

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1971
issued August 2023**

**Archaeological evaluation at Winsley's Charity,
22 Winsley Square, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2AU:
August 2023**



**CAT project ref.: 2023/07g
ECC code: ECC4809**

**An archaeological evaluation at Winsley's Charity,
22 Winsley Square, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2AU:
August 2023**

NGR: TM 00807 24030 (centre)

Planning ref.: 221138

**CAT project ref.: 2023/07g
CAT Report 1971**

**ECC code: ECC4809
OASIS id: colchest3-517616**

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commissioned by Nicholas Jacob Architects

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
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| Issued: | 22/08/2023 | |

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EHER summary sheet

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OASIS summary

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out at Winsley's Charity, 22 Winsley Square, Colchester, Essex in advance of the demolition of the existing dwellings and the construction of new flats for charitable almshouses. The historic core of Winsley's Charity, to the north of the development site, is Grade II listed and dates from the Charity's foundation in 1728. Archaeological evaluation revealed a significant depth of modern layers (0.65-0.8m thick) sealing natural ground level. Two modern features, two undated tree-throws and an undated ditch were the only features present.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Winsley's Charity, 22 Winsley Square, Colchester, Essex on the 1st August 2023. The work was commissioned by Nichols Jacob Architects and took place in advance of the demolition of ten semi-detached single-storey dwellings, followed by the construction of a new two-storey building providing sixteen flats for charitable almshouses, with associated landscaping, car parking and groundworks.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER/CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation* (CCCAA 2023) and a *Written scheme of investigation (WSI)* (CAT 2023).

In addition to the brief and WSI all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), 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 and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site to be of the Thames Group (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup (composed of sand and gravel).

Prehistoric and Roman findspots in the vicinity of the development site include:

- A Late Bronze Age socketed and looped axe found 200m to the south-east (MCC8947, MCC7102).
- Two flint knives, one dating to the Early Bronze Age at 54 Gilbert Court (MCC1184) and a second near Gilbert Road dating to the Late Neolithic (MCC1950), found less than 200m to the south.
- Iron Age pottery and a bronze ring uncovered in 1905 at (NGR) TM 00791 24025 during groundworks for new foundations. The ceramic finds, which included a large Iron Age bowl and a pedestalled bowl, were dated by Colchester Museum to be from c 200BC (MCC1946, Colchester Museum Reports 1903-13).
- An Iron Age bowl with lid which contained bronze and iron rings (MCC8170).

¹ British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

- A Late Iron Age coin of Cunobelin found in 1977 in the garden of 61 Old Heath Road (MCC1242).
- A Roman Denarius of Tiberius (AD 14-37) found in 1924 in garden of 98 Old Heath Road (MCC1269).

The site also includes part of the historic Winsley's Almshouses (MCC3526). These structures date from the Charity's foundation in 1728, and incorporate a late 16th-century brick house. The buildings are Grade II listed (NHLE no. 1306572), and their presence further enhances the historic core and local heritage of Old Heath.

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the CCCAA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Appendix 1 and Figs 2-3)

Two trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Both trenches were 10m long by 1.8m wide, and Trench 1 had to be moved slightly further to the west than originally proposed due to site constraints. A full context list with descriptions and dimensions can be found in Appendix 1.

Site stratigraphy was as follows:

- a layer of tarmac and crush (L1, 0.23-0.35m thick) sealed
- a buried modern topsoil (L2, 0.08-0.25m thick) which sealed
- a layer of modern made-ground (L3, 0.15-0.25m thick).

Natural sands and gravels (L4) were identified beneath L3 at a depth of 0.65-0.8m below current ground level.

Trench 1

Small modern post-hole F1 in the centre of the trench still had wood fragments in the backfill. Pit F2 at the southern end of the trench was undated and could be a tree-throw. Pit F3 at the northern end of the trench was a very deep feature at over 0.9m. It produced a range of finds, mainly ceramic building material, dating from the Roman period through to the 19th/20th century and is of modern date.

Trench 2

At the northern end of the trench, ditch F5 was aligned NNE-SSW, was 0.78m wide by 0.11m deep and was undated. Undated tree-throw F3 was at the southern end of the trench.



Photograph 1 Trench 1 with modern pit F4 in the foreground, looking SSW.



Photograph 2 Trench 2 with undated ditch F5 in foreground, looking SSW.

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation uncovered four sherds of pottery (52g with an EVE of 0.05) and 31 fragments of ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) weighing 3.3kg but with a mean sherd weight of only 123g. This material was recovered from one pit and two layers (Table 1).

| Context | Description | No. | Weight (g) | MSW (g) | EVE |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| F4 | Pit | 25 | 3,097 | 124 | 0.00 |
| L2 | Topsoil | 2 | 44 | 22 | 0.05 |
| L3 | Made-ground | 4 | 240 | 60 | 0.00 |
| Total | | 31 | 3,381 | 109 | 0.05 |

Table 1 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific contexts.

Post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR 7* (Cotter 2000) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). There was one sherd (7g) of Colchester-type ware (fabric F21) dating to c 1200-1550 which came from F4. Three sherds (45g) of modern Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric F48D) including a plate (EVE:0.05) were recovered from L2 and L3.

