

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

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1 Summary

Archaeological excavation was carried out inside the East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham in advance of repairs and alterations to the building following a ram raid. The Co-op store is Grade II* listed in conjunction with the neighbouring Essex Rose Tea Rooms (NHLE no. 1239326). Together, the two buildings are listed as being 15th/16th century, and a 2018 historic building record identified the oldest section of the Co-op building as the remains of a timber-framed structure c 1520 which formed the jettied hall range of a high-status merchant's house.

Archaeological excavation revealed seven phases of structural remains.

Phase 1: The development site was occupied by the open hall of a medieval house probably built somewhere between the mid 13th and the late 14th century. Little had survived aside from two open hearths, one of which produced a radiocarbon date from the late 13th to the late 14th century.

Phase 2: The open hall was replaced or remodelled c 1520 into the jettied hall range of the high status merchant's house identified during the historic building record. Features included a beaten clay floor and metalled yard to the rear.

Phase 3: Alterations to the merchant's house in the 17th century included rebuilding part of the wall located on the street front.

Phase 4: In the 18th to mid 19th century, the ground floor of the jettied hall was sub-divided into three rooms and a corridor, with a rear extension and outbuildings. The 1838 tithe lists the plot as a 'house, baker's shop and out offices'.

Phase 5: In the mid 19th to the early 20th century the building was listed as a baker's then as house furnisher's W.H.Smith. The internal layout of the ground floor appeared to remain from Phase 4 but the building was significantly enlarged with the addition of three rear extensions. The largest was a two-storey extension along the back of the hall with another two-storey extension on its northwest corner (with cellar) and a single-storey extension on the northeast corner. These extensions housed a growing commercial building with the floors of the extensions indicating both working rooms and living quarters.

Phase 6: In 1905 the entire front wall of the building was replaced by a two-storied glazed shop façade belonging to house furnisher W.H.Smith.

Phase 7: The Co-operative society took over the premises in 1945 and rebuilt the street frontage in the 1950s. To increase the floor space most of the internal walls were also removed.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out inside the East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham, Essex, which was carried out between 7th June and 4th September 2018. The work was commissioned by Phil Chatfield and the East of England Co-operative in advance of repairs and alterations to the building following a ram raid in the early morning of the 10th December 2017. The excavation was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2018),

and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2018).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA 14 and 24)*. This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation (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, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

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

The East of England Co-op store is located within a Grade II* listed building (NHLE no. 1239326) in the historic core of Dedham. It is listed in conjunction with the neighbouring Essex Rose Tea Rooms. The buildings are listed as being 15th/16th-century timber-framed and plastered, although no timber-framed externally plastered elevations remain for the Co-op store.

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

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

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

An archaeological recording and test-pit evaluation was carried out inside the Co-op in advance of the current excavation (CAT Report 1265). Works revealed: a hearth and floor layers likely associated with the c 1520 hall; a mid to late 18th-century courtyard to the rear of the hall, constructed of brick paviers, which was built over in the mid 19th century; and a mid 19th-century tiled-floor forming part of an extension to the rear of the property.

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

Cropmarks have also been identified to the west (MCC8745 – rectilinear enclosure) and southeast (MCC9073 – double-ditched trackway and rectilinear enclosure).

4 Aims

Archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of the new development to define the area of the 16th-century hall and associated occupation remains, and to identify any earlier occupation remains on the site (ie of a medieval or earlier date) as well as later alterations.

5 Results (Figs 2-11)

Excavation of the internal footprint of the East of England Co-op took place over three months from May to August 2018. Due to the complexities of undertaking the archaeological excavations in a building which required substantial remediation, the footprint of the building could not be reduced and excavated as a whole. Instead, the investigations took place in eight stages (Fig 2). This meant that many of the contexts identified were given multiple context numbers.

Natural geology (L4/L26) was recorded at a depth of 7.82-8.49m AOD sealed by subsoil (L3/L11/L37) which pre-dated the structural remains. Layer L3/L11/L37 was encountered just below the dig-depth required by the developers so was not extensively investigated, but it did produce a small quantity of finds. The finds were mostly intrusive from later activity but did include Bronze Age pottery and flint recovered during the evaluation (CAT Report 1265) and later prehistoric flint and burnt flint from this phase of excavation. This material indicates a phase of probable Bronze Age activity in Dedham.

There are several significant details worth mentioning in relation to the following interpretation and phasing of the medieval and later building:

1. The development site had been subject to significant rat damage with burrows and tunnels (F9/F60/F95/L28 plus probably F31 and F32) recorded throughout the excavations. Most of this activity appears to date to the early to mid 20th century but could have begun earlier.
2. The earlier structural remains have suffered significant damage and intrusion from later contexts, and intrusive later-dated finds were recovered from earlier stratified contexts.
3. Few finds were recovered (even residually in later contexts) dating to the earliest phases of the building.

5.1 Introduction

Almost all domestic buildings dating from the mid 13th to the end of the 15th century were built with similar room layouts (Alston 2018, 27). The house comprised an open hall with open hearth, where smoke escaped through the roof covering and through tall unglazed windows. This communal space acted as a dining room, a dormitory for household servants and apprentices, and a kitchen and general purpose working area. The hall had a 'high' end where the family sat and a 'low' end. Front and back doors were positioned opposite each other at the low end of the hall, forming a cross-passage that was partly screened.

Beyond the high end of the hall was a single room known as a parlour. This served as the main bedroom for the family and guests. Above the parlour was the solar (upper room), used primarily for storage until an increasing demand for privacy in the later 16th century saw them become an additional bedroom, known as the 'parlour chamber'. Two service or storage rooms termed butteries and pantries were adjacent to the low end of the hall and cross-passage, with a service chamber above.

In May 2018, Leigh Alston's *Historic Building Record* concluded that 'The Co-op occupies the hall of a high-status early 16th-century timber-framed merchant's house'. He identified the parlour wing of the merchant's house on the site of the Essex Rose Tea Rooms, which had been rebuilt in the 17th century. Two early 16th-century bays to the rear of the parlour overlapped the

high end of the hall (in the Co-op building) and were probably used as the service rooms of the house. The cross-passage adjoined Ivy House to the west.

Most of the timber-frame of the merchant's house is believed to have been removed when the structure was extensively rebuilt in the 20th century, with only the ground floor ceiling and fragments of its first-floor rear wall surviving. However, the surviving ceiling has 'some of the finest roll-mouldings with run-out stops in the region' (Alston 2018). Also preserved in the ceiling of the hall was a blocked chimney trap and 'historically important evidence of an internal porch at the rear high-end corner of the hall' (Alston 2018).

In the following sections the results of the archaeological excavation are presented, as far as possible, in conjunction with Leigh Alston's interpretation of the standing building. It is prudent to state, however, that both the archaeology and the standing building have suffered from significant intrusion and alteration over the years and there are some discrepancies between the archaeological results and the historic building record that could not be resolved. These issues are discussed below.

5.2 Phase 1: A medieval timber-framed open hall house, likely constructed sometime between the mid 13th and the late 14th century (Figs 3 & 10-11; Photographs 1-2)

Based on its prominent position in the village, it is highly likely that a medieval building was located on this plot before the early 16th-century merchant's house. However, the presence of an earlier open hall house (such as that described above) is indicated primarily by the discovery of the remains of two open hearths in the centre of the Co-op building. Unfortunately they were initially uncovered during the evaluation phase of archaeological investigation (CAT Report 1265), and their significance was not immediately identified during groundworks but was later recognised by Leigh Alston during a site visit.

The excavation of the rest of open hearth F3 during current works revealed that at least part of it had been surrounded by peg-tiles set on their ends (Photograph 1). The discovery of a second open hearth, F72, immediately to the south suggests at least two separate phases. Unfortunately though, the test-pit from the evaluation phase had destroyed all evidence of the relationship between the two hearths, and it was not possible to determine which was earlier. Both hearths were shallow oval pits defined by scorched sand/silt with some fine lenses of ash/charcoal. Hearth F3 was 2.36m long, 1m wide and 0.27m deep, and hearth F72 1.89m long, 1m wide and 0.18m deep. Both had been filled/covered with a sandy-clay flooring material associated with Phase 2 beaten clay floor L20/L31/L32/L34/L35.

Environmental remains from hearth F3 included fragments of charcoal identified as *Prunus sp.* (cherry/plum) (see Section 7). A sample of this material was sent to SUERC Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre for radiocarbon dating. The analysis produced a 2-sigma calibrated date (at 95.4% confidence) of 1272 to 1389 cal AD (SUERC-91972 (GU54952)) (see Appendix 5).

Aside from the open hearths, no evidence of an early structure was identified during the excavation. However, it is likely that the c 1520 building identified by Leigh Alston is actually either a replacement or remodelling of this earlier building, and this and later alterations has meant that there are no earlier structural elements surviving.



Photograph 1 Edge of hearth F3 with *in situ* peg-tile surround, looking northwest



Photograph 2 Oven or hearth F76 with post-hole F77, looking south.

One possible difference in the footprint of the medieval building compared to the 16th-century structure is the front (southern) wall. Metalled surface L9/L39/L41, which had been laid above a thin skim of dark silt (L42), is likely to be part of the medieval street frontage. Later beaten clay floor L20/L31/L32/L34/L35 sealed c 1.2m of L9/L41, suggesting that the front wall of the Tudor building had been extended c 1.35m to the south. This would explain why much later finds were recovered from the surface of the metalling where it wasn't overlaid by clay floor, as it remained in use as a street surface for a much longer period of time. However, there was no trace of this suggested earlier wall or wall foundation.

Oven or hearth F76 (Photograph 2) was located immediately to the rear of the hall and was sealed beneath the Phase 2 metalled yard surface (L17/L18/L23/L30/L45/L48/L49/L50). Most of the feature had been truncated by later activity. The surviving section was 1.25m wide by 0.21m deep and was defined by layers of scorching/burning around the sides and base. It is therefore possible that the open hall had a rear courtyard containing a bakehouse or workshop to which this oven/hearth belonged, but no associated structure was identified. Possible post-pad F81 was probably associated with the oven/hearth and post-hole F77 had been cut into it.

In addition to the features above, there were a number of small pits/postholes which have been assigned to this phase based on the dating evidence and/or their stratigraphic relationships to later contexts. These are pit F2, postholes F93, F104, F108, F124 and F127, and back-yard soil L54.

5.3 Phase 2: Early 16th-century jettied hall range of a high status merchant's house (Figs 4 & 10-11; Photographs 3-4)

Leigh Alston (2018, 10): *A timber-framed structure of the early-16th century that formed the jettied hall of a high-status merchant's house with a fine roll-moulded ceiling. The cross-passage adjoined Ivy House on the left (west) and a heated parlour wing lay on the site of the Essex Rose Tea House to the right. The front parlour on the corner of Mill Lane was rebuilt in the 17th century but the two rear bays survive from the early 16th century with a plain crown-post roof and overlap the high-end of the hall. There is rare evidence on the hall's ceiling joists of an original internal porch at the point of this overlap (x), and of a blocked trap for the original chimney in the angle of the cross-passage and the front wall (y).*

It is likely that this phase represents the replacement or remodelling of the Phase 1 open hall house into the merchant's house identified by Leigh Alston. One of the main features of the building during this phase was the addition of a jettied first floor to the hall.

On the whole there were very few archaeological finds from this phase and there was little or no decent dating evidence from the most significant contexts. Damage caused by rats also made some areas difficult to interpret and contaminated contexts.

The clay floor

Beaten clay floor L20/L31/L32/L34/L35 appears to define the full extent of the 16th-century hall. The floor butted against later brick foundations F12 to the south and F7/F38/F40 to the north, which probably replaced earlier wall foundations at these locations. A thin lens of trampled silt in the central area of the hall, over the beaten clay floor, is probably an occupation layer (L33/L43). There was significant 20th-century rat damage to the clay floor.

There was no evidence for the screens of the cross-passage, although a strip of clay floor missing in this area could be associated with either the construction or demolition of the screens and the chimney (see below).

The few small fragments of medieval floor tile from the site might indicate that the merchant's house had a tiled floor that was subsequently removed.

The chimney

The chimney trap, as identified in the ground floor ceiling by Leigh Alston, is positioned against the front wall of the building backing onto the cross-passage. According to Leigh (2018) this is 'a typical early 16th-century layout found in many local houses'.

Archaeological evidence for a chimney or hearth immediately underneath the trap was however limited (Photograph 3). Part of clay floor L20/L31/L32/L34/L35 is missing underneath the trap, and there is an area of heavily scorched clay floor, F78, on its northeast corner. Scorched floor F78 could be evidence of a severely truncated hearth but its position is difficult to explain. The missing clay floor and truncated scorching could suggest that all evidence of the chimney structure itself has also been removed. However, it is also possible that the chimney consisted solely of a hood in the ceiling and not a full chimney stack. The presence of pit F82 and posthole F83 against the chimney and cross-passage cannot be satisfactorily explained, although F82 did produce fragments of burnt brick.



Photograph 3 Area underneath the 'chimney-trap', includes clay floor L34 (overlaid by later clay floor L29) with pit F82 and posthole F83, looking southwest.

Internal porch

There was no evidence on the ground for the 'internal porch at the rear high-end corner of the hall' identified by Leigh Alston (2018). However, the porch may not have left any trace archaeologically, and this area had suffered from later disturbance and rat damage.

Rear yard

To the rear of the hall was metalled surface L17/L18/L23/L30/L45/L48/L49/L50 which had been, at least partially, set in a clay bedding layer (L51/L52) (Photographs 4 & 10). Pit/depression F128 cut the gravel and contained 15th/16th century material. Linear F84 may have been formed by water run-off from the roof or was perhaps a beam slot for the rear (northern) wall. A small layer of peg-tiles (L53), in the northwestern corner of the excavation area, possibly came off of a roof.



Photograph 4 Metalled yard surface L30 cut by later brick wall foundations F25 and F34, looking south.

5.4 Phase 3: 17th-century alterations (Figs 5 & 10-11; Photographs 5-7)

During his building record, Leigh Alston (2018) identified that the parlour wing of the building (on the site of the neighbouring tea room) was rebuilt in the mid 17th century and it is highly likely that alterations to the hall (the Co-op building) also occurred at this time.

Specific alterations to the hall during this phase appear to have included the construction of a new wall on the street front associated with brick wall foundation F12/F30 (construction cut F91). The burial of an almost complete tripod pot in pit F102 immediately behind the new wall may well have been a deliberate act (Photographs 5 and 21). The pot mainly contained later backfilled building rubble but included a small quantity of copper-alloy dress pins and iron nails, commonly found within witches bottles, suggesting that this was a deliberately buried apotropaic (protective) deposit.

Brick-lined pit F92 was constructed in the south-east corner of the building, possibly as a drain or soakaway (Photograph 6). No cessy material was encountered but the feature continued beyond maximum construction depth and was not fully excavated.

New layers of beaten clay floor were laid over the western third of the hall (L13/L29, in the area of the former cross-passage) and in the eastern half (L2). Gravel L14, laid over the top of beaten clay floor L13/L29 in the southwest corner, created a new threshold into the building from the street (Photograph 7).

The metalled surfaces to the front and rear of the property are likely to have remained in use during this phase with rear pits F118, F119 and F123 probably dating to this phase (Photograph 10).



Photograph 5 Tripod pipkin from as excavated from pit F102, looking south



Photograph 6 Brick-lined pit F92, looking south.



Photograph 7 Metalled threshold L14 and clay floor L29, looking north-northwest.

5.5 Phase 4: 18th- to mid-19th-century 'house, baker's shop and out offices' (Figs 6 & 10-11; Map 1; Photographs 8-10)

During this phase, the original hall of the merchant's house appears to have been split into three rooms and a corridor. Leigh Alston states that 'large merchant houses of the 16th and 17th centuries were often split into tenements during the 18th and 19th centuries...', so it is possible that these sub-divisions represent the conversion of the property into a western and eastern tenement. However, by the time of the 1838 tithe survey, the development site is listed as a single plot, plot 79, described as a 'house, baker's shop and out offices' belonging to Sarah Salmons and occupied by baker Charles Fitch, and these changes may just represent internal subdivisions within a single property. The tithe map (Map 1) shows the former merchant's house with a small extension adjoining the back wall and additional outbuildings in an open yard to the rear (now largely located beyond the northern boundary of the development site).

Significantly, the ground floor wall (F74) between the hall and the parlour was rebuilt in brick, sub-dividing the building into two separate properties. A new rear (northern) wall was also constructed supported by brick foundation F7/F36/F38/F40 (associated with construction cut F35 and clay/mortar bedding F8/F39/L22/L36). The location of the new north/south dividing wall is marked by post-pits F61 and F79/F85. To the west (the western room/western tenement) was a single large room accessed from the original doorway in the southwest corner of the building. There was no obvious trace of an associated floor. The beaten clay floor from Phase 3 (L13/L29/L34) may have continued in use or it may have had a suspended wooden floor that has left no visible trace. Pits/postholes F29, F56, F57, F58, F59, F62, F63, F65 and F75 appear to be contemporary, and some could be associated with the construction of the dividing wall.



Map 1 1838 Tithe map. The Essex Rose Tea Room is plot no. 78, occupied by William Booth (grocer and draper). The Co-op, plot 79, belongs to Sarah Salmons and is occupied by baker Charles Fitch (Alston 2018).



Photograph 8 Eastern room/eastern tenement and corridor showing brick plinths, floor joists and beam slots, looking east-southeast.

To the east (the eastern room/eastern tenement) were two rooms separated by a timber-framed wall on brick plinth F80 (construction cut F90) (Photograph 8). The small room at the front is likely to have been a shop. Both rooms had beam slots (F45, F46, F47, F48, F49, F50, F51, F70, F87, F88, F89 and F94, with joists surviving as F71 and F103) excavated into the earlier clay floor to allow floor joists, for a wooden boarded floor, to be suspended above the damp earth beneath. A thin layer of dust (L27/L38) covering the earlier clay floor between the (now rotted) floor joists is likely to have settled here through the floor boards. Brick pads F52 (construction cut F69) and F53 (construction cut F68) were also constructed at this time perhaps supporting the base of a hearth or baker's oven with a possible external chimney occupying a rectangular space immediately behind this room (defined by brick foundations F20/F25/F34/F37).

