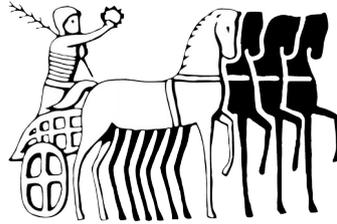
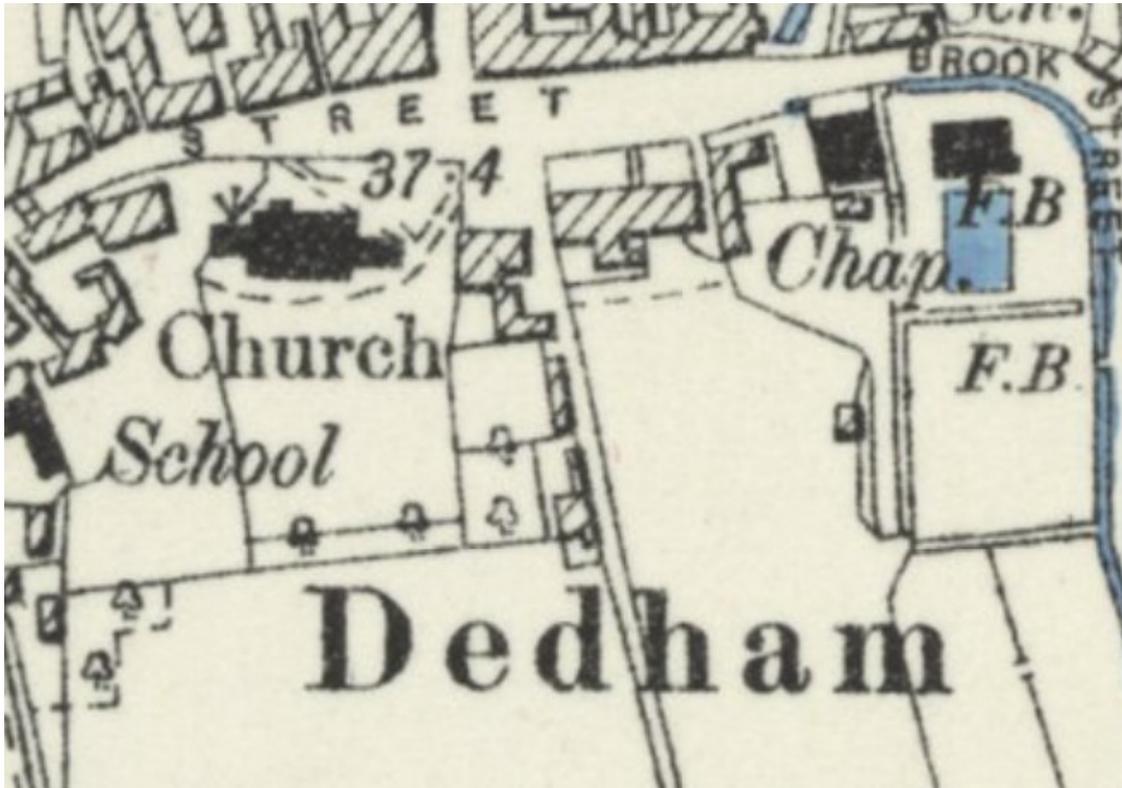


Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1890
issued March 2023**

**Archaeological monitoring at Duchy Cottage,
Royal Square, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6AA:
November-December 2022**



**CAT project ref.: 21/06b
ECC code: ECC4639**

**Archaeological monitoring at Duchy Cottage,
Royal Square, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6AA:
November-December 2022**

NGR: TM 05798 33096

Planning ref.: 193079

**CAT project ref.: 2021/06b
CAT Report 1890**

**ECC code: ECC4639
OASIS id: colchest3-425014**

report prepared by Megan Seehra

**with contributions from Dr Matthew Loughton
and Laura Pooley**

fieldwork by Megan Seehra

commissioned by the homeowner

Prepared by:	Megan Seehra	Senior Site Assistant
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Reviewed and approved by:	Philip Crummy	Director of Archaeology
Issued:	4th April 2023	

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Duchy Cottage, Dedham in advance of an extension and alterations to the property. Dedham is a medieval town with Anglo-Saxon origins, and the development site is very close to St Mary's Church, which dates back to the 15th/16th centuries. A redundant soakaway, a similar brick pit, and two modern pits were noted.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Duchy Cottage, Dedham from the 17th November to 20th December 2022. The work was commissioned by the homeowner and took place during groundworks for an extension and alterations to the existing property.