The CBM from F4 included two fragments of Roman CBM (164g), 13 fragments of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile (642g), two pieces of pan-tile (285g) dating from the 17th century onwards, an unfrogged brick dating from the late 17th to early 18th century (dimensions of ?mm x 95mm x 50mm, 1146g) and six fragments of 19th-/20th-century brick (823g). Two pieces of peg-tile (187g) and a piece of 19th-/20th-century brick (52g) also came from L3.

Table 2 summarizes the dating evidence for the three contexts, all of which produced finds of a modern date. None of these finds were retained.

| Context | Description | Post-Roman pottery | CBM | Date approx. |
|---------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| F4 | Pit | F21 | RT, PT, BR (UNFROGGED) | Modern |
| L2 | Topsoil | F48D (plate) | - | Modern |
| L3 | Made-ground | F48D | BR, PT | Modern |

Table 2 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation at Winsley's Charity, 22 Winsley Square, Colchester, Essex revealed a significant depth of modern layers (0.65-0.8m thick) sealing natural ground level. Two modern features, two undated tree-throws and an undated ditch were the only features present.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Nicholas Jacob for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister & A Wightman, with fieldwork carried out by B Holloway with N Rayer, G Smith and G Williams. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway, L Pooley & S Veasey. The project was monitored for Colchester City Council by Dr Richard Hoggett.

9 References

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

- Brown, D 2011 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*
2nd ed.
- Brown, N & 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional
Glazebrook, J

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|--|
| | | Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT | 2023 | <i>Health and Safety Policy</i> |
| Colchester Museums | 1913 | <i>Colchester Museum Reports 1903-13</i> . Serial: Colchester Museums. |
| Cotter, J P | 2000 | <i>CAR Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> . Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd. |
| CCC | 2023 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at Winsley's Charity, 22 Winsley Square, Colchester, CO1 2AU</i> by Dr R Hoggett |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i> . Revised June 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Revised October 2020 |
| CifA | 2014c | Code of Conduct. Revised October 2022. |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) |
| Historic England | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| 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) |
| MHCLG | 2021 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Bronze Age | period from c 2500 – 700 BC |
| Bronze Age (Early) | Early Bronze Age, period from c 2500 – 1500 BC |
| Bronze Age (Middle) | Middle Bronze Age, period from c 1500 – 1000 BC |
| Bronze Age (Late) | Late Bronze Age, period from c 1000 – 700 BC |
| CAT | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| CCC | Colchester City Council |
| CCCAA | Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor |
| CHER | Colchester Historic Environment Record |
| CIfA | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists |
| context | a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find. |
| EHER | Essex Historic Environment Record |
| feature (F) | an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts' |
| Iron Age | period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43 |
| Late Iron Age | Period from c 100 – 50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43 |
| layer (L) | distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material |
| medieval | period from AD 1066 to c 1500 |
| modern | period from c AD 1800 to the present |
| natural | geological deposit undisturbed by human activity |
| Neolithic | period from c 4000 – 2500 BC |
| Neolithic (Late) | Late Neolithic, period from c 2900 – 2500 BC |
| NGR | National Grid Reference |
| OASIS | Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main |
| post-medieval | from c AD 1500 to c 1800 |
| prehistoric | pre-Roman |
| Roman | the period from AD 43 to c AD 410 |
| section | (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s |
| wsi | written scheme of investigation |

11 Contents of archive

Finds: None retained

Digital archive:

CAT Report 1971

CCC brief

Digital photographs

Site data

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The 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 the Archaeology Data Service.

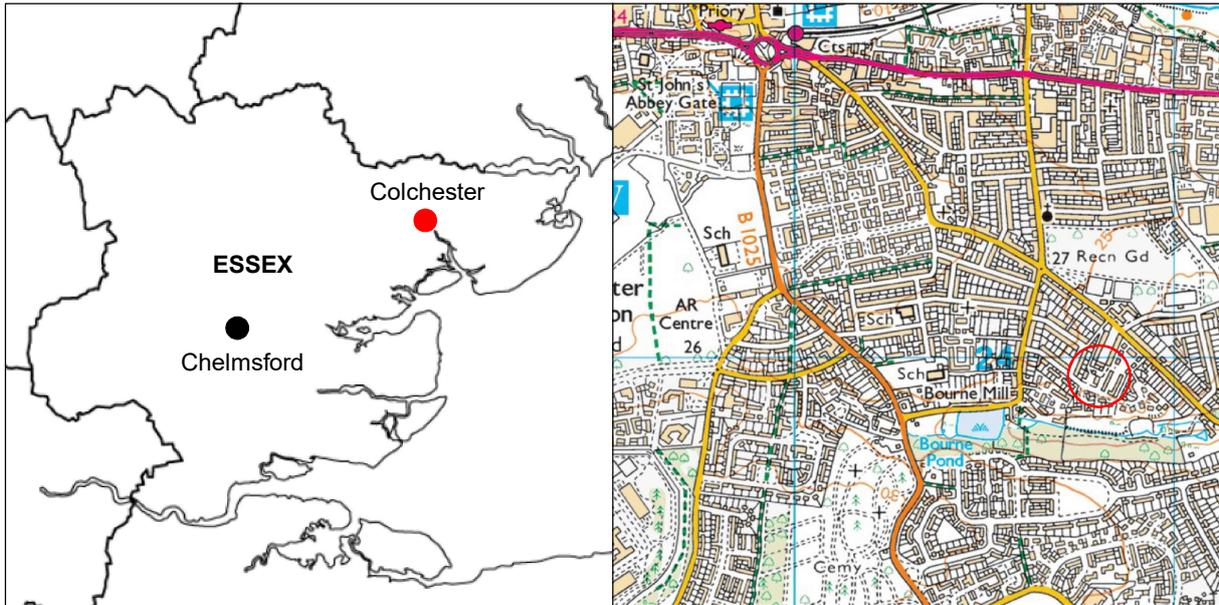
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Distribution list:

