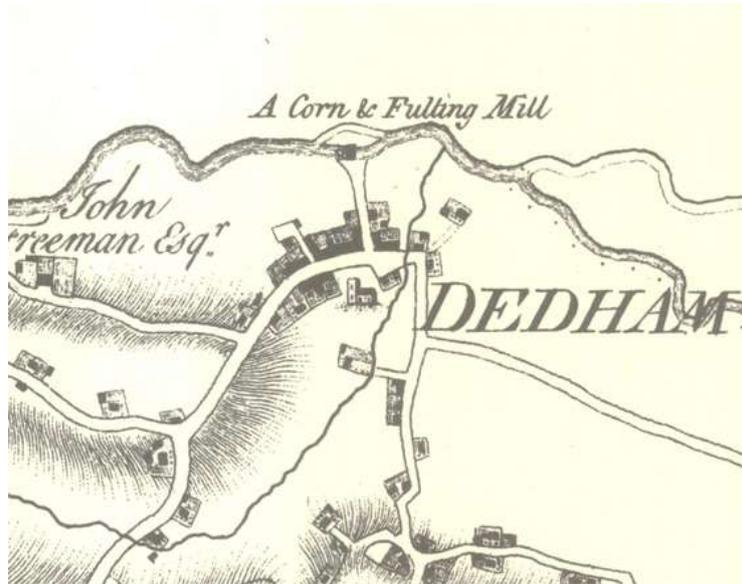


# Archaeological monitoring at Church of St Mary the Virgin, High Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DE

March 2020



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

with additional contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton, Adam Wightman,  
Megan Seehra and Laura Pooley  
figures by Chris Lister and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Meghan Seehra and Adam Wightman

**commissioned by Peter Wilson (Church Warden)  
on behalf of Church of St Mary the Virgin (PCC)**

NGR: TM 05729 33126 (centre)

CAT project ref.: 20/02f

CHER ref: ECC4439

OASIS reference: colchest3-384853



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**CAT Report 1547**  
May 2020

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## 1 Summary

*Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Church of St Mary the Virgin, High Street, Dedham, Essex, during groundworks within the south porch for two internal lavatories with associated internal and external drainage runs. The church dates to the late 15th or early 16th century, and is built on the site of an earlier church. Groundworks at the site revealed a late 19th or early 20th century brick soakaway and an undatable pit.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at Church of St Mary the Virgin, High Street, Dedham, Essex which was carried out between 17th and 19th March 2020. The work was commissioned by Peter Wilson on behalf of Church of St Mary the Virgin PCC and took place during groundworks within the south porch for two internal lavatories with associated internal and external drainage runs. This work was undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation, Diocesan Archaeological Advisor Deborah Priddy 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 the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Debbie Priddy (DAA 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2020).

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 brief* (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 major published sources for Colchester archaeology and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER MCC numbers are accessible for viewing via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

The Church of St Mary the Virgin is located within Dedham, a town of supposedly medieval origins, although the etymology of the place name suggests it has its roots in the Anglo-Saxon period. The town gained prominence due to its importance in the medieval cloth trade, specialising in bay and say cloth. It contains a wealth of medieval buildings dating to the 14th-century and later, and retains its medieval street pattern and morphology.

The Church of St Mary is a Grade I designated heritage asset that dates from the late 15th or early 16th century (NHLE no. 1239340, MCC3946). The church is known to have replaced an earlier building. The proposed works lie within the footprint of its south porch.

## 4 Aim

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

## 5 Results (Figs 2-3)

The following groundworks were carried out by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist:

- 1) trenches for drainage pipes, c 26.8m long, 0.3-1.5m wide and 0.4-0.5m deep;
- 2) a pit for a new waste tank measuring 1.6m by 1.4m and 2m in depth;
- 3) a pit, measuring 0.5m by 0.5m and 0.53m in depth, for a drainage run attached to a new sink.

