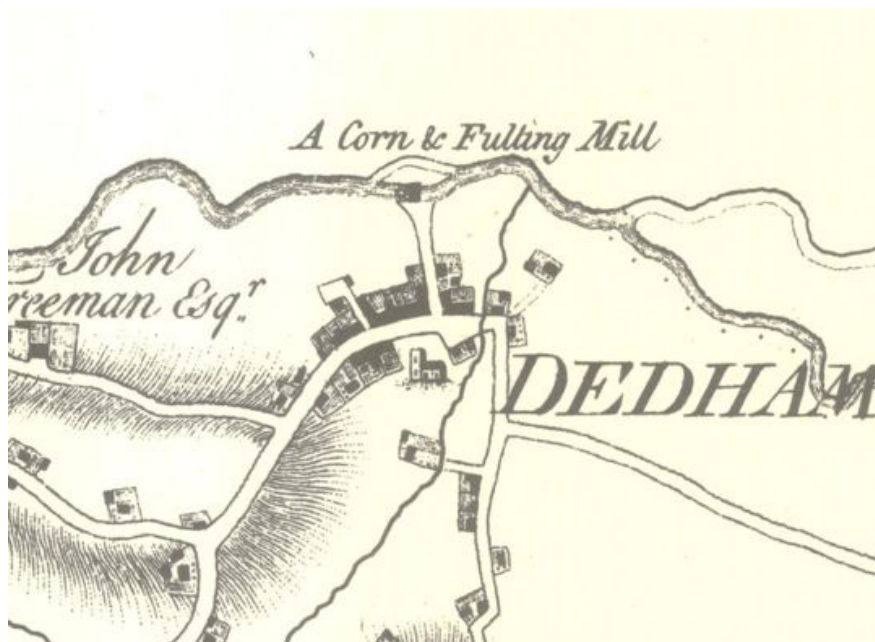


Archaeological monitoring at Mill House, Mill Lane, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DH

February 2018



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

with contributions from Stephen Benfield
figures by Chris Lister, Mark Baister and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Mark Baister and Adam Tuffey

**Commissioned by Ruth Paternoster, Beech Architects Ltd
On behalf Ms Emily James**

NGR: TM 05787 33299 (centre)

Planning reference: 150339

CAT project ref.: 17/04I

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2017.58

CHER ref: ECC3986

OASIS reference: colchest3-282926



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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

tel.: 01206 501785

email: eh2@catuk.org

CAT Report 1347
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EHER summary sheet

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Cover: extract from André and Chapman's map of Essex, 1777

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Mill House, Mill Lane, Dedham during groundworks associated with the conversion of a brew/bake house to annexe (staff accommodation) and conversion of the stable to ancillary accommodation. Ground reduction within the historic stables at the property revealed an early 19th-century rammed chalk floor lying above a levelling layer dated to the late 18th century, around the time that the stable was constructed, as well as a brick plinth similarly thought to be of late 18th-century origins. A late 19th- or early 20th-century bottle pit was also uncovered to the rear of the brew/bake house and was presumably associated with activity here during this period.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at Mill House, Mill Lane, Dedham, Essex, which was carried out during 15th-20th February 2018. The work was commissioned by Ruth Paternoster of Beech Architects Ltd on behalf of Ms Emily James, in advance of a) internal alterations, b) the conversion of a brew/bake house to an annexe (staff accommodation) and c) the conversion of the stable to ancillary accommodation. The monitoring was undertaken by the 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 Continuous Archaeological Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2017).

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

The CHER/EHER shows that the proposed development site is located within Dedham, a town thought to have developed in the medieval period, although the etymology of its name (ending in 'ham') suggests its origins lie in the Anglo-Saxon period. The medieval town was prominent within the cloth industry, specialising in bay and say cloth. It contains a wealth of 14th-century and later buildings and retains its medieval street layout.