Nicholas Jacob Architects
Dr Richard Hoggett, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record

Appendix 1 Context list

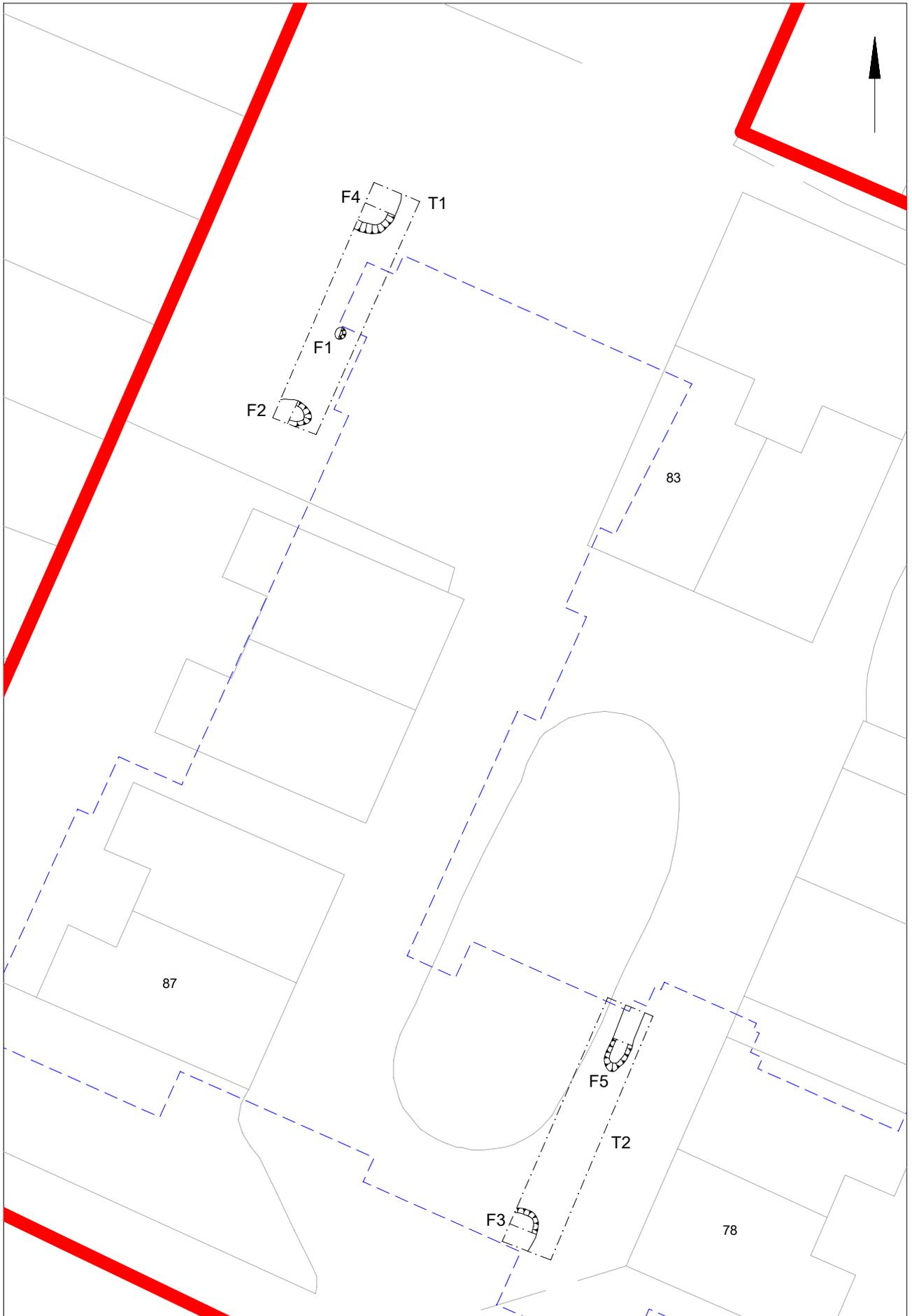
| Context no. | Trench no. | Finds no. | Context type | Description | Date |
|-------------|------------|-----------|----------------|--|--------------|
| L1 | All | - | Hardstanding | Tarmac, concrete and crush. | Modern |
| L2 | All | 1 | Buried topsoil | Loose/soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silty loam with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 15%. | Modern |
| L3 | All | 2 | Made-ground | Loose/soft moist medium grey/brown silty sand with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 10%. | Modern |
| L4 | All | - | Natural | Loose/soft moist light/medium yellow/orange/brown sand and inclusions of: gravel 20% stone 10%. | Post-glacial |
| F1 | T1 | - | Post-hole | Loose/soft moist dark grey/brown silty sand and inclusions of: gravel 20% stone 10%. 0.45m x 0.4m x 0.14m deep. | Modern |
| F2 | T1 | - | Pit/tree-throw | Very soft moist medium brown sandy silt. >1.36m x >0.95m x 0.15m deep. | Undated |
| F3 | T2 | - | Tree-throw | Very loose/soft moist medium orange/brown sand. >1.46m x >1.1m x 0.14m deep. | Undated |
| F4 | T1 | 3 | Pit | Soft moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty sand with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: gravel 10% stone 20% tile/brick 5%. >1.92m x >1.23m x >0.85m deep. | Modern |
| F5 | T2 | - | Ditch | Loose/soft moist light/medium grey silty sand and inclusions of: stone 10%. >2.53m long x 0.78m wide x 0.11m deep. | Undated |