Five layers were recorded. Within the central and eastern parts of the site, the trenches were cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.33-0.35m thick, friable/firm, dry medium/dark brown silty-sand) and accumulation (L2, c 0.17-0.32m thick, friable/firm, dry, light/medium orange silty-sand) into a dump layer (L3, friable/firm, dry medium grey sandy-silt with frequent stones, CBM, mortar and slate pieces and CBM flecks). Within the western part of the site the groundworks cut L3 and a layer of graveyard soil (L4, 0.45-0.47m thick, soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt) into natural (L5, light orange silty-sand, encountered at a depth of 0.51-0.81m below current ground level).

Brick soakaway F1 was revealed during the excavation of the trench immediately to the east of the waste tank pit. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation (LOE) but its exposed extent was 0.9m high and 0.16m wide. It was constructed from red bricks bonded in mortar. No brick samples were retained, but the feature appears to be late 19th or early 20th century in date.



**Photograph 1** Brick soakaway F1 in the southeastern edge of the waste tank pit – looking southeast

Undatable pit F2 was uncovered within the waste tank pit. The feature extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was approximately 1.3m by 0.7m and 0.2m deep. A lead sheet, probably the remains of a lead coffin, lay on its base.

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Ceramic finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The watching brief produced nine sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 401g (Table 1). All of this material was unstratified and medieval and post-medieval in date (Appendix 1).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Pottery	2	47	24
Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	7	354	51
<b>All</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>45</b>

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

The pottery consists of sherds of Colchester-type ware (fabric F21) and modern English stoneware (fabric 45M). The CBM includes peg-tile, brick, and part of a plain -glazed floor tile which dates to the 14th-16th century (McComish 2015, 35-36).

### 6.2 Human and animal bone

by Adam Wightman and Megan Seehra

Thirty-seven fragments of animal bone and twenty-one fragments of human bone were recovered during the watching brief. The bone was mostly recovered from two layers (L3 and L4), but was poorly stratified. The majority of the animal bones (thirty-three in total) were recovered from the pipe-trench and all but one of the human bones came from the pit for the new tank.

Three animal species were identified in the animal bone assemblage: cattle, sheep and pig. Butchery marks were noted on five of the bones and at least two had been gnawed by dog(s). The bones in the assemblage are from the limbs, head and torso of the three domesticated species. The bone is most likely domestic waste and was probably imported into the graveyard of the church with the building rubble and other rubbish that was used to create the pathways around the southern side of the church.

The human bone was fragmentary, and – with the exception of one piece found in the pipe trench – was all recovered from L4 or from backfill material below a depth of 0.65m below current ground level. Some of the human bone fragments came from the backfill in the cut for a large, brick-built soakaway (F1) and from the fill of what appeared to be a large pit which had a large sheet of lead at the base (F2). In both of these contexts, the bone was associated with fragments of post-medieval/modern building materials. Human bone also appeared to come from a thick deposit of soft sandy-silt graveyard soil (L4) deeper down in the tank pit. Due to the small size and depth of the pit, the bone from L4 was recovered from the bucket of the mechanical excavator. No articulated skeletons were observed during the groundworks and all the bone was fragmentary and in small enough quantities to suggest that it did not derive from any *in situ* burials.

The human bone was collected, identified, photographed and subsequently re-buried in the tank pit next to the new tank.

#### (1) U/S (?L3) bone from pipe trench

*animal bone*

- cattle metacarpal distal epiphysis (unfused)
- large mammal lumbar vertebrae cleaved into two down the centre line