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Simon Wood 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 Investigation*, written by Dr Simon Wood (CBCPS 2021), detailing the required archaeological work, and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2021).

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 watching brief* (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/ECC numbers; accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

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. Recent excavations carried out inside the East of England Co-op on the High Street (c 60m north-west) revealed the remains of the open hall of a medieval house built somewhere between the mid 13th and the late 14th century, which was replaced or remodelled c 1520 with the jettied hall range of a high status merchant's house (CAT Report 1394).

Close-by is St Mary's church (NHLE 1239340, MCC3946), which was rebuilt in the 15th/16th century incorporating some fragments of the original 14th-century building. The earliest rentals indicate that there was a church on the site before this date (Rendall 1937). The re-building began in 1492 and proceeded rapidly, likely finished by 1520. It is 52m in total length, with a long nave with clerestory, long chancel, two tall porches (the north porch is two-storey) and a 39.6m high tower. The church is constructed from brick and flint (ECC 1999).

The church is surrounded on all sides by a churchyard adjacent to the current site (MCC10040). In 2007 CAT undertook a survey of 94 gravestones in the southern side of the churchyard (CAT Report 427). The graves were dated from between 1883 and 1984, and almost all the burial plots dated between 1883 and 1908 were laid out in systematic way. The vast majority of the

marked graves are located in the southern side of the churchyard. However there is also evidence of a handful of graves on the northern side of the church.

A group of Late Bronze Age urns was also found to the south-west of the site in 1914 (MCC8219).

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

There were two areas of excavation at Duchy Cottage. Firstly, an amendment to the north-east side of the house, which was dug by hand, and secondly, an extension for a garden room to the south-west side of the house, which was machine-excavated. Both works were carried out under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

The north-east trench was 4m in length and 0.45m wide, excavated to a depth of 0.95m. Four horizons were noted. On the surface there was a layer of concrete related to the floor of the house (L1, 0.25m thick). This covered a modern make-up layer (L2, 0.6m thick), underneath which there was a thin subsoil layer (L3, c 0.06m thick). The stony, orange natural was only just seen at the base of this trench (L4, from 0.95m below current ground level (bcgl)).



Photographs 1 and 2 View of the first trench from the western end, view east (left), and from the eastern end, view west (right).

One modern pit (F1) was seen at the western end of the trench. It contained a large amount of modern brick and similar CBM. It was c 0.5m deep, at least 0.75m long and 0.45m wide. The full

extent of the pit was not seen as it extended beyond the limit of excavation on the south-western side.



Photograph 3 General shot of F1, seen on the right hand side, view south.

The second area measured approximately 8m². The 12m long trench was between 0.6-1.1m wide. It was excavated to a depth of 1m. Approximately 0.4-0.6m of garden topsoil (L5, c 0.6m thick in total) was removed in this area prior to arrival (Photograph 4).



Photograph 4 Topsoil (L5) removed prior to arrival, view west.



Photograph 5 Southern half of the second area, view south-east.



Photograph 6 General shot of second area, view north-east.

Including L5, four horizons were noted. Under the topsoil (L5) was the same makeup layer seen in the first area (L2, 0.25-0.5m thick). Underneath L2 was a leached subsoil (L3, 0.65m thick), which covered hard, stony natural sands (L4, from c 0.9m bcgl).