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Fig 1 Site location in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).





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Fig 2 Results



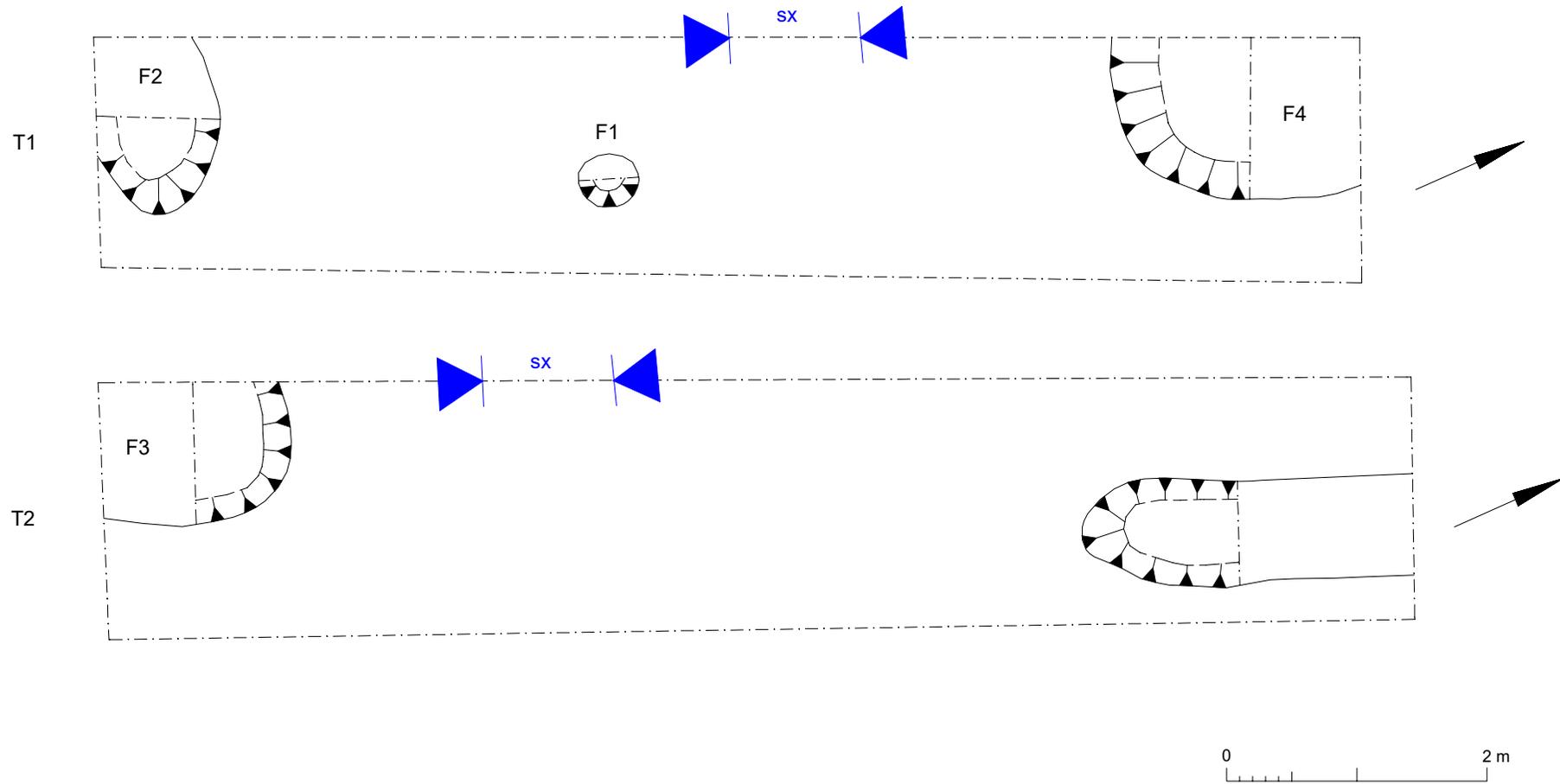


Fig 3 Trench plans

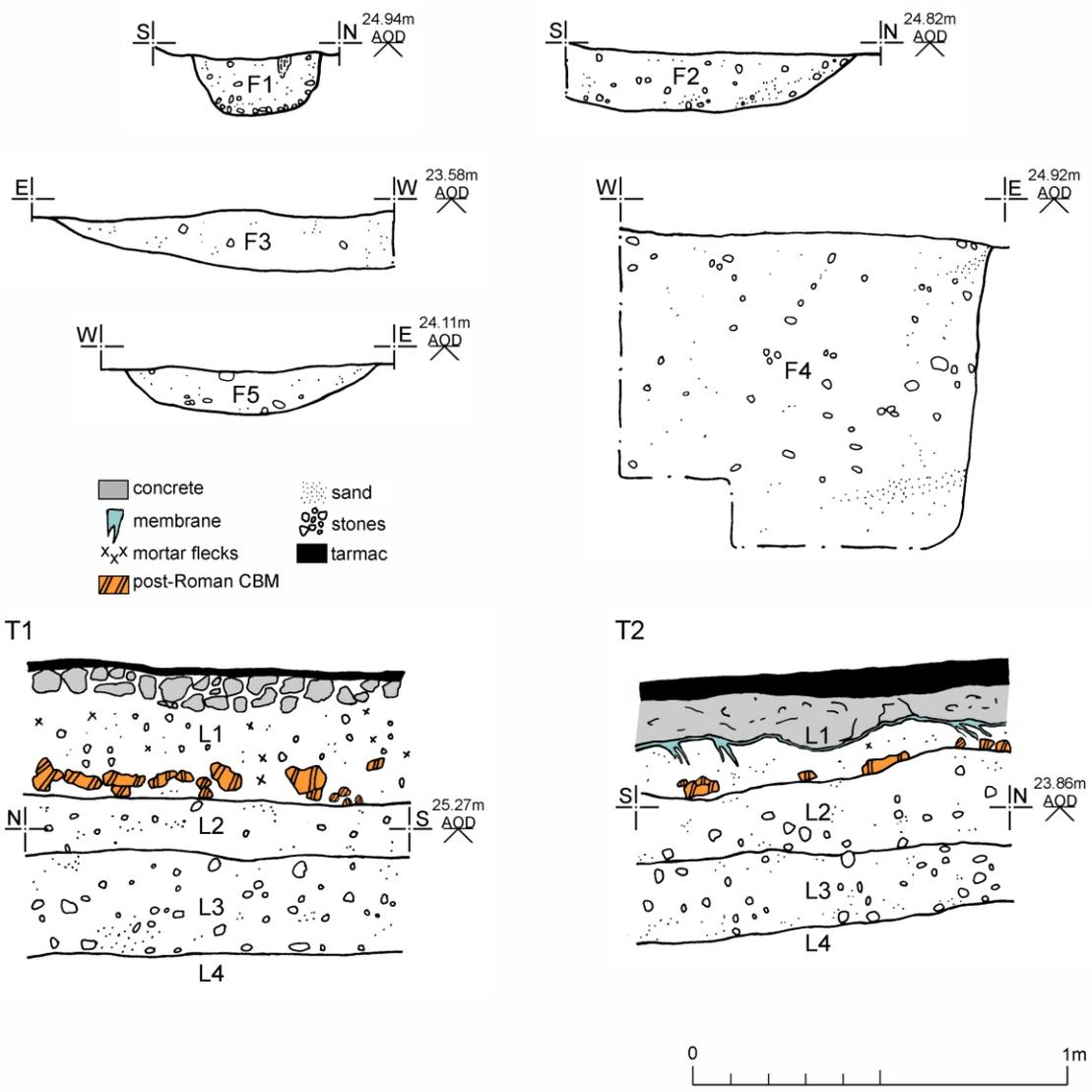


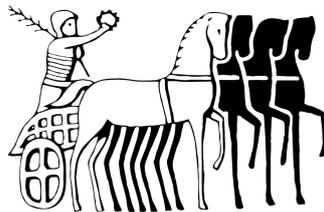
Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

| | |
|--|---|
| Address: Winsley's Charity, 22 Winsley Square, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2AU | |
| Parish: Colchester | District: Colchester |
| NGR: TM 00807 24030 (centre) | Site code: CAT project ref.: 2023/07g CHER ref.: ECC4809 OASIS ref.: colchest3-517616 |
| Type of work: Evaluation | Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Date of work: 1st August 2023 | Size of area investigated: 0.32ha |
| Location of curating museum: Archaeology Data Service | Funding source: Landowner |
| Further seasons anticipated? Not known | Related CHER/SMR number: MCC3526, NHLE no. 1306572 |
| Final report: CAT Report 1971 | |
| Periods represented: Modern | |
| Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out at Winsley's Charity, 22 Winsley Square, Colchester, Essex in advance of the demolition of the existing dwellings and the construction of new flats for charitable almshouses. The historic core of Winsley's Charity, to the north of the development site, is Grade II listed and dates from the Charity's foundation in 1728. Archaeological evaluation revealed a significant depth of modern layers (0.65-0.8m thick) sealing natural ground level. Two modern features, two undated tree-throws and an undated ditch were the only features present. | |
| Previous summaries/reports: - | |
| CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett | |
| Keywords: - | Significance: - |
| Author of summary: Laura Pooley | Date of summary: August 2023 |

