

# Archaeological evaluation at Crown House, Crown Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6AG

July 2022



by **Ziya Eksen**

illustrations by Chris Lister and Sarah Veasey

fieldwork by Sarah Veasey with Ziya Eksen

**commissioned by the homeowner**

NGR: TM 06092 32821 (centre)

Planning ref.: 211588

CAT project ref.: 2022/05k

CHER code: ECC4725

OASIS ref.: colchest3-506975



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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**CAT Report 1827**

July 2022

## Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aim	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	3
7	Conclusion	4
8	Acknowledgements	4
9	References	4
10	Abbreviations and glossary	4
11	Contents of digital archive	5
12	Archive deposition	5

Figures after p6

EHER summary sheet

CAT wsi

OASIS summary sheet

## List of photographs, maps and figures

Cover: Site shot, looking south-east

Photograph 1	Trench shot, looking south-west	3
Photograph 2	Representative section, looking south-east	3
Photograph 3	Trench shot, looking north-west	4

Map 1	Extract of the 1925 OS map of England and Wales, Essex sheet nXIX.SW.	2
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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to the proposed development (dashed blue lines)

Fig 2 Evaluation results

Fig 3 Representative sections

## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was undertaken at Crown House, Crown Street, Dedham, Essex in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. The development site is located on the eastern edge of the medieval town of Dedham which contains a wealth of 14th century and later buildings. The site also lies within an area of important Bronze Age and early Roman cropmark landscapes including a substantial complex of 11 ring-ditches. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no archaeological features or deposits were uncovered during this evaluation.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Crown House, Crown Street, Dedham, Essex on 14th July 2022. The work was commissioned by the homeowner in advance of the construction of a three-bedroom detached dwelling with garage and associated groundworks.

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

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Simon Wood (CBCAA 2022), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with the CBCAA (CAT 2022).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)).

The CHER shows that the proposed development site is located on the eastern edge of 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 380m south-east of the 14th-century parish church of St Mary, which was rebuilt in the late 15th/early 16th century (MCC 3946).

To the east of Dedham is an important 'cropmark' landscape. 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 nearest significant cropmark area is located c 96m north-east of the site. Pound Farm includes a substantial complex of 11 ring-ditches within a sub-rectangular enclosure surrounded by numerous pits and boundary ditches, a second ?enclosure lies to the north-east containing a large double-ditch ring-ditch. At least ten further scattered ring-ditches lie to the south (MCC9066). To the north a second area includes faint linear ditches and a possible rectangular enclosure (MCC 9094).

In May 2015 CAT undertook a trial-trenched evaluation on farmland belonging to Hallfields Farm prior to the construction of a small residential development (CAT Report 842). This land is

immediately adjacent to the current site on the northern and eastern boundary. Archaeological features included a Middle Iron Age ditch, ten post-medieval pits and a ditch, and seven undated features (of which two may be prehistoric and five may be post-medieval). One of the post-medieval ditches aligns with current property boundaries running south of Manningtree Road. This, along with a ditch in an adjacent trench, may be part of a farm trackway grubbed out before the 1870s.

A subsequent excavation phase was carried out on two of the house plots. Twenty-nine archaeological features were excavated (including three which had been examined at evaluation stage) – prehistoric ditches, pits and post-holes, a Roman ditch and a large post-medieval/modern pit probably associated with gravel extraction (CAT Report 848).

On historic mapping of the area (see Map 1), the site is shown as being within a gravel extraction area. If this is the case, any archaeological remains will have been destroyed here.



Map 1 Extract of the 1925 OS map of England and Wales, Essex sheet nXIX.SW.

#### 4 Aims

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

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

One T-shaped trench was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. As per the brief and wsi, both lengths of trench were 12m long (totalling 24m) by 1.8m wide, and were positioned through the driveway and within the north end of the footprint of the proposed dwelling, away from the gravel extraction area.

