 Hectares  |
| Site coordinates | TM 0008 2472 51.884553744229 0.907581803669 51 53 04 N 000 54 27 E Point |

### Project creators

|                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation         | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Project brief originator     | CBC Archaeological Officer      |
| Project design originator    | Elliott Hicks                   |
| Project supervisor           | Chris Lister                    |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Other Charitable Trust          |

### Project archives

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive recipient | Colchester Museum  |
| Physical Archive ID        | COLEM: 2018.126  |
| Physical Contents          | "other"  |
| Digital Archive recipient  | Colchester Museum  |
| Digital Archive ID         | COLEM: 2018.126  |
| Digital Media available    | "Images raster / digital photography","Text"                             |
| Paper Archive recipient    | Colchester Museum  |
| Paper Archive ID           | COLEM: 2018.126  |
| Paper Media available      | "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section" |

### Project bibliography 1

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Publication type                 | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)   |
| Title                            | Archaeological monitoring at 1-7 Winnocks, Military Road, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2AF:<br>October 2018-July 2019 |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)              | Hicks, E.   |
| Other bibliographic<br>details   | CAT Report 1447   |
| Date                             | 2019  |
| Issuer or publisher              | Colchester Archaeological Trust   |
| Place of issue or<br>publication | Colchester  |
| Description                      | A4 loose-leaf ring-bound  |
| URL                              | <a href="http://cat.essex.ac.uk">http://cat.essex.ac.uk</a>   |
| Entered by                       | Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)  |
| Entered on                       | 9 August 2019   |

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