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological evaluation at Winsley's Charity,
22 Winsley Square, Colchester, CO1 2AU**

July 2023

**CAT project ref.: 2023/07g
CHER code: [tbc](#)**

**Written scheme of investigation
for archaeological evaluation at Winsley's Charity,
22 Winsley Square, Colchester, CO1 2AU**

July 2023

NGR: TM 00807 24030

**Planning district.: Colchester
Planning ref.: 221138**

CAT project ref.: 2023/07g

**CHER code: [tbc](#)
CCC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett
OASIS id: colchest3-517616**

**WSI prepared by: Tabitha Lawrence
Figure by: Chris Lister**

Commissioned by: Nicholas Jacob Architects

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Prepared by: | Tabitha Lawrence | Site Assistant |
| Reviewed and approved by: | Chris Lister | Contracts Manager |
| Issued: | 19/0/2023 | |

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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located approximately 1.6km south-east of the historic core of Colchester City Centre at Winsley's Charity, 22 Winsley Square, Colchester, CO1 2AU (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 00807 24030.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises of the demolition of ten semi-detached single storey dwellings. It will then be followed by the construction of a new two-storey building providing sixteen flats for charitable almshouses. The development will also include associated landscaping, car parking and groundworks.

Geological and archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER/ECC numbers, which are accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site to be of the Thames Group (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup (composed of sand and gravel).

The proposed development is situated within an area of archaeological significance of several different time periods. Prehistoric activity in the form of findspots have been recorded sporadically in the vicinity of the site. Approximately 200m south-east from the site a Late Bronze Age socketed and looped axe was found (MCC8947 , MCC7102). Two flint knives have also been found nearby, one dating to the Early Bronze Age at 54 Gilbert Court (MCC1184) and a second near Gilbert Road dating to the Late Neolithic (MCC1950). Both of these prehistoric flints are less than 200m south of the development site. These finds collectively would suggest prehistoric occupation of some significance in the Winsley Square area.

In 1905 at (NGR) TM 00791 24025 pottery dating from the Iron Age alongside a Bronze ring were uncovered during groundworks for new foundations. The ceramic finds, which included a large Iron Age Bowl and a pedestalled bowl, were dated by Colchester Museum to be from c 200BC (MCC1946, Colchester Museum Reports 1903-13). Within the site's vicinity are further Iron Age and Roman finds. Near the Almshouses there was an Iron Age bowl with lid was discovered which contained bronze and iron rings (MCC8170). To the south-east of the site 185m away a Late Iron Age coin of Cunobelin was found in 1977 located in the garden of 61 Old Heath Road (MCC1242). Across the same road in 1924 a Roman Denarius of Tiberius (AD 14-37) was found in garden of 98 Old Heath Road (MCC1269).

In addition to local Prehistoric and Roman findspots the site is also part of the historic Winsley's Almshouses (MCC3526). These structures date from the Charity's foundation in 1728, and incorporate a late 16th century brick house. The buildings are Grade II listed (List Entry No. 1306572), and their presence further enhances the historic core and local heritage of Old Heath.

Planning background

A planning application (221138) was submitted to Colchester City Council in May 2022 for the proposed *demolition of ten semi-detached single storey dwellings, the erection of a new two-storey building providing sixteen flats for charitable almshouses site in addition to associated landscaping, car parking, etc.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester

¹ British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?>

City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The archaeological work will consist of an archaeological evaluation of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by the CCCAA (CCC 2023).

Specifically CAT proposed to evaluate 2 trenches, all measuring 10m long by 1.8m wide. This equates to 20m of trenching covering an area of 36m². The trenches are positioned to target the locations of the new dwellings but avoid current site constraints.

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

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

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to the previously agreed locations and techniques upon which the brief is based. Any variations will be discussed with the CCCAA immediately.

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-c)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2023)
- the Project Brief issued by the Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor (CCC 2023).

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 the CCCAA 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 the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the EHER. This will include an uploaded PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CCCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT Officer, one Senior Site Assistant and one Site Assistant for the duration of the evaluation.

Evaluation 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. The investigation will involve archaeological observation of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

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), at least 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A metal detector will be used to examine spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:10 and 1:20 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

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

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- The range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality.
- Concentrations of macro-remains.
- Differences in remains from undated and dated features.
- Variation between different feature types and areas of site.

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

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

Human remains

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

The CCCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the monitoring.

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 and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating.

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

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman/Pip Parmenter - small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flint: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
osteology: (human remains): Megan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

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

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

flint: Tom Lawrence

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

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

Roman brick/tile: Han Li (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

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

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

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

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Results

Notification will be given to CCCAA 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* (Historic England 2015b).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- 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 and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>)
- 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 CCCAA.

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.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester City 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.

If finds are retained from the site 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). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

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

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

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and the CCCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the CCCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records.