The trench was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.20-0.30m thick, dry, soft dark/ brown silt) and subsoil (L2, c 0.35-0.60 thick, dry, firm light grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.55-0.92m below current ground level). Natural sloped away from the south (8.73m AOD) to the north (7.95m AOD) of the trench, with topsoil 0.30m thicker and subsoil 0.60m thicker to the north.

There were no archaeological features or finds.



**Photograph 1** Trench shot, looking south-west



**Photograph 2** Representative section, looking south-east



**Photograph 3** Trench shot, looking north-west

## 6 Finds

There were no finds.

## 7 Conclusion

In order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the development site, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Crown House, Crown Street, Dedham. The evaluation identified no archaeological remains.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman, with fieldwork carried out by S Veasey with Z Eksen. Figures are by C Lister and S Veasey. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Simon Wood.

## 9 References

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

CAT	2021	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2022	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Crown House, Crown Street, Dedham, Essex, CO76AG</i>
CAT Report 842	2015	<i>Archaeological trial-trenching evaluation: Hallfields Farm, Manningtree Road, Dedham, Essex. May 2015, by B Holloway and H Brooks</i>
CAT Report 848	2015	<i>Archaeological excavation and monitoring: Hallfields Farm, Dedham, Essex: June-September 2015, by H Brooks</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
CIfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>

Medlycott, M	2011	(MoRPHE) <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
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>
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of digital archive

The report (CAT Report 1827)  
 CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation  
 Site digital photographs and log  
 Graphic files  
 Site data  
 Survey data

## 12 Archive deposition

The 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 the Archaeological Data Service.

**Distribution list:**

Homeowner

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services  
Essex Historic Environment Record