Three features were seen in this second area. F2 was a pit at least 1.5m long and 0.6m wide, with a depth of c 0.9m. Frequent modern brick and pot was noted in the fill (Photograph 7).



Photograph 7 Brick recovered (but not kept) from F2.



Photograph 8 F2 section, view north.

F3 was likely a soakaway. It lay in the south-west corner of the footings. Its full extent are unknown, but was at least 0.9 by 1.2m, and at least 8 bricks deep (c 0.5m).



Photograph 9 General shot of F3 during excavation, view north.



Photograph 10 F3 in section, view south.

The last feature, F4, was a brick structure, square or rectangular in shape. It was seen in the north-west corner of the footings, and was approximately 1.3 by 1.2m, and at least 6 bricks deep (c 0.5m). The feature was backfilled mostly with brick (Photograph 12). Firm, grey silty-sand seen at the base.



Photograph 11 F4 during excavation, view north.



Photograph 12 F4 in section, with brick recovered from feature seen in background, view north-west.

A full list of context information can be seen in Appendix 1.

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic and Pottery finds

by Dr. Matthew Loughton

The pit F4 produced one sherd (6g) of Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric F48D) and a base (231g) from a modern English stoneware (fabric F45M) bottle, dating the pit the 19th/20th century.

Makeup layer L2 produced one sherd (3g) of handmade flint-tempered pottery and a sherd (4g) of early medieval sandy ware pottery (fabric F13) dating to the 11th-early 13th century.

6.2 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley and Megan Seehra

From modern pit F1 (finds no.2) was a fragment of post-medieval/modern olive green bottle glass (8.8g) and a fragment of post-medieval clay pipe stem (3.7g). Both have been discarded.

A stone decorative finial was recovered from F4, and photographed on site (Photograph 13). It is flat and triangular in plan, with gentle 'waved' edges, terminating in a horizontal oval apex. It is likely modern in date. It was not recovered, and left on site.



Photograph 13 General photograph of finial from F4 on site.

7 Conclusion (Figs 4-5)

Monitoring at Duchy Cottage, Dedham revealed two modern pits and two modern brick structures. Both the soakaway and brick 'pit' are likely related to old drainage at Duchy Cottage. Both pits contained a lot of brick and similar debris, so may be backfilled tree-throws or rubbish dumps related to the property.

The inclusion of medieval pottery in L2 is indicative of general activity at this period in the area of the development site. As modern brick was noted – but not recovered – from this layer as well, it is likely L2 is the result of general soil movement, gardening and housing developments.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, A Wightman and L Pooley, and carried out by M Seehra. Figures were prepared by A Smith and S Veasey. The project was monitored for CBCPS 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>

CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J P Cotter
CAR 11	1984	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> , by CFC Hawkes & P Crummy
CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at Duchy Cottage, Royal Square, Dedham, Essex</i> , by E Holloway
CAT Report 427	2007	<i>A survey of gravestones at St Marys the Virgin Church, High Street, Dedham, Essex: May 2007</i> , by K Orr and P Crummy
CAT Report 1394	2020	<i>Archaeological excavation at East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DE: June-September 2018</i> , by A Wightman and L Pooley
CBCPS	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at "Duchy Cottage", Royal Square, Dedham, Colchester</i> , by S Wood
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> . Revised June 2020
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated October 2020
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Rendall, G H	1937	<i>Dedham in History: Feudal, Industrial and Ecclesiastical</i> . Benham

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
Bronze Age (Late)	Late Bronze Age, period from c 1000 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CifA	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, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws_i	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Digital record

CAT Report 1890

CBC brief

Digital photographs

Site data (context sheets and scans of original plans/sections)

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with the Archaeological Data Service.