Brick plinth F44 (construction cut F66) marks the wall between the eastern rooms/tenement and the corridor. Like these rooms, the corridor also had a suspended wooden floor, with floor joists F41, F42, F43, F73 and F86 partially surviving. A photograph from 1902 (Photograph 11) shows a door leading from the street into this corridor, and it is likely the corridor would have provided access to both rooms (and by the mid 19th-century access to a new brick cellar sunk beneath the neighbouring property).

The extension to the rear of the hall is represented by wall foundations F20/F25/F26/F34/F37 (Photograph 9) which were constructed on top of rubble-filled foundation trenches F16/F18/F23/F33. At least two types of brick were used in the construction of these foundations. Tudor place bricks, dating from the 15th to early 17th century, were used alongside late 17th to early 18th century red bricks with diagonal crease marks. Together they show that earlier Tudor bricks were being reused in the construction of this extension. Hearth/oven F19 was built into the eastern wall of this building. Clay layer L12/L16/L19/L24/L25/L44 covers the floor of the extension but also extends out beyond F20 to the west, perhaps indicating the existence of a partially covered yard or another outbuilding.

Brick wall foundations F114 and F115, to the north of the extension, are probably part of the southern edge of the outbuildings in the rear yard (Photograph 10). Both foundations were laid on top of similar rubble-filled foundation trenches (F122 and F126) as seen in the extension. Wall foundation F115 was slightly haphazardly constructed out of a variety of different-type broken bricks bound in clay, with F114 probably representing the remains of a pad/plinth for a timber post. This structure appears to have been built over brick wall foundation F120, represented by a single line of bricks sat on a layer of clay.

Between the rear extension and the outbuilding was a thin layer of buried topsoil (L47) suggesting a garden to the rear, and to the front of the building a sandy-silt accumulation (L15) was forming over metalled street L9/L39/L41.



Photograph 9 Brick wall foundations F25 and F34 of the rear extension, looking south.



Photograph 10 Phase 2-3 contexts L50 & L51/L52; Phase 3 contexts F118 & F119; Phase 4 contexts F114, F115, F120 & L47; and Phase 5 contexts F111, F112, F116 & L46, looking north.

5.6 Phase 5: Mid 19th century to early 20th century commercial premises with significant extensions to the rear

(Figs 7-8 & 10-11; Photographs 11-14)

Between the production of the tithe map in 1838 and the 1875 first edition OS map, the building had been extended to the rear with the addition of three new ground floor rooms, three new first floor rooms and a cellar. The building still housed a bakery in 1848 (White's Directory) and a 'house furnisher' called William Henry Smith established a store in the building in 1886. A photograph from 1902 shows W. H. Smith had a small shop front occupying the eastern side of the original hall building (Photograph 11). It is uncertain if the western side of the hall is a separate shop (if so it is not listed in the trade directories) or the living quarters for Mr Smith, but it does show that the door to this property still occupies the original cross-passage position of the earlier hall. It is perhaps likely that extensions to the rear of the building were added to accommodate an expanding business and additional living quarters (Chatsworth 2017).



Photograph 11 The building as occupied by house furnisher W.H. Smith c 1902 (image supplied by Phil Chatfield)

Evidence for the internal layout of the original hall in this phase is unclear. The 1902 photograph would suggest that the north/south dividing wall is still in place, but it is perhaps more likely that the rooms and corridor to the east were opened out to house the shop.

Initially the rear extension and outbuildings of Phase 4 were demolished. The removal of the older structures and the construction of the new extensions could account for pits F4/F17, F22, F24, F27 and F64/L6/L21, and trench/elongated pit F21. The remains of a thin skim of demolition debris was left over the area (L5/L10/L40).

Extension 1 (recorded by Alston 2018 in Fig 14 as 'B')

Immediately behind, and spanning the whole width of the hall, was a 19th-century timber-framed extension consisting of a single ground floor room and two first floor rooms with parallel slate roofs at right-angles to the high street (Alston 2018). Unusually, a 19th-century stair leads from the southeastern corner of this extension to a contemporary brick cellar beneath the

neighbouring property. Surviving wall F28 divided the extension from the cellar stair, showing that the construction of the extensions and the cellar must have been broadly contemporary. Access to the cellar door would have been through the Phase 4 eastern corridor, suggesting a possible link in ownership at some point. Extension 1 was further defined by wall foundation F110 to the north and surviving wall F10 to the west.

The brick and stone floor (F1) of this extension was recorded during the evaluation (CAT Report 1265) (Photograph 12). A modern service trench had removed the far western edge of the floor (c 1.15m wide) which had been replaced with modern concrete. Adjacent to this, also at c 1.15m wide, was an area of crushed red brick (that at the time of recording was still mostly overlaid by a thin layer of later concrete). It is interesting to note that this section of floor leads to the stairs of the rear cellar of extension 2 (see below), perhaps accounting for the difference in flooring used here. Interestingly, bricks walls/plinths F98 and F100 (construction cut F99) and brick pad F101 are also located in this area and may be associated with internal supporting structures.



Photograph 12 Floor F1, looking east.

The surviving brick and stone floor was in a poor condition, with many of the bricks cracked or broken and some reduced to fragments. This is usually a sign of heavy wear but may be the result of the paviors being bedded directly onto soil rather than a sub-base. The majority of the surface comprised unfroged cream bricks laid flat in a north/south alignment with areas of similar cream brick aligned east/west and areas of unfroged red brick. These changes in orientation and colour probably represent later repairs. The main surface was divided by a section of cream brickwork aligned north/south, four bricks wide. These bricks had a shallow frog and were laid bottom side up and slightly angled, creating a shallow gully that was probably to aid in drainage.

At the south edge of the pavior surface were two rows of heavily degraded square terracotta tiles, each approximately 30cm (12") to a side. These abutted a row of east/west bricks along

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

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

Extension 2 (recorded by Alston 2018 in Fig 14 as 'C1')



Photograph 13 Cellar F6 during excavation of backfill, looking north-northeast

In the northwestern corner of the plot a narrow two-storey red brick structure with slate-roof was also added, and the extension had been built with a cellar. The cellar walls (F6, with construction cut F96/F117) had been constructed of unfrosted red bricks which had been painted white on the inside with paved brick steps F97/F109 providing access (Photograph 13). Brick-built chute F15 led into the cellar, it was probably a coal-chute or similar structure. It is interesting to note that the structures associated with the cellar do extend into extension 1 (see

above) and that some of these have been overlaid by floor F1 (see above), suggesting that these extensions were built at the same time. The cellar, however, appears to have been backfilled by the early 20th century (backfill layers L7/L8), possibly during the 1905 alterations (see below).

The chimney on the east wall had been bricked-up and partially dismantled (probably during the construction of the 20th-century staircase) but the floor of the room had survived. The floor (F5) was composed of red/terracotta and black ceramic tiles set in a diamond pattern with a border of black tiles with the hearth defined by 40 stone-coloured ceramic tiles in four columns (Photograph 14). Victorian tiled floors became fashionable in the 1860s, becoming an essential feature of ordinary Victorian houses by the 1890s (<http://www.buildingconservation.com/articles/tiles/tiles.htm>).



Photograph 14 Floor F5, looking north.

Extension 3 (recorded by Alston 2018 in Fig 14 as 'C2') (Photograph 10)

In the northeastern corner of the plot a single-storied lean-to was constructed from brick wall foundations F110, F111 (construction cut F121/F125), F112 and F116 with a compacted clay floor containing pieces of broken brick (L46).

5.7 Phase 6: 1905 alterations by house furnisher W.H.Smith (Figs 9 & 10-11; Photographs 15-16)

In 1905 the entire front wall of the building was replaced by a two-storied glazed shop façade belonging to house furnisher W.H.Smith (Photographs 15-16). This effectively destroyed the surviving timber-frame front of the merchant's hall and moved the front of the building 0.4-0.6m further south. It is likely that the four rooms as seen in Phase 5 survived into Phase 6, but the cellar underneath Phase 5 extension 2 was probably backfilled at this time.



Photograph 15 New shop front for house furnisher W.H.Smith constructed in 1905.



Photograph 16 Pad F showing brick wall foundation F12 (Phase 3) to the north and trench F13 for the demolished 1905 shop façade to the south, looking west.

5.8 Phase 7: 1950s Co-operative store (Figs 9 & 10-11; Photograph 17)

The Co-operative society took over the premises in 1945 and rebuilt the street frontage in the 1950s. The new frontage (F11) was constructed directly behind the backfilled trench (F13) of the dismantled 1905 façade, and was built in a more traditional style with imitation Georgian brickwork and sash windows to its upper storey (Alston 2018). To increase the floor space, many of the internal walls were removed with concrete pads (F14, F54, F55 and F67) and steels added to support the first floor. Post-pad F105, brick infill F106 and brick floor or pad F107 are all probably associated with the entrance. A service trench in the northwest corner of the building, concrete floor L1 (which covered the entire building), a staircase inserted between to the two northern extensions, and drain F113 are all likely to be of a similar 1950s date.



Photograph 17 The Co-op shop before the 2017 ram-raid, the street frontage was built in the 1950's.

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic and other non-metal bulk finds *by Howard Brooks*

Introduction

This is the report on the ceramic and other non-metal finds from the excavation. When writing a finds report on any Essex town, one normally looks at previously-published groups. This luxury is not available to us here, because there are no published groups of archaeological material from Dedham. There have been recent archaeological evaluations, but these have been around the periphery of the town not in the historic core. So, it is appropriate to list and describe the finds in some detail. A basic description is given below and further details can be found in Appendix 2.

Clay pipes (Photograph 18)

There is a small group of clay pipes, amounting to two complete bowls (one with an attached stem), three bowl fragments and 51 stem fragments (Appendix 2). The two complete bowls are plain, with medium sized spurs (feet), well-moulded. There are no signatures on any of the spurs. There are three ways in which we might look at dates: bowl shape, bowl decoration and bore size.

The plain bowl shapes most closely resemble Crummy Types 10-13 (CAR 2 1988, 52-4) dating from 1730-1840. In Simpson's (1982) classification, they most closely resemble Groups 4 and 5, dated slightly earlier to c 1700-1780.

The fluted bowl fragments are in keeping with examples illustrated by Crummy (CAR 2 1988, 57) and dated c 1820-60, and in Simpson (1982), Groups 6 and 7, dated 1760-1830.

Bore size is more contentious with recent Historic England guidelines (Higgins 2017) stating they should only be used to help date large well-stratified assemblages, but it cannot harm to discuss it. Bore size has been calculated on a spreadsheet created by the late Nobby Clarke (using Maldon examples). Bore sizes range from 3mm to 1.25mm, giving a date range of between the 1660s and 1880s. The most common bore sizes are between 1.5mm and 2mm, which calculate as between 1788 and 1850 on the Clarke spreadsheet. Bore sizes do not individually match the bowl dates. However, the average bore size of the group (1.5-2mm) accords quite well with the later end of the bowl date range.



Photograph 18 Plain clay pipe bowls from L15 and decorated bowl fragments from F18 (left) and L10 (right).

Pottery (Photographs 19-20)

Two hundred and seven medieval and later sherds weighing 7.99kg came from thirty-five contexts. Pottery fabrics present, their quantities and weights, and percentage of group are given in Table 1 below. For a full description of the pottery see Appendix 2. Pottery fabric descriptions are after Cotter (CAR 7).

Fabric	Fabric name	Date range	Quantity	Weight g	% weight of all pottery
Fabric 9?	Thetford ware?	850-1150	1	6	<1
Fabric 13	Early medieval ware	late 11th-12th	1	15	<1
Fabric 20	Medieval sandy grey ware	late 12th-14th	17	432	5
Fabric 21a	Colchester-type ware	13th-16th	16	174	2
Fabric 22 (or imitation)	Heddingham fine ware	12th-13th	1	6	<1
Fabric 21a/40 transitional		15th-16th	20	582	7
Fabric 40	Post-medieval red earthenware	17th-18th	140	6448	80
Fabric 45	Stoneware (general)		1	18	<1
Fabric 45m	Modern stoneware		1	2	<1
Fabric 45c	Raeren Stoneware		3	206	2
Fabric 45d	Frechen stoneware		1	44	<1
Fabric 48d	Modern ironstone		4	54	<1
unidentified			1	4	<1
totals			207	7991	

Table 1 Summary of pottery fabrics and quantities

Medieval

Medieval fabrics 13, 20 and 21a, which were mostly residual in later contexts, account for 10% of this group. This is evidence for medieval and late medieval activity on or near this site, specifically the Phase 1 timber-framed hall. Given the presence of the church 50m to the south, a building here is not a surprise. One grey sherd with hard edges may be Thetford Ware (Fabric 9). This sherd, if it is Fabric 9, may indicate earlier activity here. However, it should be noted that the later end of the date range of Thetford is more or less that of Fabric 13, so the sherd may be 12th century anyway, matching the dates of the Fabrics 13 and 20 here.



Photograph 19 Bung hole from cistern in Fabric 20 (L45, finds no. 137).

Late medieval transitional (LMT) ware

Fabrics of this period (Fabrics 21a/40, 45c, 45) account for 7% of this group. Suffolk and Norfolk archaeologists use the LMT classification to cover those sherds in between the medieval sandy orange ware (Fabric 21) and the proper post-medieval earthenware (Fabric 40, or East Anglian Redware). In Essex, unhelpfully, there is no such category. This is probably because the Essex type series originated in Chelmsford, where there is less exposure to the Colchester fabrics. In this group, some sherds share the characteristics of LMT ware, and are here described as transitional Fabric 21a/40. Their date range is probably 15th-16th century. One good piece from this period is the frilled base of a Raeren stoneware jug (Photograph 20).



Photograph 20 Frilled base of Raeren stoneware jug (F123, finds no. 149).

Post-medieval

It is a matter of some surprise that, in a town whose buildings indicate a degree of gentrification, there is no gentry pottery here – particularly tin-glazed earthenwares (TGE) of which there is not a single sherd. Post-medieval finds are heavily dominated by PMRE Fabric 40, forming a massive 80% of the group. The pottery we gave here is utilitarian in the extreme – large vessels in fabrics 20 and 40, sometimes lime-scaled internally. Large bungholes from cisterns, large handle fragments. This does not look like a group from a domestic house – a merchant's store, perhaps, is indicated.

The apotropaic pot (Photograph 21)

The most interesting vessel among the pottery, and the post-medieval pottery in particular, is the placed deposit of a tripod pipkin in fabric 40. This is internally-glazed in a pale brown showing darker brown against the fabric colour. It is externally lime-scaled, the result, one imagines, of having been constantly immersed in hot water and used rather like a 'Bain Marie' to heat food. This was its primary use, its later use being its burial as an apotropaic pot, to ward off evil spirits. Its contents were sieved and produced three dress pins – these being normal finds in apotropaic pots. The date of the pins, 16th-17th century, accords with the date of the Fabric 40 pot, although we must allow a short period of time when it was a cooking pot before it was ceremonially buried.

Witches were widely believed to enter a house via chimneys and doors, so it may be possible that the burying of this pot coincided with changes to the structure of the building.



Photograph 21 Tripod pipkin from F102 (finds no. 130), later used as a guard against witches.

Roof tiles (Photographs 22-23)

For quantities and descriptions see Appendix 2. These peg-tiles are all the normal flat tiles – there are no ‘nibs’ which might indicate an early medieval date, nor are there any pan-tiles. The group (185 pieces, weighing 13.84kg) is not generally of interest apart from one stamped piece (Photograph 22). The partial stamp appears to be about a third of a large stamp with a flower in each corner and possibly in the middle. Stamped peg-tiles are very uncommon. It came from a 19th to 20th century demolition debris, so may not be of any antiquity.

Floor tiles (Photograph 24-25)

There are four fragments of glazed floor tiles. Two are from L54, a buried topsoil, and a potentially early context. The first weighs 102g, is 50mm thick and is of good quality, finely finished and with chamfered sides. The top surface covered in cream slip over which is a pale glaze with occasional green flecks. The second piece is thinner, at 30mm, and is of coarser manufacture.

A third piece is from F128, a Phase 2 15th-16th-century depression. It weighs 130g, is 30mm thick, and in fabric and glaze is identical to the L54 examples. The fourth is from Phase 4 foundation trench F18. It weighs 232g, has a green glaze, and its fabric is coarser and more brick-like than the other three examples.

Undecorated tiles are difficult to date, but the overall cream slip covered in glaze is reminiscent of early Colchester-type ware of the 13th-14th centuries. We may tentatively say the first three are Colchester products of that date. The fourth piece has more of a post-medieval feel, and a different glaze. It may be from a more local source than Colchester.



Photograph 22 Stamped peg-tile (L10, finds no. 85).



Photograph 23 Peg-tile with surviving wooden peg (L34, finds no 127).



Photograph 24 Glazed floor tiles (L54, finds no. 159).



Photograph 25 Glazed floor tiles (F128, finds no. 155 and F18, finds no. 14).

Brick

The bricks are catalogued in Appendix 2. In addition, the following brick groups, selected as structurally significant, are commented on separately.

Phase 3 street frontage: wall foundation F12/F30

The brick foundation for the front wall of the building was probably constructed in the 17th-century, with Suffolk white bricks indicating a phase of repair in the 19th century.

F12 (finds no.37): 225mm x 100mm x 48mm. Very crisp, Tudor-style, 17th-18th century.

F30 (finds no. 29): 2 non -joining Suffolk Whites. 1) ?? x 113mm x 55mm. Very rough and very rough underside, clean mix, 19th century. 2) ?? x 100mm x 50mm. Very rough and very horrible, 19th century.

Phase 4 internal walls: brick plinths F7/F36/F38/F40, F44, F52, F53 and F80

Of 18th to 19th century date. Back wall (F7/F36/F38/F40 with F52 and F53) possibly later than internal dividing wall F80.

F38 (finds no. 51): Unfrogged soft red brick, 235mm x 95mm x 57mm, 19th-20th century.

F52 (finds no. 116): Unfrogged soft red, 203mm x 98mm x 55mm, 19th-20th century

F52 (finds no. 117): Unfrogged soft red, 19th-20th century.