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

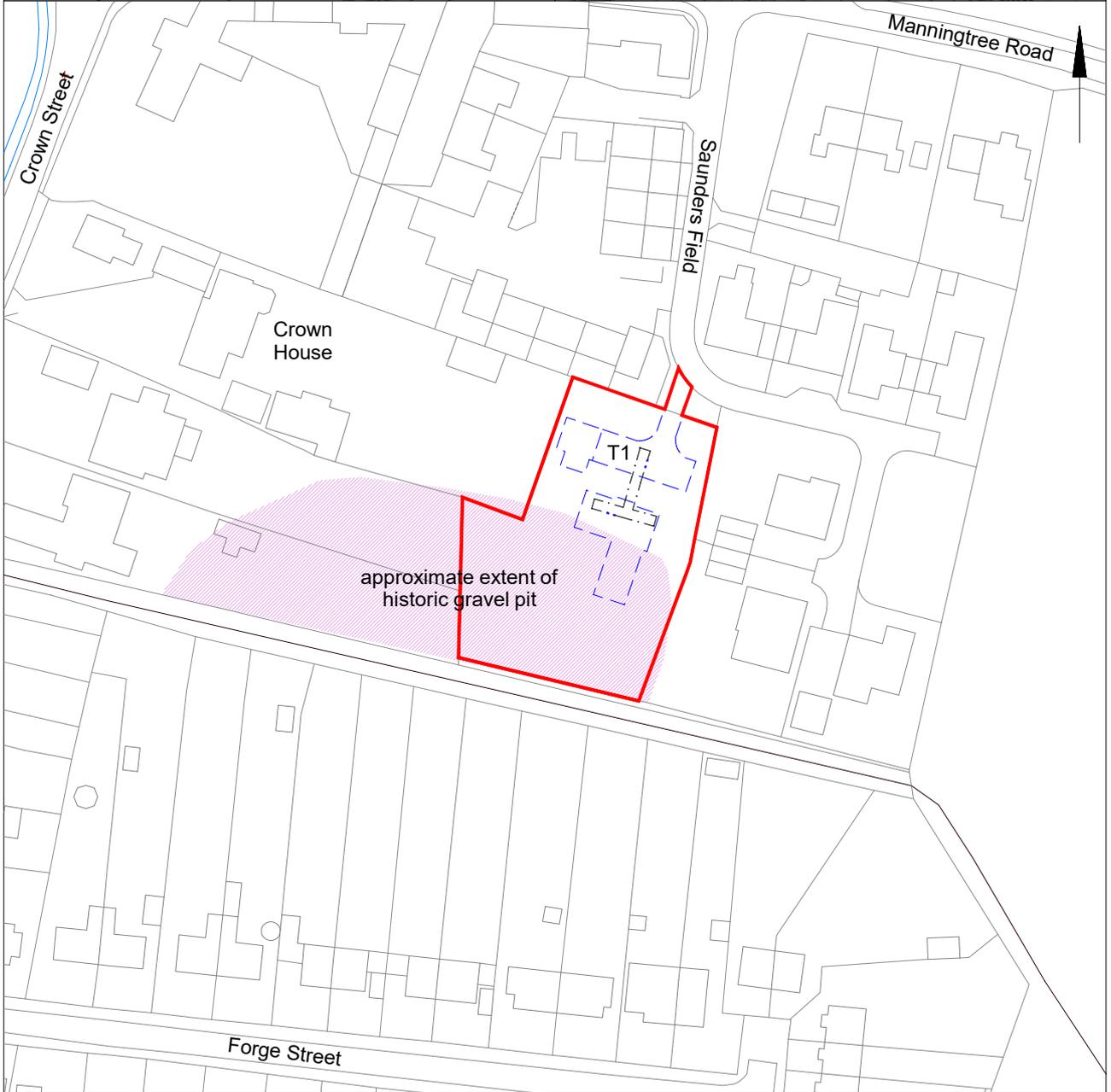
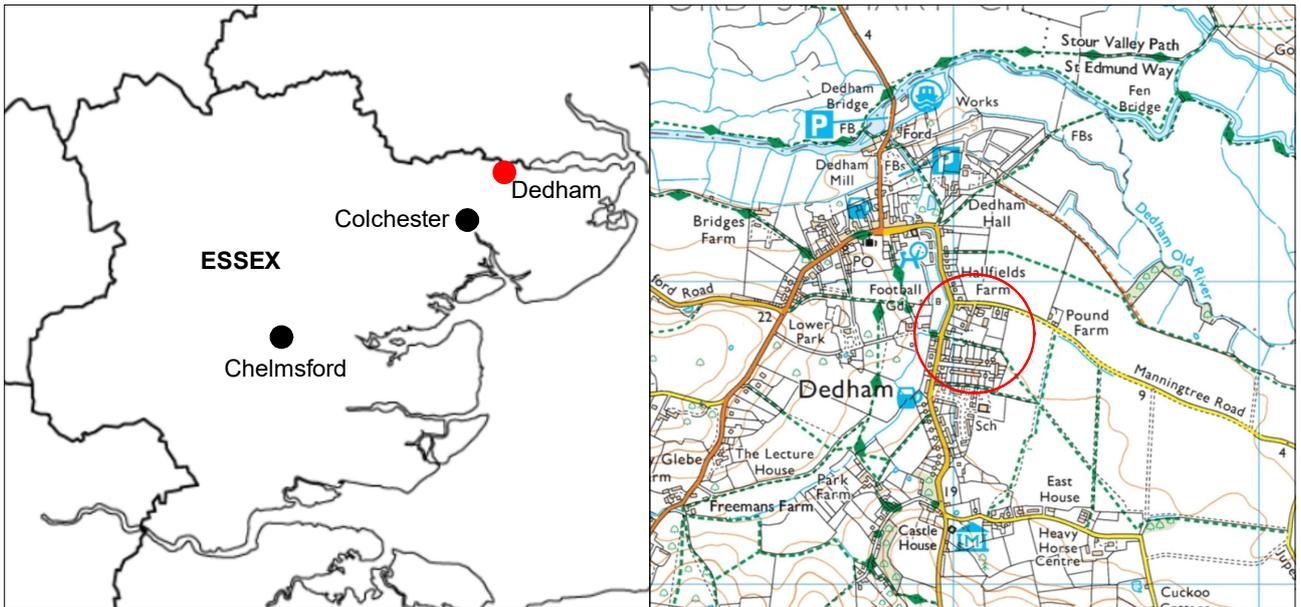
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 25/07/2022