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

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

Monitoring

The CCCAA 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 the CCCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

The CCCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

Public outreach

As part of CAT's public outreach programme, CAT is committed to engaging our local community with their archaeological resource. Among other activities, CAT regularly invites volunteers to engage in finds processing tasks at our office, such as washing, marking, sorting and packing bulk archaeological finds from commercial archaeological projects. Our volunteer programme is not designed to replace the work of paid archaeologists but to complement it, and to provide greater public benefit by means of community engagement and participation.

CAT volunteers are fully trained in all tasks they are engaged in and are fully supervised by a CAT employee at all times. Finds processing volunteers are managed and supervised by a Senior Post-Excavation Assistant, whose role is to ensure that all volunteer processing is carried out to the highest possible standard and within professional guidelines. This is overseen by the Post-Excavation Manager and Director.

CAT will never use volunteers in place of employees when funding is agreed for the latter, or if doing so would disadvantageously affect the timetable of works agreed between CAT and our clients.

CAT's liability insurance policies cover the activities of volunteers and liability towards them. All activities are carried out according to CAT's 'Volunteer and work experience policy' and 'Outreach, public relations and publicity policy'.

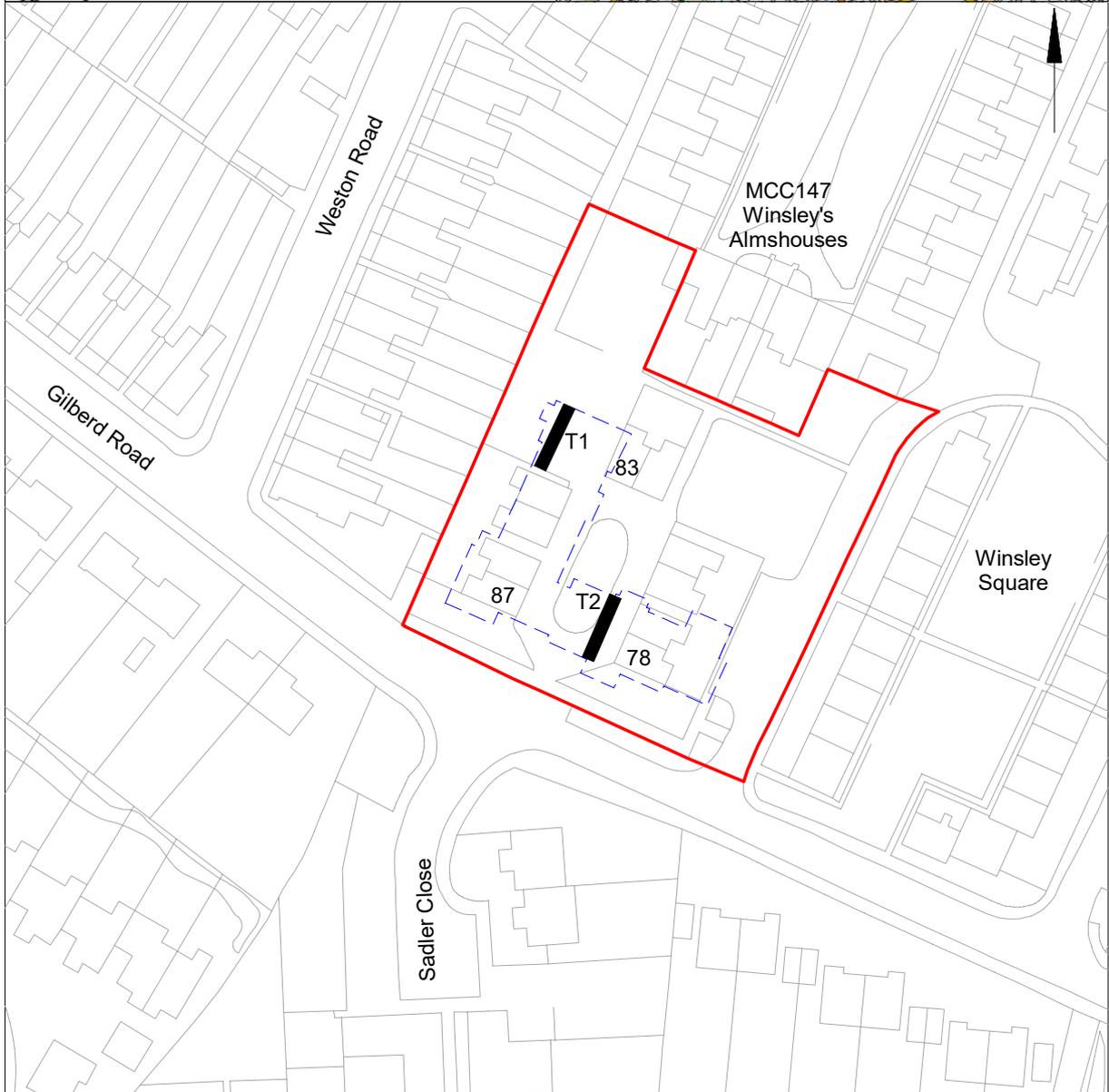
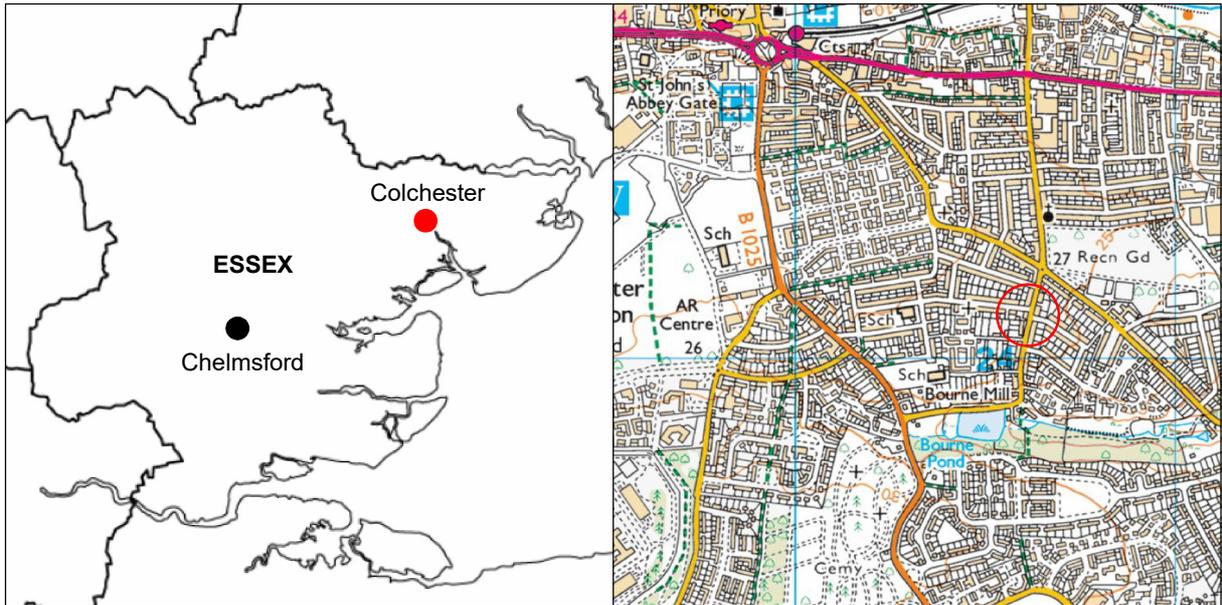
Events, activities and social media