F80 (finds no. 134): Cream, crisp, 225mm x 108mm x 50mm, 17th/18th century.

Phase 4 rear extension: wall foundations F20/F25/F26/F34/F37 (and construction trenches F16/F18/F23/F33).

The place bricks are probably 15th/16th century, but the 'regular' bricks with diagonal impressions are later 17th and 18th century. So, earlier bricks are reused in a 17th- or 18th-century structure.

F20 (finds no. 46): 225mm x 100mm x 45mm. Tudor place brick, smooth, small black grits 2-3mm.

F20 (finds no. 66): 222mm x 100mm x 46mm. Tudor place brick, dull red and purple surface, over-fired?

F23 (finds no. 84): ?? x 105mm x 42mm, very worn, dull orange, no inclusions, used as floor brick, 16th-18th century

F25 (finds no. 43): 225mm x 105mm x 48mm. Smooth, diagonal crease mark, dull orange.

F25 (finds no. 81): 220mm x 102mm x 40mm. Dull orange, diagonal crease marks.

F37 (finds no. 50): 223mm x 108mm x 47mm. Place brick, very rough underside, diagonal crease marks on one edge.

Glass

This group (32 fragments, 1671g) consists almost exclusively of fragments of 18th-century wine bottles with two fragments of window glass and one fragment of beer bottle. Six fragments are heavily covered in mortar, showing that these pieces have been used as building rubble.

The lack of tin-glazed pottery led to the suggestion in the pottery report that the post-medieval phase of this site was not a domestic house, but probably a merchant's store. It is tempting to suggest, but difficult to prove, that wine (bottles) were part of this hypothetical merchant's stock.

Daub

There are only two pieces of daub (268g), both from hearth F3 (finds no. 91). One is burnt, from proximity to fire, but the other is not and has an external groove maybe it from wattle and daub wall or other structure.

Stone

There are two interesting fragments of stone. The first is a fragment of Purbeck marble from F16 (finds no. 14) and the second a piece of limestone used as a floor brick from L19 (finds no. 49). There is very little doubt that these are both from the church, immediately south of the site. Victoria County History records a number of episodes of rebuilding and repairing the church, in the 1630s, 1680s, 1704, 1717, 1784-89 (VCH 2001). Any number of these could have released odd bits of stone, which were probably recycled into local buildings.

6.2 Small finds and iron nails (Fig 12)

by Laura Pooley

Small finds from excavations at the Dedham Co-op included items made of copper-alloy, iron, stone, bone and wood. A full descriptive catalogue can be found in Appendix 2.

Coins

Six 18th- to 19th-century copper-alloy coins were recovered from three contexts. All were in an extremely poor condition and completely illegible but were identified from x-rays. The earliest coin was a halfpenny of George II (1729-1754) from L38, with three first issue halfpennies of George III (1770-1775) also recovered from the same context (Spink 2013, 405-406 & 418). A third issue halfpenny of George III (1799-1820) came from F94 and the latest coin, a second issue farthing of George IV (1825-1830), was found within L40 (Spink 2013, 419 & 432).

SF5, F94	Halfpenny of George III, third issue, 1799-1820.
SF16, L38	Halfpenny of George III, probably first issue, 1770-1775.
SF17, L38	Halfpenny of George II, 1729-1754.
SF18, L38	Halfpenny of George III, probably first issue, 1770-1775.
SF19, L38	Halfpenny of George III, probably first issue, 1770-1775.
SF25, L40	Farthing of George IV, second issue, 1825-30.

Objects of personal adornment or dress (Fig 12.1-3)

Thirty-three copper-alloy dress pins (SF3, SF6, SF7, SF10, SF11, SF14, SF22) were recovered from five separate contexts (F56, F94, F102, L27 and L38). Twenty-eight were complete and five incomplete, although the head was present on one of the incomplete examples, meaning 29 could be identified to type. All 29 examples were Crummy Type 2 dress pins (CAR 5, 8); pins with a head where the wire had been wrapped round the shaft and shaped to globular form. Analysis of dress pins from Sandal Castle and Chelmsford suggests that in general pins (and Type 2 pins in particular) decrease in length from 30-45mm to 18-28mm in the 16th and 17th centuries (CAR 5, 7). Most of the complete pins from Dedham measured between 20-28mm, with only four from L27 at 30-31mm and one from L38 at 34mm.

Other dress accessories of likely 16th to 17th century date included: a Crummy Type 2 copper-alloy lace-end (SF1) from F3 (CAR 5, 13); a two-piece cast copper-alloy button with separate embedded drawn iron wire shank (SF13) from L27 (Read 2010, 102); and a twisted wire loop (SF15) also from L27. Loops of this type have been identified as possible lace-ends, eyelets (CAR 5, 14 ref no. 1624) and fasteners (Egan 2005, 62; Margeson 1993, 20), but similar examples from Southampton were found sewn into a possible textile purse and were interpreted as reinforcements against cut-purse thieves (Egan 2005, 62). Most of the dress accessories were found in Phase 4 contexts showing that they were residual within these contexts.

A photograph of copper-alloy button SF13, dress pins SF14 and twisted wire loop SF15, all from L27, can be found on Fig 12.1-3.

Household items (Fig 12.4-7)

A small iron scale-tang knife (SF2), in an extremely poor condition, was recovered from pit F29. The mineralised remains of a wooden handle are visible on the tang, with wood being a common cheap, readily available and easily worked material for knife handles (Cowgill, de Neergaard & Griffiths 1987, 25). X-ray shows at least one rivet hole on the tang near to the shoulder of the knife. Between the handle and blade was a small square copper-alloy shoulder plate with a single rivet hole in the centre. The blade has a straight-back which tapers towards the point, and examination of the x-ray revealed a makers' mark on the blade (Fig 12.4). It was the cutlers who purchased the blades, assembled the knives and sold them; as such, they were ultimately responsible for the quality of the knife and stamped a trademark onto the blade (Moore 1995, 9). In the late medieval period these trademarks were inlaid with coloured metal (copper/zinc alloy). The marks are usually made on the left side of the blade (when held with the tip pointing away) and located close to the back and shoulder of the knife (Cowgill, de Neergaard & Griffiths 1987, 20), and this blade appears to follow this general rule. The mark looks to be a stylised animal, similar to four examples excavated at Thaxted in 2015 (CAT Report 810, 16, SF18a-c & finds no. 105). In London, scale-tang knives first appear from the mid-14th century onwards (Cowgill, de Neergaard & Griffiths 1987, 26).

The soil from the tripod pipkin found placed in pit F102 (finds no. 130) was carefully removed during post-excavation. The soil was similar to that from the surrounding backfill containing a small amount of demolition debris. Recovered from the bottom of the cauldron were three of the

dress pins (SF7, SF10, SF11), iron nails (SF8 & SF12) and an unidentified copper-alloy bar (SF9). Nails and pins are commonly found within witches bottles, but it is uncertain if these items had been deliberately placed within the vessel or became incorporated into it as part of the general backfill.

A fiddle pattern spoon handle (SF26) from L40 dates from the late 18th-century onwards (Moore 2001, 27-28). The spoon had been silver-plated with illegible hallmarks on the reverse. Of 19th-century date were three slate pencils (SF24 & SF28) from L38 and L40, and a domino (SF27) also from L40. The domino was made from a bone tile riveted onto a wooden tile. A photograph of slate pencils SF24 and SF28 and domino SF27, from L38 and L40, can be found in Fig 12.5-7.

Structural fittings and fixtures (Photograph 26; Fig 12.8-9)

A large block of limestone (SF33) from posthole F61 was probably used to support a pillar as it was located underneath one of the crossbeams (Photograph 26 and Fig 12.8). The rectangular block had a small shallow square notch, 30mm by 35mm by 2.5mm thick, cut into the surface of it, probably to hold the base of the pillar. The block is broken into two across this notch, suggesting it had been subjected to a significant weight which had cracked the block in half. A single groove runs lengthways along one edge of the block with a second slightly more irregular (?damaged) groove located behind the first. Most of the base of the block is burnt black, indicating intense heat on the surface. As the block was found on a mortar pad this burning would suggest that the block had been reused in posthole F61.



Photograph 26 Limestone block SF33 *in situ*, looking east.

An almost complete limestone grindstone (SF32) had been set into a 19th-century floor to the rear of the building (F1) (Fig 12.9). Grindstones were round sharpening stones used for grinding or sharpening iron tools, and could be operated by a crank handle or treadle. By their nature, they would have been relatively long-lived and discarded infrequently (and probably only when broken) making dating difficult. Now in five pieces it is difficult to determine if the stone was already broken when it was set into the floor (probably more likely), or if it was broken during years of successive wear and tear in the floor. Also reused as a piece of building stone was a fragment of lava quernstone (SF34) from F23, as traces of mortar covered the edges and base of the piece.

A small rectangular block of limestone (SF35) from L17 had also been worked. Broken at both ends and along the back, the upper surface and both long sides had been worked smooth. The sides are parallel but set at a diagonal to the surface. This is possibly a fragment of decorative architectural stone.

Structural ironwork from the building included: an incomplete U-shaped staple from L38 (SF23); a binding strip with attached nail from F92 (SF30); an object with looped end and short hook arm from L10 (SF31), similar to medieval examples of door/window hooks (Goodall 2011, ref. H685); and 25 iron nails. A variety of nails were identified with shanks of circular and square cross-section, with round, slightly-domed and pyramidal heads.

Two complete copper-alloy rings from F84 (SF4) and L38 (SF21) are possibly internal suspension rings for curtains or hangings (Margeson 1993, 82) and a thin round convex head from a button or stud/mount (SF20) also came from L38. A probable decorative copper-alloy openwork mount (SF29) from L50 was made in the shape of three horseshoes soldered together in a triangular shape with integral glass settings.

6.3 Animal bone *by Alec Wade*

The excavation produced a small assemblage of 48 pieces of animal bone weighing a total of 874g from fifteen contexts ranging in date from medieval to the 19th century. All the material was collected by hand.

In summary, both the earlier (Phases 1-3) and later (Phases 4-5) contexts produced a very small quantity of bone representing low intensity domestic waste, with possible evidence for bone working recovered from F127 (Phase 2).

The assemblage was recorded using a system based upon the rapid method devised by S. J. M. Davis (Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 19/92). Briefly, all the bone and teeth fragments are examined but only a restricted suite of skeletal parts are recorded as a matter of course – these being chosen because they are relatively easy to identify and represent most regions of the mammalian body (head, girdles, limbs and feet). When these parts are present in enough numbers, they can provide the maximum useful information regarding sex, age, butchery practice and metrical data.

These skeletal parts are referred to here as the **parts of skeleton always counted** or POSAC for short. The remaining pieces of bone are referred to as **non-countable specimens** (NCS) and consist largely of undiagnostic fragments. Beyond a basic level of quantification (see Quantification of assemblage table in appendix) these are of no further interest unless these are found to offer the only evidence for the presence of a species otherwise not represented amongst the POSACs. Where this is the case the presence of the species is noted by a (+) sign in the following distribution table.

The bone was found to be in generally poor to fair condition. Six POSACs were identified and recorded. The following table shows their distribution by context, species and period.

Context	Type	Species	P1	P2	P2-P3	P3	P4	P5
F108	Post-hole	Sheep/goat	1					
F118	Post-hole	Sheep/goat				(+)		
F126	Construction trench	Cattle Pig					(+) (+)	
F127	Post-hole	Cattle		1				
F128	Pit/ depression	Sheep/goat Cattle Pig		1 (+) (+)				
L10	Demolition debris	Cattle Pig						(+) (+)
L17	Metalled surface	Sheep/goat			(+)			
L18	Metalled surface	Cattle			2			
L38	Loose dusty layer	Rat					(+)	

Table 2 POSAC and species distribution by context and phase

(+) in the above table denotes the presence of the species noted amongst the otherwise non-countable specimens (NCS) from the context.

The domestic species of cattle, sheep/goat (where no distinction between the species was possible) and pig were all represented in very small amounts in the assemblage from the earliest dated contexts onwards. Where it was possible to distinguish, most of the undiagnostic NCS material was comprised of large mammal (probably cattle) or medium mammal (sheep or goat) sized bone fragments.

Twenty-four pieces of animal bone were recovered from the earliest dated contexts (Phases 1-3). A cattle metacarpal from post-hole F127 (Phase 2) had 4-5 transverse cut or saw marks across the anterior face of the curved shaft to a depth of 5-6mm, spaced as though the intention was to remove small sections of (very) roughly rectangular bone for possible working. A crude section of bone (approximately 35mm by 26mm and 9mm thick) from this activity was also recovered suggesting that the activity was ultimately abandoned. Pit F128 (Phase 2) produced nine pieces of bone including sheep/goat, cattle and pig, some of which had been hacked/broken or dog gnawed. The pieces appear to be mostly waste material including a small skull fragment and lower limb or foot bones. Hearth F3 produced three medium mammal-sized rib fragments (probably sheep or goat) displaying signs of dog gnawing, and pit F123 (Phase 3) contained a fragment of a large mammal-sized (most likely cattle) pelvis which displayed signs of both butchery and dog gnawing.

Demolition debris L10, of mid 19th to early 20th century date was the single most prolific context for animal bone and yielded ten pieces of waste material including chopped or hacked cattle and sheep/goat limb and rib fragments.

As previously mentioned, evidence of 'historic' rodent activity was evident during the excavation and this included a piece of rat bone (a caudal vertebra) being recovered from the layer of dust (L38) located directly beneath the 18th to 19th century wooden floor of the building.

6.4 Worked flints by Adam Wightman

The lithic assemblage recovered during the excavation comprised a total of nine worked flints (Table 3). They were recovered from subsoil L3 (pre-Phase 1), pits F2 (Phase 1) and F128 (Phase 2), clay floor L34 (Phase 1-2), trench F21 (Phase 5) and rat disturbance (F60)

The two flakes from pit F21 are both unusually large and one has some concretion on the surface which could be mortar. It is probable that these flakes derive from the use of flint as a building material during the medieval/post-medieval period. St Mary's Church, which is directly opposite the site, has flint in its wall and is a possible source for these waste pieces. A possible core fragment (which exhibits numerous hard hammer miss-hits) and a small flake, both

recovered from the sandy-clay flooring (L34), could also derive from the process of knapping flint to use as a building material.

The remaining five worked flints were recovered from subsoil L3 which overlay natural sand (L4), or features which cut/disturbed this subsoil. Layer L3 was encountered just below the dig-depth required by the developers, so it was not examined extensively. Although very few finds or inclusions were noted in L3, the recovery of two prehistoric worked flints from the material could indicate that this deposit was a heavily leached soil or Holocene alluvial deposit. Both of the worked flints from L3 are flakes, one of which exhibits evidence of usewear or edge-damage on one lateral edge (find no. 121) and the other has neat, regular retouch on both lateral edges and possibly the distal end also (find no. 154). The three worked flints from features which cut/disturbed L3 are all later prehistoric flakes. They may derive from L3 (in particular the flake from the area of rat disturbance F60) and be residual in these contexts, although it may be possible that the undated features F2 and F128 are actually prehistoric in date. None of the prehistoric worked flints are typologically diagnostic, but belong to a period of activity in the vicinity of the site sometime in the later prehistoric period (Mesolithic-Bronze Age).

Context	Finds no.	Artefact type	cortex %	soft/hard hammer	modification
F2	125	waste flake	50	hard	
F21	24	waste flake	0	hard	
		waste flake	10	hard	
F60	58	waste flake	65	hard	
F128	155	flake	10	?soft	
L3	121	flake	40	hard	usewear/edge-damage
	154	retouched flake	35	hard	semi-abrupt on both laterals (?distal)
L34	115	?core fragment	20	hard	
	142	flake	0	hard	

Table 3 Worked flints

6.4 Oyster shell and burnt flint

by Laura Pooley

Four pieces of burnt flint at 84.7g came from L3 (finds no. 121) (pre-Phase 1). The flints are small- to medium-sized, irregular broken pieces, and are cracked, crazed and burnt grey. Burnt stones are commonly associated with prehistoric occupation where they are identified as 'pot-boilers' (deliberately heated stones used as an indirect method for heating water).

A large quantity of oyster shell, 134 pieces at 915g, was recovered from L42 (finds no.135), a Phase 1 soil layer.

7 Environmental assessment and analysis

In addition to the environmental samples assessed and analysed below, samples were taken from a further six contexts, but after processing these showed signs of contamination from rat activity and were discarded.

7.1 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction

Nine samples were presented for assessment. The aim of this assessment was to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the samples, consider their use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment.

Sample	Finds No.	Context No.	Feature	Phase	Volume (L)
1	74	F3	Hearth	1	20
2	87	F3	Charcoal layer in hearth	1	10
3	88	F3	Hearth	1	20
4	89	F3	Charcoal layer in hearth	1	10
5	97	F76	Hearth	1	20
6	104	F82	Pit	2	20
7	102	L14	Metalled surface/threshold	3	10
8	135	L42	Soil layer	1	10
9	136	L43	Occupation layer	2	10

Table 4 Samples assessed

Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust. All samples were completely processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve then dried.

Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale.

Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter. Low numbers of non-charcoal charred plant macro-remains were counted. Uncharred plant remains, fauna and magnetic fragments were given estimated levels of abundance unless, in the case of seeds, numbers are very low in which case they were counted.

At this stage numbers given are estimates but where only one item is present that has been noted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been described as that. Charred wood <4mm diameter are described as 'flecks'. Samples this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart & Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Fragments smaller than this and larger than 2mmØ were scanned in case any fragments of twig or roundwood survived.

Results (Table 5)

The plant remains

Fragments of charcoal of identifiable size were found in all samples. Low numbers of small charred roundwood/twig fragments were found in the charcoal layer in hearth F3 (samples 2 and 4) and pit F82 (sample 6). Low numbers of charred straight barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were found in hearth F3 (samples 1 and 3). Two uncharred, dried waterlogged grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.) seeds were found in occupation layer L43 (sample 9). This sample also contained fragments of dried waterlogged wood that may be identifiable.

Fauna

The only faunal remains in these samples were a small uncharred bone fragment each in hearth F3 (samples 2 and 3) and soil layer L42 (sample 8). Soil layer L42 also contained a beetle fragment.