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Distribution list

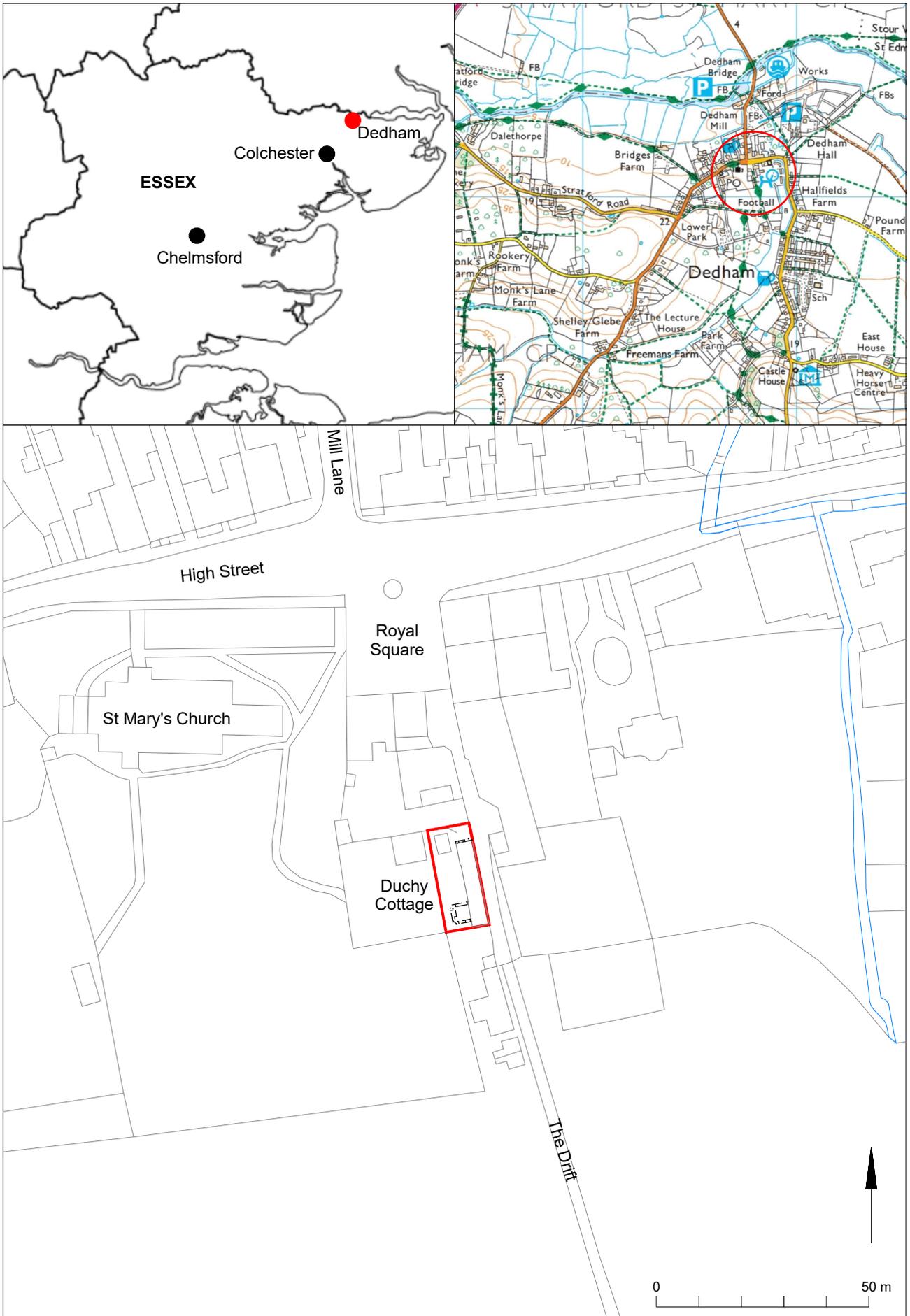
The homeowner

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record

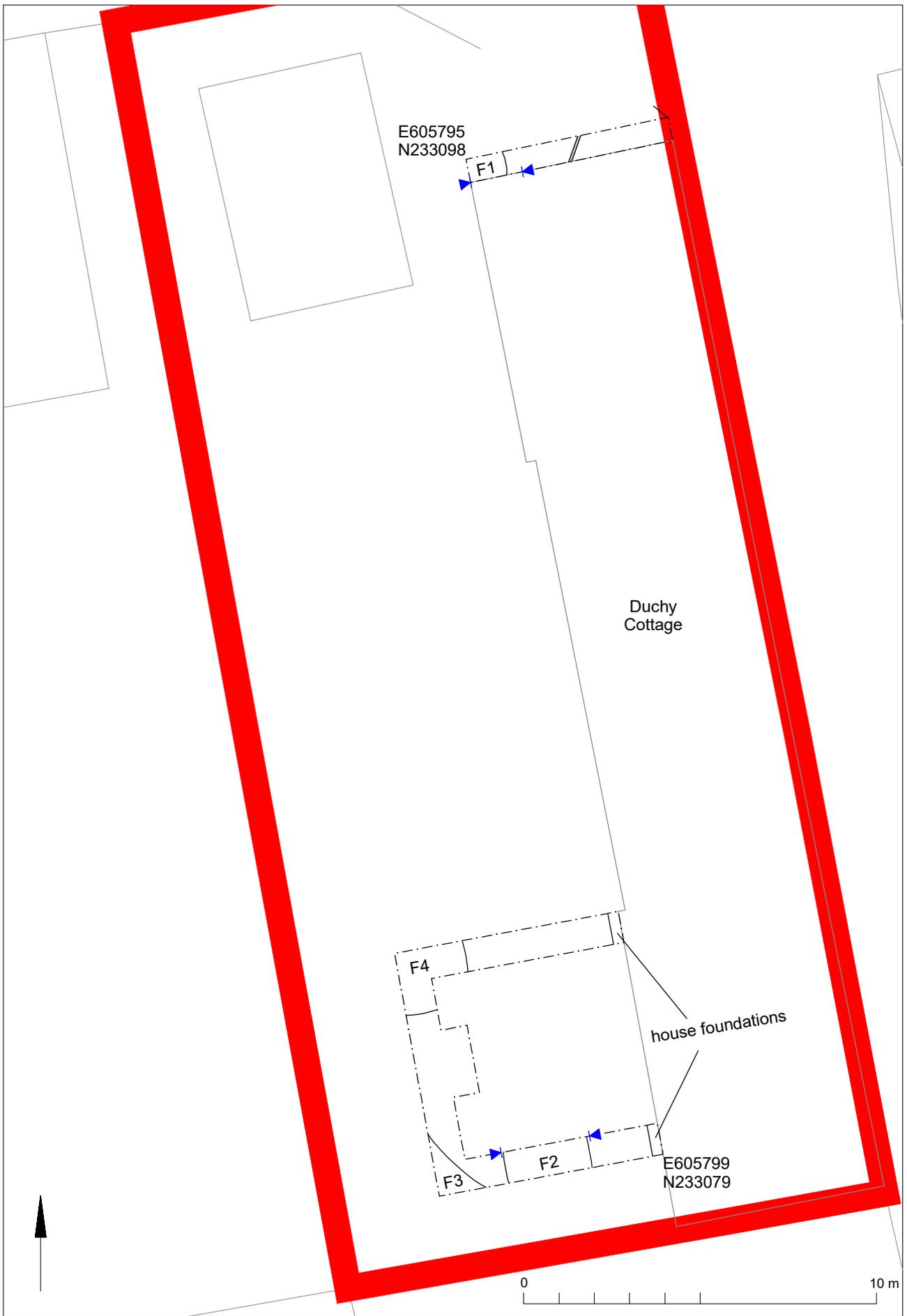
Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Context type	Description	Date
L1	concrete	grey concrete surface related to house	modern
L2	make-up	firm dry light/medium sandy silt with brick flecks	post-medieval-modern
L3	subsoil	firm/hard dry light/medium grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 5%	undated
L4	natural	hard dry medium orange/brown silty sand and inclusions of: stone 10%	post-glacial
L5	topsoil	friable moist dark grey/brown loamy silt and inclusions of: stone 1% tile/brick 1% pot 1%	modern
F1	pit	firm medium grey/brown loamy sand with brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 2%	post-medieval-modern
F2	pit	friable medium/dark grey/brown loamy sand with brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% tile/brick 10% pot 2%	modern
F3	brick soakaway	red brick structure backfilled with medium grey/brown silty sand with frequent brick fragments	modern
F4	brick ?pit	red brick structure backfilled with light brown/grey silty sand and red brick fragments	modern



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Fig 1 Site location.