- large mammal vertebrae fragments (x 2)
  - large mammal pelvis fragments (x6), one with chop marks
  - large mammal ulna
  - large mammal rib
  - large mammal radius shaft (gnawed both ends)
  - large mammal skull fragment
  - large mammal humerus fragments (x 2)
  - large mammal long bone fragments (x 3)
  - pig mandible fragment with molars and premolars
  - sheep metatarsal – juvenile
  - sheep humerus distal end
  - sheep radius with chop mark
  - sheep metacarpal (x3) distal end (gnawed), distal end with butchery mark (scoop), proximal end
  - sheep tibia (distal end)
  - medium mammal vertebrae cleaved in half down the centre line
  - medium mammal proximal humerus
  - medium mammal humerus fragment (proximal end)
  - medium mammal long bone fragments (x 3) including one heavily gnawed
- human*
- pelvis fragment

(2) U/S (?L4) bone from pit for new tank

*animal*

- cattle pelvis fragment
- sheep radius, proximal end
- sheep metatarsal fragments (2x)

*human*

- femur (right), 3x proximal ends, two fused, one unfused
- femur (left), proximal end, fused
- tibia shaft
- sacrum
- humerus, proximal end, fused
- radius, complete, fused both ends
- humerus, 2x almost complete, both unfused proximal end, different sizes- different individuals
- vertebrae
- rib (x2)
- scapula fragment, proximal, fused
- pelvis fragment
- metapodials (?1x metacarpal, 1x metatarsal)

(3) U/S bone from skip (upcast soil from tank);

*human*

- tibia, proximal end, fused
- pelvis fragment
- skull fragment, top of skull

## **6.2 Clay pipe, iron nails and shell**

*by Laura Pooley*

Four fragments of clay pipe stem (14.3g), three fragments of oyster shell (40.4g) and seven fragments of iron nails (187.4g) were recovered as unstratified finds (finds no.1). All have been discarded.

## 7 Conclusion

Groundworks at the Church of St Mary the Virgin revealed a late 19th- or 20th-century brick soakaway and pit of similar date. It is possible that the lead sheet represents the remains of a lead coffin. It should be noted that all but one of the human bone fragments were recovered during the excavation of the waste tank pit and these disarticulated remains suggest significant disturbance of earlier burials.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Peter Wilson and Church of St Mary the Virgin PCC for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Wightman and M Seehra. Figures were prepared by C Lister, A Wightman and S Carter. The project was monitored by DAA Debbie Priddy.

## 9 References

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

- |                  |         |   |
|------------------|---------|---|
| Brown, D         | 2011    | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>  |
|                  | 2nd ed. |   |
| CAT              | 2019    | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>   |
| ClfA             | 2014a   | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>   |
| ClfA             | 2014b   | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>                           |
| DAA              | 2019    | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Church of St Mary the Virgin, Dedham</i> , by D Priddy                                  |
| Gurney, D        | 2003    | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)                          |
| Historic England | 2015b   | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>   |
| McComish, JM     | 2015    | <i>A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials. An Insight Report</i>   |
| Medlycott, M     | 2011    | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
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	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
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none retained

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1547)

Original site record (layer sheets, finds record, sections)

Site digital photos and log

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1547)

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

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 the reference ECC4439.