In addition, the CAT website (<https://catuk.org/>) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, information on which (including any fees) is available by contacting the office on 01206 501785. CAT also works in partnership with both the Colchester Archaeological Group and Young Archaeologists Club providing venues for their meetings, advice and assistance.

References

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

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Brown, D | 2011 2nd ed. | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT Colchester Museums | 2023 1913 | <i>Health and Safety Policy</i> <i>Colchester Museum Reports 1903-13.</i> Serial: Colchester Museums. |
| CCC | 2023 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at Winsley's Charity, 22 Winsley Square, Colchester, CO1 2AU</i> by Dr R Hoggett |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Revised June 2020 |
| CifA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Revised October 2020 |
| CifA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised October 2022 |
| Digital Curation Centre (DCC) | 2013 | <i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</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 | 2015a | <i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice,</i> by S Cole & P Backhouse |
| Historic England | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Historic England | 2018 | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project,</i> by S Mays, M Brickley & J Sidell |
| 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) |
| MHCLG | 2021 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).



OASIS Summary for colchest3-517616

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| OASIS ID (UID) | colchest3-517616 |
| Project Name | Archaeological evaluation at Winsley's Charity, 22 Winsley Square, Colchester, Essex, CO1 2AU: August 2023 |
| Sitename | Winsley's Charity, 22 Winsley Square, Colchester, CO1 2AU |
| Sitecode | ECC4809 |
| Project Identifier(s) | 2023/07g |
| Activity type | Evaluation |
| Planning Id | 221138 |
| Reason For Investigation | Planning: Between application and determination |
| Organisation Responsible for work | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Project Dates | 01-Aug-2023 - 01-Aug-2023 |
| Location | Winsley's Charity, 22 Winsley Square, Colchester, CO1 2AU NGR : TM 00807 24030 LL : 51.87866669091822, 0.915987070265334 12 Fig : 600807,224030 |
| Administrative Areas | Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Colchester, unparished area |
| Project Methodology | Archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) carried out as specified in the project brief and wsi. |
| Project Results | An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out at Winsley's Charity, 22 Winsley Square, Colchester, Essex in advance of the demolition of the existing dwellings and the construction of new flats for charitable almshouses. The historic core of Winsley's Charity, to the north of the development site, is Grade II listed and dates from the Charity's foundation in 1728. Archaeological evaluation revealed a significant depth of modern layers (0.65-0.8m thick) sealing natural ground level. Two modern features, two undated tree-throws and an undated ditch were the only features present. |
| Keywords | |
| Funder | Other charitable organization Winsley's Charity |
| HER | Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD |
| Person Responsible for work | Chris Lister, Adam Wightman |
| HER Identifiers | HER Event No - ECC4809 |
| Archives | Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive; |