Inorganic artefacts

No artefacts were found.

Sample	Context number	Bulk sample size (L)	Flot volume (L)	Charred					Uncharred					Fauna
				Grains			Charcoal >4mmØ	Charcoal <4mmØ	Seeds			Root/rhizome fragments	Wood	Uncharred bone fragment
				a	d	p	a	a	a	d	p	a	a	a
1	F3	20	0.03	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	F3	10	0.1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	F3	20	0.075	1	1	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	F3	10	0.125	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	F76	20	0.025	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	F82	20	0.350	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
7	L14	10	0.005	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
8	L42	10	0.002	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	L43	10	0.01	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	3	-	2	1

Table 5 Assessment of sample contents

Key to Table 5:

a = abundance [1 = occasional 1-10; 2 = moderate 11-100; and 3 = abundant >100];

d = diversity [1 = low 1-4 taxa types; 2 = moderate 5-10; 3 = high];

p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only); 2 = moderate (genus); 3 = good (species identification possible)]

Discussion

Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination

Nothing with regards biases in recovery, residuality or contamination was highlighted for any of these samples at the time of writing. Modern root/rhizome fragments were scarce and faunal evidence of bioturbation were absent.

Quality and type of preservation

The plant remains in these samples were preserved by charring and waterlogging. The waterlogged plant remains were dried and of the type of seed with robust testas able to withstand changing levels of moisture in the soil. Preservation by waterlogging occurs when plant remains are in anoxic conditions such as sealed pits, layers or a high water-table (Campbell *et al.* 2011, 13). Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under ‘...reducing conditions...’ where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman & Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (Campbell *et al.* 2011, 17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57).

No plant remains were preserved by mineralisation (Green 1979, 281) or silicification (Robinson & Straker 1990), which means that there is no archaeobotanical evidence for the cess disposal or slow-burning aerated fires.

Potential and significance

The samples appear to have been taken from sealed deposits so should provide useful information.

The charcoal fragments have the potential to provide information about fuel; main fuel and kindling. Some charcoal taxa from this assemblage may also be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

The dried waterlogged items in occupation layer L43 are identifiable and may provide useful information.

These samples have local and potentially regional significance.

Recommendations

Due to the fact that a medieval building was revealed and that these samples appear to have been taken from sealed deposits, full analysis may provide an interesting addition to other archaeological information retrieved during the excavation.

7.2 Environmental Analysis

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction

This report follows an assessment of nine samples taken from an excavation within the footprint of a c 1520 AD listed building in the medieval town of Dedham (see above). This assessment recorded the presence of archaeobotanical plant remains and recommended further analysis because the samples were taken from sealed deposits that may contain datable material and provide information of local and regional significance. This report will list the plant macro-remain identifications and supply any information they give with regards the interpretation of features, economic and ecological information.

Identification and Recording

Identification of the grains, chaff and seeds were made using modern reference material (author's own and the seed reference collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947, Cappers *et al.* 2006 and Jacomet 2006). Whole and embryo ends of grains were counted. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (Stace 2010).

Charcoal fragments larger than 4mm Ø in size were separated and identification was attempted using epi-luminating microscopy. It is difficult to make identifications of charcoal fragments that are smaller than 4mm Ø in size because the diagnostic features necessary for identification may not be visible in such small fragments (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart & Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Fragments smaller than this size were scanned to find any twigs or smaller roundwood fragments. When fragments have been broken to reveal anatomical features, they have been wrapped in foil to keep those fragments intact so they can be counted. Charcoal identifications were made using modern reference slides (author's own) and anatomical guides (Hather 2000 & Schoch *et al.* 2004).

Results (Table 6)

Most of the plant remains in these samples were preserved by charring and were dominated by charcoal fragments. Sample 9 (Medieval occupation layer L43) had plant remains preserved by desiccation. These were four fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.) stem-wood and two grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.) seeds.

Charred plant remains other than charcoal fragments were very low in number but have been recorded. Two samples contained cereal grains. Three twisted barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) grains were found in hearth F3 (sample 1). Four straight barley grains were found, two in sample 1 and two in sample 3 (also from hearth F3). One rye (*Secale cereale* L.) grain was found in sample 3. Two bread/club/rivet wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*) grains were found in oven F76 (sample 5). No barley or wheat chaff was present to help identify these grains. Two samples contained charred seeds. Sample 1 contained a poorly preserved brome (cf. *Bromus* sp.) seed and sample 3 contained two brome seeds and two buttercup-type (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*) seeds.

Fragments of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.), cherry/plum (*Prunus* sp.), elm (*Ulmus* sp.), oak, birch (*Betula* sp.) and hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.) charcoal were found. Oak charcoal has been

separated into stem and branch wood. This is because there is a difference between these two parts of the tree that can be seen microscopically. It has meaning for the size of wood used as fuel; main fuel or kindling. Roundwood was observed but was too poorly preserved to measure the diameter or make ring counts from. One twig fragment in oven F76 was identified as hazel. It is not possible to identify oak, elm or cherry/plum wood beyond genus from microscopic wood anatomy alone (Hather, 2000, 11-12). No charcoal fragments still had bark attached so it was not possible to identify sapwood.

The most frequently occurring charcoal taxon was oak and next most frequently occurring charcoal taxon was birch charcoal. These were found in hearth F3, pit F82 and metalled threshold L14. Cherry/plum charcoal was found in hearth F3 and oven F76. Two of these fragments were twigs. Ash charcoal was found in hearth F3, oven F76, pit F82 and soil layer L42. An elm fragment was found in pit F82.

Discussion

The density of non-charcoal charred plant remains is very low. So, the grains and seeds observed are likely to be hearth waste and residues of cooking or grain drying prior to milling or storage. It is possible that documentary evidence for this building may indicate whether cereal drying, or milling was taking place. All that these charred plant remains can say is that they are typical of the final stage of consumption of grains; no chaff and seeds the same size as the grains (Hillman 1984, 4-5). The plant remains in these samples are common in medieval Britain (Van der Veen *et al.* 2013, 172).

The charcoal and desiccated wood fragments are all native woods. The wood taxa represented have uses as fuel and craft woods. Well-seasoned oak and elm burn slowly giving off a ‘...good lasting heat...’ (Gale & Cutler 2000, 205; Skellern 2000). Birch and hazel burn fast and birch can keep elm burning (Skellern 2000). It is also possible that bundles of wood and woody stems from trees and shrubs, such as hazel, birch, and cherry/plum were gathered to produce extreme heat and high flames over a short time (Marguerie & Hunot 2007, 1425). Birch burns quickly with a bright flame and pleasant smell and cherry/plum wood would also produce a pleasant scent when burnt (Anon 2013; Marguerie & Hunot 2007, 1425). The sort of intense heat created by these wood types might be more suitable for an oven or kiln than a domestic fire.

No waterlogged plant remains were present so no information about local environmental conditions was available. It is difficult to determine a local ecology from a charcoal assemblage because charcoal is very durable and could have been transported in but birch species are common in acidic ground (Stace 2010, 293) and oak as can grow in a variety of soils, but pine prefers a sandy soil (Stace 2010, 29).

The grains, seeds and charcoal of short-lived taxa cherry/plum, birch and hazel may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Sample number		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Context Number		F3	F3	F3	F3	F76	F82	L14	L42	L43
Finds number		74	87	88	89	97	104	102	135	136
Context type		hearth	hearth	hearth	hearth	oven	pit	threshold	soil layer	occupation layer
Phase		1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Sample volume (L.)		20	10	20	10	20	20	-	-	-
Charred grains										
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. (twisted grain)	six rowed hulled barley	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. (straight grain)	two/six rowed hulled barley	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Secale cereale</i> L.	rye	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum aestivum/ spelta</i> L.	bread wheat/spelta	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Charred seeds										
cf. <i>Bromus</i> sp. (fruit)	brome	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/ bulbosus</i> (fruit)	meadow/creeping bulbous buttercup	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncharred/dried waterlogged plant remains										
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L. (seed)	grape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (stem wood)	oak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Charcoal										
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	ash	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	cherry/plum	-	10	7	19	8	-	-	-	-
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (twig fragments)	cherry/plum	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	elm	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (branch wood)	oak	-	1	1	-	-	26	3	-	-
<i>Quercus</i> sp. (stem wood)	oak	-	1	-	3	-	35	-	-	4
<i>Betula</i> sp.	birch	2	11	3	15	-	39	-	-	-
cf. <i>Corylus avellana</i> L. (twig fragment)	hazel	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Table 6 Analysis of sample contents

8 Summary

Archaeological excavation at the East of England Co-op revealed evidence for the existence of a medieval open hall, built somewhere between the mid 13th and the late 14th century, which was renovated c 1520 into the high status merchant's house identified by Alston (2018) during his historic building record. Little remained of the open hall aside from two open hearths, one of which produced a radiocarbon date of the late 13th to the late 14th century (1272-1389 calAD). The only closely-datable finds were a few sherds of medieval pottery. By c 1520 the front of the hall had been extended southwards, and a beaten clay floor laid internally with a metalled yard surface to the rear. Contradictory archaeological evidence associated with the discovery of a chimney-trap in the ceiling adjacent to the cross-passage cannot be satisfactorily explained. There is also evidence for some 17th century alterations. Finds dating from the merchant's house included pottery sherds, brick and peg-tile, animal bone indicative of low intensity domestic waste with possible evidence for bone working, dress accessories (copper-alloy pins, a lace-end, button and twisted wire loop), a scale-tang knife, and some of the structural fittings and fixtures which may also date to this phase. For a high status merchant's house there are no comparatively high status finds.

By the 18th to mid 19th century the building was subdivided internally into three rooms and a corridor, possibly forming two tenements or simply dividing the hall into separate spaces within a single property. By 1838, the tithe lists the property as a house, baker's shop and out offices. The house is likely to have occupied the room to the west, accessed through the original door of the cross-passage. The baker's shop would have been located in the front room on the eastern side with the kitchen and baker's oven in the room behind, both accessed from the eastern corridor. The rooms were constructed with raised wooden floors supported on timber joists. At least one extension was built to the rear with outbuildings located further to the north beyond the limits of the current development site.

The building was significantly enlarged in the mid 19th to early 20th century with the addition of three rear extensions probably to accommodate the growing commercial building of house furnisher W. H. Smith. The largest was a two-storey extension along the back of the former hall with another two-storey extension on the property's northwest corner (with cellar) and a single-storey extension on its northeast corner. Surviving floors in two of the extensions indicates that the largest was used as a working/commercial room, with that on the northwest corner likely used as living quarters.

Historic documents show that in 1905 the entire front wall of the building was replaced by a two-storied glazed shop façade for house furnisher W. H. Smith. This began a phase of 'opening-out' the interior of the building with many original features lost at this time and in the 1950s when the street frontage was replaced again, this time by The Co-operative Society, and many of the internal walls removed.

Interestingly, evidence from subsoil L3 also suggests activity on the development site in the Bronze Age/late prehistoric period. Dedham is located within an important 'cropmark' landscape with evidence c 470m to the southeast of the development site of a probable Bronze Age barrow cemetery. Pottery and worked flints from L3 indicates prehistoric activity is likely to found underneath the medieval town.

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

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10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
intrusive	a later-dated find from an earlier context
late Prehistoric	period from c 4,000 BC to AD 43 (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age)
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference

OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: Nine boxes

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1394)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Photographic thumbnails and log

X-ray plates

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1394)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Graphic files

Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2018.36.

Distribution list

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



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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Colchester,
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 19.3.2020

Appendix 1 Context list

(S) = sample; (Sd) = sample discarded; (m) = missing

Context	Also recorded as	Description	Find nos.	Phase	Descriptions
F1	-	Brick and stone floor	6, 145	5	Patchy floor surface made up of brick pavements and stone cobbles.
F2	-	Pit	11, 125, 126(Sd)	1	Dark lower fill (charcoal) with reddish silt, upper fill of same clay as overlying flooring.
F3	-	Hearth	1, 74(S), 75, 76, 78, 87(S), 88(S), 89(S), 90, 91, 108	1	Open hearth defined by scorched clay edges and base with evidence of peg-tile surrounding it. Shows successive phases of use. Backfilled with lenses of charcoal and ash in a red silt.
F4	F17	Pit	3, 9, 20, 38	5	Loose, soft, medium orange/brown/grey sandy-silt with lots of building debris
F5		Tiled floor		5	Diamond-patterned tile floor surface (red/terracotta and black tiles) set in mortar next to bricked-up chimney with ceramic hearth.
F6	-	Brick-built cellar		5	Constructed from unfrogged red bricks painted white on the inside.
F7	F36, F38, F40	Brick foundation for rear wall of building.	-	4	Constructed of red brick and lime mortar.
F8	F39, L22, L36	Bedding for brick foundation F7/F36/F38/F40	-	4	Bedding material used for the lowest course of bricks for wall foundation F7/F36/F38/F40. F8, L22, L36 – Firm, dry, medium grey clay. F39 – Mortar
F9	F60, F95, L28	Rat damage	-	-	Modern damage caused by rat activity, c 20th century
F10		Western wall of building		-	Brick wall shared with neighbouring property to the west.
F11		Brick façade for the co-operative store, built in the 1950s		7	Former brick façade destroyed by the 2017 ram-raid.
F12	F30	Brick wall foundation	37, 132	3	Brick wall foundation to support timber frame. Two courses in Flemish bond in lime mortar.
F13		Backfilled foundation trench for 1905 store façade		6-7	Steep-sided trench filled with concrete and rubble.
F14	-	Concrete pad		7	Concrete pad for 1950's steel supports
F15	-	Brick-built chute into cellar F6	-	5	Brick and mortar construction, some inside faces rendered.
F16	F18, F23, F33	Construction trench for brick wall foundations F20/F25/F26/F34/F37.	-	4	Loose, medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks and frequent brick/tile fragments.
F17	F4	Pit	13	5	Loose, soft, medium orange/brown/grey sandy-silt with lots of building debris
F18	F16, F23, F33	Construction trench for brick wall foundations F20/F25/F26/F34/F37.	14	4	Loose, medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks and frequent brick/tile fragments.
F19	-	Hearth/oven	15(m), 40(Sd), 45(Sd)	4	Loose, dry, medium to dark grey/brown silt full of charcoal. Sealed beneath the fire bricks in the floor F1. Could be an earlier phase of the bakery oven from bakers shop detailed in 1838 tithe survey?
F20	F25, F26, F34, F37	Brick wall foundations for a rear extension	46, 66	4	Brick wall foundations for a rear extension. Constructed using mostly re-used bricks.
F21	-	Elongated trench	24	5	Friable, dry, dark brown sandy-silt
F22	-	Pit	21	5	Friable, dry, dark brown silt
F23	F16, F18, F33	Construction trench for brick wall foundations F20/F25/F26/F34/F37.	47, 83, 84	4	Loose, medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks and frequent brick/tile fragments.
F24	-	Pit	22	5	Friable, dry, dark grey/brown sandy-silt.
F25	F20, F26, F34, F37	Brick wall foundations for a rear extension	43, 81	4	Brick wall foundations for a rear extension. Constructed using mostly re-used bricks.
F26	F20, F25, F34, F37	Brick wall foundations for a rear extension	-	4	Brick wall foundations for a rear extension. Constructed using mostly re-used bricks.
F27	-	Pit	26	5	Firm, dry, dark brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks.
F28	-	Wall of cellar beneath the former parlour	-	5	Wall is still standing. Made of red brick set in a lime mortar. Cellar dated to the 19th century by Leigh Alston (2018).
F29		?Pit	94	4	Soft, dry to moist, medium grey/brown silty with flecks of charcoal. Probably associated with structural work in cross passage.
F30	F12	Brick wall foundation	29	3	Brick wall foundation to support timber frame. Two courses in Flemish bond in lime mortar.
F31	-	Probably a rat burrow but could be a post-hole	30	-	
F32	-	Probably a rat burrow but could be a post-hole	34	-	