Mill House is a Grade II-listed timber-framed and rendered building (NHLE no. 1273724). The following summary uses information contained within the Heritage Asset Assessment by Leigh Alston (2014). The house was initially built as an open hall at the beginning of the 16th century but was much enlarged a century later and again in the mid-19th century. In addition to its historic fabric, which includes fine carved details

added during the early 17th century, the property possesses some historic significance in that it was the home of John Constable's sister Martha during 1821-43, and it is known that he visited her there. A major refurbishment in Mock Tudor style took place during the 20th century and the property displays many features typical of the work of Mrs Grace Faithfull Roper, a Dedham-based amateur architect of the Arts and Crafts movement. The mid 19th-century red-brick detached brew/bake house to the rear of the property is among the most sophisticated and best-preserved examples of its kind in the county, with surviving bread oven, copper sink, pump and ventilation shutters. A second well-preserved detached building to the east of the house consists of a timber-framed and weather-boarded stable, cart shed and hay loft constructed in the late 18th century, with a mid 19th century, red-brick extension to the north.

The CHER also shows that to the east of Dedham is an important 'cropmark' landscape (CHER MCC9066 and 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 (CHER MCC8745 – rectilinear enclosure) and southeast (CHER MCC9073 – double-ditched trackway and rectilinear enclosure).

There is therefore a high potential for encountering below-ground archaeological remains on the development site.

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

On 15th February 2018, a CAT archaeologist observed the excavation of approximately 27m of trenching for a drainage pipe (0.5m wide and 0.32-0.65m deep), and a pit for a drainage tank measuring 1m in width, 1.3m in length and 0.5m in depth.

Groundworks occurred through four layers. At the western end of this section of trenching, a modern gravel surface (L1, c 0.2-0.22m thick, loose, dry dark brown/black sandy-silt with frequent gravel inclusions) sealed a modern build-up layer (L2, c 0.25-0.27m thick, soft, moist medium grey/brown loamy-silt). L2 lay above a layer of subsoil or buried topsoil (L3, soft, dry/moist dark black sandy-loamy-silt). At the eastern end, L1 (c 0.13m thick) sealed a modern build-up layer (L4, c 0.09-0.19m thick, soft, dry light yellow sand). Beneath L4 sat L2 (0.12-0.15m thick), which in turn lay above L3.

Towards the eastern end of this section of trenching, a late 19th to early 20th century bottle dump F1 was uncovered. The feature was approximately 0.7m wide and was impacted by groundworks to a depth of 0.1m. The feature cut L3 only.



Photograph 1 Representative section 3 and late 19th- / early 20th-century bottle dump F1, looking northeast

A CAT archaeologist returned to monitor ground reduction within the stable on 16th February 2018. Prior to reduction, a section measuring 1.9m in length and 0.4m in width was excavated through the stable floor, in which there was already a hole measuring approximately 3.18m².



Photograph 2 Rammed chalk floor L5 and subsoil L6, looking west southwest (N arrow facing the wrong direction)

A c early 19th-century rammed chalk floor (L5, c 0.08-0.16m thick) sealed a layer of subsoil (L6, friable, dry medium/dark brown sandy-silt). The ground within this structure was thereafter reduced by approximately 0.3m. Within the eastern half of the stable interior, the ground reduction exposed a post-medieval levelling layer (L7, friable/firm, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent CBM piece inclusions).



Photograph 3 Post-medieval (c late 18th-century) levelling layer, looking north northeast

Post-medieval (c 18th-century) pillar plinth F2 was composed of roughly-bonded brick apparently laid in English bond, two courses of which were exposed. As the supportive pillar had been removed however, further excavation of this feature was deemed to be too dangerous.



Photograph 4 Post-medieval (c late 18th-century) pillar plinth, looking west northwest

On 20th February 2018, a CAT archaeologist oversaw the excavation of a further 3.9m of trenching for a drainage pipe. The trenching was 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep. Groundworks penetrated L1 (0.15-0.17m thick), L2 (0.2-0.22m thick) onto L3.

No significant archaeological remains were uncovered.

It was anticipated that further groundworks would be undertaken, but these were not carried out.