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### **Distribution list**

Peter Wilson

Church of St Mary the Virgin PCC

Debbie Priddy, Diocesan Archaeological Advisor

Essex Historic Environment Record



### **Colchester Archaeological Trust**

Roman Circus House,

Roman Circus Walk,

Colchester,

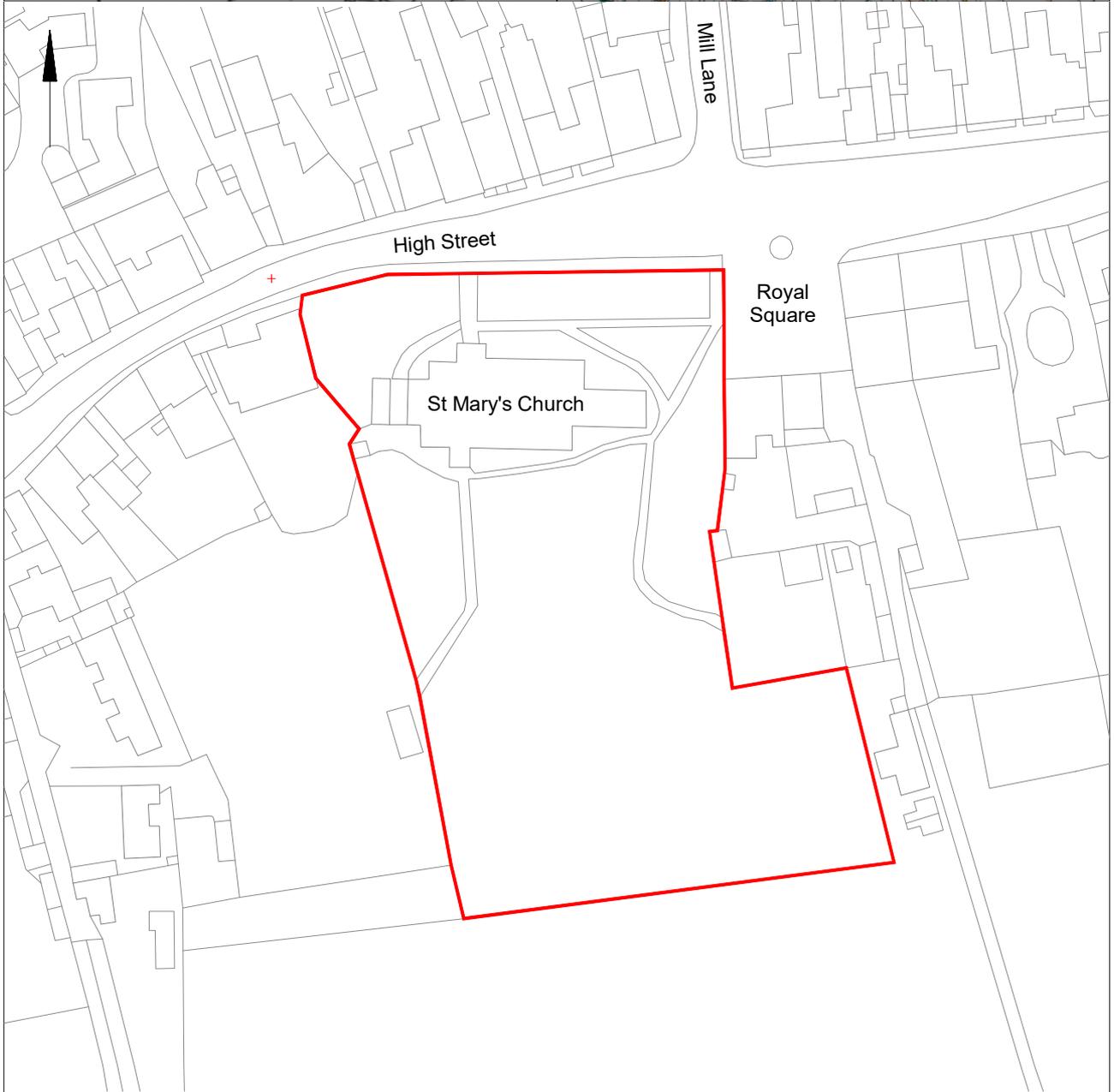
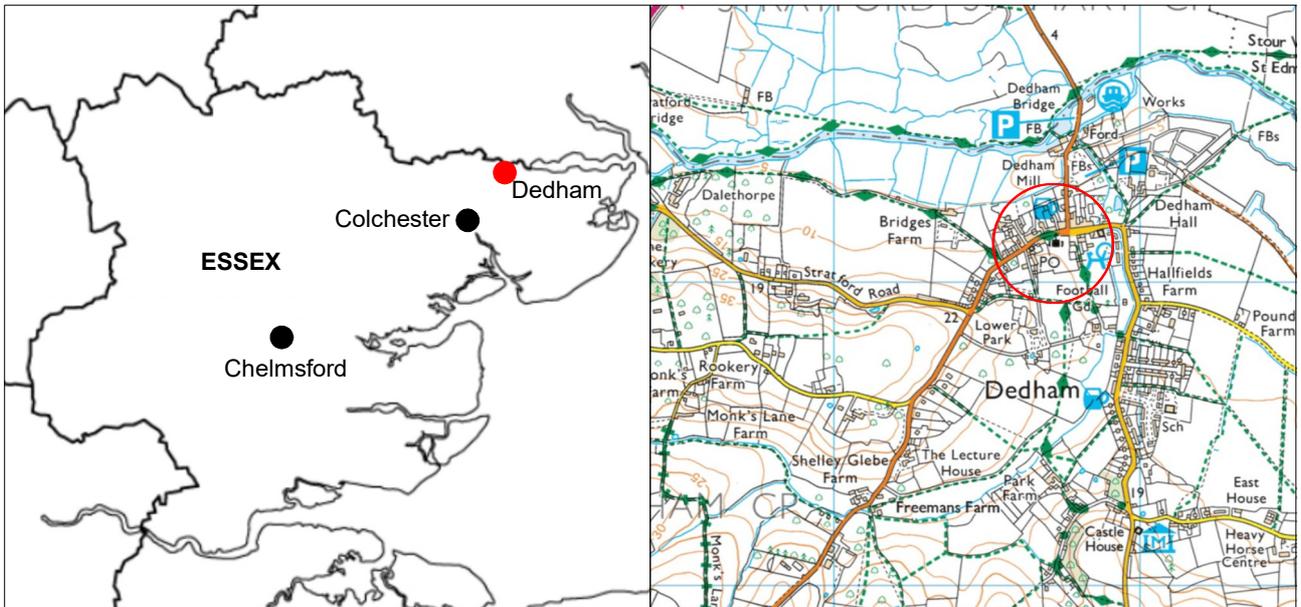
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 12.05.2020