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



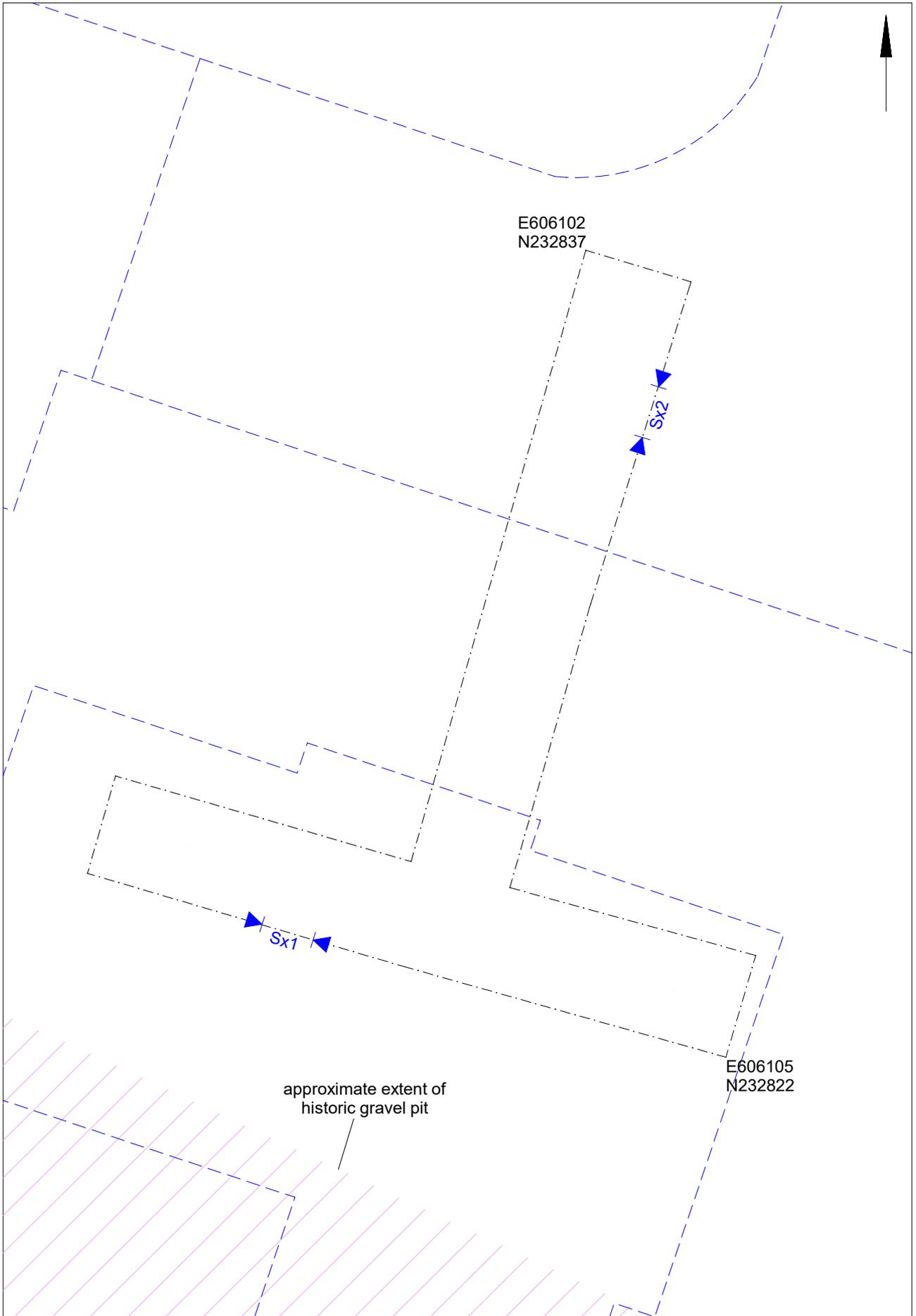
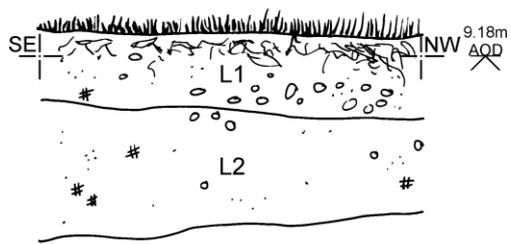


