

Archaeological recording and evaluation at East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DE

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1 Summary

Archaeological recording and a test-pit evaluation was carried out inside the East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham in advance of repairs and alterations to the building following a ram raid. The Co-op store is Grade II listed in conjunction with the neighbouring Essex Rose Café (NHLE no. 1239326). The buildings are listed as being of 15th/16th-century date, but a recent Historic Building Recording as identified the main body of the building as timber-framed structure of c 1520 which formed the jettied hall range of a high-status merchant's house.*

Investigations revealed: a hearth and floor layers likely associated with the c 1520 hall; a mid to late 18th-century courtyard to the rear of the hall, constructed of brick paviers, which was built over in the mid 19th century; and a mid 19th-century tiled-floor forming part of an extension to the rear of the property.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological recording and a test-pit evaluation at the East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham, Essex, which was carried out between 25th April-2nd May 2018. The work was commissioned by Phil Chatfield and the East of England Co-operative in advance of repairs and alterations to the building following a ram raid, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Recording and a Test Pit Evaluation*, 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 evaluation* (CifA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CifA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

The CHER shows that the proposed development site is located within the medieval town of Dedham, although the 'ham' name suggests it has Anglo-Saxon origins. The medieval town rose to prominence with the cloth trade, specialising in bay and say cloth. It contains a wealth of 14th-century and later buildings, and retains its medieval street pattern and morphology. The site is located across the road from the 14th-century Church of St Mary, which was rebuilt in the late 15th/early 16th century.

The East of England Co-op store is located within a Grade II* listed building (NHLE no. 1239326) in the historic core of Dedham. It is listed in conjunction with the neighbouring Essex Rose Café, now known as the Essex Rose Tea Rooms. The

buildings are listed as being 15th/16th-century timber-framed and plastered, although no timber-framed externally plastered elevations remain for the Co-op store.

The listing for the Co-op store is as follows:

Co-operative has south front with shop on ground storey surmounted by parapetted red brick wall with ridged and gabled pegtiled roof, and a range of 4 small-paned sash windows in exposed boxes under straight arches. Inside: a timber frame with first floor joists roll-moulded.

A recent Historic Building Recording carried out by Leigh Alston (2018) concluded that the original building (on the street front) was a timber-framed structure of c 1520 which formed the jettied hall range of a high-status merchant's house. The tithe survey of 1838 describes the property as a house and baker's shop, and shows the Tudor hall with only a small extension in the south-eastern corner of its rear courtyard. By 1875, the first edition OS map shows extensions to the rear of the original hall. The hall itself had probably remained largely intact until 1905 when its entire front wall was replaced by a two-storied glazed shop facade for 'house furnisher' W H Smith (who had taken over the property in 1886). The Co-operative Society purchased the property in 1945 and built its most recent facade in the 1950s. It was this facade that was destroyed during the ram raid.

Furthermore, the CHER also shows that to the east of Dedham is an important 'cropmark' landscape (CHER MCC9066 & MCC9094). Most of the cropmarks are unexcavated and undated, but where excavation has taken place, Bronze Age (2,500-700 BC) and early Roman (1st century AD) material has come to light. The most significant cropmark sites indicate the presence of enclosures and ring-ditches and therefore a Bronze Age barrow cemetery. These are located approximately 470m SE of the development site, to the north Manningtree Road. Cropmarks have also been identified to the west (MCC8745 – rectilinear enclosure) and southeast (MCC9073 – double-ditched trackway and rectilinear enclosure).

4 Aim

The aims of the project were to record all surviving earlier floor layers exposed by current repair/alteration works and to assess the preservation of archaeological deposits across the footprint of the building to allow the CBCAA to determine the need for any further archaeological investigation prior to and/or during the lowering of internal floors.

5 Results (Figs 2-6)

5.1 Recording

During groundworks by the building contractors, modern concrete floors to the rear of the property were removed. This revealed a number of earlier floors that were recorded by CAT. For ease of description, these remains have been described by room number, see Figs 2-4 for locations and plans.

Room 1 (Figs 2-4)

Room 1 is located in the north-east corner of the building. It measures 2.9m north/south by 2.7m east/west. The room currently has a modern concrete floor. A small area of this was removed by the contractors revealing the concrete to be a thin skim overlaying soft red bricks. These are either unfrogged or are laid frog down. They are, however, similar in composition to unfrogged bricks included in the floor make-up of Room 3, and may be a continuation of the surface identified as 'Room 3'

Room 2 (Photograph 1, Figs 2-4)

Room 2 is located in the north-west corner of the building, separated from Room 1 by a stairwell. It measures 3.26m north/south and 3.1m east/west (although it narrows to 2.96m wide on its southern edge). The room includes a bricked-up chimney with surviving rectangular hearth of stone-coloured ceramic tiles. The hearth measures approximately 1m long by 0.4m wide and is made of 40 tiles each measuring 10cm². The rest of the floor is composed of red/terracotta and black ceramic tiles set in a diamond pattern with a border of black tiles. The individual tiles were square, measuring 15.24cm² (6") and had been set into mortar. A modern service had previously been cut through the floor along the western side of the room. Soft red bricks laid on edge visible at the southern edge of the tiled floor are probably the remains of an old wall foundation, with the old doorway located close to the where the modern service has been cut through. Victorian tiled floors became fashionable in the 1860s, becoming an essential feature of ordinary Victorian houses by the 1890s (<http://www.buildingconservation.com/articles/tiles/tiles.htm>).

Test-Pit 4 showed that the mortar for this floor, which was only c 0.06m thick, had been laid directly over an old north/south wall foundation and rubble/demolition layers (see below). The layers contained material dating from the mid/late 19th to the early 20th century.

Room 3 (Photograph 2, Figs 2-4)

Room 3 is located in the centre of the site, immediately to the south of Rooms 1 and 2. It measures 6.7m east/west and 3.7m north/south. Several patches of concrete remain in this room, particularly on the western side. The far west of the room, approximately 1.15m wide, consists of very modern concrete, and is probably the result of a continuation of the modern service run seen in Room 2. Adjacent to this, also at approximately 1.15m wide, is a thin layer of concrete over crushed red brick rubble. According to the site contractor the remainder of the room was covered in a thin skim of modern concrete, removed prior to CAT's recording. Directly below this was an earlier surface of brick paviors and stone cobbles. Several large areas of concrete truncate this surface, either repairs to this earlier surface or intrusions for unknown purposes.

The pavior surface is in a degraded state of preservation, with many of the bricks cracked or broken and some reduced to fragments. This is usually a sign of heavy wear but may be the result of the paviors being bedded directly onto soil rather than a sub-base. The majority of the surface comprises unfrosted cream brick laid flat in a north/south alignment with areas of similar cream brick aligned east/west and areas of unfrosted red brick. These changes in orientation and colour probably represent later repairs.

The main surface is divided by a section of cream brickwork aligned north/south, four bricks wide. These bricks have a shallow frog and are laid bottom side up and slightly angled, creating a shallow gully that was probably to aid in drainage.

At the south edge of the pavior surface there is what at first look appears to be a border of crushed red brick. Upon closer inspection it becomes clear that this is actually an area of heavily degraded square terracotta tiles, each approximately 30cm (12") to a side. There are two rows of these. These abut a row of east/west bricks along the far southern edge of the room which are aligned with a section of surviving internal wall, and may represent the remains of a wall foundation for the back of the original structure.

At the eastern extent of the pavior surface there is an area of red brick, very heavily degraded, most probably a later repair. Within this are the remains of six fire bricks suggesting a hearth or a stove may have been present at one time.

A particularly intriguing feature of this surface is a large area of repair formed from pieces of smoothed granite of different sizes. The temptation is to refer to these as granite cobbles but that would imply a uniformity of size that does not exist. About half of the stone conforms to an approximate rectangular shape with the remainder being irregular in shape. There are no clear lines of bedding and the whole is more reminiscent of “crazy paving” rather than a cobbled surface. The smooth nature of the surface formed by the granite would suggest that it was sourced from worked stone, either part of a building/surface or perhaps from a stonemason’s waste pile. Four pieces in particular appear to form a ring, clearly shaped by hand rather than by geology. Even more intriguing is the presence of several pieces of Purbeck marble within the surface. The provenance of the granite and the marble is unknown.

Room 4

During the time of recording, a modern concrete floor (c 0.1m thick) was still in place along the entire shop front, in an area spanning approximately 7m north/south and 8m east/west, corresponding to the location of the original jettied hall.

Test-pits 1 and 2 were excavated in this area of the building and revealed earlier building remains sealed beneath (see Section 5.2 below).



Photograph 1 Room 2 cut by modern service trench and TP4 – view north.



Photograph 2 Room 3, brick pavior and stone cobbled floor, cut by modern concrete and TP3 – view east.



Photograph 3 Room 3, stone repair to brick pavior floor – view north-east.

5.2 Test-Pit evaluation (Photographs 4-8, Figs 2, 5-6)
Four test-pits were hand-excavated by CAT archaeologists.

Test-Pit 1 (TP1): Test-pit 1 was excavated through modern concrete at the front of the shop (L1, 0.2m thick). This overlaid a compacted clay floor (L2, c 0.14m thick) sealing a medium grey sandy-silt accumulation deposit (L3, c 0.37m thick). Beneath L3, natural sands (L4) were identified at a depth of 0.7m below current ground level (bcgl).