Context	Also recorded as	Description	Find nos.	Phase	Descriptions
F33	F16, F18, F23	Construction trench for brick wall foundations F20/F25/F26/F34/F37.	44	4	Loose, medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks and frequent brick/tile fragments.
F34	F20, F25, F26, F37	Brick wall foundations for a rear extension	-	4	Brick wall foundations for a rear extension. Constructed using mostly re-used bricks.
F35	-	Construction cut for brick foundation F7/F36/F38/F40	-	4	Firm, moist, dark grey silty-clay, 2% stone, peg-tile in file (not retained for post-excavation analysis)
F36	F7, F38, F40	Brick foundation for rear wall of building.	53	4	Constructed of red brick and lime mortar.
F37	F20, F25, F26, F34	Brick wall foundations for a rear extension	50	4	Brick wall foundations for a rear extension. Constructed using mostly re-used bricks.
F38	F7, F36, F40	Brick foundation for rear wall of building.	51	4	Constructed of red brick and lime mortar.
F39	F8, L22, L36	Bedding for brick foundation F7/F36/F38/F40	-	4	Bedding material used for the lowest course of bricks for wall foundation F7/F36/F38/F40. F8, L22, L36 – Firm, dry, medium grey clay. F39 – Mortar.
F40	F7, F36, F38	Brick foundation for rear wall of building.	-	4	Constructed of red brick and lime mortar
F41-F43	-	Wooden floor joists	-	4	Short and badly rotted
F44	-	Brick plinth	133(m)	4	
F45-F51	-	Beam slots for wooden floor joists	-	4	Beam slots cut into clay floor L12 to house wooden floor joists, straight-sided and flat bottomed, filled with a fine layer of loose dust (L27/L38).
F52	-	Brick pad	117	4	Remains of a sub-square pad made from three courses of brick set in a lime mortar.
F53	-	Brick pad	116	4	Remains of a sub-square pad made from three courses of brick set in a lime mortar.
F54	-	Concrete pad		7	Concrete pad for 1950's steel supports
F55	-	Concrete pad		7	Concrete pad for 1950's steel supports
F56	-	Pit	64, 65	4	Soft, dry, medium brown silt.
F57	-	?Post-hole	57(m), 119(m)	4	Soft, dry, medium grey silt with charcoal flecks and a large piece of brick/tile in the base.
F58	-	?Post-hole	-	4	Firm, dry, medium red/brown clayey-silt with burnt clay/charcoal in the fill, very shallow.
F59	-	?Post-hole	-	4	Firm, dry, medium grey clay with charcoal in the fill, very shallow.
F60	F9, F95, L28	Rat burrows	58, 112(m)	-	Large area of disturbance caused by rats burrowing and nesting, c 20th century
F61	-	Post-pit	56, 92, 93	4	Large, rectangular post-pit with straight sides and a flat base containing a large piece of architectural stone (reused as a post-pad) on top of a pad of brick and stone set into mortar. The stain of a wooden post was initially visible on the surface of the stone. Backfilled with a very loose, dry, medium brown silt containing fragments of charcoal and 19th/20th century finds (probably from the removal of the post from the pit).
F62	-	Pit		4	Loose, soft, dry, medium brown silt.
F63	-	Pit	62, 63 (Sd)	4	Firm, dry, dark grey/brown silt with frequent charcoal.
F64	L6, L21	Pit	59, 82, 98	5	Large, relatively shallow pit. Firm, dry, medium brown sandy-silt.
F65	-	?Post-hole		4	Soft, dry, medium brown silt.
F66	-	Construction trench for brick plinth F44	-	4	Very loose, dry, medium grey silt, lots of rat disturbance.
F67	-	Concrete pad		7	Concrete pad for 1950's steel supports
F68	-	Construction trench for brick pad F52	67	4	Soft, dry, medium brown silt
F69	-	Construction trench for brick pad F53		4	Soft, dry, dark grey silt with flecks of charcoal and CBM
F70	-	Beam slot for wooden floor joist	-	4	Beam slot cut into clay floor L12 to house wooden floor joist, straight-sided and flat bottomed, filled with a fine layer of loose dust (L27/L38).
F71	-	Wooden floor joist	-	4	Small section of wooden floor joist in beam slot F49.
F72	-	Open hearth	105	1	Open hearth defined by scorched clay edges and base, backfilled with red/brown silt and fragments of fired clay.
F73	-	Wooden floor joist	-	4	Either two rough wooden planks in a V-shape or a section of tree trunk rotted in the centre.
F74	-	Eastern wall of building	-	4	Ground floor brick wall between the Co-op and the tea room.
F75	-	Pit	86	4	Hard, dry, dark grey mortar with charcoal flecks and 10% stone.
F76	-	Oven or hearth	96, 97(S)	1	Firm, dry, light yellow/brown slightly sandy silty-clay, defined at the base and edges by clay scorched pink and red.
F77	-	Post-hole	-	1	Firm, moist, medium to dark grey/brown sandy-silty-clay.
F78	-	Hearth	118(Sd)	2	Probable hearth defined by scorched clays & silt.
F79	F85	Post-pad (within post-pit F85)	-	4	Structural pad within post-pit F85. Pad is a large piece of stone set in mortar with a metal plate on the surface with a circular indentation in centre to accommodate a supporting beam.

Context	Also recorded as	Description	Find nos.	Phase	Descriptions
F80	-	Brick plinth	134	4	-
F81	-	?Post-pad	-	1	Patch of medium grey clay
F82	-	Pit	101(VOID), 104(S), 114	2	Very hard, dry, medium grey clay with dark silt and charcoal above
F83		Post-hole	-	2	Loose, moist, cream clay packed around a medium brown silt (representing the remains of a wooden beam.
F84	-	Gully or beam slot	103	2	Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay. Damaged by rat activity.
F85	F79	Post-pit (for pad F79)	106	4	Friable, dry, medium greyish-brown silt with occasional flecks of mortar and pieces of CBM.
F86	-	Wooden floor joist	-	4	Short and badly rotted.
F87-F89	-	Beam slots for wooden floor joists	-	4	Beam slots cut into clay floor L12 to house wooden floor joists, straight-sided and flat bottomed, filled with a fine layer of loose dust (L27/L38).
F90	-	Construction trench for brick plinth F80	-	4	Loose, dry, dark grey silt with flecks of charcoal and peg-tile.
F91	-	Construction trench for brick wall foundation F12/F30	-	3	Loose, dry, dark grey silt with flecks of charcoal, oyster shell and CBM.
F92	-	Brick-lined pit	131, 141	3	Brick-lined pit, possible drain or soakaway, backfilled with loose, dry, medium grey/brown silt with 25% CBM fragments. Continued below the level of construction so not fully excavated.
F93	-	Post-hole	-	1	Friable, dry, medium greyish-brown silty-sand, 10% gravel, 20% stone, vertical-sided.
F94	-	Beam slot for wooden floor joist	122, 123	4	Beam slot cut into clay floor L12 to house wooden floor joist, straight-sided and flat bottomed, filled with a fine layer of loose dust (L27/L38).
F95	F9, F60, L28	Rat burrows	124	-	Modern damage caused by rat activity, c 20th century
F96	F117	Construction trench for brick cellar F6 and stairway F97/F109	-	5	Loose, medium dark greyish-brown clayey-silt
F97	F109	Brick stairs to cellar F6		5	Brick stairway leading down into cellar F6.
F98	-	Brick plinth	-	5	Two mortared bricks laid directly onto L10.
F99	-	Construction trench for brick wall foundation/brick plinth F100	140	5	Soft, medium to dark grey/brown silty-clay.
F100	-	Brick wall foundation/brick plinth	-	5	
F101		Brick plinth		5	Brick plinth for a timber post
F102		Pit containing a placed deposit	130	3	Friable, dry, dark grey/brown silty-loam with rare flecks of oyster shell and CBM
F103	-	Wooden floor joist	-	4	Small section of wooden floor joist in beam slot F88.
F104	-	Post-hole	-	1	Soft, dry, medium grey/brown silty with 2% stone.
F105	-	Post-pad	-	7	Structural pad associated with 1950s entrance – a large piece of stone set into concrete.
F106	-	Brick infill	-	7	Red brick infill, probably associated with 1950s entrance.
F107	-	Brick floor or pad	-	7	Single course of flat bricks, probably associated with 1950s entrance.
F108	-	Post-hole	144	1	Large, sub-square post-hole with outline of timber post visible in SW corner. Loose, dry, medium grey silt with charcoal flecks.
F109	F97	Brick stairs to cellar F6	-	5	Brick stairway leading down into cellar F6.
F110	-	Brick wall foundation	-	5	Three courses deep.
F111	-	Brick wall foundation	-	5	Single course of brick.
F112	-	Brick wall foundation	-	5	
F113	-	Drain	-	7	Modern drain cutting F112.
F114	-	Brick wall foundation (pad)	157(m)	4	Made of red bricks
F115	-	Brick wall foundation	-	4	Haphazardly constructed out of a variety of different-type broken bricks, 3 courses deep, bound in clay
F116	-	Brick wall foundation	-	5	Single course of bricks.
F117	F96	Construction trench for brick cellar F6 and stairway F97/F109	-	5	Loose, medium dark greyish-brown clayey-silt
F118		Post-hole	146	3	Soft, dry, dark grey sandy-silt with rare charcoal and CBM flecks, post itself backfilled with loose soil and peg-tile fragments
F119		Post-hole	148	3	Soft, dry, dark grey/brown sandy-silt with rare charcoal and CBM flecks
F120	-	Brick wall foundation	-	4	Small line of bricks sat on a deposit of clay.

Context	Also recorded as	Description	Find nos.	Phase	Descriptions
F121	F125	Construction trench for foundation F111		5	Loose, soft, dry, medium grey/brown silt
F122	-	Construction trench for foundation F115	-	4	Very soft, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay.
F123	-	Pit	149	3	Soft, moist, medium grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks and brick/tile fragments
F124	-	Post-hole	-	2	Soft, moist, medium brown silt with 50% gravel
F125	F121	Construction trench for foundation F111		5	Loose, soft, dry, medium grey/brown silt
F126	-	Construction trench for foundation F114	151, 158, 160	4	Soft, moist, medium brown silt with rubble fragments. Almost straight-sided trench.
F127		Post-hole	156	2	Steep sided post-hole backfilled with brick/tile fragments with wall F26 constructed on top.
F128		Pit/depression	155	2	Soft, dry, dark grey/brown slightly sandy-silt with occasional charcoal flecks.
L1	-	Concrete floor	-	7	Concrete shop floor
L2		Clay floor	77	3	Replacement clay floor layer. Firm, dry, light grey sandy-clay.
L3	L11, L37	Subsoil	121(m), 154(m)	Pre-Phase 1	Soft, dry, light to medium brown slightly sandy-silt
L4	L26	Natural sands and silts	-	-	Natural geology
L5	L10, L40	Demolition debris	-	5	Thin skim of demolition debris. Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silt with fragments of demolition debris.
L6	F64, L21	Pit fill	4, 5, 39, 69	5	Large, relatively shallow pit. Firm, dry, medium brown sandy-silt.
L7		Rubble/soil infill of cellar F6	7	6	Firm, dry, dark grey/brown silt with rubble deposits
L8		Rubble/soil infill of cellar F6	8	6	Firm, dry, dark grey/brown silt with rubble deposits
L9	L39, L41	Metalled surface	17, 27, 31, 35, 107, 143	1-3	Sandy-silt with common compacted gravel.
L10	L5, L40	Demolition debris	18, 19, 60, 61, 85	5	Thin skim of demolition debris. Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silt with fragments of demolition debris.
L11	L3, L37	Subsoil	16, 32, 33, 36	Pre-Phase 1	Soft, dry, light to medium brown slightly sandy-silt
L12	L16, L19, L24, L25, L44	Clay floor	23(Sd), 25	4	Firm, dry, grey/brown/orange compacted clay.
L13	L29	Clay floor	-	3	Replacement clay floor layer. Firm, dry, medium orange sandy-clay.
L14	-	Metalled surface	102(S)	3	Thin layer of silt sitting on gravel pressed into clay. Part of a threshold.
L15	-	Accumulation	28	4	Loose, dry medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with flecks of charcoal and CBM. Loose accumulation layer at front of building overlying metalling L9.
L16	L12, L19, L24, L25, L44	Clay floor	41	4	Firm, dry, grey/brown/orange compacted clay.
L17	L18, L23, L30, L45, L48, L49, L50	Metalled yard surface	48	2-3	Small to medium sub-rounded pebbles set in a firm yellow/orange/brown sand/silt
L18	L17, L23, L30, L45, L48, L49, L50	Metalled yard surface	42, 55, 139	2-3	Small to medium sub-rounded pebbles set in a firm yellow/orange/brown sand/silt
L19	L12, L16, L24, L25, L44	Clay floor	49	4	Firm, dry, grey/brown/orange compacted clay.
L20	L31, L32, L34, L35	Beaten clay floor	-	(1-)2	Firm, medium orangey-cream clay
L21	F64, L6	Pit fill		5	Large, relatively shallow pit. Firm, dry, medium brown sandy-silt.
L22	F8, F39, L36	Bedding for brick foundation F7/F36/F38/F40	-	4	Bedding material used for the lowest course of bricks for wall foundation F7/F36/F38/F40. F8, L22, L36 – Firm, dry, medium grey clay. F39 – Mortar
L23	L17, L18, L30, L45, L48, L49, L50	Metalled yard surface		2-3	Small to medium sub-rounded pebbles set in a firm yellow/orange/brown sand/silt
L24	L12, L16, L19, L25, L44	Clay floor	-	4	Firm, dry, grey/brown/orange compacted clay.
L25	L12, L16, L19, L24, L44	Clay floor	-	4	Firm, dry, grey/brown/orange compacted clay.
L26	L4	Natural sands and silts	-	-	Natural geology
L27	L38	Loose 'dusty' soil	26, 54, 72	4	Loose silt layer, probably accumulated through the floorboards.

Context	Also recorded as	Description	Find nos.	Phase	Descriptions
L28	F9, F60, F95	Rat bioturbation	68, 73	-	
L29	L13	Clay floor		3	Replacement clay floor layer. Firm, dry, medium orange/cream sandy-clay.
L30	L17, L18, L23, L45, L48, L49, L50	Metalled yard surface	99	2-3	Small to medium sub-rounded pebbles set in a firm yellow/orange/brown sand/silt
L31	L20, L32, L34, L35	Beaten clay floor	105	(1-)2	Firm, medium orangey-cream clay
L32	L20, L31, L34, L35	Beaten clay floor	-	(1-)2	Firm, medium orangey-cream clay
L33	L43	Occupation layer	70, 79(Sd)	2	Loose, dry, medium to dark brown silt, very thin lens.
L34	L20, L31, L32, L35	Clay floor	100, 109, 113, 115, 120, 127, 142	(1-)2	Firm, medium orangey-cream clay
L35	L20, L31, L32, L34	Beaten clay floor	-	(1-)2	Firm, medium orangey-cream clay
L36	F8, F39, L22	Bedding for brick foundation F7/F36/F38/F40	-	4	Bedding material used for the lowest course of bricks for wall foundation F7/F36/F38/F40. F8, L22, L36 – Firm, dry, medium grey clay. F39 – Mortar
L37	L3, L11	Subsoil	-	Pre-Phase 1	Soft, dry, light to medium brown slightly sandy-silt
L38	L27	Loose 'dusty' soil	110, 111	4	Loose silt layer, probably accumulated through the floorboards.
L39	L9, L41	Metalled surface		1-3	Sandy-silt with common compacted gravel.
L40	L5, L10	Demolition debris	128, 129	5	Thin skim of demolition debris. Firm, dry, medium grey/brown silt with fragments of demolition debris.
L41	L9, L39	Metalled surface	-	1-3	Sandy-silt with common compacted gravel.
L42	-	Soil layer or base of metalled surface L9/L39/L41	135(S)	1	Thin skim of loose dark grey silt with common oyster shell.
L43	L33	Occupation layer	136(S)	2	Loose, dry, medium to dark brown silt, very thin lens.
L44	L12, L16, L19, L24, L25	Clay floor	138	4	Firm, dry, grey/brown/orange compacted clay.
L45	L17, L18, L23, L30, L48, L49, L50	Metalled yard surface	137 (mistakenly recorded as L3)	2-3	Small to medium sub-rounded pebbles set in a firm yellow/orange/brown sand/silt
L46	-	Clay floor	-	5	Compacted light brown clay with 60% brick/tile fragments
L47	-	Buried topsoil/garden soil	147	4	Dark soil.
L48	L17, L18, L23, L30, L45, L49, L50	Metalled yard surface	-	2-3	Small to medium sub-rounded pebbles set in a firm yellow/orange/brown sand/silt
L49	L17, L18, L23, L30, L45, L48, L50	Metalled yard surface	152	2-3	Small to medium sub-rounded pebbles set in a firm yellow/orange/brown sand/silt
L50	L17, L18, L23, L30, L45, L48, L49	Metalled yard surface	150	2-3	Small to medium sub-rounded pebbles set in a firm yellow/orange/brown sand/silt
L51	L52	Clay bedding material	-	2	Firm, dry, medium to dark yellow/grey/brown silty-clay
L52	L51	Clay bedding material	-	2	Firm, dry, light grey clay.
L53	-	Roof collapse	153	2-3	Peg-tiles fallen from a nearby roof .
L54	-	Buried topsoil	159	1	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty with flecks of charcoal.

Appendix 2 Ceramic and glass catalogue

Context	Description	Phase	Find type	Finds description (finds numbers are in bold) (finds numbers in brackets have been discarded)
F1	Floor	5	Brick	145 : 1) 35mm x 110mm x 50mm pale cream frogged brick, post-1850. Subsequently very worn down (50mm one end, 30mm other), so probably a floor brick. 2) 220mm x 100mm x 40mm, overfired Tudor-style, reused. Diagonal crease marks, very heavy.
F2	Pit	1	Pottery	125 : 1 sherd pottery, fabric 21a, 2g.
F3	Pit	1	Pottery	75 : 2 sherds of fabric 21a Colchester-type ware, 8g. One has slight glaze patch, showing it may be late in the sequence. Also, its fabric is trending towards fabric 40, so probably transitional 21/40. Probably 15th-16th century. Group date: 16th-17th century? 78 : Probably a fabric 21a/40 transitional pot, slight internal glaze, simple beaded rim (flower-pot-like), 22g, 16th-17th century? 91 : Chunky early jug fragment, including rim and handle, in fabric 20, 44g, handle is concave-topped with crude stabbing made by someone's finger nail, 13th-14th century.
			Peg-tile	(91) : x5 PT 368g, 10mm thick. 108 : x2 PT 266g, scorched, 11mm thick; x5 PT 1056g, 9mm, 10mm, 11mm (x2) & 12mm thick.
			Fired clay	(90) : 3 fragments of fired clay, 198g. 91 : two pieces fired clay, one burnt, one has an external groove, 286g.
F4	Pit	5	Pottery	(20) : 1 fabric 40 body sherd, 34g. 38 : (1) 1 sherd fabric 21a, 16g. (2) 1 sherd in imitation of Hedingham Ware, 6g, buff surface and pinkish core, smooth to touch and with slight mica dusting.
			Peg-tile	(38) : x2 PT 28g, 12mm thick.
			Clay pipe	38 : 1 clay pipe stem, 27mm, 0.5g.
			Glass	20 : glass bottle top, hand-made, pre-1875, 28g. (38) : glass bottle fragment, 44g.
F12	Wall foundation	3	Brick	37 : 225mm x 100mm x 48mm, very crisp, 17th-18th century?
F17	Pit	5	Pottery	13 : 1 sherd of very modern stoneware fabric 45m, 2g.
			Brick	(13) : x2 brick fragments, 52g.
			Clay pipe	13 : 6 clay pipe stems, 16g.
F18	Construction trench	4	Floor tile	14 : Glazed floor tile, 234g, 28mm thick, 234g, upper surface partial green glaze, lower surface is burnt, fabric coarse.
			Brick	(14) : x2, 986g (one is a Suffolk White), 52mm thick, 17th-18th century.
			Clay pipe	14 : 2 clay pipe stems and 1 fluted bowl fragment, 1820-60, 8g. Fluted bowls dated by Crummy to 1820-60 and by Simpson to 1760-1830.
F20	Wall foundation	4	Brick	46 : 225mm x 100mm x 45mm. Tudor place brick, smooth, small black grits 2-3mm.
			Brick	66 : 222mm x 100mm x 46mm. Tudor place brick, dull red and purple surface – over-fired?
F21	Elongated trench	5	Peg-tile	(24) : x2 PT 146g, 10mm thick
			Glass	24 : base and two fragments of an 18th or early 19th-century wine bottle, 176g. (24) : two glass bottle fragments, 32g.
F22	Pit	5	Pottery	21 : 3 sherds English Porcelain, 22g. 2 sherds fabric 48d, one blue and white, the other a modern tea cup. Victorian or later.
			Peg-tile	(21) : x1 PT 34g, 11mm thick.
			Glass	(21) : one glass bottle fragment, 2g.
F23	Construction trench	4	Pottery	47 : flat-topped rim in fabric 20, 13th century, 22g.
			Brick	84 : ?? x 105mm x 42mm, very worn, dull orange, no inclusions, used as floor brick, 16th-18th century.
F24	Pit	5	Peg-tile	(22) : x6 PT 332g, 11mm & 15mm thick.
			Brick	(22) : x4 BR fragments, 294g (one Suffolk White).
			Glass	22 : pale green neck of a glass beer bottle, probably Victorian, 12g.
F25	Wall foundation	4	Brick	43 : 225mm x 105mm x 48mm, smooth, diagonal crease mark, dull orange, later 17th-18th century. 81 : 220mm x 102mm x 40mm. Dull orange, diagonal crease marks.
			Brick	
F27	Pit	5	Peg-tile	(26) : x3 PT 272g, 11mm (x2) & 13mm (x1) thick.
			Brick	(26) : x1 BR fragment, 72g.
F29	Pit	24	Pottery	94 : body sherd in transitional 21a/40, 6g.
			Peg-tile	(94) : x5 PT 232g, 11mm thick.