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

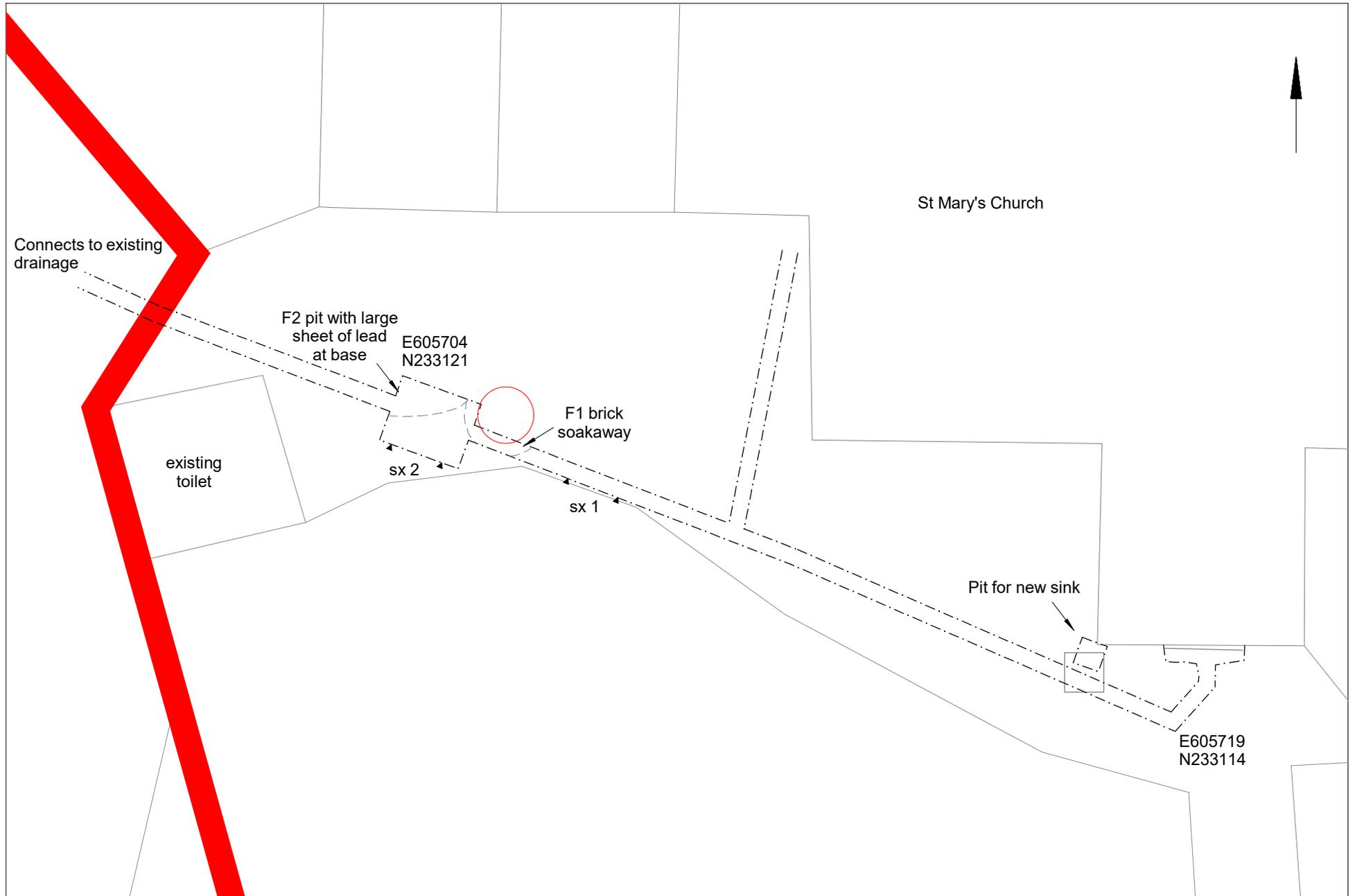
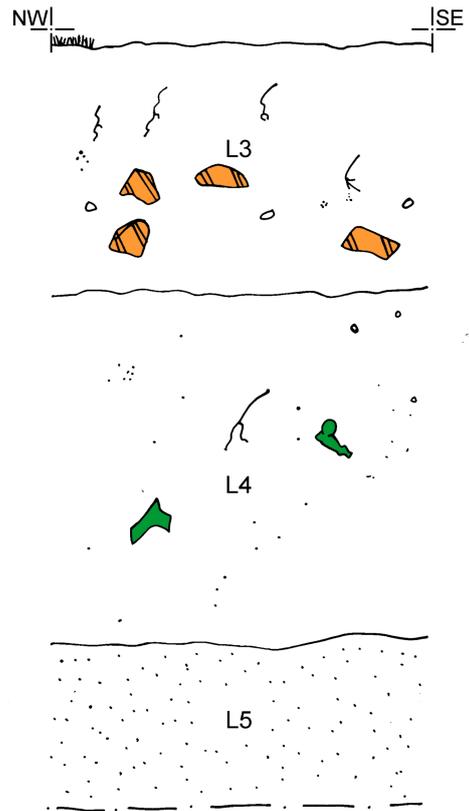


Fig 2 Results.

Sx1



Sx2



-  stones
-  sand
-  roots
-  post-Roman brick
-  human bone



Fig 3 Representative sections.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Church of St Mary the Virgin, High Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DE	
<b>Parish:</b> Dedham	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TM 05729 33126 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 20/02f CHER ref: ECC4439 OASIS ref: colchest3-384853
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 17th to 19th March 2020	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.89ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum	<b>Funding source:</b> Owner
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> no	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> MCC3946
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1547	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Medieval, post-medieval, modern	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>  Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Church of St Mary the Virgin, High Street, Dedham, Essex, during groundworks within the south porch for two internal lavatories with associated internal and external drainage runs. The church dates to the late 15th or early 16th century, and is built on the site of an earlier church. Groundworks at the site revealed a late 19th or early 20th century brick soakaway and an undatable pit.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> none	
<b>Diocesan Archaeological Advisor:</b> Deborah Priddy	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Dr Elliott Hicks	<b>Date of summary:</b> May 2020