6 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

The watching brief produced a small range of finds of c 19th-century date from one feature (F1) and from soil layers (L2, L5 and L6). 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 finds include several near identical stoneware blacking bottles (F1). There is also a clay tobacco pipe with a flute-decorated pipe bowl bearing the initials of the pipe maker Stephen Chamberlin Rand of Colchester (L5) and a small bone button (L6). Though small (23 pieces weighing 376 g) an assemblage of animal bone from L6 (dated to the 19th century) appears to represent a good selection of domestic waste including both butchered and dog-gnawed bone. Cattle, sheep, sheep/goat (where no distinction between the species is possible), pig, chicken and brown rat are all present.

Fabric code	Fabric description
40	Post-medieval (glazed) red earthenwares (general)
45M	Modern English stoneware (19th-20th century)
48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares
51A	Late slipped kitchen wares

Table 1 Pottery fabrics

Context, finds no. & description	Type/ description	Finds Spot date
F1, 1 Pit	Modern pottery: Fabric 45M stoneware: five near identical brown bottles with flaring rim (blacking bottles), four bottles 190mm tall by diameter 80mm diameter & c 750g, one bottle 160mm tall, 70m diameter & c 470g; one cream bottle with narrow small flaring rim, 170mm tall, 95mm diameter, 828g; none are marked/stamped, all typically 19th century. Fabric 48 D, base of a white earthenware, salt glazed round jar/bottle (82g) (c 19th-early 20th century). Glass: Part of a bottle top/rim in pale green glass (c late 18th/19th-early 20th century). Slag: (46g) small piece of irregular, vesicular iron-based slag or clinker. Shell: Four complete, terrestrial snail shells.	Late 19th to early 20th century
L2, 3 Build-up layer	CBM: Pale yellow floor brick 120mm x 43mm – Dutch clinker-type, c 19th century. Animal bone: (2g) small fragment of a sheep/goat pelvis	19th century
L5, 5 Chalk floor	Clay tobacco pipe: Complete pipe bowl, decorated with fluting, initials S R on spur – see CAR 5 fig 61 2934 for near identical pipe with same initials (although spur straight/upright not forward pointing on the example here) – SR: Stephen Chamberlin Rand, listed in Colchester directories during 1827-1855	Late 18th to early 19th century (probably early 19th century)
L6, 4 Subsoil	Post-medieval & modern pottery: (2 sherds, 120g) Fabric 40, large sherd, orange-brown glaze on both surfaces (17th-18th to early 19th century); Fabric 51A small sherd, internal slip (glaze over white slip base) abraded slightly (c 19th to early 20th century). CBM: (3 pieces, 1150g) peg-tile, one near complete (top missing), width 165mm, with lime-based mortar on one side; one other piece with round peg-hole. Clay tobacco pipe: Stem fragment (2g). Stone: Septaria (2 pieces, 94g). Plaster/mortar: Small fragment, lime based (2g) probably loose from the tiles (above).	c 19th century

Context, finds no. & description	Type/ description	Finds Spot date
	<p>Button: Small, round bone button, handmade (13mm diameter) with raised rounded edge and four thread holes, smooth, slightly convex back, small groove around button face on inside of raised edge.</p> <p>Animal bone: (23 pieces, 376g), species include cattle (2 pieces), sheep (2), sheep/goat (5), pig (1), chicken (1) and Brown Rat (1). The remaining material is mostly rib or vertebra fragments from medium and large sized mammals; cut marks associated with butchery and signs of dog gnawing are noted on some of the bone (bone in poor to fair condition)</p>	

Table 2 Finds by context and find type

7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring uncovered post-medieval and modern remains. Within the stables, ground reduction exposed a rammed chalk floor surface dated to around the early 19th century. Beneath this surface, sealed by subsoil, was a post-medieval levelling layer broadly contemporary and likely associated with the original construction of the stables in the late 18th century. Also revealed was a brick pillar plinth similarly approximately dated to the 18th century, which almost certainly represents a part of the original structure of the stables.

The groundworks also revealed a late 19th- or early 20th-century bottle dump. Located to the rear of the brew/bake house, it seems likely that this feature is associated with activity at this building.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Ruth Paternoster of Beech Architects and Ms Emily James for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by M Baister and A Tuffey. Figures were prepared by C Lister, M Baister and E Holloway. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 5	1988	<i>Post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , Colchester Archaeological Report 5, by N Crummy
CAR 7	2000	<i>Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , Colchester Archaeological Report 7, by J Cotter
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2017	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Mill House, Mill Lane, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DH</i>
CBCPS	2016	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Mill House, Mill Lane, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DH</i> , by Jess Tipper
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</i>
CifA	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 *Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. 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
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
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
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1347)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1347)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Graphic files

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2017.58.