Cut into L3 was undated pit F2, measuring approximately 0.18m deep. Pit F2 is sealed by compacted clay layer L2 which is likely to be an earlier floor.



Photograph 4 Test-Pit 1 – view north.

Test-Pit 2 (TP2): Test-pit 2 was also excavated through modern concrete (L1, 0.1m thick), compacted clay floor L2 (c 0.12m thick) and accumulation deposit L3 (c 0.08m thick). Beneath L3, natural sands (L4) were identified at a depth of 0.3m bcgl.

During excavation a large feature containing patches of charcoal and burning was identified as a pit (F3). However, during an assessment of the site for his building recording, Leigh Alston suggested that this could in fact be the remains of a medieval hearth associated with the 16th century hall (Leigh Alston, pers comm). A small quantity of peg-tile was recovered from F3 along with a single iron nail and oyster shell.

If F3 is a hearth associated with the original 16th century hall then it is perhaps likely that L3, which it cut through, is not an accumulation deposit but an associated floor layer, both sealed by later clay floor L2. The prehistoric pottery recovered from L3 might suggest that the material used to construct this floor was brought in from elsewhere, but it might be associated with other prehistoric activity known from Dedham.



Photograph 5 Test-Pit 2 – view north.



Photograph 6 Test-pit 2, hearth F3, showing *in situ* burning with embedded charcoal – view west. Image courtesy of Leigh Alston.

Test-Pit 3 (TP3): Test-pit 3 was located within brick and stone floor F1 to the rear of the shop. The floor, set into a base of soft sand (0.1m thick), overlaid a band of medium brown silt containing crushed peg-tile (L5, 0.06-0.07m thick), possibly a make-up layer for F1. Sealed by L5 was a c 18th- to 19th-century buried topsoil (L6, c 0.15m thick)

overlying accumulation deposit L3 (c 0.53m thick). Beneath L3, natural sands (L4) were identified at a depth of 0.85m bcgl.

Cut into accumulation deposit L3 was c 18th-century pit F4, measuring approximately 0.85m deep.



Photograph 7 Test-Pit 3 – view east.

Test-Pit 4 (TP4): Test-pit 4 was located within tile floor F5 to the rear of the shop. The floor, set into mortar (0.1m thick), sealed two layers of modern rubble/backfill (L7, 0.32-0.4m thick and L8, at least 0.58m thick but not bottomed due to safe-working depths; both dated from the mid/late 19th to the early 20th century). Natural was not encountered in this test-pit.

Wall foundation F6, made of unfrogged red bricks, had cut through L7-L8 and these layers are probably associated with the construction of this wall.



Photograph 8 Test-Pit 4 – view south.

6 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

The archaeological evaluation produced finds of prehistoric (Bronze Age or Iron Age), medieval, post-medieval and modern date. All of the finds are listed and described by context in Table 2. Pottery fabrics referred to are listed and described in Table 1 and follow the Colchester post-Roman fabric series (*CAR 7*). The fabrics of the handmade prehistoric pottery sherds are described individually.

Fabric code	Fabric description
20	Medieval sandy greywares/medieval coarsewares (general)
21	Medieval sandy orange wares (general)
21A	Colchester-type ware
40	Post-medieval (glazed) red earthenwares (general)
45F	Westerwald stoneware
46A	English tin-glazed earthenware
50	Staffordshire-type slipware
51A	Late slipped kitchen wares

Table 1 Pottery fabrics (medieval, post-medieval & modern)

The earliest dated finds come from L3 (soil accumulation) in TP1 and consists of two abraded sherds of handmade prehistoric pottery and a single struck flint flake. Close dating is difficult, although all three can be encompassed within a broad date range of mid 1st millennium to late 1st millennium BC. The nature of the struck flint, which is a relatively crudely struck piece that includes a small miss-strike on the ventral face, suggests it is likely to date to the Bronze Age rather than earlier. One of the pottery sherds is quite large and appears to be from the base of a substantial, thick walled vessel. The fabric is relatively dense and contains some grog-temper but is not typical of the later 'Belgic' grog-tempered wares dating to the late 1st century BC to early 1st

century AD. Although the form of the pot is not clear the most likely candidates are an urn, typical of the Middle Bronze Age, or a large jar of probable Iron Age date. It can be noted that the sandy fabric of the second sherd appears generally more typical of the Iron Age. No later dated finds were recovered from this layer.

A few sherds of pottery that can be dated to the medieval period were residual among later finds from pit F4 in TP3. Overall the date of these sherds broadly spans the period of the 13th to 16th century, although the two most closely datable are of 15th- to early 16th-century date.

A quantity of peg-tile pieces from pit F3 in TP2 are not closely dated other than as medieval to post-medieval/modern, most probably dating to after the 14th century. Some of these show signs of possibly having been subjected to heat, although the effects might also have come from poor firing. The only other finds from this feature are a corroded iron nail and a piece of oyster shell which are of little help in dating the context.

Also of interest are a few pieces of fossiliferous stone from L6 in TP3 which are not closely dated and are the only finds from that context. These appear typical of purbeck marble. They are slightly unusual as this stone is not particularly common as a find type and is noteworthy as purbeck marble can be sourced to Dorset. One moderately thick piece with a worn, smoothed surface clearly comes from a slab rather than a veneer and is possibly from a tile or surfacing piece. Another more irregular piece has some small, smooth patches surviving on one face that could be the remains of a worked, smoothed surface, but could also suggest the type of wear that might have come from being set into a yard or floor. The largest piece has an area of similar smoothed, slightly rounded surface. The stone is slightly cracked and laminated with a slightly pinkish hue. This pinkish hue is also present in the slab piece and might be natural but this and some of the cracked, laminated effect might possibly result from exposure to heat. Overall the impression is that these may have been incorporated in a surface or were possibly part of a slab as might be used as a threshold.

The remainder of the more closely dated finds, consisting of pottery sherds, ceramic building material (CBM) – primarily bricks – and pieces of clay tobacco pipe, are of post-medieval or modern date (c late 16th/17th to early 20th century). These finds were recovered from F1 (surface), F4 (pit) and L6 in TP3, and L7 and L8 in TP4. All of these contexts include some finds that can be dated to the 18th to 19th, or early 20th century.

Context	Find no.	Type/ description	Finds spot date
TP1, L3 Accumulation	2	<p>Prehistoric pottery: Two handmade sherds.</p> <p>1) Large (220g) also some small fragments broken away, some abrasion to the original surfaces and edges, sherd up to 22mm thick, dark grey fabric with buff-brown surfaces, few visible inclusions, although some grog is visible around the oxidised margins and dark grog may be present in the fabric, no obvious curvature to the sherd and it is probably part of the base from a large pot (broadly dated mid-late 2nd millennium-1st millennium BC). <i>The implied size of the pot suggests a medium-large size bucket-like vessel, most typical of the Middle Bronze Age, or large jar/storage jar of possible Iron Age date; in relation to Bronze Age vessels the limited amount of clear temper in the fabric is disconcerting, vessels of this date at Ardleigh (Essex) commonly having grog or flint temper (Brown 1999, 79) although this appears to diminish in quantity among the pottery from the later dated part of the cemetery there (ibid 1999, 78).</i></p> <p>2) (2g), abraded, broken on one edge, dark sandy fabric, oxidised interior, small clay inclusion/piece of grog showing in internal surface otherwise sand-tempered (broadly dated mid-late 2nd millennium-1st millennium BC). <i>The absence of any visible</i></p>	Later prehistoric: Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age