			Clay pipe	94: 3 clay pipe stems, 14g.
F30	Wall foundation	3	Brick	29: 1) ?? x 113mm x 55mm, Suffolk White fragment, very rough with very rough underside, clean mix, 19th century. 2) ?? x 100mm x 50mm, Suffolk White fragment, very rough and very horrible, 19th century.
F31	Rat burrow	-	Brick	(30): x2 BR fragments 22g.
F32	Rat burrow	-	Peg-tile	(34): x2 PT 470g, 11mm & 12mm thick.
			Brick	(34): x1 BR 68g.
F33	Construction trench	4	Pottery	44: 1 sherd Raeren stoneware, 8g, late 15th century. (44): 2 body sherds of fabric, 14g, reduced outer surface, thin grey core between wider orange fabric surfaces.
			Brick	(44): x1 BR fragment, 62mm thick, 586g, 19th-century.
			Clay pipe	44: 1 clay pipe stem, 2g.
F36	Wall foundation	4	Peg-tile	(53): x5 PT 534g, 11mm thick, completely covered in mortar.
F37	Wall foundation	4	Brick	50: 223mm x 108mm x 47mm, place brick, very rough underside, diagonal crease marks on one edge, later 17th-18th century.
F38	Wall foundation	4	Brick	(51): Unfrogged soft red brick, 235mm x 95mm x 57mm, 19th-20th century.
F52	Brick pad	4	Brick	(117): Soft red brick, frogless, 203mm x 98mm x 55mm.
F53	Brick pad	4	Brick	(116): Soft red brick, frogless, 203mm x 98mm x 55mm.
F56	Pit	4	Mortar	(64): 5 fragments of mortar, 76g.
F60	Rat burrows	-	Pottery	(58): 9 x PMRE 156g, 1 x fabric 20 14g.
			Clay pipe	(58): 2 clay pipe stems, 8g.
F61	Post-pit	4	Glass	(56): two glass bottle fragments, 18g.
F63	Pit	4	Peg-tile	(62): x1 PT, 12g, 11mm thick.
F64	Pit	5	Pottery	59: 1 fabric 40, slight external glaze, both faces lime encrusted, possibly used as building rubble, 10g. 82: 1 handle (40g) and 2 body sherds (10g) in transitional fabric 20/40. Too hard to be 21a. 98: 1 fabric 21a with splash of glaze over white slip, late medieval/early post-medieval. (98): 3 plain fabric 40 body sherds, 50g.
			Peg-tile	(82): x12 PT 328g, 10mm (x8), 11mm (x2) & 12mm (x1) thick. (98): x4 PT 140g, 10mm (x3) & 11mm (x1) thick. 98: x1 PT with round peg-hole, 174g.
F68	Construction trench	4	Clay pipe	67: 2 clay pipe stems, 4g, one with mouthpiece.
F75	Pit	4	Clay pipe	(86): 2 clay pipe stems, 1g.
F76	Oven or hearth	1	Pottery	96: fabric 21a with small cream dots under orange glaze, rather like Metro slipware fabric 40a.
			Peg-tile	96: x1 PT 304g, 13mm thick.
F80	Brick plinth	4	Brick	134: cream (Suffolk White?), crisp, 225mm x 108mm x 50mm, 17th/18th century.
F82	Pit	2	Brick	(114): x4 BR fragment 126g, includes one Tudor-style fragment (98g), very burnt but not sure whether burnt in kiln or from use in hearth (probably the former).
F84	Gully or beam slot	2	Peg-tile	(103): x2 PT 50g, 10mm thick.
			Brick	103: corner of burnt Tudor brick, 40mm thick, 130g. (103): x1 BR fragment, 44g.
F85	Post-pit	4	Peg-tile	(106): x1 PT, 16g, 11mm thick
			Brick	(106): x1 BR, 82g.
			Misc	(106): x1 clinker fragment, 20g
F92	Brick-lined pit	3	Pottery	131: 1 fabric 40, thick and glossy, modern, 32g.
			Peg-tile	131: x1 PT, 296g, 10mm thick, complete width at 166mm.
			Brick	141: 220mm x 110mm x 55mm, Tudor place brick with pointy top, diagonal crease marks.
			Clay pipe	131: 3 clay pipe stems, 6g.
			Glass	131: Three base, one body and one neck fragment from an 18th-century wine bottle, 1022g, full of mortar so used as building rubble.
F94	Beam slot	4	Clay pipe	123: 1 clay pipe bowl/stem fragment, 6g, plain foot.
			Glass	123: glass body sherd from wine bottle, 18th century, 14g, heavily lime encrusted – used as building rubble?
F95	Rat burrows	-	Pottery	124: 1 sherd with white slip in manner of Colchester-type ware, but this is a later fabric, transitional 21/40, late medieval or post-medieval, 6g.
F99	Construction trench	5	Brick	140: Tudor-style brick, dark red, crisp, 208mm x 111mm x 42mm, 17th/18th century.

F102	Pit	3	Pottery	130: most of bottom of tripod pot with two handles; fabric 40, external glaze, but only a spot internally; stands 200mm high (originally taller), diameter max is 225mm, 1658g; inside is clean, but outside is lime-scaled, which shows it was used as a 'Bain Marie'. Contained three 16th-17th century dress pins. Undoubtedly apotropaic, to ward off evil spirits.
F108	Post-hole	1	Peg-tile	(144): x4 PT, 246g, 11mm thick
F118	Post-hole	3	Pottery	146: two more sherds of fake fabric 21a, surface slip decoration but coarser, almost fabric 40, 14g.
			Peg-tile	(146): x3 PT 214g, 12mm thick.
F119	Post-hole	3	Pottery	148: rim of classic fabric 40 pancheon, 104g. flat rim with internal bead (ie top surface), no glaze. Two joining sherds of fabric 21a with slip decoration, yet the fabric is too thick and tending towards fabric 40, 26g. Group date: 17th-18th century.
			Peg-tile	(148): x2 PT 242g, 12mm thick.
F123	Pit	3	Pottery	149: (1) most of the top of a Fabric 21a jar, rim diameter c 28cm, reduced both surfaces, with thin painted strip around girth, 76g. (2) 10 joining sherds of a large fabric 40 pot, 396g. (3) frilled base of Raeren stoneware jar, 186g.
			Peg-tile	149: x1 large PT 622g. (149): x2 PT 210g, 10mm & 12mm thick.
F126	Construction trench	4	Pottery	160: four sherds of fabric 40, 2 base sherds, 1 rim sherd and 1 handle/body sherd junction, from heavy-duty pot(s), glaze on base of base sherd, 266g.
			Peg-tile	(160): x4 PT 738g, 12mm thick.
			Brick	(158): x1 floor brick, 928g, 105mm wide, 43mm thick.
			Clay pipe	151: 1 clay pipe stem, 2g.
F127	Post-hole	2	Pottery	156: (1) 1 rim with handle, 1 base and 1 chunky handle fragment, 308g, the form is really a Fabric 21a jug, but the fabric is more 40, so probably a transitional ware. (2) 1 sherd, 12g, thin enough for fabric 21a, but I am inclined to call this type of pot Essex Redware, all over but patchy clear glaze. Group date: transitional late medieval to early post-medieval, c 15th-16th century.
			Peg-tile	(156): x6 PT 650g, 9mm (x1), 11mm (x4) & 12mm (x1) thick.
			Brick	(156): x1 BR fragment, 44g.
F128	Pit/depression	2	Pottery	155: fabric 21a body sherd, 12g, surface white slip decoration, 15th-16th century.
			Peg-tile	(155): x3 PT 48g, 10mm (x1) & 11mm (x2) thick.
			Floor tile	155: Glazed floor tile fragment, 130g, 30mm thick.
L2	Clay floor	3	Peg-tile	77: x1 PT 76g, 12mm thick, round peg-hole, very sandy bottom.
L6	Pit fill	5	Pottery	39: (1) 12 sherds fabric 40, large pot, 560g, the handle from 41 is probably same vessel. (2) 5 sherds fabric 20 or more likely 40, heavily lime-scaled, 190g. (3) 13 sherds, 238g, smaller vessel in fabric 40 (probably), only 2 rims and a base retained, 128g.
			Peg-tile	(39): x11 PT 594g, 11mm (x3), 12mm (x1) & 13mm (x7) thick.
			Brick	(39): x1 BR fragment, 94m wide, 53mm deep, 798g, dark red fabric, very mixed, crisp edges, post-medieval.
			Clay pipe	69: 1 clay pipe stem, 2g.
L9	Metalled surface	1-3	Pottery	27: (1) body sherd fabric 21a or copy of it, slight external glaze, 12g, 16th century or later. (2) Fabric 45c Raeren, 12g.
			Peg-tile	(17): x2 PT 92g, 11mm thick. (31): x1 PT 50g, 10mm thick. (35): x2 PT 106g, 11mm & 14mm thick. (107): x4 PT 62g, 9mm, 10mm (x2) & 12mm thick. (143): x8 PT 172g, 8mm, 9mm (x4), 12mm (x2), 20mm thick.
			Brick	(31): x2 BR fragments, burnt, 214g. (143): x2 BR fragments, 178g.
			Clay pipe	17: 1 clay pipe stem, 3g. 35: 2 clay tobacco stems, 7g.
L10	Demolition debris	5	Pottery	19: (1) 2 sherds fabric 45d Frechen Ware, late 15th-16th century, 44g. (2) 1 fabric 40, 6g. (3) 1 handle fabric 20, 14g, 12th-13th. 61: 1 sherd fabric 40, 8g, 17th-18th century. (85): (1) 1 fabric 20, 42g. (2) 1 fabric 40, 34g. (3) 1 fabric 48d, 14g.
			Peg-tile	30: x1 PT 72g, 10mm thick. 85: 1) x3 PT 602g, 10mm, 12mm & 15mm thick. 2) x1 PT 235g, 13mm thick, stamped.
			Brick	(19): x1 BR fragment 178g. 85: x1 white floor brick, 125mm wide, 32mm deep, 508g, fabric has pebbles up to 12mm and red inclusions, slight surface wear?

			Clay pipe	18: (1) 18 clay pipe stems, 25g. (2) fluted bowl fragment, 2g. 19: (1) 8 clay pipe stems, 25g. (2) 2 bowl fragments, 1 fluted. 61: (1) 3 clay pipe stems, 7g. (2) flute bowl fragmented, 2g. Fluted bowls dated by Crummy to 1820-60 and by Simpson 1760-1830.
			Glass	19: glass bottle base, 72g, 18th century. (19): nine fragments of 18th-century glass bottles, 192g; one glass bottle fragment, pale green, 2g. 60: two green glass bottle tops, 46g, 18th-19th century.
L11	Subsoil	Pre-Phase 1	Pottery	32: (1) 1 fabric 20, though of unusually buff fabric, 10g. (2) 1 sherd unidentified, 4g, hard and fine fabric, probably medieval. 33: 1 sherd fabric 20, 6g. 36: 1 sherd fabric 20, 8g, 12th-13th century.
			Peg-tile	(16): x5 PT 68g, 7mm, 9mm, 10mm (x2) & 11mm thick. (33): x2 PT 68g, 10mm & 11mm thick. (36): x4 PT 106g, 10mm, 11mm (x2) & 12mm thick.
			Brick	(33): x2 BR fragments, 54g.
L12	Clay floor	4	Peg-tile	25: x1 PT 50g, 11mm thick, round peg-hole. (25): x7 PT 416g, 7mm, 10mm (x3), 11mm (x2) & 13mm thick.
L15	Accumulation	4	Peg-tile	(28): x2 PT 102g, 9mm & 10mm thick.
			Brick	(28): x1 BR fragment, 36g.
			Clay pipe	28: (1) clay pipe bowl fragment, 12g. (2) clay pipe bowl with stem fragment, 18g. (3) 4 clay pipe stems, 20g. Bowls are Crummy Types 10-13, dated 1730-1840, and Simpson Groups 4 and 5 1700-1780.
			Glass	28: window glass, 10g, pre-Victorian.
L16	Clay floor	4	Pottery	41: chunky handle in fabric 40, plus one sherd, 222g.
			Peg-tile	(41): x4 PT 158g, 9mm (x2) & 10mm (x2) thick.
			Brick	(41): x2 BR fragments, 46g.
			Stone	14: Fragment of purbeck marble with no worked surfaces surviving, 502g, possibly from the church.
L17	Metalled yard surface	2-3	Pottery	48: 1 sherd fabric 13 rim, looks 12th century, 15g.
L18	Metalled yard surface	2-3	Pottery	42: 2 sherds fabric 20, 8g, 12th-13th century. 55: (1) base and 2 sherds of transitional fabric 21/40, 78g, style of pot and slip are a throwback, but glaze looks late (post-medieval). (2) one fabric 20, 40g. Group date: 15th-16th century or maybe later? 139: 2 sherds fabric 20, 22g, though one of them has a later feel.
			Peg-tile	(139): x3 PT 328g, 9mm (x2) & 10mm thick.
L19	Clay floor	4	Brick	49: x1 BR fragment, 404g, distinct pink fabric, 11mm x 45mm x ?mm, Suffolk Pink?
			Stone	49: one fragment of limestone, 634g, used as a floor brick, 111mm x 47mm x ??.
L27	Loose 'dusty' soil	4	Pottery	54: 2 highly glossy fabric 40, 10g.
			Glass	54: tiny fragment of pale green window glass, 1g.
L28	Rat bioturbation	-	Pottery	(69): 2 sherds post-medieval pottery. (73): 2 sherds medieval pottery, 20g.
			Tile	(69): x1 PT, 60g, 12mm thick; x1 tile fragment, modern, 6g.
			Clay pipe	(69): x5 clay pipe stems, 12g.
			Glass	(69): 6 fragments of 18th century bottle glass
			Misc	(69): 1 cork. (73): 2 fragments of oyster shell, 16g.
L30	Metalled yard surface	2-3	Pottery	99: (1) 7 sherds fabric 21a, 44g, including 2 inturned rims with paint blobs on rim top. (2) 4 sherds strong bright orange/red, fabric 20 or Essex Redware, flat topped rim looks 13th century, 48g.
			Peg-tile	(99): x3 PT 168g, 8mm, 9mm & 10mm thick.
L31	Clay floor	(1-)-2	Peg-tile	(105): x2 PT, 124g, 9mm & 10mm thick.
			Brick	105: pink brick fragment, 50mm thick, 304g.

				(105): x3 burnt CBM fragments, 62g.
L34	Clay floor	(1-)-2	Pottery	100: fabric 40, 2g. 109: 1 sherd fabric 21a, 2g. 113: 1 sherd fabric 20, 6g, or it may be Thetford Ware as it has hard and sharp edges. 120: (1) 4 sherds fabric 20, including a flattish topped rim, 32g. (2) 1 sherd fabric 21a with external white slip, 2g.
			Peg-tile	(109): x3 PT 238g, 10mm thick. (115): x10 PT 538g, 9mm (x5), 10mm (x3) & 11mm thick. (120): x4 PT 62g, 11m thick. 127: x1 PT 112g, 10mm thick, with tree-nail and finger-prints. (142): x6 PT 230g, 9mm (x4) & 10mm (x2) thick.
			Brick	127: heavy grey floor brick fragment, 390g, presumed from earlier floor.
L38	Loose 'dusty' soil	4	Pottery	111: extremely shiny fabric 40, late.
			Clay pipe	(111): 7 clay pipe stems, 15g.
L40	Demolition debris	5	Pottery	128: 2 sherds fabric 48d, 18g, 19th-20th century.
L44	Clay floor	4	Peg-tile	138: x1 PT, 68g, 9mm thick. (138): x3 PT, 238g, 9mm & 10mm (x2) thick.
L45	Metalled yard surface	2-3	Pottery	137: large bung hole from cistern in fabric 20, plus one sherd, 154g.
L47	Buried topsoil/ garden soil	4	Pottery	147: (1) very large quantity of fabric 40, 63 sherds at 2064g (10 retained, 486g). Consists of several large fabric 40 vessels, all rather messy and looks like someone having clear out of old pots. Some interiors are noticeably limed-up from boiling water or other liquids, and some externally messy as if buried pots. Patchy and indifferent glaze, mostly internal. (2) Separate pot in what looks superficially like fabric 21a with external white slip stripe, but is in fact fabric 40 (or a sandy version of it). (3) Unidentified German stoneware, 18g, very soapy surface.
			Peg-tile	147: x17 PT 1310g, 8mm (x2), 10mm (x6), 11mm, 12mm (x2) & 15mm (x2) thick.
L49	Metalled yard surface	2-3	Pottery	152: (1) 3 sherds highly glossy fabric 40, base of large storage jar, 98g, 19th century. (2) small fragment of fabric 40 handle, 10g, 13mm wide, 5mm deep, unglazed apart from a tiny splash of glaze, 18th-19th century? (3) 1 Frechen-type sherd, highly glossy, 16g, probably 19th century.
L50	Metalled yard surface	2-3	Pottery	150: (1) 1 fabric 21a body sherd, 10g. (2) 3 sherds fabric 40, 2 are from the base of large storage jar or cistern, partial green glaze on internal base only, 3rd piece is not necessarily same pot though large-sized, has flat topped rim not seen in Cotter, 318g.
L53	Roof collapse	2-3	Peg-tile	153: x1 PT, no original edges, 12mm thick, 160g. (153): x5 PT, 212g, 10mm (x3) & 11mm (x2) thick.
L54	Buried topsoil	1	Pottery	159: (1) 5 sherds probable fabric 20, 62g, four are base sherds, fabric looks okay for 20 but one sherd has internal glaze more typical of fabric 40 PMRE. (2) sherd red fabric, 6g, fabric 21a or 40.
			Peg-tile	159: Two separate fragments of glazed floor tile. 1) 102g, good quality, 215mm x 52mm x 50mm thick, top surface all over cream slip covered in pale glaze with occasional green fleck. 2) 70mm x 78mm x 30mm, 248g.