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Fig 2 Monitoring results.

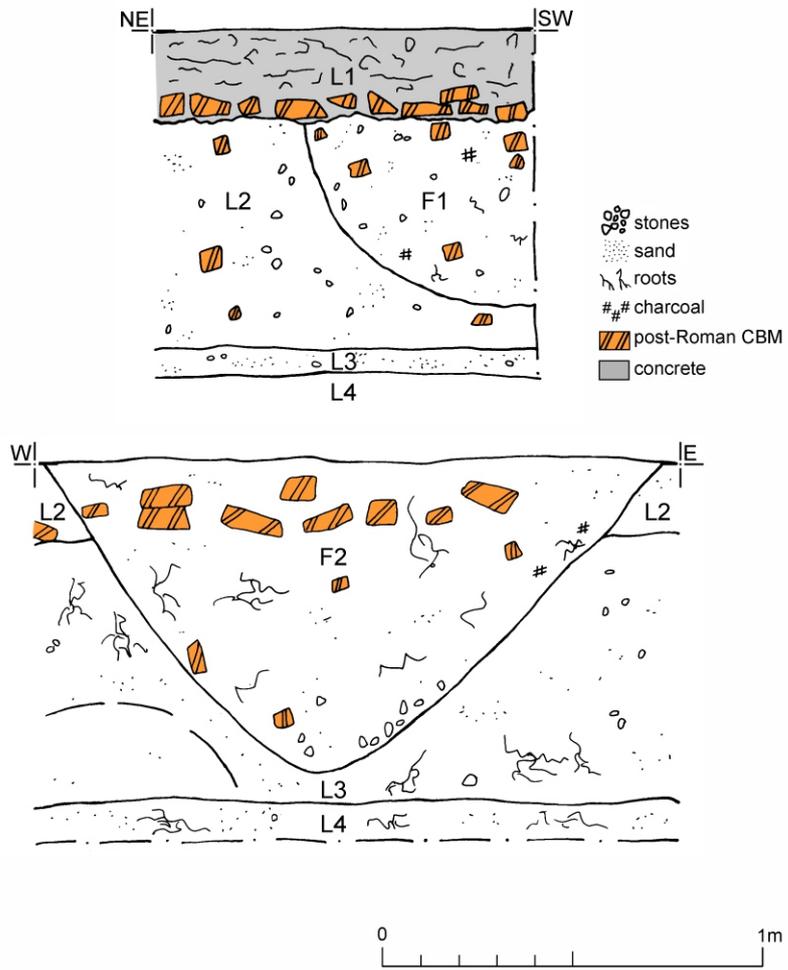


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: <i>Duchy Cottage, Royal Square, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6AA</i>	
Parish: Colchester	District: <i>Colchester</i>
NGR: TM 05798 33096 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/06b CHER ref: ECC4639 OASIS ref: colchest3-425014
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 17th November to 20th December 2022	Size of area investigated: 0.025
Location of curating museum: Colchester Museum	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: MCC3946, MCC10040, MCC8219, ECC1999
Final report: CAT Report 1890	
Periods represented: Post-medieval - Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Duchy Cottage, Dedham in advance of an extension and alterations to the property. Dedham is a medieval town with Anglo-Saxon origins, and the development site is very close to St Mary's Church, which dates back to the 15th/16th centuries. A redundant soakaway, a similar brick pit, and two modern pits were noted.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Megan Seehra	Date of summary: 3rd March 2023

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological monitoring at Duchy Cottage, Royal Square, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6AA.