Context	Find no.	Type/ description	Finds spot date
		<i>temper other than sand would tend to suggest an Iron Age date.</i> Flint: single secondary flint flake (cortex on striking platform and one edge), squat with large striking platform, plunge fracture along distal (base) edge, one side of flake broken away; two previous unsuccessful attempts to remove the flake demonstrated as small flake scars on ventral face just below striking platform; no secondary working or usewear apparent (late prehistoric, most probably Bronze Age).	
TP2, F3 Hearth	1	CBM: quantity of broken peg-tile pieces (34, 3460g), c 10-11mm thick (otherwise no measurable dimensions); 5 pieces with rounded peg-holes, 2 of these made close together (c 40mm separation centre to centre); some part black/ blackened suggesting they may have been heat affected or burnt; medieval to post-medieval/early modern. Iron nail: corroded, incomplete with head, c 70 mm long. Shell: Single oyster shell (8g).	Medieval to post-medieval / modern
TP3, F1 Floor	6	CBM: 1) Floor brick, cream/pale yellow (230mm x 110mm x 45/50mm), one edge has a slight taper similar to a voussior but only apparent on one side, can be identified as an 18th to 19th century floor brick. 2) Brick/tile, cream/pale yellow, not frogged, one side broken (230mm x 105/110(?)mm x 60mm), smooth surfaces, faint creasing, surface worn and dished from wear, almost certainly a brick and probably a 'Suffolk White' (dated c late 18th to 19th century), although the broken edge could allow this to be from a large tile-like paver. Stone: Large piece of light grey crystalline stone up to 90mm thick, one surface (top) is slight rounded and is worn smooth (sandy possibly calcareous bonded sandy matrix, slightly friable on fresh broken surfaces). Much of the CBM & stone pieces show signs of wear from use in a surface.	Post-medieval / modern, c 18th-19th century
TP3, F4 Pit	3	Medieval pottery: Fabric 20 (1 sherd, 40g), plain greyware sherd (c 13th-15th century); Fabric 21 (1 sherd, 6g), recently broken, orange/red sandy fabric, lacking obvious prominent white quartz typical of the Colchester potteries (but possibly a Colchester product), dull grey-brown surface with white slip-painted pattern (c 15th-early 16th century); Fabric 20/21A, handle and rim sherd, possibly a Colchester product, possibly from a two-handled storage jar (c mid 15th/late15th-early 16th century). Post-medieval/modern pottery: Fabric 46A (1 sherd, 40g), jar(?) with protruding footring, body decorated with bands of purple speckle (c 18th century). CBM: Brick end, red fabric, regular, some creasing (110mm x 50mm) (c late 17th-early 18th century); peg-tile (2 pieces, 158g), one probably slightly overfired (medieval-post-medieval/early modern). Mortar: Single piece (110g), white lime based mortar, 20-25mm thick, with impression of brick/tile corner in back surface, face/surface smooth but damaged. Glass: Window glass (4, 12g), strip-like pieces with a few small fragments, two strips with smooth edge indicating the edge of a glass sheet (longest surviving piece 90mm), fine white mortar on surfaces and possibly from the edge of window panes and thus surviving as strip-like pieces when the glass was removed/broken out of the window (probably c 18th century+). Clay tobacco pipe: single plain stem piece, bore c 2mm, (post-medieval, probably). Animal bone: Two pieces (54g), scapula end from a medium-large mammal and vertebra piece also from a medium size mammal.	Post-medieval / modern, c 18th century
TP3, L6	4	Post-medieval pottery: Fabric 45F (1 sherd, 16g) from a	Post-medieval /

Context	Find no.	Type/ description	Finds spot date
Topsoil		mug/tankard (c late 17th-early 18th century); Fabric 50 (1 sherd, 2g) (mid/late 17th-18th century). Clay tobacco pipe: 7 plain stem pieces (narrow pipe bores, c 1.5mm) (post-medieval, probably c 18th-19th century). Glass: dark green bottle glass (2 pieces, 16g), one (thick) piece with mortar adhering to it (c late 18th-19th century). Coal: Single piece (6g) (probably post-medieval or modern). Shell: Single piece of oyster shell (1g).	modern, c 18th-19th century
	5	Stone: Fossiliferous stone typical of Purbeck marble. 1) piece from a slab (c 40mm thick) with smooth (polished) slightly worn surface, broken edges, flat rough split or broken underside (dimensions c 120mm x 160mm), paving/slab piece rather than veneer. 2) up to 55mm thick, some traces of a surface (probably worn smooth) on one face, (dimensions c 120mm x 110mm). 3) large piece (up to 90mm thick), slightly rounded (worn) smooth surface, rough underside, slight pinkish colouration on interior laminated surface, possibly heat affected.	Not closely dated
TP4, L7 dump / demolition	7	Post-medieval & modern pottery: Fabric 40 (1 sherd, 14g) (c late 16th/17th-18th century); Fabric 51A (10 sherds, 268g), all from one pot, broken strainer bowl (yellow exterior, pale blue interior) (19th-early 20th century). CBM: soft red (pale orange) brick, not frogged, broken away at one end (235(?)mm x 120mm x 50mm), one surface (top) covered in a flat, smooth skim of mortar c 5mm thick. The surviving mortar extends over the broken end (suggesting reuse) and down part of one side (c late 17th-early 19th century). Also a small piece/fragment from a peg-tile. Mortar: Four small pieces of white lime based mortar with possible white-washed surface, one from a corner (probably c 18th/19th-early 20th century). Glass: dark green bottle glass (1 piece, 18g) (c late 18th/19th-early 20th century). Animal bone: Single piece (74g) from a cattle (cow) tibia.	Modern, late 19th to early 20th century
TP4, L8 dump / demolition	8	Post-medieval & modern pottery: Fabric 40 (1 sherd, 40g) from a cistern bug-hole (c late 16th-17th century - rare or absent from Colchester after the 17th century, CAR 7, 203); Fabric 40 (?) (4 sherds, 178g), in flowerpot-like fabric (Fabric 51B), broad pot (deep bowl form) with simple flared rim, not glazed (not directly paralleled by post-medieval flower pots illustrated in CAR 7, fig 149), sherds probably from this pot have white lime mortar adhering; Fabric 51A (1 sherd, 32g), handle (c 19th-early 20th century). CBM: frogged red brick (65mm thick) (mid/late 19th-early 20th century); corner piece from a thick tile (14mm), almost certainly a roof tile/peg-tile as there is a small fixing (nail) hole made from the front (just penetrating the tile but obviously never used of for this purpose), white lime mortar traces on surfaces (probably 19th-early 20th century).	Modern, mid/late 19th to early 20th century

Table 2 Finds by context and find type

7 Discussion

Building recording and test-pit evaluation within the Co-op building revealed a number of significant early building remains.

A recent Historic Building Recording by Leigh Alston (2018) concluded that the original building (on the street front) was a timber-framed structure of c 1520 which formed the jettied hall range of a high-status merchant's house. It now seems likely that the feature identified in test-pit 2 (F3) is actually the hearth for this hall, as in Leigh Alston's words '...it is exactly where I'd expect a hearth to be...' (pers comm). Cut into a sandy-

silt (L3) it is possible that this layer is a floor associated with the hearth. The prehistoric pottery recovered from L3 might further suggest that this material was brought in to construct the floor. At a later date, both L3 and F3 were covered by another floor (L2) constructed of compacted clay.

The characteristics of the surface (brick paviors, the drainage gully) identified in Room 3, immediately to the north of the hall, would suggest that this area was an external yard/courtyard. The paviors of the surface and the frogged bricks that comprise the gully (if we assume these are contemporary) appear to date from the early 18th century (Brunskill, 24), although finds from a pit (F4) and topsoil (L6) below the surface (in test-pit 3) suggest a mid to late 18th century date. Indicating that the open area to the rear of the hall had been used for rubbish disposal (rubbish pits) until a formal yard surface was created in the mid to late 18th century.

By 1838 the tithe survey describes the property as a house and baker's shop, and shows the Tudor hall with a small extension in the south-eastern corner of its rear courtyard along with other outbuildings (Alston 2018). It is likely that the surviving courtyard surface was constructed at the same time as these extensions/outbuildings (ie in the mid to late 18th century, see above), and the remains of the six fire bricks identified on the eastern side of the courtyard might be associated with the bakery oven.

The large amount of repair to the pavior surface is easily explained by the almost complete lack of adequate bedding for the bricks, combined with what was possibly areas of slumping as organic material in the rubbish pits below rotted away. A significantly deep area of slumping may be the reason why stone had to be used instead of brick in the north-east corner of Room 3, although this does not answer the question of where this material was obtained. That is a particularly difficult question. The stone, both granite and purbeck marble, is not local and there is too much of it to claim it as glacial erratics. It may have come up the River Stour as ballast in the barges or, far more likely, it may be waste from a stone mason's yard.

The first edition OS map of 1875 shows that the courtyard to the rear of the hall had been built over by this date. There was no evidence of a later floor having been laid over the brick paviors of the courtyard, and it is likely that this floor continued in use until it was covered in concrete (probably during the 1950s alterations for the Co-op). The tiled-floor in Room 2 is also likely to date from this phase of extensions, with Chatfield (2018) suggesting that the rooms at the far northern end of the property were built as living quarters behind the shop.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Phil Chatfield and the East of England Co-operative for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by B Holloway with S Carter and E Holloway. Figures were prepared by BH and EH. 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>

- | | | |
|-----------------|------|--|
| Alston, L | 2018 | <i>Co-operative Stores, High Street, Dedham, Essex: Historic Building Record.</i> |
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| Brunskill, R.D. | 1990 | <i>Brick Building in Britain</i> |
| CAR 7 | 2000 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85, by J Cotter</i> |

CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2017	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological recording and test-pit evaluation at East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DE</i>
CBC	2017	<i>Brief for an archaeological recording and test pit evaluation at East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham, CO7 6DE</i> , by Jess Tipper
Chatfield, P	2018	<i>Historic and D&A Statements</i> . Phil Chatfield, Accredited Conservation Building Surveyor, on behalf of Richard Jackson Ltd
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<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)

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
Section	(abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: one bag (prehistoric pottery only), all other finds discarded

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1265)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

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

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: 2018.36.