Distribution list

Ruth Paternoster, Beech Architects

Ms Emily James

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

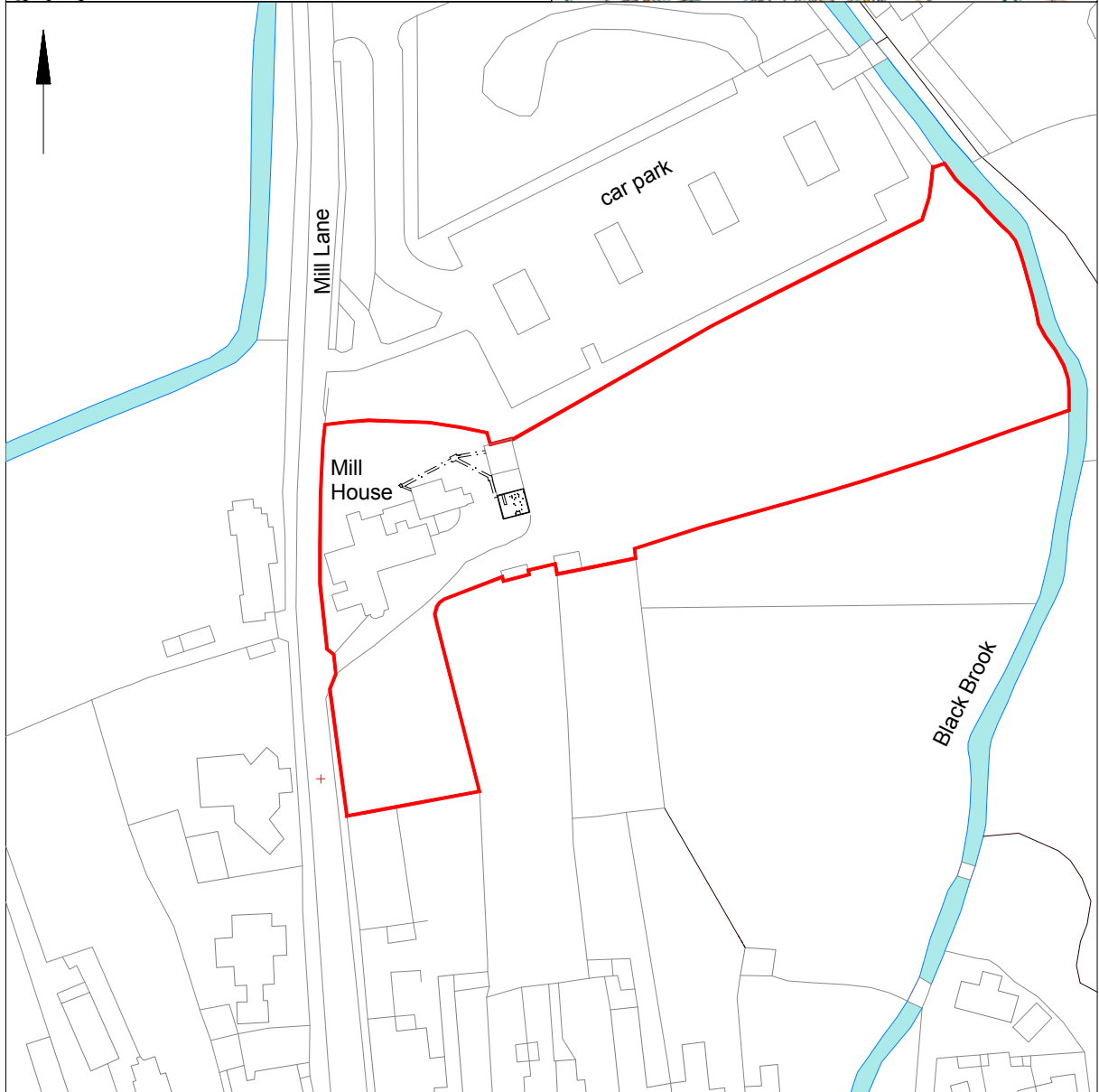
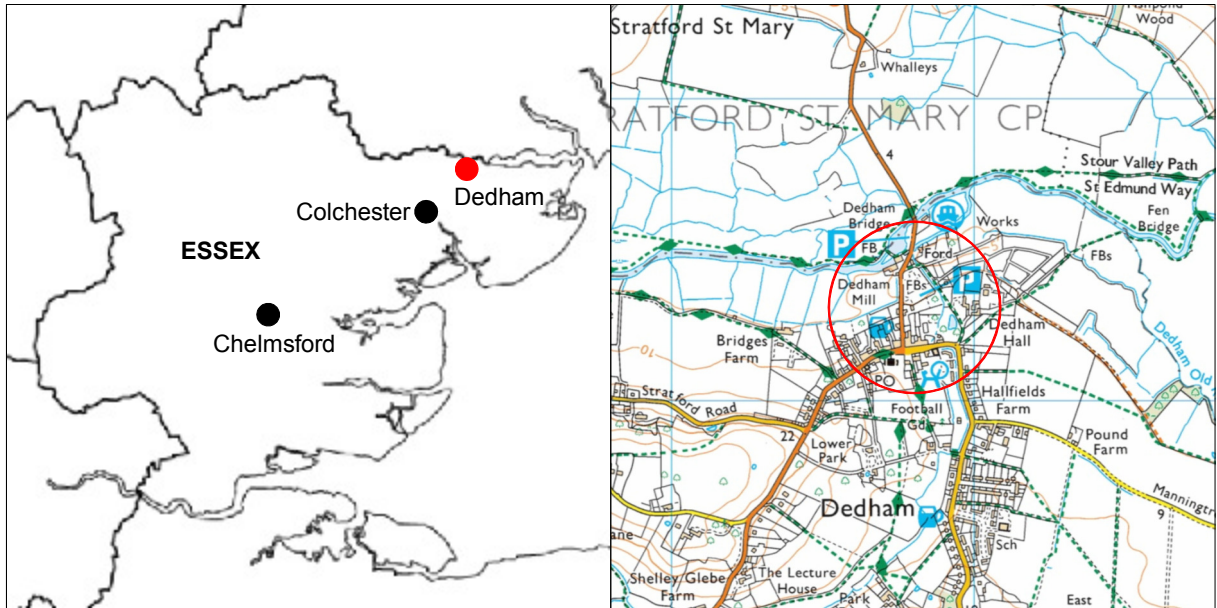
email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 28.11.2018