NGR: TM 05798 33096 (centre)
District: Colchester
Parish: Dedham

Planning reference: 193079

Commissioned by: Homeowner

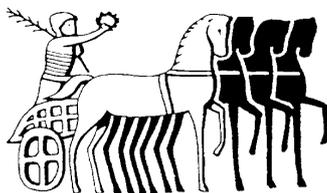
Curating museum: Colchester
CHER number: tbc

CAT project code: 2021/06b
OASIS project number: colchest3-425014

Contracts manager: Chris Lister
Fieldwork manager: Adam Wightman

CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood

This WSI written: 29/06/2021



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located within the historic core of Dedham at Duchy Cottage, Royal Square, Dedham, Essex (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 05798 33096. The site is situated within the Dedham conservation area (DEX22990).

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises of extensions on the north and south of the property, to provide two-storey accommodation and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

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

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. Recent excavations carried out inside the East of England Co-op on the High Street (c 60m northwest) revealed the remains of the open hall of a medieval house built somewhere between the mid 13th and the late 14th century, which was replaced or remodelled c 1520 with the jettied hall range of a high status merchant's house (CAT Report 1394).

A group of Late Bronze Age urns was found to the southwest of the site in 1914 (MCC8219).

St Mary's church (NHLE 1239340, MCC3946) was rebuilt in the 15th/16th century, however it incorporates some fragments of the original 14th-century building. The earliest rentals indicate that there was a church on the site before this date (Rendall, 1937). The re-building began in 1492 and proceeded rapidly, likely finished by 1520. It is 52m in total length, with a long nave with clerestory, long chancel, two tall porches (the north porch is two-storey) and a 39.6m high tower. The church is constructed from brick and flint (ECC 1999).

The church is surrounded on all sides by a churchyard adjacent to the current site (MCC10040). In 2007 CAT undertook a survey of 94 gravestones in the southern side of the churchyard (CAT Report 427). The graves were dated from between 1883 and 1984, and almost all the burial plots dated between 1883 and 1908 were laid out in systematic way. The vast majority of the marked graves are located in the southern side of the churchyard, however there is also evidence of a handful of graves on the northern side of the church.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in December 2020 (planning ref. 193079) proposing an *extension and alterations*.

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

The required archaeological work is for archaeological monitoring of all groundworks (including services and landscaping). Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021).

Specifically:

The monitoring 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 and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

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

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

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 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 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 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.

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. 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.

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

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 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 excavation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), 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

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

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

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the 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. 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 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): Meghan 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* (HE 2015b).

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 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.

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. 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 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: 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	2020	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 427	2007	<i>A survey of gravestones at St Marys the Virgin Church, High Street, Dedham, Essex: May 2007.</i> By K Orr and P Crummy
CAT Report 1394	2020	<i>Archaeological excavation at East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DE: June-September 2018</i>
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at "Duchy Cottage", Royal Square, Dedham, Colchester.</i> By S Wood
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Revised June 2020
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Updated Oct 2020
CifA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised Oct 2019
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</i>