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Distribution list

Phil Chatfield, East of England Co-operative
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

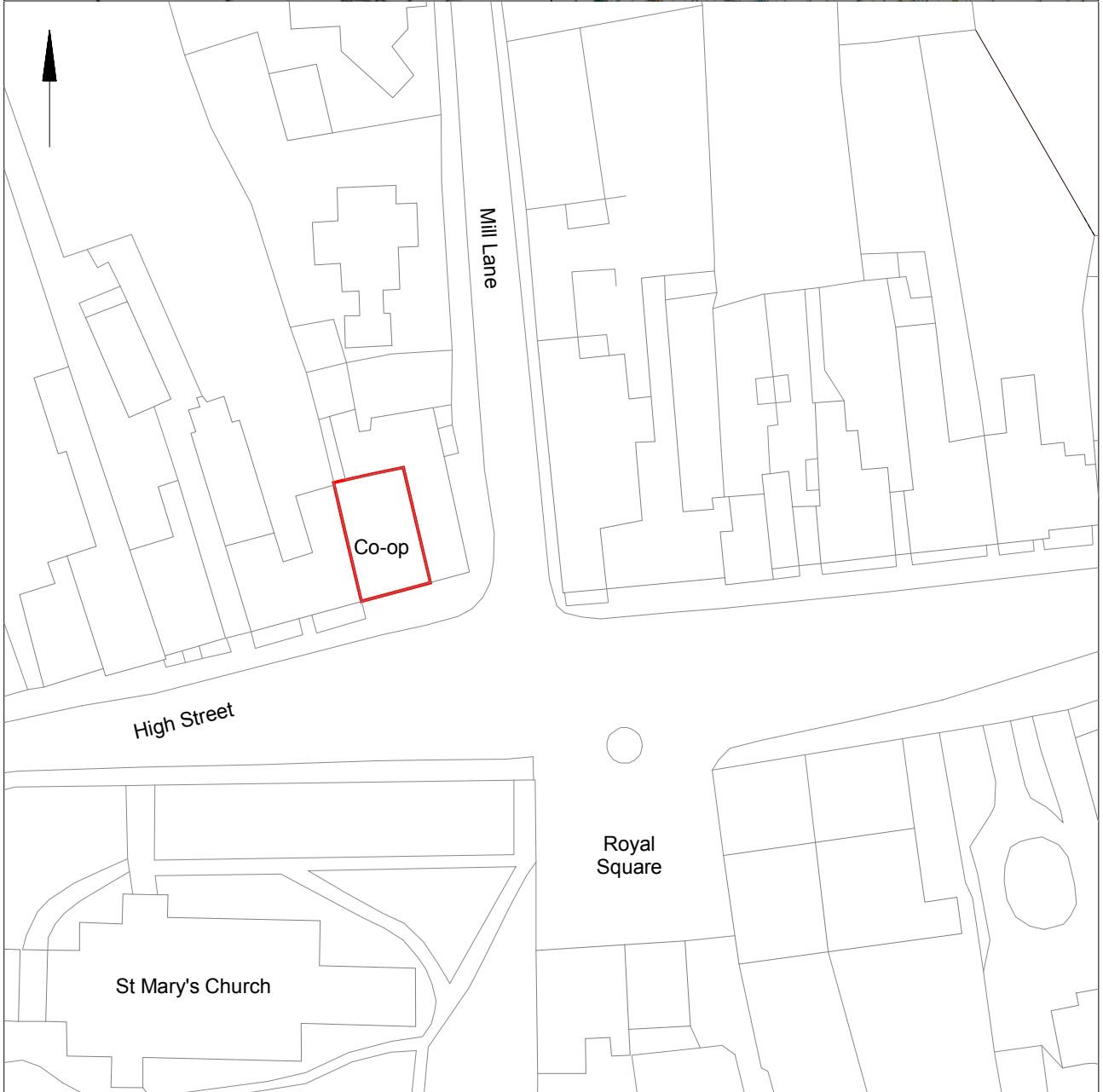
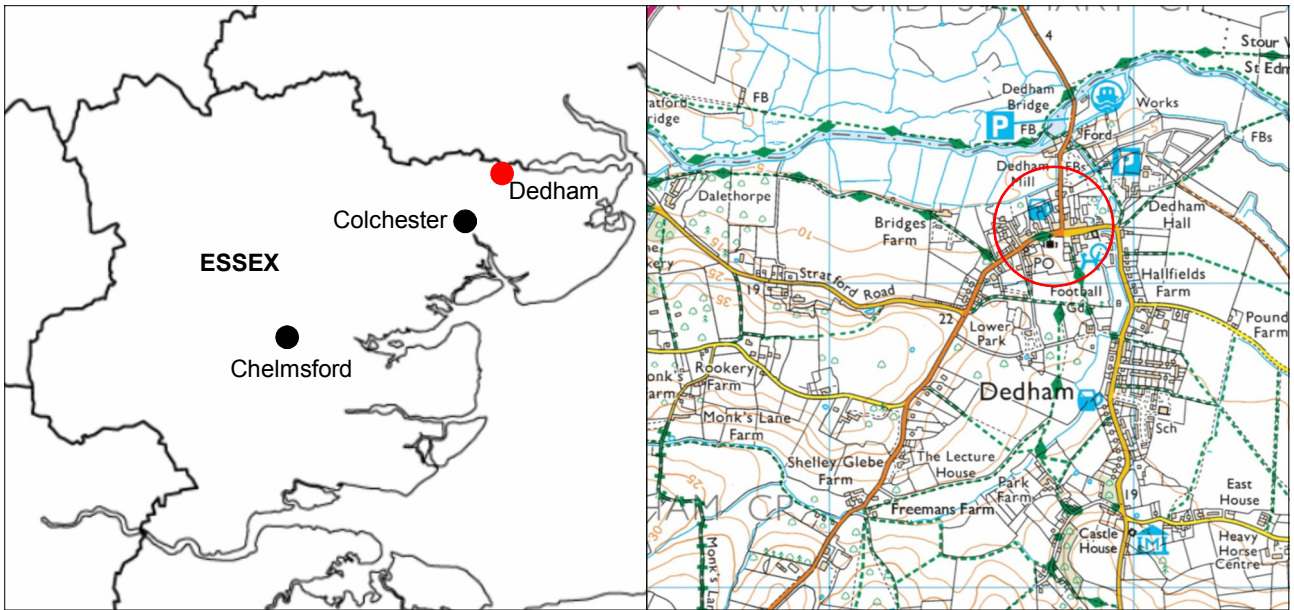
email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 23.5.2018

Appendix 1 Context list

Context no.	Finds no.	Context	Description	Date
L1	-	Concrete	Concrete shop floor	Modern
L2	-	Compacted clay floor	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks.	Medieval/ post-medieval
L3	2	Accumulation or floor layer	Firm, dry, medium grey sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Medieval
L4	-	Natural	Natural sands	Post-glacial
L5	4	Accumulation	Firm, dry medium brown silt with crushed fragments of peg-tile.	-
L6	5	Buried topsoil	Firm, dry, medium brown sandy-silt	Post-medieval / modern, c 18th-19th century
L7	7	Rubble / backfill	Firm, dry, dark grey/brown silt with loosely compacted fragments of CBM and pottery.	Modern, late 19th to early 20th century
L8	8	Rubble / backfill / dump	Firm, dry, dark grey/brown silt with loosely compacted fragments of CBM.	Modern, mid/late 19th to early 20th century
F1	6	Floor	Brick pavior floor	Post medieval, mid to late 18th century
F2	-	Pit	Firm, dry, dark grey/brown silt	Undated
F3	1	Herth	Soft, dry, sandy-silt with patches of <i>in situ</i> burning and charcoal, CBM flecks.	Medieval to post- medieval/modern
F4	3	Pit	Loose, soft, medium dark brown silt	Post-medieval, c 18th century
F5	-	Tiled floor	Floor made of red and black tiles in a diamond pattern with a black-tile boarder	Modern, late 19th century
F6	-	Wall foundation	Red brick, unfrogged, wall foundation	Post-medieval / modern