# **Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring and recording at Church of St Mary the Virgin, High Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DE.**

**NGR:** TM 05729 33126 (centre)  
**District:** Colchester

**Commissioned by:** Peter Wilson (Church Warden)  
**On behalf of:** Church of St Mary the Virgin PCC  
**Diocese:** Chelmsford

**Curating museum:** Colchester  
**CHER number:** ECC4439

**CAT project code:** 2020/02f  
**OASIS project number:** colchest3-384853

**Site manager:** Chris Lister  
**Diocese Archaeological Advisor:** Debbie Priddy

**This WSI written:** 14/02/2020



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located within the centre of the medieval town of Dedham, at St Mary the Virgin Church, High Street, Dedham, Essex (see Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 05729 331126.

## Proposed work

The development comprises the creation of accommodation within the south porch for the installation of two internal lavatories, with associated internal and external drainage runs any other associated groundworks.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background includes extracts from the Brief and the Colchester Historic Environment Record, accessed via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>).

The CHER shows that the church 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 Church of St Mary is a Grade I designated heritage asset that dates from the late fifteenth-early sixteenth centuries (NHLE no. 1239340, MCC3946), which is known to replace an earlier building. The proposed works are within the footprint of the south porch, originally two storey, but now reduced to one. Groundworks relating to the installation of the new toilets will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist.

## Project background

The project proposes *to create accommodation within the south porch for the installation of two internal lavatories, with associated internal and external drainage runs.*

The Diocesan Advisory Committee has been advised for the implementation of a programme of archaeological work to be secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been previously submitted to and approved, in writing, by the DAC Archaeological Advisor (DAA).

*Reason: To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.*

## Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological investigation of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by DAA (2019).

Specifically, the investigation is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

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

## General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by the DAA (2019).

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 DAA 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 Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA) prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

## **Staffing**

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

## **Investigation methodology**

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated by hand, planned and recorded.

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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

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

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

## Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 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 monitored areas will be located by NGR coordinates where possible.

## 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 micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the 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 any processing and the 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

The DAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the investigation.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the investigation, 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 Diocese for a Faculty to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist (see finds section). Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

Following HE guidance (HE 2017 and HE 2018) if remains need to be lifted, they may be removed from the site for analysis (including potential scientific analysis such as absolute dating) and reporting, before they will be returned to the site and re-interment. If the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain in situ (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the Faculty will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the DAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

If *in situ* burials are encountered that extend beyond the limits of the trench, it may be necessary to extend the area of the trench to ensure the full excavation of articulated human remains (whilst keeping disturbance to a minimum); a decision will be made in a case by case basis.

Any human remains disturbed by the project will be presented to the parish authorities for re-interment within the churchyard.

## **Photographic record**

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

## **Finds**

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

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

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

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

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

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

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if required. This can include soil micromorphological assessment, absolute dating in the event that archaeomagnetic and/or (more probably) radiocarbon dating is required, if burning is encountered or human remains (in which case it might be necessary to lift a small sample for absolute dating). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice on this.