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	-	Gravel surface	Loose, dry dark brown/black sandy-silt with frequent gravel inclusions	Modern
L2	3	Build-up layer	soft, moist medium grey/brown loamy-silt	Post-medieval / modern
L3	-	Subsoil / buried topsoil	Soft, dry/moist dark black sandy-loamy-silt	Medieval / post-medieval
L4	-	Build-up layer	Soft, dry light yellow sand	Modern
L5	4	Chalk floor	Compacted chalk floor surface	Post-medieval (c 18th-century)
L6	-	Subsoil	Friable, dry medium/dark brown sandy-silt	Post-medieval
L7	-	Levelling layer	Friable/firm, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent CBM piece inclusions	Post-medieval
F1	1	Bottle dump	Group of clay bottles	19th century
F2	-	Pillar plinth	Roughly bonded unfrogged brick apparently laid in English bond	18th century



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Fig 1 Site location.





Fig 2 Monitoring results.

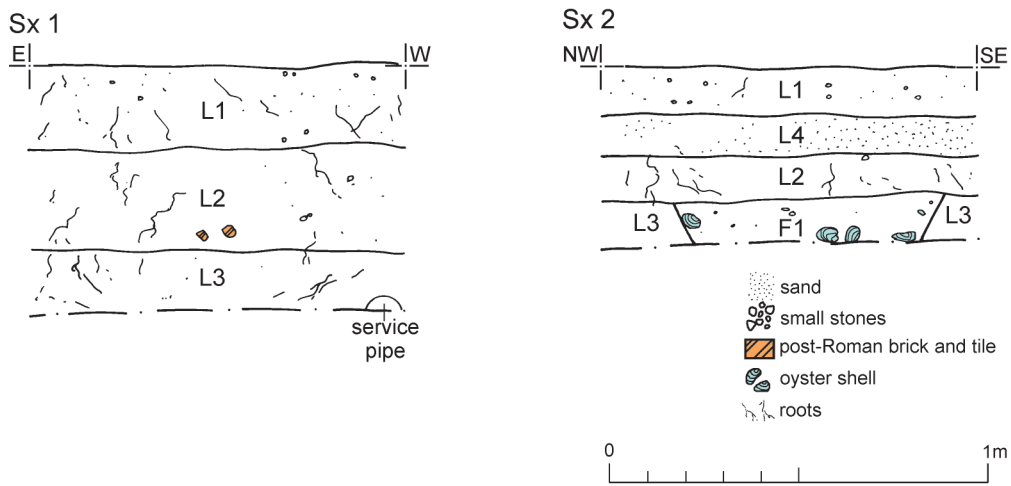


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Mill House, Mill Lane, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DH	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 05787 33299 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/041 CHER ref: ECC3986 OASIS ref: colchest3-282926
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 15th-20th February 2018	Size of area investigated: 0.57 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.58	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: NHLE no. 1273724; CHER MCC8745, MCC9066, MCC9073, MCC9094,
Final report: CAT Report 1347	
Periods represented: Post-medieval, modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Mill House, Mill Lane, Dedham during groundworks associated with the conversion of a brew/bake house to annexe (staff accommodation) and conversion of the stable to ancillary accommodation. Ground reduction within the historic stables at the property revealed an early 19th-century rammed chalk floor lying above a levelling layer dated to the late 18th century, around the time that the stable was constructed, as well as a brick plinth similarly thought to be of late 18th-century origins. A late 19th- or early 20th-century bottle pit was also uncovered to the rear of the brew/bake house and was presumably associated with activity here during this period.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: *
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: November 2018

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Mill House, Mill Lane, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DH

NGR: TM 05787 33299 (centre)

Planning reference: 150339

Commissioned by: Ruth Paternoster, Beech Architects Ltd

On behalf of: Ms Emily James

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER project code: [tbc](#)

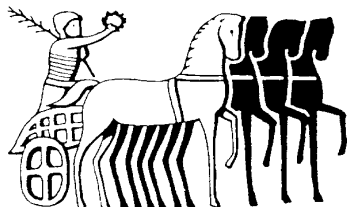
CAT project code: 17/041

OASIS ref.: colchest3-282926

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 18.4.2017



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site lies 9.7km northeast of Colchester town centre at Mill House, Mill Lane, Dedham (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TM 05787 33299.

Proposed work

The development comprises internal alterations, conversion of a brew house to annexe (staff accommodation) and conversion of table to ancillary accommodation.

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.

Mill House is a Grade II-listed timber-framed and rendered building (NHLE no. 1273724). The following summary uses information contained within the Heritage Asset Assessment by Leigh Alston (2014). The house was initially built as an open hall at the beginning of the 16th century, but was much enlarged a century later and again in the mid-19th century. In addition to its historic fabric, which includes fine carved details of the early 17th century, the property has historic significance as it was the home of John Constable's sister Martha between 1821 and 1843, and Constable is known to have visited the house. A major refurbishment in the Mock Tudor style took place during the 20th century and displays many features typical of the work of Mrs Grace Faithfull Roper, a Dedham-based amateur architect of the Arts and Crafts movement. The mid-19th century red-brick detached bake-house or brew-house to the rear of the property is among the most sophisticated and best-preserved examples of its kind in the county, surviving complete with bread oven, copper sink, pump and ventilation shutters. A second well-preserved detached building to the east of the house consists of a timber-framed and weather-boarded stable, cart shed and hay loft of the late-18th century, with a mid-19th century red-brick extension to the north.