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

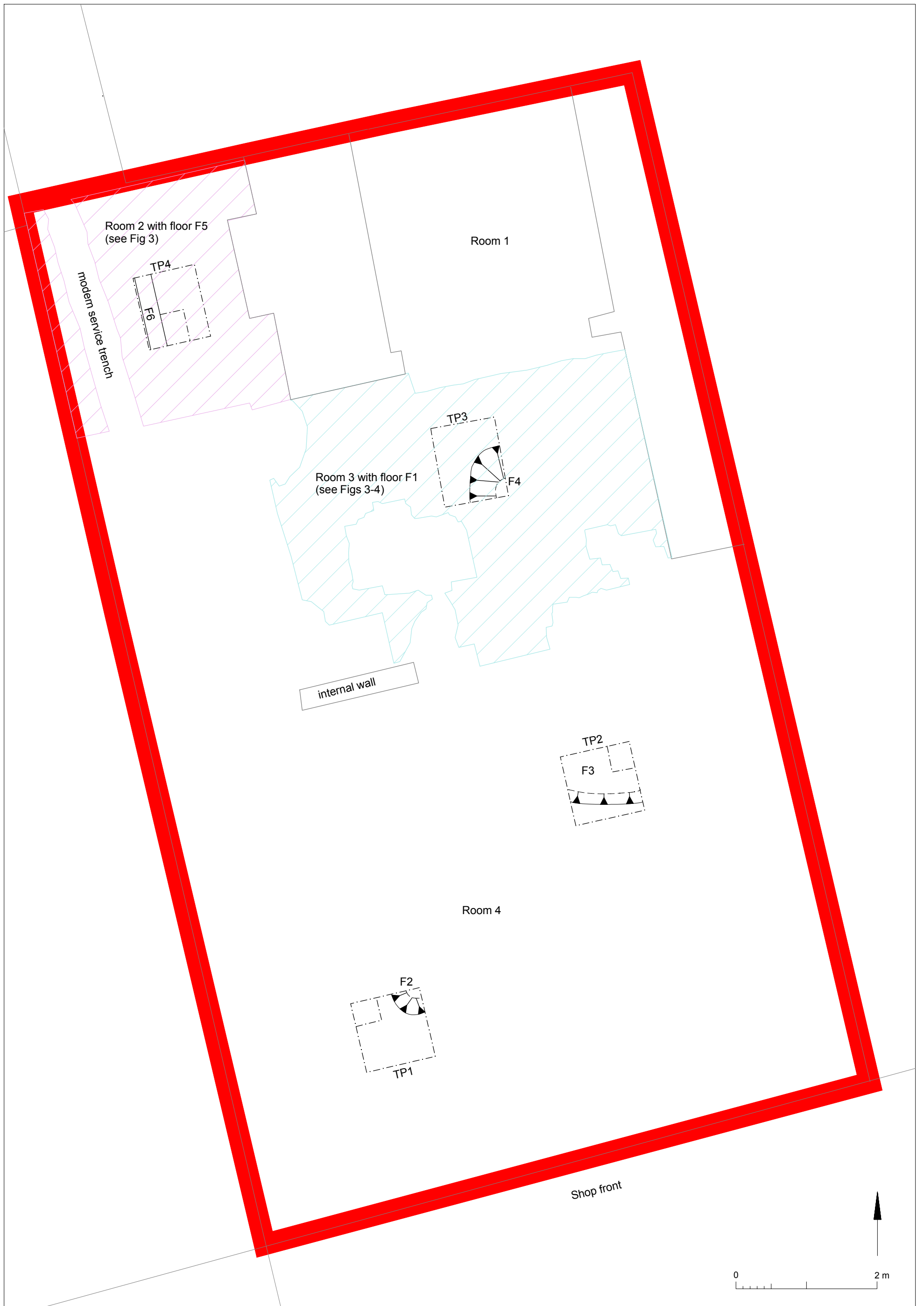


Fig 2 Results

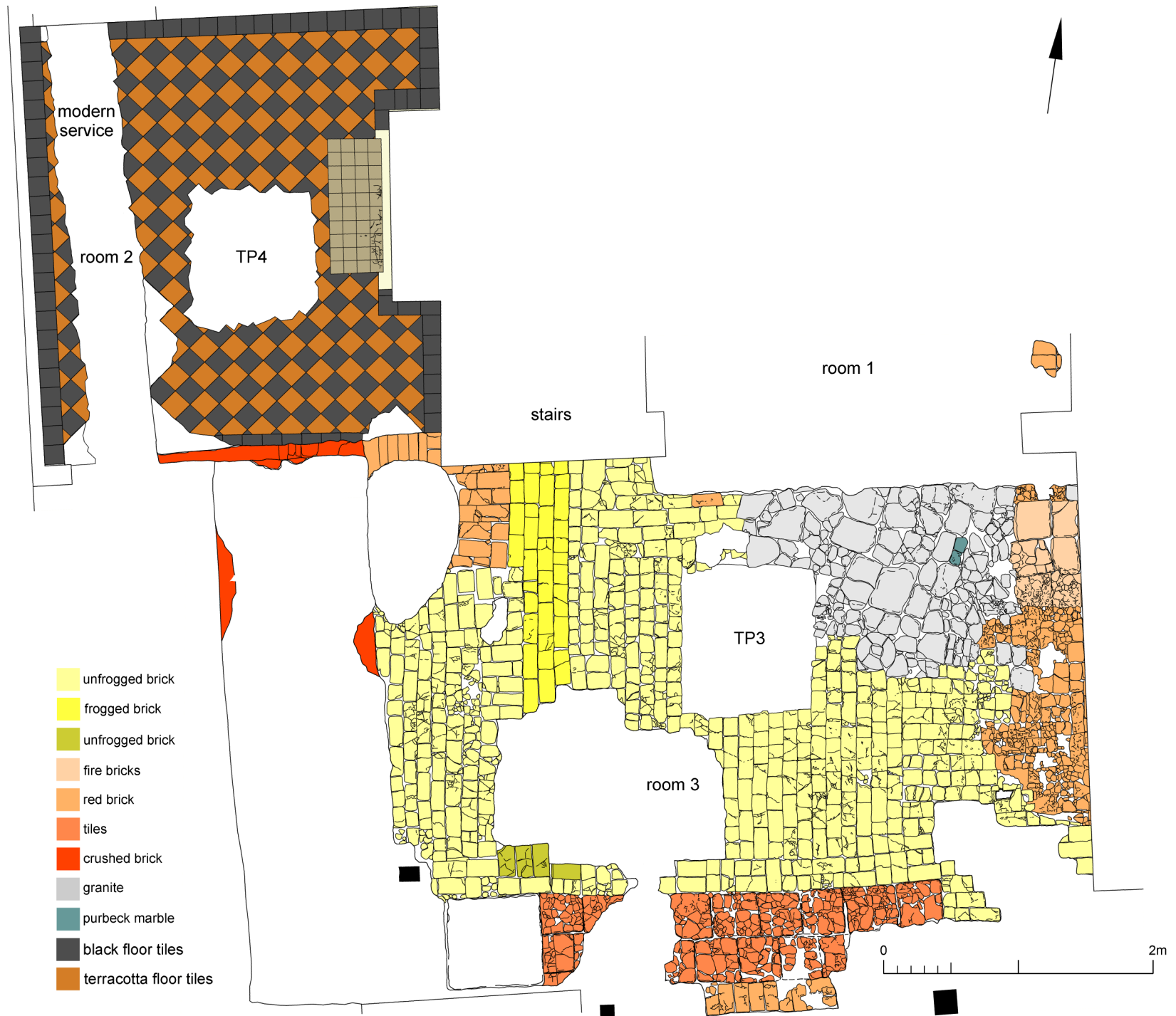


Fig 3 Results: rooms 1-3.

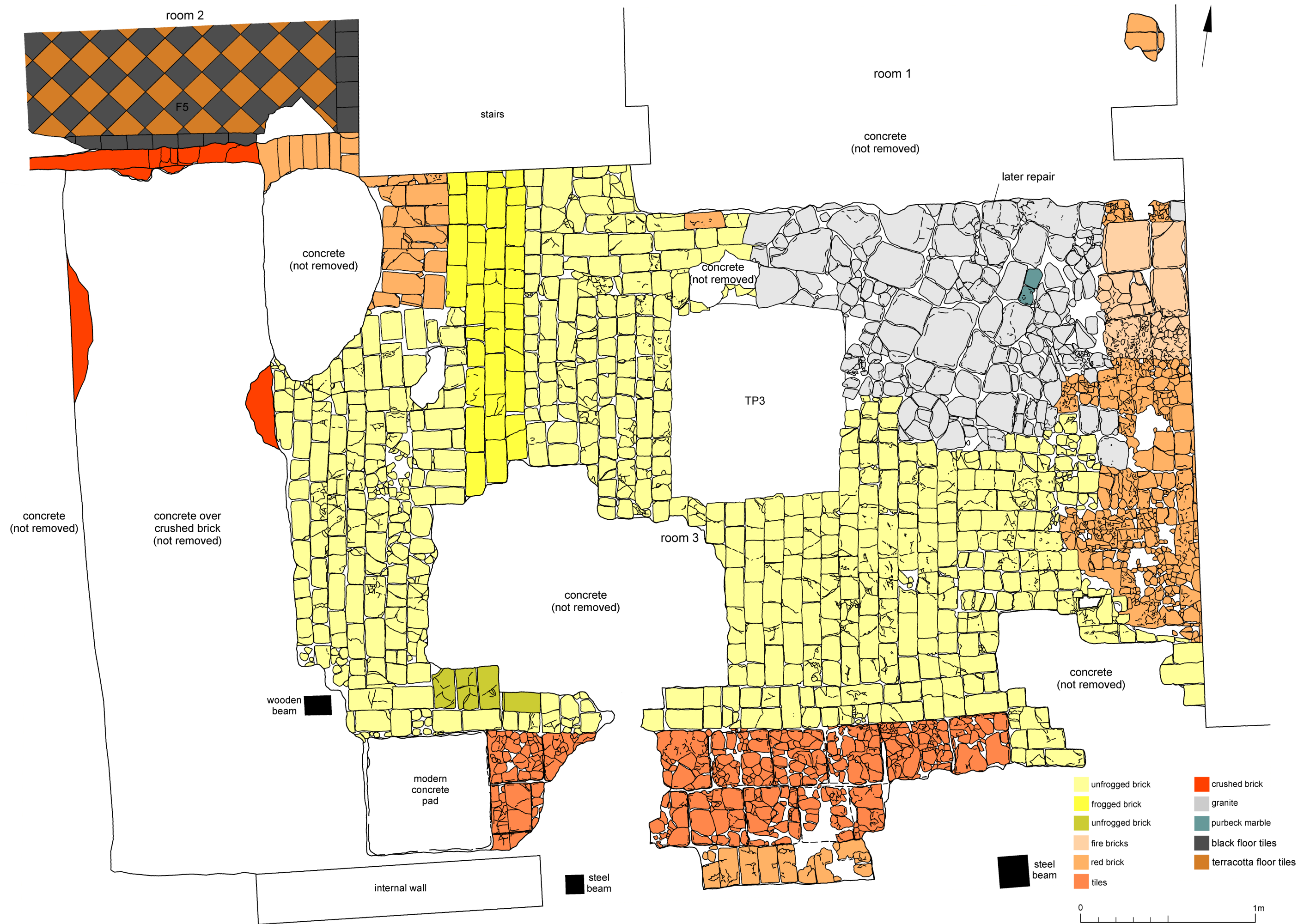


Fig 4 Room 3: brick and pavior floor (F1).