## Results

Notification will be given to DAA 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* (HE 2015b).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

## Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. With the exception of any human remains reburied within the churchyard, 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 and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and DAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to DAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

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

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

## Monitoring

DAA 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 DAA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

DAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

## References

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

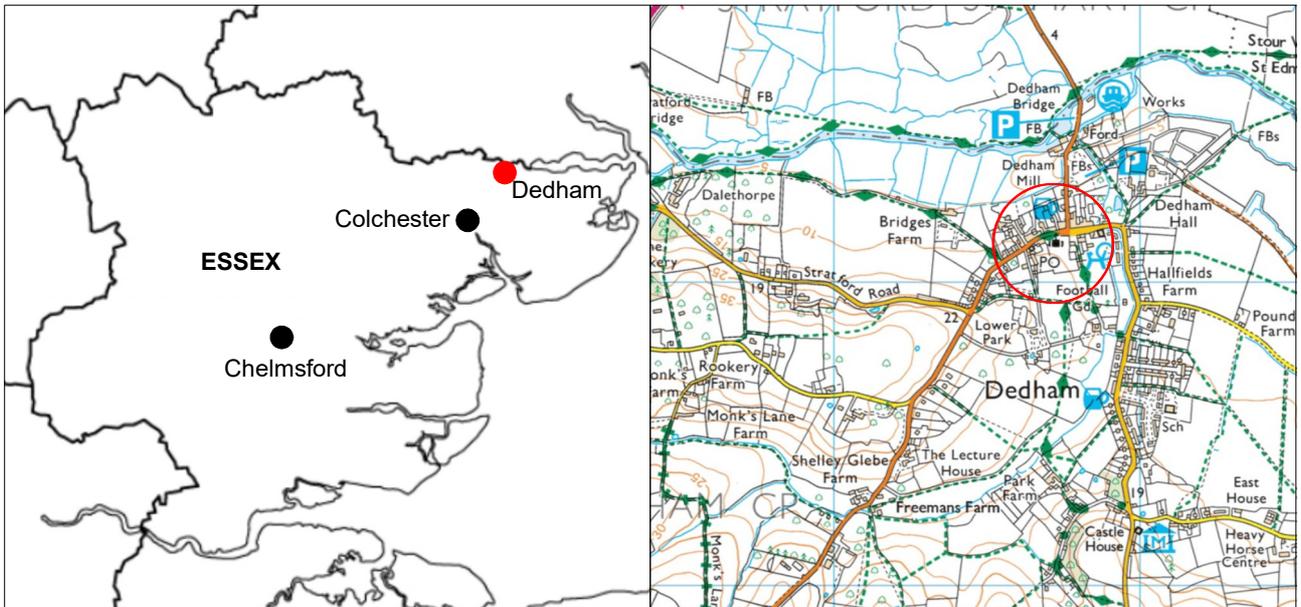
Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.</i> 2nd edition.
CAT	2019	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DAA	2019	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Church of St Mary the Virgin, Dedham.</i> By D Priddie
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England (HE)	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-384853**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Church of St Mary the Virgin, High Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DE.
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Church of St Mary the Virgin, High Street, Dedham, Essex, during groundworks within the south porch for two internal lavatories with associated internal and external drainage runs. The church dates to the late 15th or early 16th century, and is built on the site of an earlier church. Groundworks at the site revealed a late 19th or early 20th century brick soakaway and an undatable pit.
Project dates	Start: 17-03-2020 End: 19-03-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2020/02f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	1239340 - NHLE No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4439 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Modern
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON NAILS Uncertain
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Faculty jurisdiction

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER DEDHAM Church of St Mary the Virgin, High Street, Dedham
Postcode	CO7 6DE
Study area	0.89 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 05729 33126 51.957969567865 0.994577326451 51 57 28 N 000 59 40 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
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Project brief originator Diocesan Archaeologist  
 Project design originator Emma Holloway  
 Project director/manager Chris Lister  
 Project supervisor Adam Wightman  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Parochial Church Council  
 Name of sponsor/funding body Church of St Mary the Virgin PCC

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
 Digital Archive ID ECC4439  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum  
 Paper Archive ID ECC4439  
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Archaeological monitoring at Church of St Mary the Virgin, High Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DE: March 2020  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.  
 Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1547  
 Date 2020  
 Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust  
 Place of issue or publication Colchester  
 Description A4 loose-leaf brass-stapled  
 URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>  
 Entered by Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)  
 Entered on 13 May 2020

**OASIS:**

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