Fig 2 Evaluation results. Proposed development in blue.

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0 5 m

Sx1



○ stones  
● sand  
√ roots  
# charcoal

Sx2

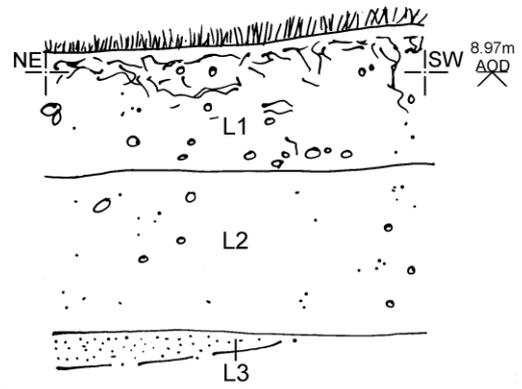


Fig 3 Representative sections.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> Crown House, Crown Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6AG	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TM 06092 32821 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 2022/05k CHER code: ECC4725 OASIS ref.: colchest3-506975
<b>Type of work:</b> Monitoring	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 14th July 2022	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 0.02ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Archaeological Data Service	<b>Funding source:</b> Homeowner
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> -
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1827	
<b>Periods represented:</b> -	
<p><b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b></p> <p>An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was undertaken at Crown House, Crown Street, Dedham, Essex in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. The development site is located on the eastern edge of the medieval town of Dedham which contains a wealth of 14th-century and later buildings. The site also lies within an area of important Bronze Age and early Roman cropmark landscapes including a substantial complex of 11 ring-ditches. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no archaeological features or deposits were uncovered during this evaluation.</p>	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> -	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Dr Simon Wood	
<b>Keywords:</b> -	<b>Significance:</b> -
<b>Author of summary:</b> Ziya Eksen	<b>Date of summary:</b> July 2022

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Crown House, Crown Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6AG

**NGR:** TM 06092 32821 (centre)

**District:** Colchester

**Parish:** Dedham

**Planning references:** 211588

**Client:** Homeowner

**Curating museum:** Colchester/ADS Archaeology

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

**CAT project code:** 2022/05k

**OASIS project number:** colchest3-506975

**Contracts Manager:** Chris Lister

**Fieldwork Manager:** Adam Wightman

**Post-excavation Manager:** Laura Pooley

**CBC monitor:** Dr Simon Wood

**This WSI written:** 24/05/2022

**Revised:** 13/06/2022



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,  
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## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located at Crown House, Crown Street, Dedham, Essex. The site is centred on national grid reference (NGR) TM 06092 32821. The development site will be formed from the garden of Crown House. Road access to the 0.2 hectare plot will be created from Saunders Field.

## Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of a three-bedroomed detached dwelling with a garage and associated groundworks.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk)).

The CHER shows that the proposed development site is located on the eastern edge of 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 380m southeast of the 14th century Parish Church of St Mary, which was rebuilt in the late 15th/early 16th century (MCC 3946).