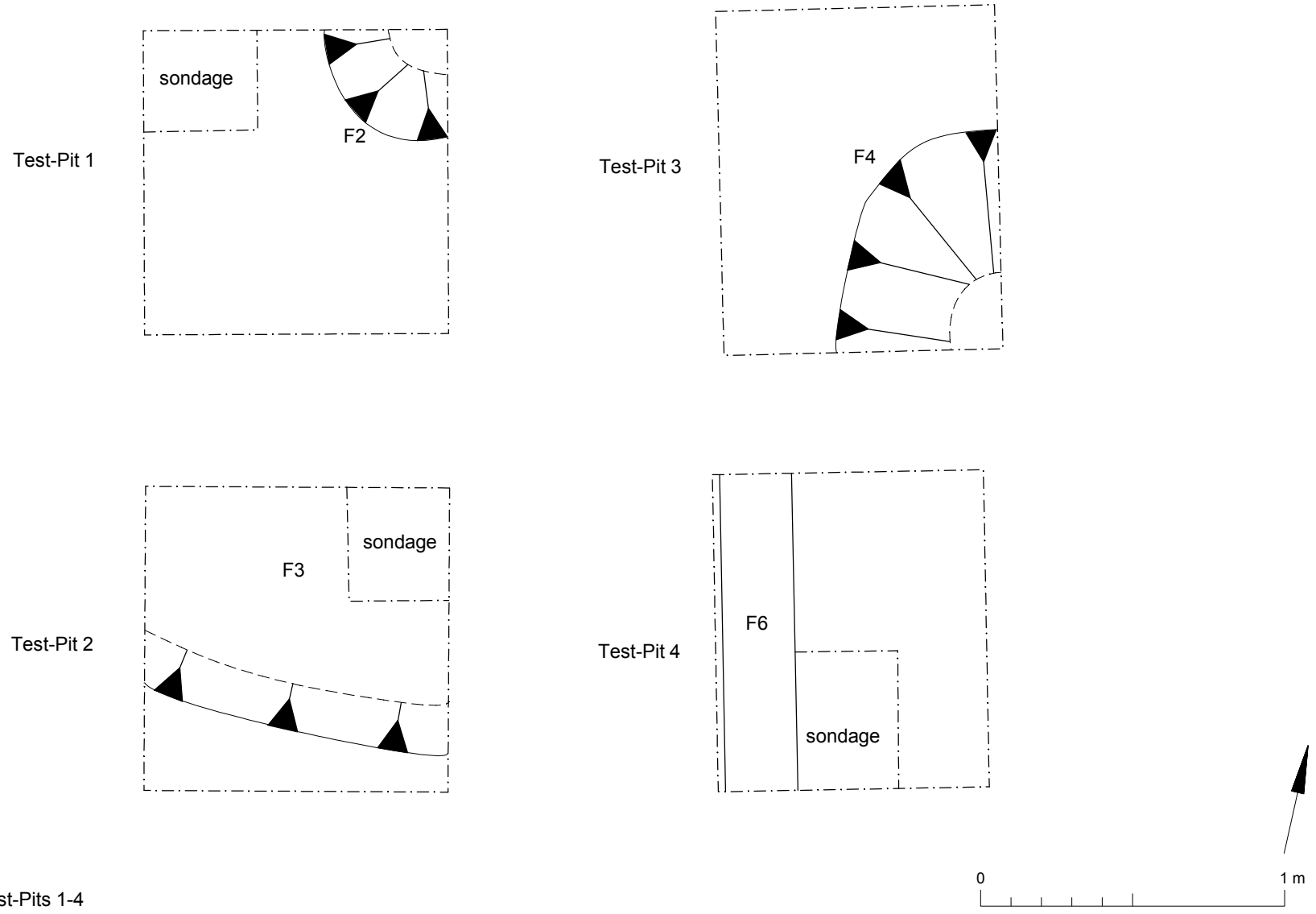


Fig 5 Test-Pits 1-4

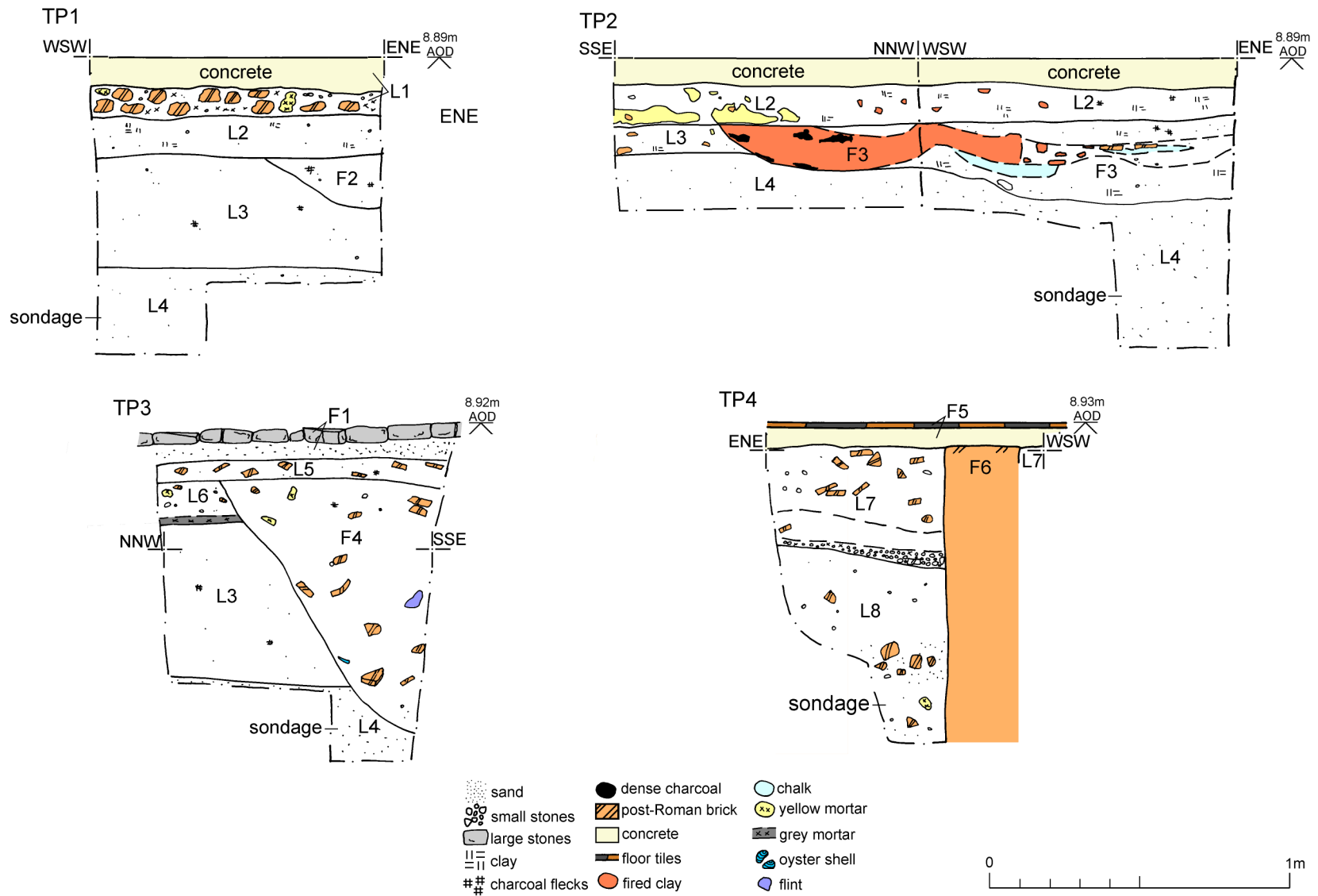


Fig 6 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DE	
Parish: Dedham	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 05752 33180 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 18/04j CHER ref: ECC4199 OASIS ref: colchest3-315164
Type of work: Recording and evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 25th April-2nd May 2018	Size of area investigated: 0.01ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2018.36	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: NHLE no. 1239326
Final report: CAT Report 1265	
Periods represented: Post-medieval, modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>Archaeological recording and a test-pit evaluation was carried out inside the East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham in advance of repairs and alterations to the building following a ram raid. The Co-op store is Grade II* listed in conjunction with the neighbouring Essex Rose Café (NHLE no. 1239326). The buildings are listed as being of 15th/16th-century date, but a recent Historic Building Recording as identified the main body of the building as timber-framed structure of c 1520 which formed the jettied hall range of a high-status merchant's house.</p> <p>Investigations revealed: a hearth and floor layers likely associated with the c 1520 hall; a mid to late 18th-century courtyard to the rear of the hall, constructed of brick paviers, which was built over in the mid 19th century; and a mid 19th-century tiled-floor forming part of an extension to the rear of the property.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords:	Significance: *
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: May 2018

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological recording and test-pit evaluation at East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DE

NGR: TM 05752 33180 (centre)

Planning reference: 180623 & 180624

Commissioned by: Phil Chatfield

On behalf of: East of England Co-operative

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER project code: [tbc](#)

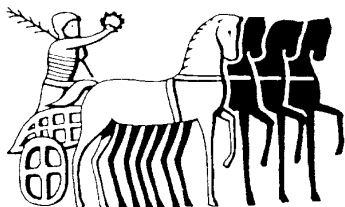
CAT project code: 18/04j

OASIS ref.: colchest3-315164

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 23.4.2018



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies 9.7km northeast of Colchester town centre at the East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TM 05752 33180.