Appendix 3 Small finds and iron nails catalogue

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
1	F3	76	Lace-end	Copper alloy lace-end of Crummy Type 2 (CAR 5), made by folding a piece of sheet metal in from the long edges, plain.	1	0.2	24	-	-	2	Post-medieval, c 1550/75-1700+
2	F29	94	Knife	Iron scale tang knife. In an extremely poor condition. Incomplete, tip appears to be missing, and now also fragmented into six joining pieces. The tang is short and now in two joining pieces, c 33mm long & 10mm wide. Mineralised wood on the surface indicates a wooden handle with x-ray showing at least one rivet hole near to the shoulder of the knife. A small square copper-alloy shoulder plate was set between the handle and blade (now a separate piece), 11mm long by 10mm wide, with a single rivet hole in the centre. The surviving blade is c 70mm long, has a straight-back tapering towards the point, and is now in three joining pieces. Examination of the x-ray revealed a makers' mark on the blade. The marks are usually made on the left side of the blade (when held with the tip pointing away) and located close to the back and shoulder of the knife (Cowgill, de Neergaard and Griffiths 1987, 20), and this blade does appear to follow this general rule. The mark looks to be a stylised animal, similar to four examples from excavated at Thaxted in 2015 (CAT Report 810, p16, SF18a-c & finds no. 105).	6	20.1	114	13-15	10	-	Medieval/post-medieval, late 14th century +
3	F56	65	Pins	Four copper-alloy dress pins, three complete. a) Crummy Type 2 (CAR 5, 8). Straight shaft. b) Crummy Type 2 (CAR 5, 8). Shaft bent approximately two-thirds of the way towards the tip. c) Incomplete, head missing, shaft bent approximately two-thirds of the way towards the tip. d) Crummy Type 2 (CAR 5, 8). Straight shaft.	1 1 1 1	<0.1 <0.1 <0.1 <0.1	20 24 22.5 30	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	Post-medieval, probably 16th to 17th century
4	F84	103	Ring	Complete copper-alloy ring, slightly oval, probably a fitting/fixture.	1	2.5	25	23	3	-	
5	F94	122	Coin	In very poor condition and identified from single x-ray of obverse. Copper-alloy halfpenny of George III, third issue, 1799-1820. Obverse: bust of George III facing right.	1	7.6	-	-	-	28	Late 18th-19th century, 1799-1820
6	F94	122	Pin	Complete copper-alloy dress pin. Crummy Type 2 (CAR 5, 8). Straight shaft.	1	<0.1	27.5	-	-	-	Post-medieval, probably 16th to 17th century
7	F102	130	Pin	Excavated from inside pot (130) spit 6. Complete copper-alloy dress pin, Crummy Type 2 (CAR 5, 8). Straight shaft.	1	<0.1	24	-	-	-	Post-medieval, probably 16th to 17th century
8	F102	130	Nail	Excavated from inside pot (130) spit 6. Incomplete iron nail with lower part of shank broken and missing, flat round head (c 10mm diameter).	1	5.8	19	-	-	-	-
9	F102	130	Object	Excavated from inside pot (130) spit 9. Unidentified copper-alloy object, bar-shaped, broken at both ends which upturn slightly.	1	8.1	45	8-9	5	-	-
10	F102	130	Pin	Excavated from inside pot (130) spit 9. ?Complete copper-alloy dress pin, now in three fragments, possibly a Crummy Type 2 (CAR 5, 8). Straight shaft.	1	<0.1	26	-	-	-	Post-medieval, probably 16th to 17th century
11	F102	130	Pin	Excavated from inside pot (130) spit 9. ?Complete copper-alloy dress pin, now in three fragments, possibly a Crummy Type 2 (CAR 5, 8). Straight shaft.	1	<0.1	23	-	-	-	Post-medieval, probably 16th to 17th century
12	F102	130	Nail	Excavated from inside pot (130) spit 9. Two fragments of iron nail shank, ? square-sectioned.	2	4.7	19 36	12 6	8 6	- -	-
13	L27	72	Button	Composite two-piece cast copper-alloy button with separate embedded drawn	2	1.9	-	-	-	16	Post-medieval,

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				iron wire shanks, now in two pieces. Cast copper-alloy head, discoidal, convex front/concave back, plain, 16mm diameter. Iron wire shank now detached from head, probably a circular-section iron loop but damaged, 9mm long, 9mm wide, 9mm high. Read (2010, p102) dates them as 17th century.							17th century
14	L27	72	Pins	Fourteen complete copper-alloy pins and two incomplete pins (one with head missing, one with tip missing). Fifteen identified as Crummy Type 2 (CAR 5, 8). The complete examples range in length from 24-31mm (with four measuring 30-31mm which are possibly earlier examples).	16		24-31	-	-	-	Post-medieval, 16th to 17th century
15	L27	72	Wire loop	Copper-alloy wire loop, made by twisting the ends of a piece of wire together to form a loop (internal measurements 9mm by 7mm). A similar loop is published in CAR 5, ref no. 1624. Nina Crummy (1983) states that no precise function has been assigned to these loops, they could be larger Type 3 lace-ends or an eyelet. Dated in CAR 5 to the 16th to 17th centuries.	1	<0.1	15	10.5	2	-	Post-medieval, 16th to 17th century
16	L38	110	Coin	In very poor condition and identified from single x-ray of obverse. Copper-alloy halfpenny of George III, probably first issue, 1770-1775. Obverse: bust of George III facing right.	1	9.2	-	-	-	28	18th century, 1770-1775
17	L38	110	Coin	In very poor condition and identified from single x-ray of obverse. Copper-alloy halfpenny of George II, 1729-1754. Obverse: bust of George II facing left, GEORGIVS II REX.	1	9.8	-	-	-	29	18th century, 1729-1754
18	L38	110	Coin	In very poor condition and identified from single x-ray of obverse. Copper-alloy halfpenny of George III, probably first issue, 1770-1775. Obverse: bust of George III facing right.	1	11.2	-	-	-	29	18th century, 1770-1775
19	L38	110	Coin	In very poor condition and identified from single x-ray of obverse. Copper-alloy halfpenny of George III, probably first issue, 1770-1775. Obverse: bust of George III facing right.	1	9.6	-	-	-	28	18th century, 1770-1775
20	L38	110	Button/stud/mount head	Copper-alloy, thin round convex head from a button, stud or mount, broken, no obvious area of attachment for a shank.	1	0.9	-	-	-	29	Post-medieval
21	L38	110	Ring	Complete copper-alloy ring, probably a fitting/fixture.	1	4.6	-	-	-	27	Post-medieval
22	L38	110	Pins	Seven complete copper-alloy pins and two incomplete pins (head missing on both). Seven identified as Crummy Type 2. Straight shafts. The complete examples range in length from 21-26mm with one at 34mm (possibly earlier).	9	<1	21-34	-	-	-	Post-medieval, 16th to 17th century
23	L38	110	Staple	Incomplete U-shaped iron staple with one broken and missing arm. Driven into masonry joints or wood, used to hold the chains and hasps on doors and gates, and to support tethering rings and handles (Goodall 2011, p162, examples H107-146).	1	5.6	41	22	8	-	Medieval/post-medieval
24	L38	110	Pencil	Slate pencil	1	1.9	55	-	-	4	19th century
25	L40	128	Coin	In very poor condition and identified from single x-ray of reverse. Copper-alloy farthing of George IV, second issue, 1825-30. Reverse: Britannia seated right.	1	4.2	-	-	-	22	19th century, 1825-30
26	L40	128	Spoon handle	Copper-alloy spoon handle, bowl broken off and missing along ridge on back, silver plated as includes Hallmarks. Handle of 'fiddle pattern' design with expanded shoulders on neck. Fiddle patterns first appear in English silver in the late 18th century.	1	17.4	129	Max 22	2	-	Late 18th century onwards
27	L40	128	Domino	Composite domino, bone rectangular tile with a straight groove down the centre, marked with four drilled holes on one side (inlay missing) and blank on the other, riveted (with one copper-alloy rivet half way down the central grooved) onto a wooden back.	1	4.8	41	20	Total: 6 tile: 1 backing: 5	-	Probably 19th century
28	L40	128	Pencil	Slate pencils, short and stubby (well-used), both worked to a point	2	3.7	26 & 30	-	-	-	19th century
29	L50	129	?Mount	Decorative copper-alloy openwork ?mount. Made up of three horseshoes soldered together in a triangular shape. Each of the horseshoes has an	1	4.1	40	40	3.5	-	Post-medieval/modern

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				integral ?glass setting at each of the open-ends of the horseshoes with a fourth setting mounted over one of the solders. The horseshoes are made of copper-alloy sheet, bent into a triangular cross-section with one short edge and one long edge, and decorated with images of flowers on the long edge. The reverse of the horseshoes is hollow, with one of the open-end horseshoe settings including an integral plate with very small hollow tube attached, possibly for attachment. Approximately 40mm by 40mm, by 3.5mm thick. Each horseshoe measuring approximately 21mm long by 20mm wide.							
30	F92	131	Binding strip and nail	Iron binding strip, roughly rectangular in shape with expanded centre and iron nail <i>in situ</i> through a hole at one end, other end broken. Strip: 76mm long, 15mm wide, 6-15mm thick. Nail appears to have a slightly domed head and circular-sectioned shank which is clenched at 45°, 54mm long.	1	41.0	-	-	-	-	Post-medieval/modern
31	L10	60	Object	Complete iron object with looped end and a short hook arm, possibly a door/window hook used to hold either doors or windows open. Similar to medieval examples in Goodall (2011, ref. H685).	1	24.1	104	13	11	-	Post-medieval/modern
32	F1	145	Grindstone	Almost complete limestone grindstone but now broken into five joining pieces. Grindstones were round sharpening stones used for grinding or sharpening iron tools, and could be operated by a crank handle or treadle. By their nature, they would have been relatively long-lived and discarded infrequently (and probably only when broken) making dating difficult. 290mm diameter, square spindle hole 90mm by 90mm, 85mm thick.	5	8.4kg	-	-	85	290	-
33	F61	92 & 93	Block	Structural block of limestone, now in two joining pieces, broken across the square notch. Large rectangular block probably used to support a pillar as found underneath one of the crossbeams. The block has two original faces and three original edges, and one of the short-ends is incomplete suggesting the block was originally longer. Small shallow square notch, 30mm by 35mm by 2.5mm deep, cut into the surface of the block, probably to hold the base of the pillar. A single groove runs lengthways along one edge of the block, it is located 15mm from the edge of the block. A second slightly more irregular (? damaged) groove is located 16mm behind the first.	2	7.5kg 6kg	255 240	205 205	77 77	-	-
34	F23	83	Quernstone	Fragment of lava quernstone, roughly triangular with part of the curved outer edge surviving, mortar on all three edges and the base would suggest that the fragment had been reused as building stone.	1	1442	252	140	30-38	-	-
35	L17	48	Block	Rectangular block of worked limestone, creamy-yellow. The block is broken across both short ends and along the back surface. The upper surface and both long-edges have been smoothed. Both long edges are set at a diagonal to the surfaces.	1	160	115	46	24	-	-
	F2	125	Nail	Shank fragment, circular-sectioned	1	140	45	-	-	-	-
	F64	82	Nail	Complete, circular-sectioned shank, flat round head (17mm diameter)	1	126	58	-	-	-	-
	F92	131	Nail	Complete, circular-sectioned shank, flat round head (14mm diameter)	1	121	56	-	-	-	-
	L6	69	Nails	1) Almost complete with tip missing, circular-sectioned shank, slightly domed round head (18mm diameter). 2) Shank fragment, now in two pieces, ?circular-sectioned.	1 1	28.8 29.4	68 75	- -	- -	- -	- -
	L9	17	Nail	Complete, too corroded to determine shape of shank, slightly domed round head (14mm diameter), clenched at 45° towards tip.	1	25.7	58	-	-	-	-
	L10	19	Nail	Incomplete iron nail (tip missing) now in two pieces, circular-sectioned shank, domed round head (15mm diameter).	2	20.1	58	-	-	-	-
	L27	54	Nails	Three complete iron nails and two shaft fragments.							-

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				1) Complete, now in two pieces, expanded shank with circular cross-section, square pyramidal head (14mm by 14mm).	1	15.9	70	-	-	-	
				2) Complete, slightly expanded shank with circular cross-section, rectangular head no wider than the shaft (11mm long by 10mm wide).	1	12.2	75	-	-	-	
				3) Complete, shank clenched at 45° with round cross-section, flat circular head (9mm diameter),	1	6.3	54	-	-	-	
				4-5) Two shank fragments, square cross-section, 34mm and 29mm long.	2	7.5	-	-	-	-	
	L27	72	Nail	Iron nail shaft with square cross-section, 8mm by 8mm, head missing.	1	5.1	51	-	-	-	-
	L28	73	Nail	Incomplete iron nail, tip of shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat sub-rectangular head (16mm by 19mm)	1	9.8	34	-	-	-	-
	L38	111	Nails	Parts of eight separate iron nails.							
				1) Complete but head in two joining parts, square-sectioned shank, domed round head (13mm diameter).	1	23.4	90	-	-	-	-
				2) Incomplete, shank appears to be of thin rectangular cross-section with thin rectangular, slightly domed, head (14mm long) no wider than the shank (7mm).	1	17.2	76	-	-	-	-
				3) Shank, ?round-sectioned (only the core of the nail shank has survived).	1	4.3	104	-	-	-	-
				4) Complete, small, round-sectioned shank, flat round head (10mm diameter).	1	2.4	30	-	-	-	-
				5) Complete, clenched at 90° with mineralised wood on the surface, shank of rectangular cross-section, rectangular, slightly domed, head (12mm by 9mm).	1	4.1	47	-	-	-	-
				6) Almost complete shank with head missing, now in two joining pieces, round-sectioned shank.	1	13.2	67	-	-	-	-
				7) Two shank fragments, one includes the tip, sub-rectangular-sectioned and round-sectioned.	2	21.8	41 & 46	-	-	-	-
	L40	128	Nails	Three iron nails							
				1) Complete, long thin shaft of rectangular cross-section, rectangular raised head (13mm long) no wider than the nail (7mm).	1	25.5	130	-	-	-	-
				2) Complete but head now in two pieces, shank of square cross-section and clenched at 90°, slightly domed head (15mm diameter), mineralised wood visible on surface.	1	23.8	90	-	-	-	-
				3) Shattered iron nail shank, square-sectioned, now in four pieces.	1	6.4	72	-	-	-	-

Appendix 4 Animal bone catalogue

POSAC / Skeletal parts recovered by context

NISP – Number of Individual Skeletal Parts

Skeletal part – “complete” refers to the fused state of the epiphyses and diaphysis at the distal end of the bone (proximal end for phalanges) in a mature animal.

Context	Skeletal part	Taxon	NISP	Cut	Chopped or hacked	Worked	Burnt	Dog gnawed
F108	Phalanx 1 - complete	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1				Yes?	
F127	Metacarpal - complete	Bos (domestic cattle)	1		Yes	Yes		
F128	Metatarsal - complete	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1					
L11	Mandible	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	1					
L18	Mandibular tooth : M1	Bos (domestic cattle)	1					
L18	Mandibular tooth : M2	Bos (domestic cattle)	1					

Quantification of animal bone assemblage by context, number of individual skeletal pieces (NISP) and weight (g)

POSAC – Parts of skeleton always counted

NCS – Non-countable specimen

NISP – Number of individual skeletal parts (POSAC + NCS)

NCS Cut – Cut marks associated with butchery noted amongst NCS material

NCS C/H – Chopped or hacked bone noted amongst NCS material

NCS Dg – Signs of dog gnawing noted amongst NCS material

Context	Type	Phase	POSAC	NCS	NISP	Weight (g)	NCS Cut	NCS C/H	NCS Dg
F3	Hearth	2	0	3	3	10			Yes
F33	Construction trench	4	0	1	1	0			
F75	Pit	4	0	3	3	22			
F108	Post-pit	1	1	0	1	2			
F118	Post-hole	3	0	1	1	14			Yes
F123	Pit	3	0	1	1	26	Yes		Yes
F126	Construction trench	4	0	3	3	144		Yes	Yes
F127	Post-hole	2	1	0	1	130			
F128	Pit/depression	2	1	8	9	98		Yes	Yes
L6	Pit fill	5	0	4	4	42			Yes
L10	Demolition debris	5	0	10	10	234		Yes	
L11	Subsoil	pre-Phase 1	1	1	2	44			
L17	Metalled surface	2-3	0	3	3	56			
L18	Metalled surface	2-3	2	3	5	52			
L38	Loose dusty layer	4	0	1	1	0			
		Totals	6	42	48	874			

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

26 February 2020

Laboratory Code SUERC-91972 (GU54952)

Submitter Laura Pooley
Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex CO2 7GZ

Site Reference Dedham Co-op COLEM: 2018:36

Context Reference Context F3, Finds no. 89

Sample Reference 4

Material Charcoal : Prunus sp. (cherry/plum)

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -28.2 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 677 \pm 27

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon* 58(1) pp.9-23.