To the east of Dedham is an important 'cropmark' landscape. 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 nearest significant cropmark area is located c 96m northeast of the site. Pound Farm includes a substantial complex of 11 ring-ditches within a sub-rectangular enclosure surrounded by numerous pits and boundary ditches, a second ?enclosure lies to the northeast containing a large double-ditch ring-ditch. At least ten further scattered ring-ditches lie to the south (MCC9066). To the north a second area includes faint linear ditches and a possible rectangular enclosure (MCC 9094).

In May 2015 CAT undertook a trial-trenched evaluation on farmland belonging to Hallfields Farm prior to the construction of a small residential development (CAT Report 842). This land is immediately adjacent to the current site on the northern and eastern boundary. Archaeological features included a Middle Iron Age ditch, ten post-medieval pits and a ditch, and seven undated features (of which two may be prehistoric, and five may be post-medieval). One of the post-medieval ditches aligns with current property boundaries running south of Manningtree Road. This, along with a ditch in an adjacent trench, may be part of a farm trackway grubbed out before the 1870s (nothing shows here on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey).

A subsequent excavation phase was carried out on two of the house plots. Twenty-nine archaeological features were excavated (including three which had been examined at evaluation stage) - prehistoric ditches, pits and post-holes, a Roman ditch and a large post-medieval / modern pit probably associated with gravel extraction (CAT Report 848).

On historic mapping of the area (see Map 1) the site is shown as being within a gravel extraction area, if this is the case any archaeological remains may have been destroyed.



**Map 1** Extract of the 1925 OS map of England and Wales, Essex sheet nXIX.SW.

## Project background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in June 2021 (application number 211588) for *1 No Detached dwelling with detached garage, parking and access.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

## Requirement for work (Fig 1)

No Project Brief was written for this site but the recommendation by the CBCAA was for an archaeological evaluation.

Because of the gravel pit shown on the OS mapping which was backfilled in the 1970s, (the presence of which was confirmed by borehole investigations in the southern part of the development area) it has been decided to evaluate only the northern end of the site. One trench in a 'T' shape 24m long by 1.8m wide, covering an area of 43.20m<sup>2</sup>, will be positioned through the driveway and within the north end of the footprint of the proposed dwelling.

The work is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. It is also required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival, condition and significance of environmental evidence.
- Establish the potential for the survival and condition of environmental evidence.

- Establish an archaeological deposit model for below-ground archaeological remains across the site.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Contingencies will be included for scientific analysis of significant deposits such as absolute dating, soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floor and dark earth deposits.

Further archaeological investigation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of a brief and WSI.

## **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 & c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)

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 CHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the 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 supervisor plus one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Harvey Furness/Sarah Veasey

## **Evaluation methodology**

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching 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.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned 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.

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), at least a 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns or ovens will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible (see human remains section below).

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

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

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

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

### **Site surveying**

The excavation area and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. 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 the evaluation trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

### **Environmental sampling policy**

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), 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 process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

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

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

## **Human remains**

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. Following Historic England guidance (2018), if the human remains are not to be lifted the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains in the ground.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, 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. Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating.

## **Photographic record**

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

## **Finds**

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. 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 Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Megan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)  
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray  
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth  
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow  
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,  
Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell  
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey  
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil  
Roman brick/tile: 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 CBCAA.

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

## Results

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

The report will be submitted within three 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 and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

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

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

## Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester 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.