Proposed work

The development comprises repairs and alterations.

Archaeological background

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

The CHER/EHER shows that the proposed development site is located within the medieval town of Dedham, although the 'ham' name suggests it has Anglo-Saxon origins. The medieval town rose to prominence with the cloth trade, specialising in bay and say cloth. It contains a wealth of 14th century and later buildings, and retains its medieval street pattern and morphology. The site is located across the road from the 14th century Parish Church of St Mary, which was rebuilt in the late 15th/early 16th century.

The East of England Co-op store is located within a Grade II* listed building (NHLE no. 1239326) in the historic core of Dedham. The original building, and listing, incorporates both the co-op store and the Essex Rose Cafe next door. The Historic England listing describes the building as:

C15/16 timber framed and plastered. Wings extend north and west 2 storeys and attics roofs ridged, gabled, pegtiled. Front of north wing obscured by circa 1900 shopfront. Ground storey north, re-modelled for the cafe. The upper storey is jettied along Mill Lane and has C18 fenestration. Inside; a C17 plaster ceiling of 2 bays on the first floor, having embossed borders of acorns with a trail of oak leaves, and units derived from Tudor roses, moulded ceiling joists. Co-operative has south front with shop on ground storey surmounted by parapetted red brick wall with ridged and gabled pegtiled roof, and a range of 4 small-paned sash windows in exposed boxes under straight arches. Inside: a timber frame with first floor joists roll-moulded.

The CHER also shows that to the east of Dedham is an important 'cropmark' landscape (CHER MCC9066 & MCC9094). Most of the cropmarks are unexcavated and undated, but where excavation has taken place, Bronze Age (2,500- 700 BC) and early Roman (1st century AD) material has come to light. The most significant cropmark sites indicate the presence of enclosures and ring-ditches and therefore a Bronze Age barrow cemetery. These are located approximately 470m SE of the development site, to the north Manningtree Road. Cropmarks have also been identified to the west (MCC8745 – rectilinear enclosure) and southeast (MCC9073 – double-ditched trackway and rectilinear enclosure).

Project background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in March 2018 (application No.180623/4) proposing demolition and reconstruction of the impact damaged front elevation of the Co-Op store, and associated works. This follows a ram raid on the shop in December 2017.

As any groundworks relating to the repair and alteration of the building, including lowering of existing floors and removal of obsolete modern internal supports, has the potential to damage 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 recording and test-pit evaluation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2018).

Archaeological recording (Fig 2)

Full archaeological recording will be carried out on all exposed and surviving earlier (tile, brick and cobbled) floors, prior to repair and/or prior to test-pit archaeological evaluation to inform removal. This will comprise of a drawn, photographic, descriptive and analytical record with an assessment of significance of the remains.

Test-pit evaluation (Fig 2)

A test-pit evaluation will be carried out within the footprint of the Co-op to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. In particular, the objective of the work will be to assess the preservation of archaeological deposits across the footprint of the building to assess the need for any further archaeological investigation prior to and/or during the lowering of internal floors.

The test-pit evaluation is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 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.

Specifically, four test-pits will be excavated, each measuring 1m² (see Fig 2 for proposed locations). They will be positioned within the internal area of the building, two in the front (TP1-2) following the removal of the concrete floor slab and two within the area of – and following the archaeological recording of – the exposed earlier tile, brick and cobbled floor in the rear of the shop (TP3-4).

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and who may decide that amendments to the brief and this wsi are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would be otherwise damaged or destroyed.

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Briefs 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 supervisor and two archaeologists for one day.

In charge of day-to-day work: Mark Baister

Recording methodology

All exposed structural remains, including the surviving earlier (brick, tile and cobbled) floors will be fully recorded before the test-pits are excavated.

The remains will be viewed, described, drawn and photographed. Specifically this will consider:

- Plan form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structures.
- Function and layout.
- Original and later fixtures and fittings.
- The significance of the site in its immediate local context.

A full photographic record will be made comprising colour digital photographs. This record will include both general shots and details of external and internal features (ie structural detail). A photographic scale will be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record will be accompanied by a photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of shot. Fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text will be reproduced as colour laser copies.

Scale plans will be made of all structural remains. These will be tied into the descriptive report text and accompanying photographic record. The completed plans will be clearly annotated to show the location and orientation of photographs taken as part of the survey.

A historical document search (documentary, cartographic and pictorial) will be undertaken to situate the history of the building within its immediate local context. This will include a map study to illustrate the development of the building.

Test-pit methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and the removal of concrete slabs will be performed by the contractors under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist.

The test-pits will subsequently be cleaned and excavated by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits. If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

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

A representative section will be drawn of each test-pit, to include ground level, the depth of excavation and all significant archaeological remains.

A metal detector will be used to examine test-pits, contexts and 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

The test-pits and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. All structural remains will be recorded manually.

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 test-pits will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical 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
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

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

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

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. As the requirement for work is for full excavation any human remains encountered on the site will be subject to the following criteria: 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 Ministry of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR 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:

- A brief history of the site, including its development, its original design, date, the form and function of the buildings and any significant modifications.
- Location maps, plans and annotated drawings tied into the OS Grid. At least two corners of which 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