The CHER/EHER also shows that to the east of Dedham is an important 'cropmark' landscape (HER MEX9725 and MEX9645). 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 west (EHER 17077 – rectilinear enclosure) and southeast (EHER 2736 – double-ditched trackway and rectilinear enclosure).

Therefore is high potential for encountering below-ground archaeological remains on the development site.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in February 2015 (application No. 150339) proposing internal alterations, conversion of a brew house to annexe (staff accommodation) and conversion of table to ancillary accommodation.

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 Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

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

Specifically:

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

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately who may decide that amendments to the brief and 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* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Briefs issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2017).

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

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

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

Staffing

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

Monitoring methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Site surveying

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

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

Environmental sampling policy

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

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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

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

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

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of groundworks. 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

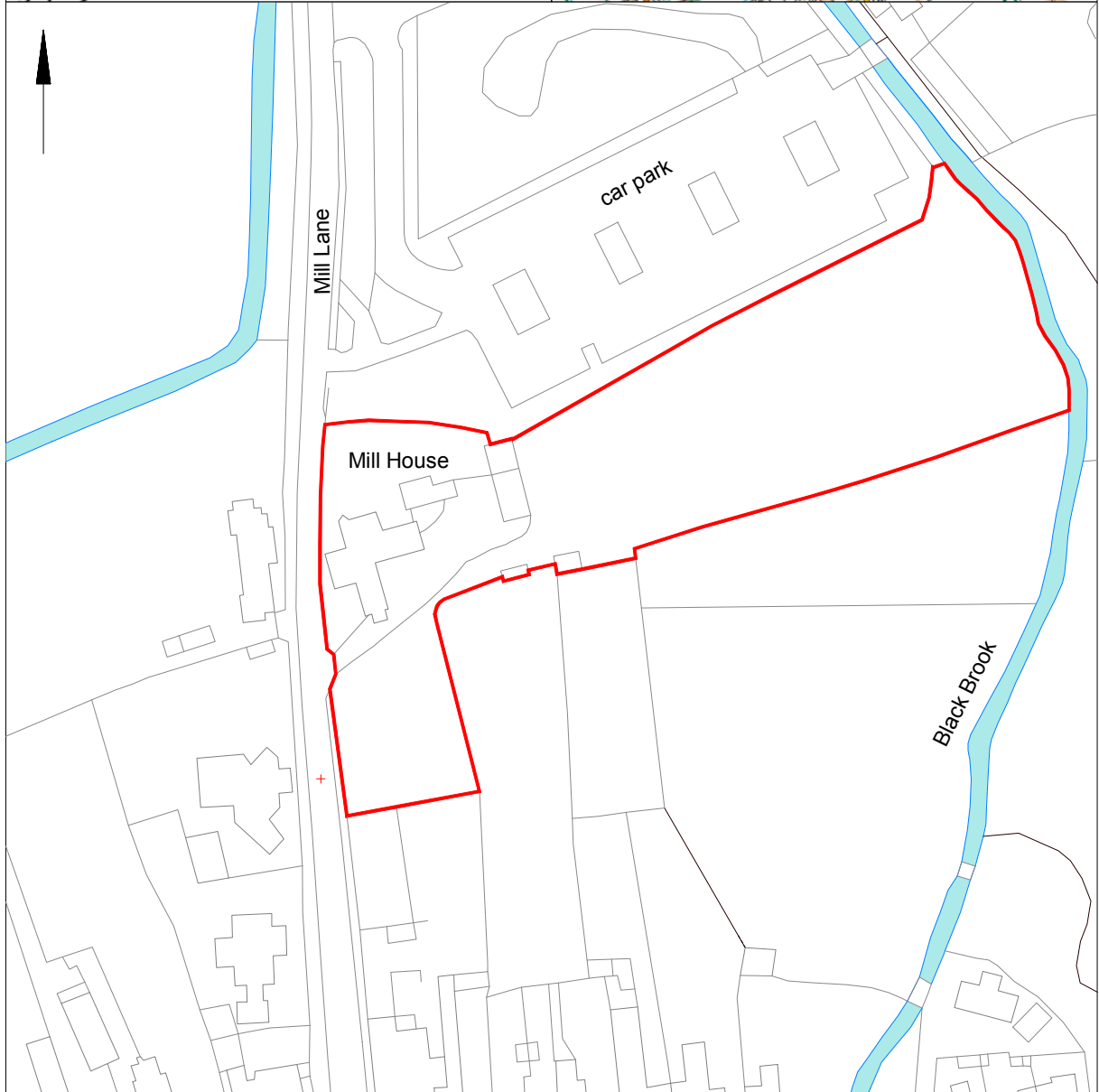
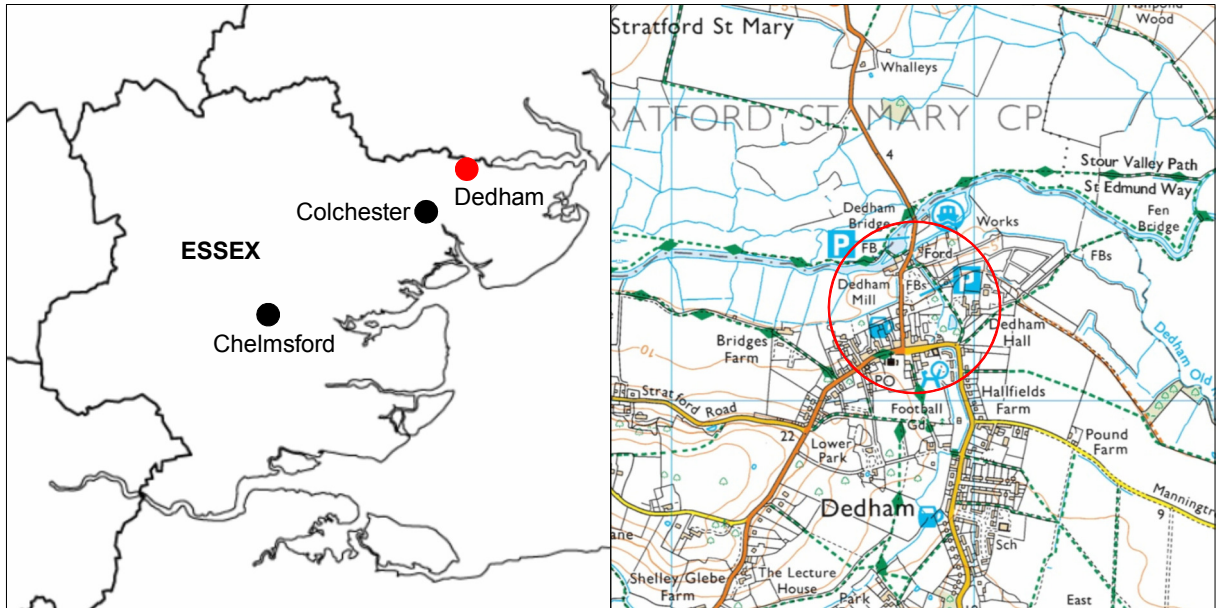
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|------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CBC | 2016 | <i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Mill House, Mill Lane, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DH, by Jess Tipper</i> |
| Cifa | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</i> |
| Cifa | 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. 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



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex
CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-282926

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at Mill House, Mill Lane, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DH
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Mill House, Mill Lane, Dedham during groundworks associated with the conversion of a brew/bake house to annexe (staff accommodation) and conversion of the stable to ancillary accommodation. Ground reduction within the historic stables at the property revealed an early 19th-century rammed chalk floor lying above a levelling layer dated to the late 18th century, around the time that the stable was constructed, as well as a brick plinth similarly thought to be of late 18th-century origins. A late 19th- or early 20th-century bottle pit was also uncovered to the rear of the brew/bake house and was presumably associated with activity here during this period.
Project dates	Start: 15-02-2018 End: 20-02-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/041 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	150339 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3986 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.58 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	CHALK FLOOR Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK PLINTH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER DEDHAM Mill House, Mill Lane
Postcode	CO7 6DH
Study area	0.57 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 05787 33299 51.959501436518 0.995523953712 51 57 34 N 000 59 43 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.58
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.58
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring at Mill House, Mill Lane, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DH: February 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1347
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 ring-bound loose leaf
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html
Entered by	Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on	28 November 2018

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