If finds are retained from the site the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

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

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

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

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

The CBCAA 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

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

Note: 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	2021	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 842	2015	<i>Archaeological trial-trenching evaluation: Hallfields Farm, Manningtree Road, Dedham, Essex. May 2015</i> , by B

Holloway and H Brooks

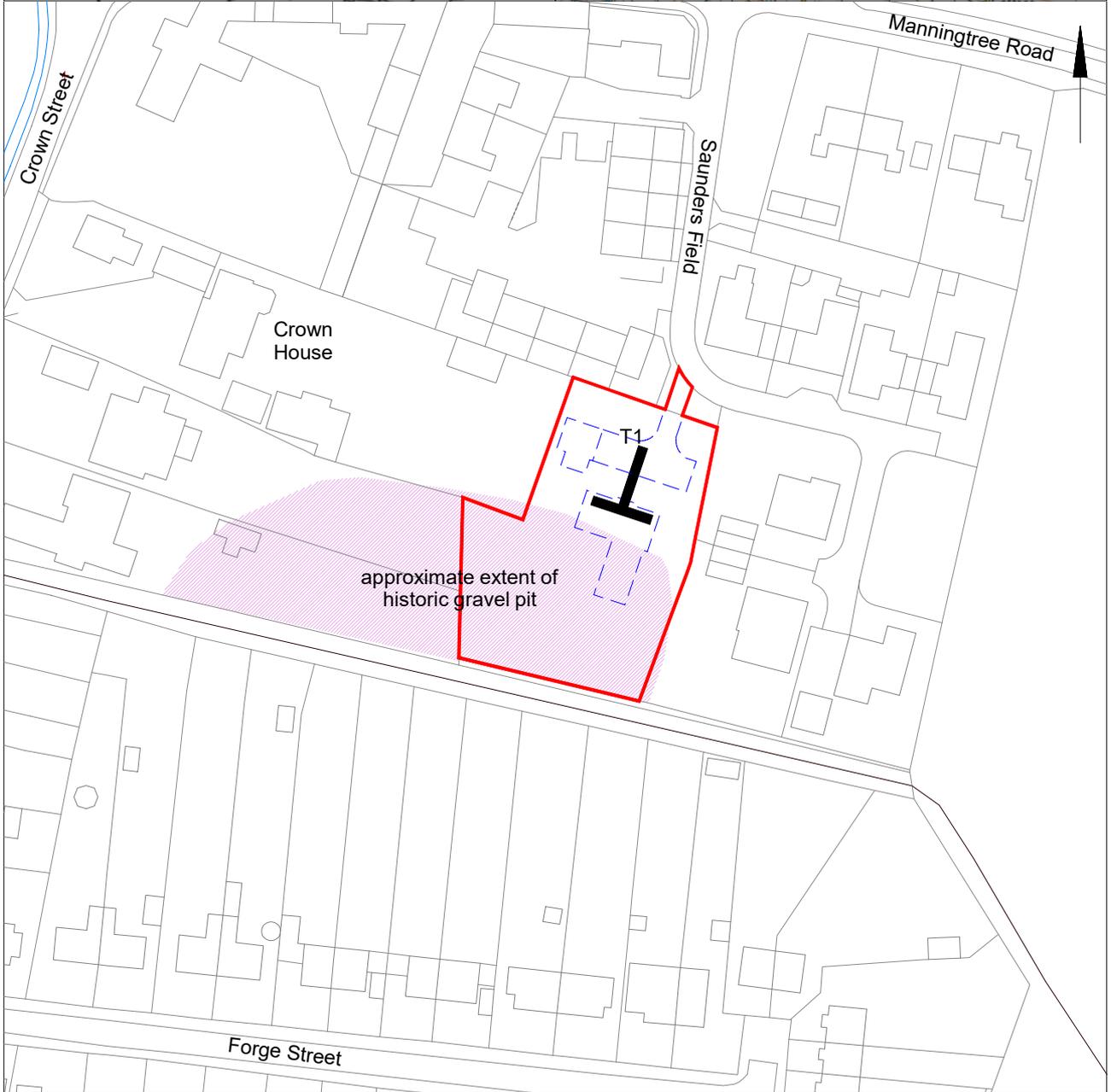
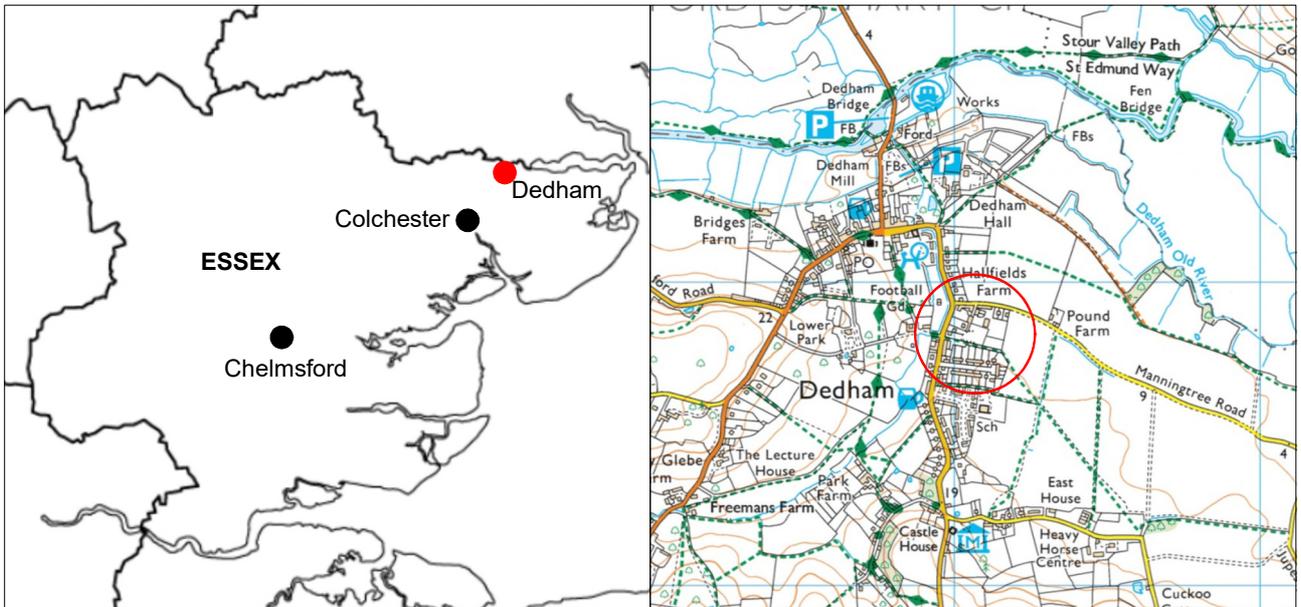
CAT Report 848	2015	<i>Archaeological excavation and monitoring: Hallfields Farm, Dedham, Essex: June-September 2015</i> , by H Brooks
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> . Revised Oct 2020
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated Oct 2020
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised Oct 2021
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA <b>14</b> ).
Historic England	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> . By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Brickley 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 <b>24</b> )
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

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



## Summary for colchest3-506975

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-506975
Project Name	Evaluation at Crown House, Crown Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6AG
Sitename	Crown House, Crown Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6AG
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	2022/05k
Planning Id	211588
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	14-Jul-2022 - 14-Jul-2022
Location	Crown House, Crown Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6AG NGR : TM 06092 32821 LL : 51.9556705097813, 0.997914051453 12 Fig : 606092,232821
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Dedham
Project Methodology	Archaeological evaluation of a T-shaped, 12m and 12m long by 1.8m wide, as detailed in the Brief and WSI
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was undertaken at Crown House, Crown Street, Dedham, Essex in advance of the construction of a new dwelling. The development site is located on the eastern edge of the medieval town of Dedham which contains a wealth of 14th century and later buildings. The site also lies within an area of important Bronze Age and early Roman cropmark landscapes including a substantial complex of 11 ring-ditches. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no archaeological features or deposits were uncovered during this evaluation.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Z, Eksen
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4725
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;