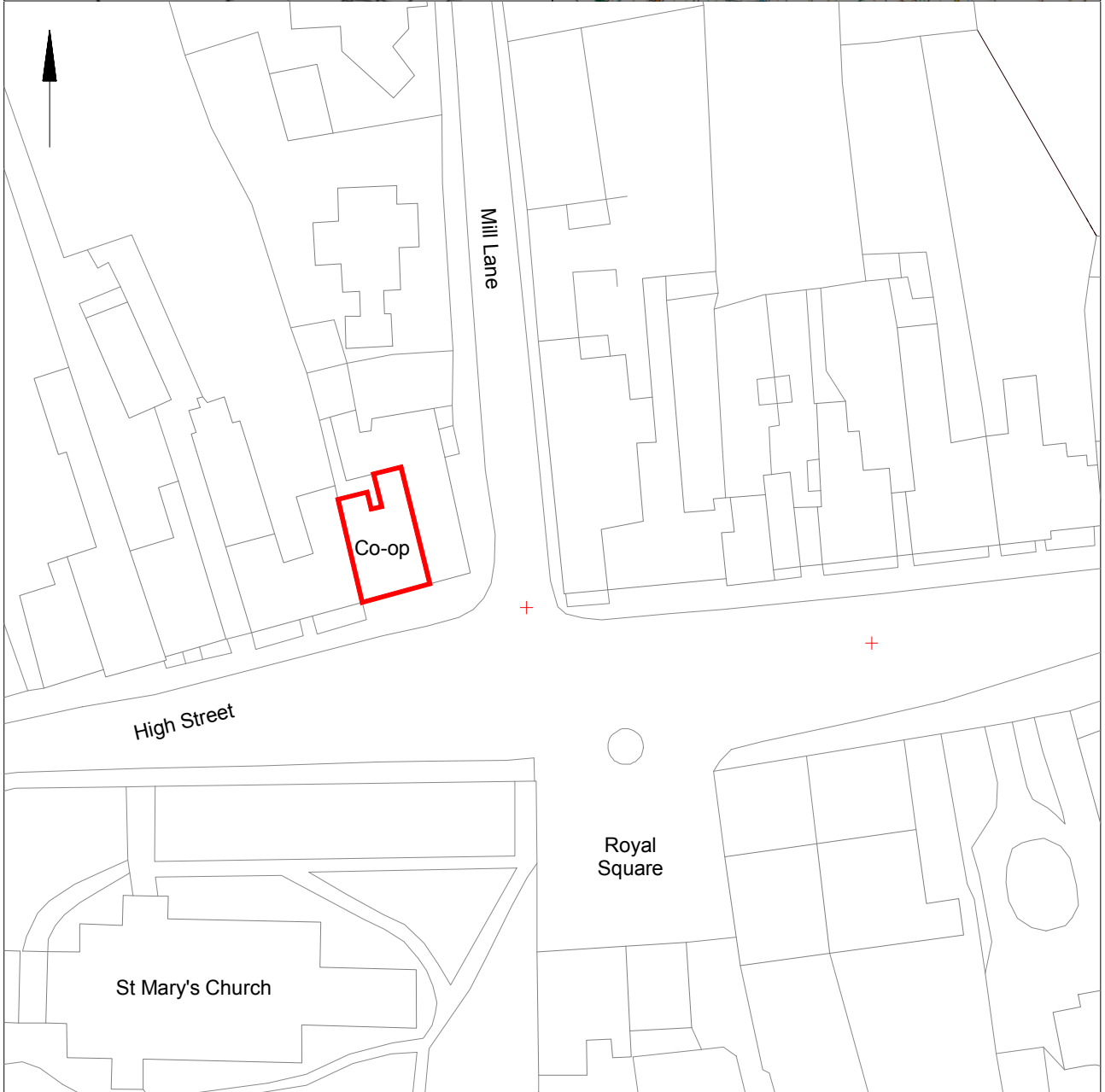
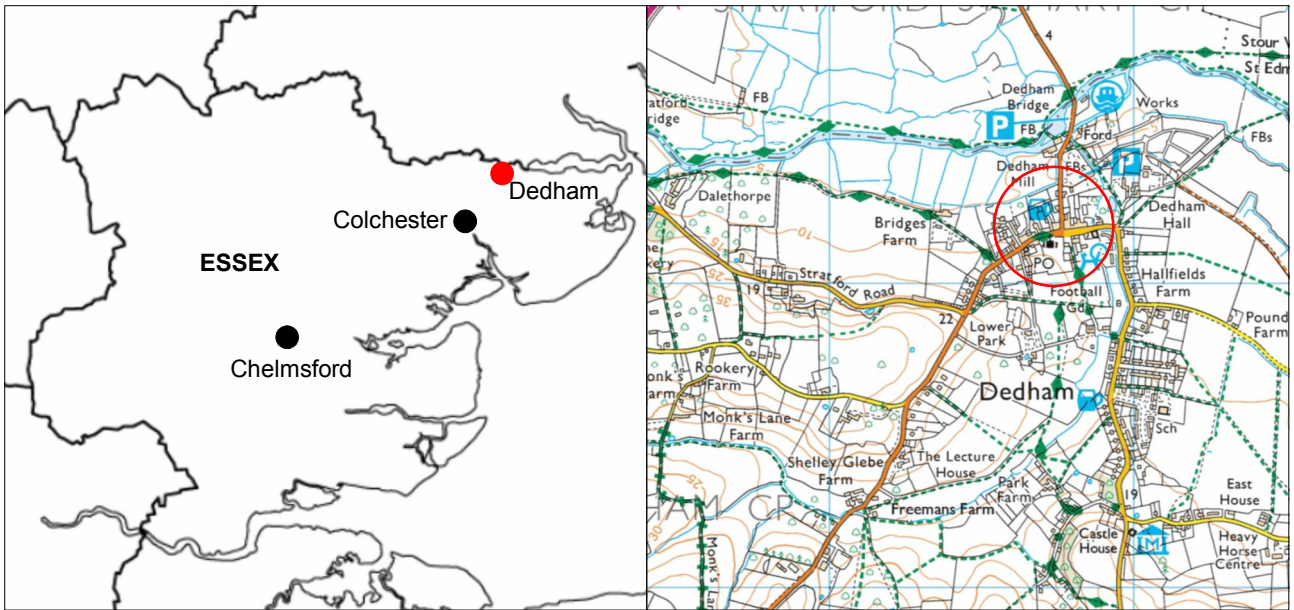
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| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</i> |
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| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i> |

L Pooley



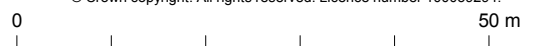
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email: lp@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location.



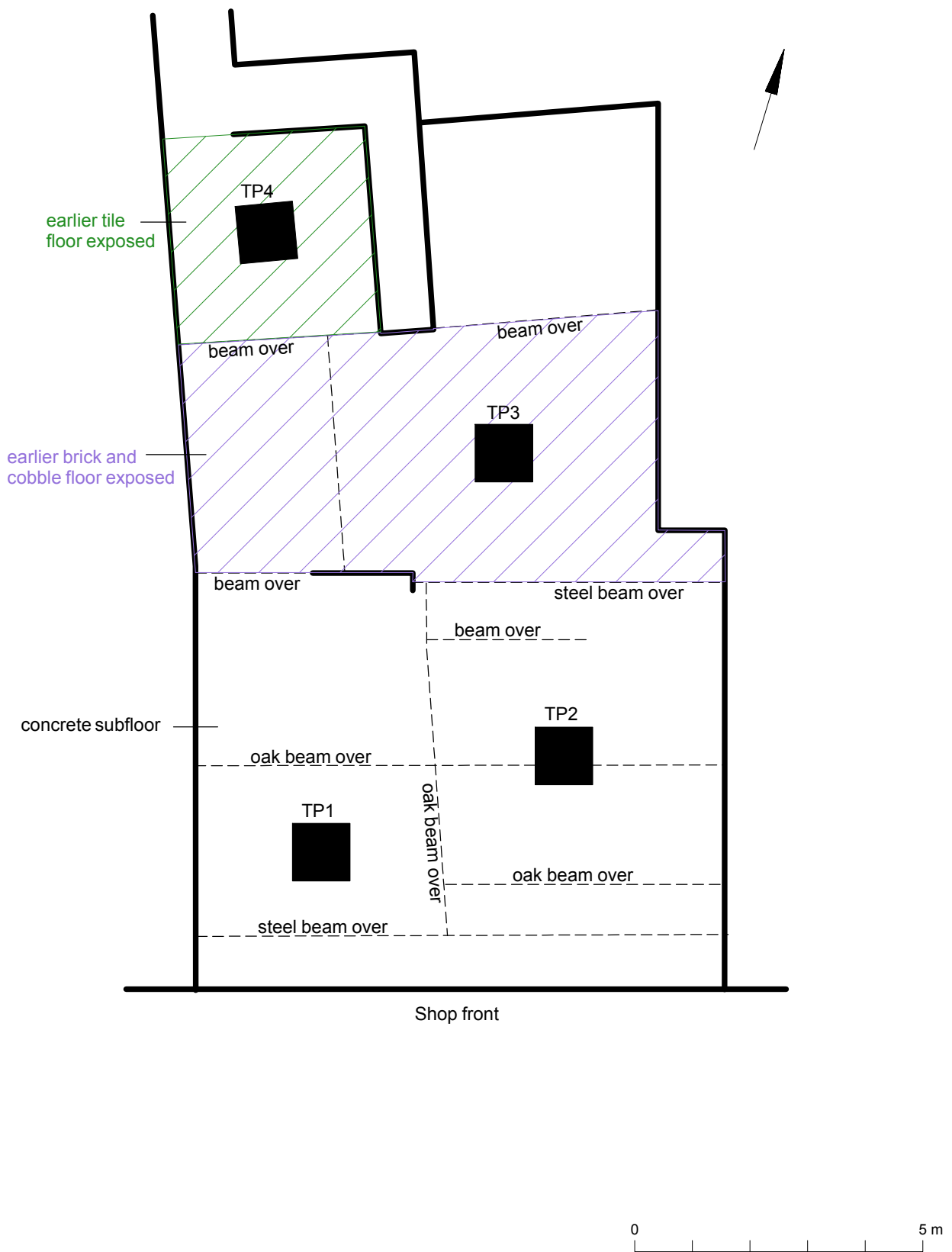


Fig 2 Floor plan of building showing location of proposed test-pits, shown in relation to exposed surviving tile, brick and cobble floors (to be recorded)

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OASIS ID: colchest3-315164

Project details

Project name	Archaeological recording and evaluation at East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DE
Short description of the project	Archaeological recording and a test-pit evaluation was carried out inside the East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham in advance of repairs and alterations to the building following a ram raid. The Co-op store is Grade II* listed in conjunction with the neighbouring Essex Rose Café (NHLE no. 1239326). The buildings are listed as being of 15th/16th-century date, but a recent Historic Building Recording as identified the main body of the building as timber-framed structure of c 1520 which formed the jettied hall range of a high-status merchant's house. Investigations revealed: a hearth and floor layers likely associated with the c 1520 hall; a mid to late 18th-century courtyard to the rear of the hall, constructed of brick paviers, which was built over in the mid 19th century; and a mid 19th-century tiled-floor forming part of an extension to the rear of the property.
Project dates	Start: 25-04-2018 End: 02-05-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	18/04j - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	180623 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	180624 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4199 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2018.36 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	FLOOR Post Medieval
Monument type	FLOOR Modern
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	MORTAR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE None
Significant Finds	SHELL None
Methods & techniques	""Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"" , ""Test Pits""
Development type	Building refurbishment/repairs/restoration
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER DEDHAM East of England Co-operative, High Street
Postcode	CO7 6DE
Study area	0.01 Hectares

Site coordinates TM 05752 33180 51.958445903663 0.994943959173 51 57 30 N 000 59 41 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator Laura Pooley
Project director/manager Chris Lister
Project supervisor Chris Lister
Type of sponsor/funding body Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID COLEM: 2018.36
Physical Contents "Ceramics"
Physical Archive notes Prehistoric pottery only
Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2018.36
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey","other"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2018.36
Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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