MHCLG

2019

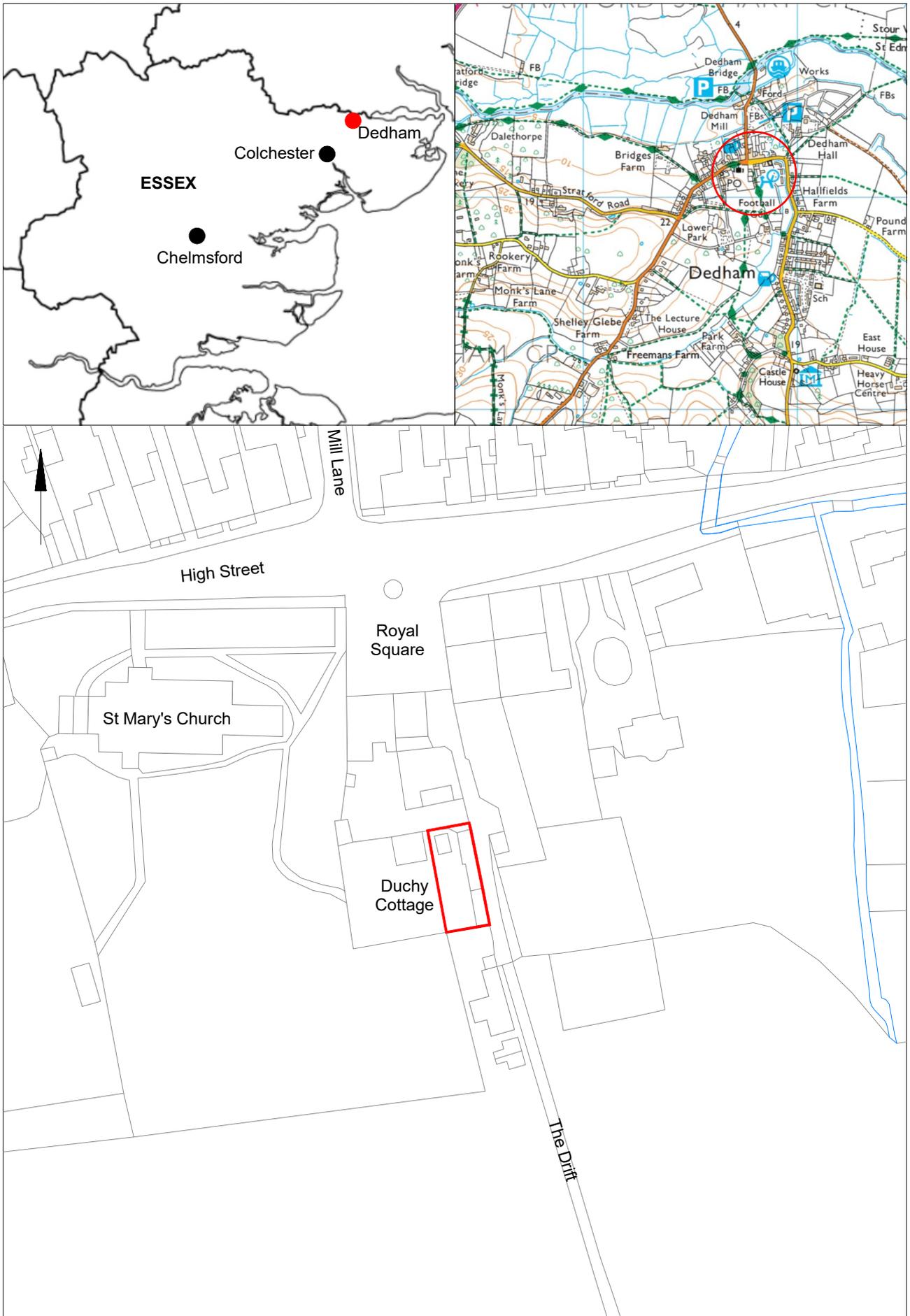
for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology
Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24**)
National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing,
Communities and Local Government.

E Holloway



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

Summary for colchest3-425014

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-425014
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring at Duchy Cottage, Royal Square, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6AA.
Sitename	Duchy Cottage, Royal Square, Dedham
Activity type	WATCHING BRIEF
Project Identifier(s)	2021/06b
Planning Id	193079
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	17-Nov-2022 - 20-Dec-2022
Location	Duchy Cottage, Royal Square, Dedham NGR : TM 05798 33096 LL : 51.9582483748133, 0.993806273914536 12 Fig : 605798,233096
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Dedham
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks as per the Brief and WSI.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Duchy Cottage, Dedham in advance of an extensions and alterations to the property. Dedham is a medieval town with Anglo-Saxon origins, and the development site is very close to St Mary's Church, which dates back to the 15th/16th centuries. A former soakaway, a similar brick pit, and two modern pits were noted.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	M, Seehra
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;