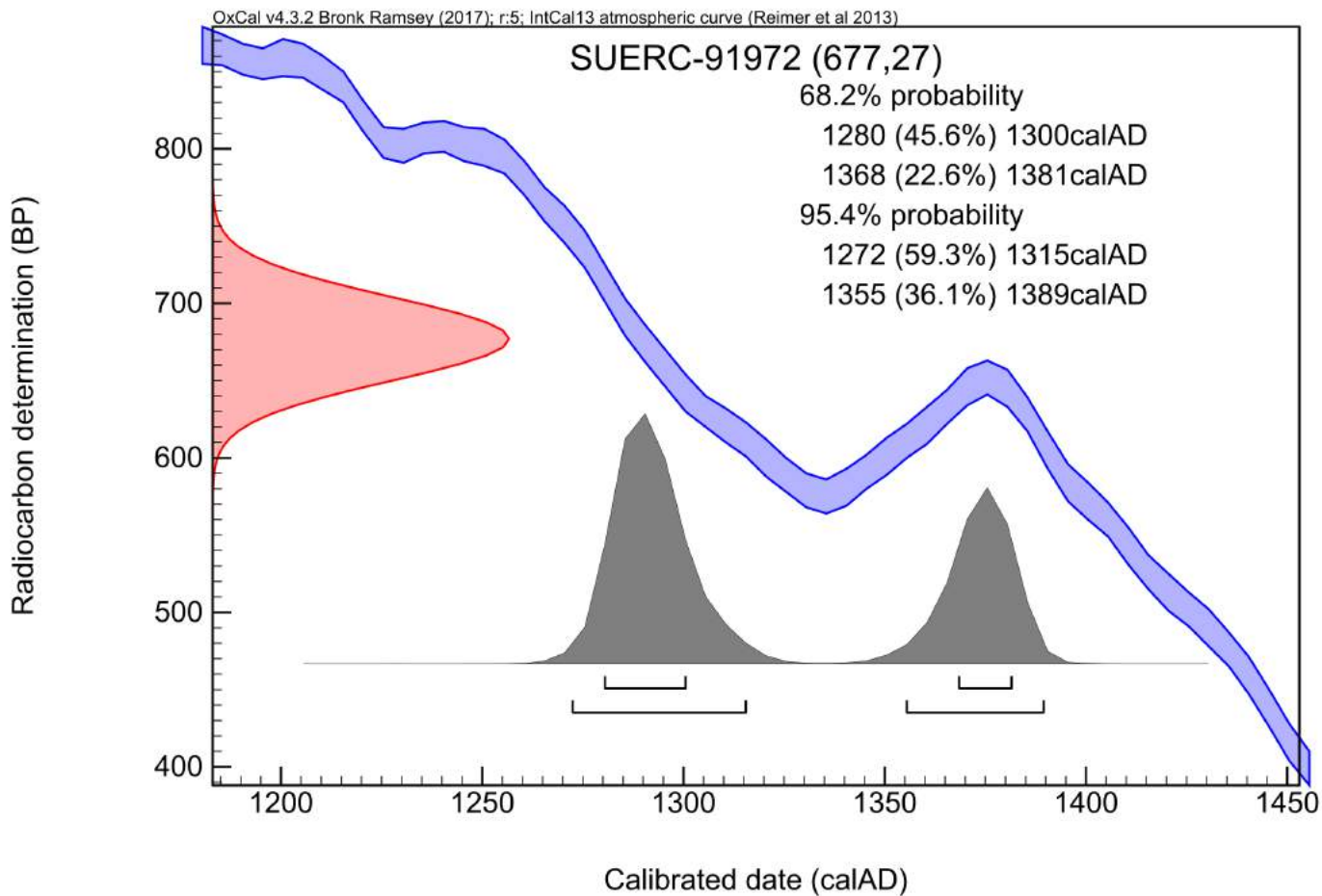
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

P. Nayantub



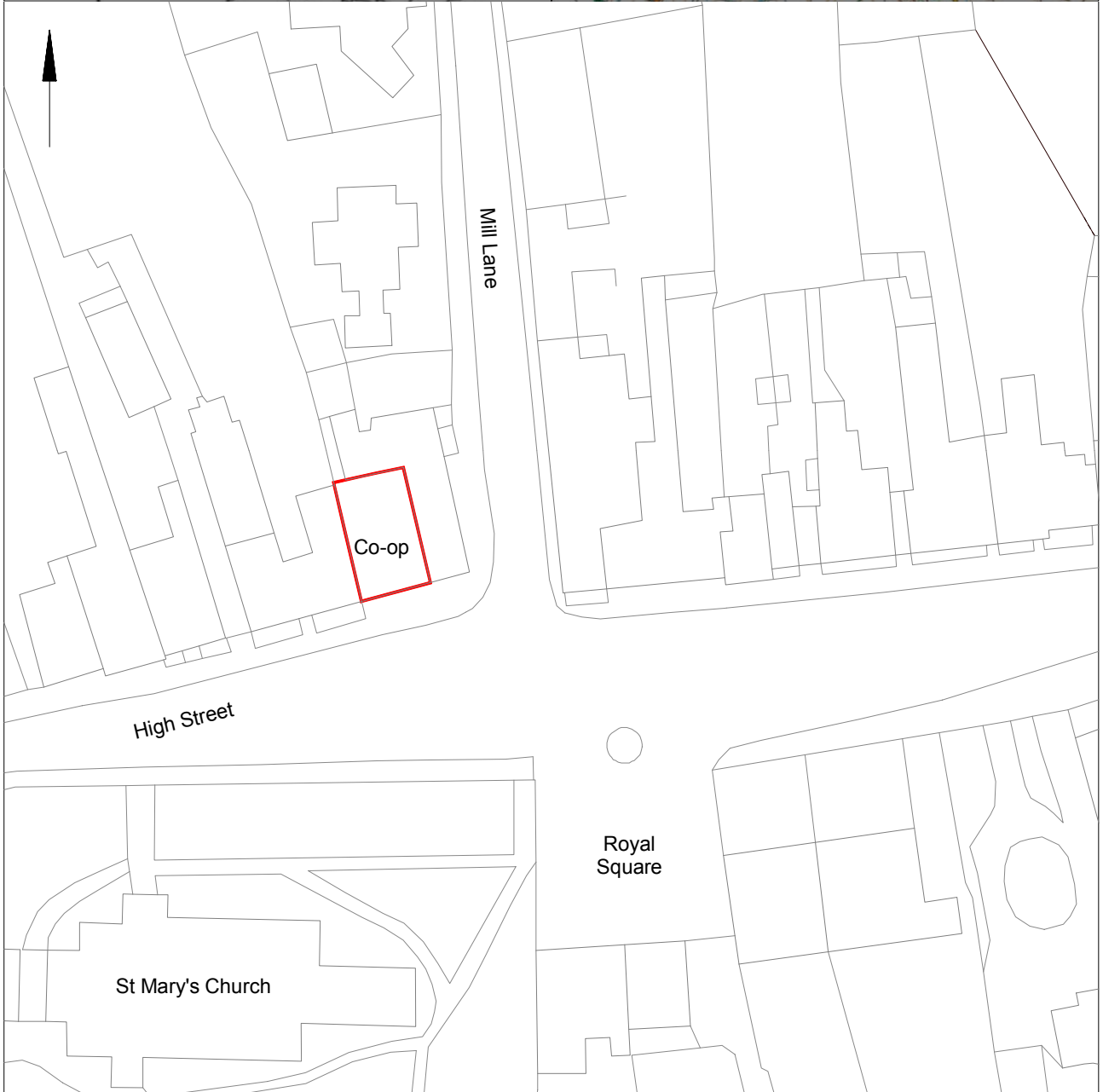
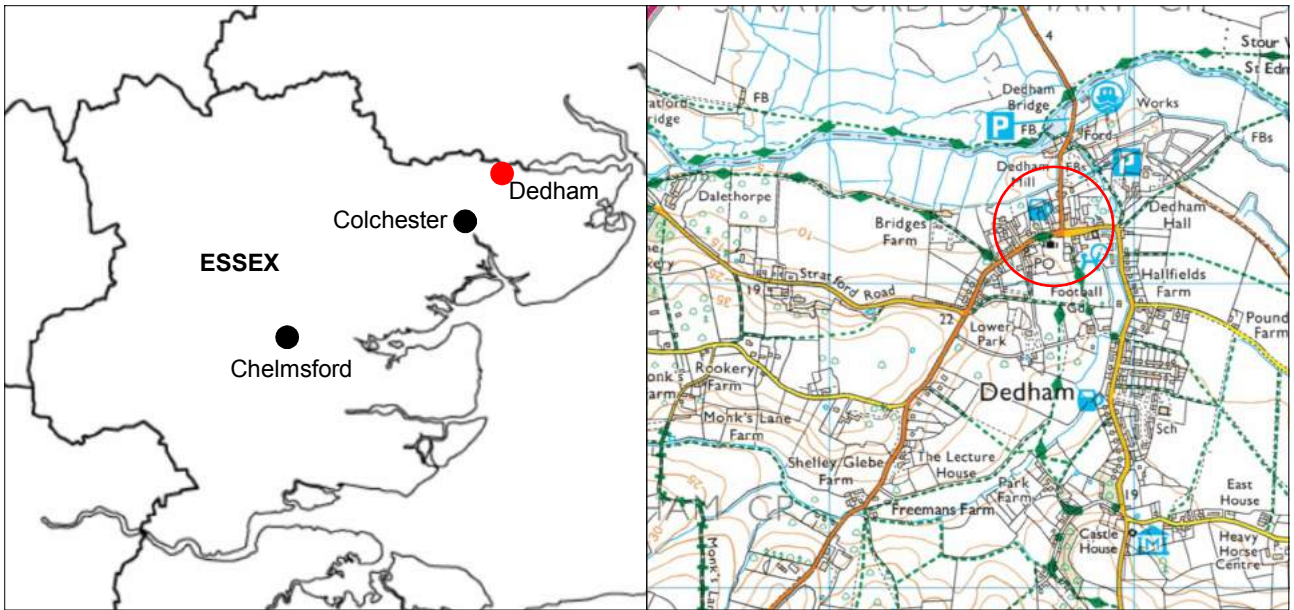
The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

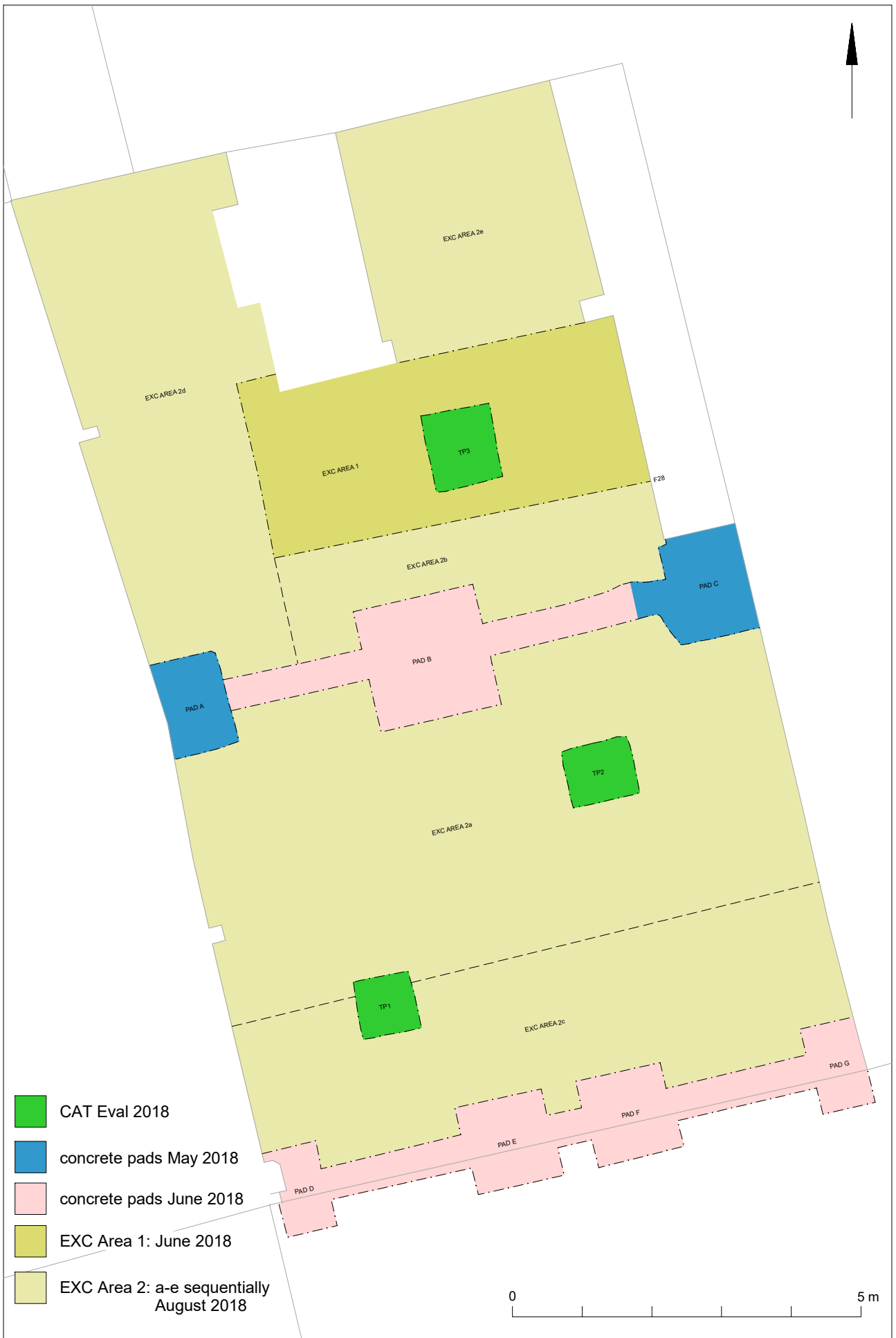


Fig 2 Schedule of works

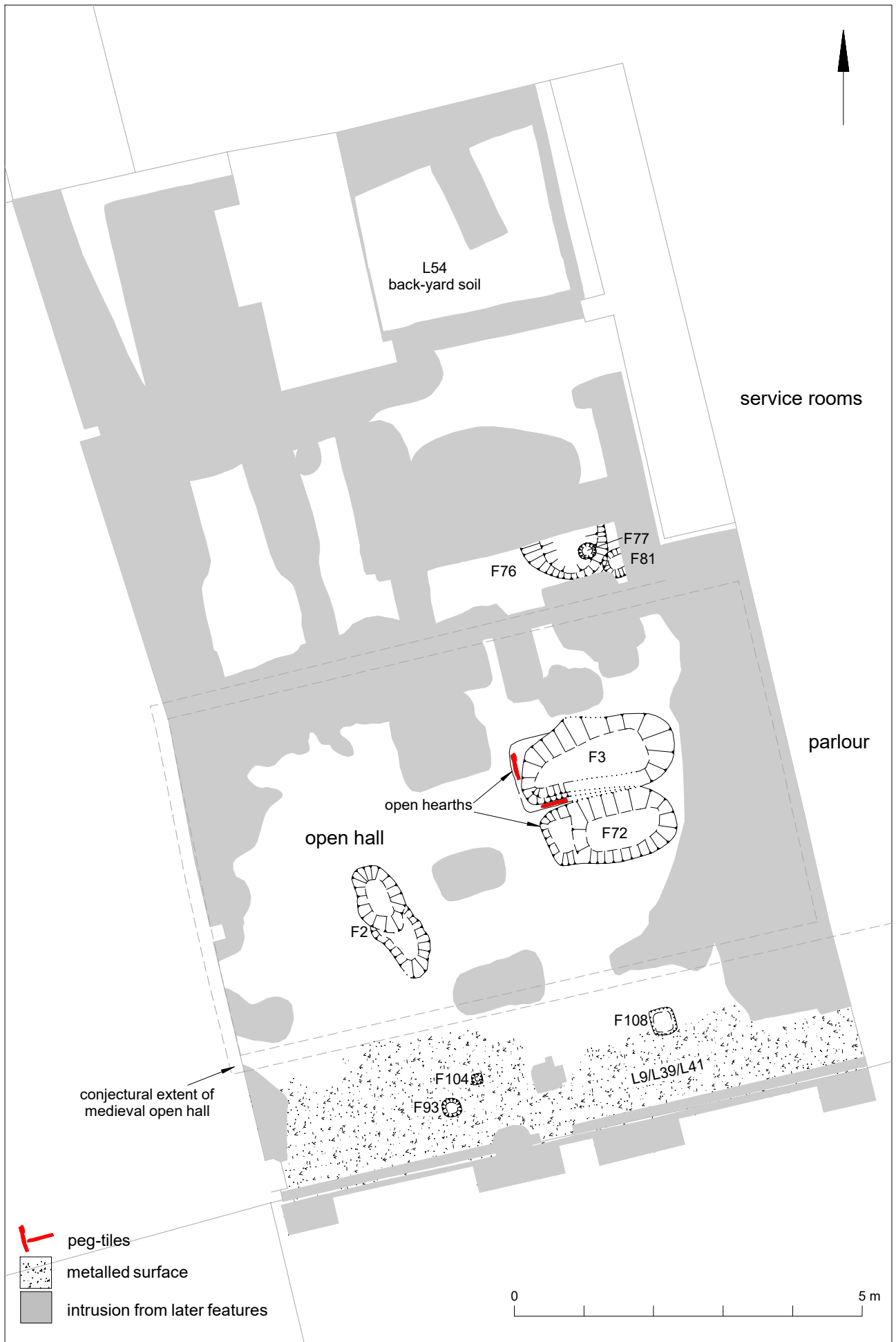


Fig 3 Phase 1: medieval timber-framed open hall house

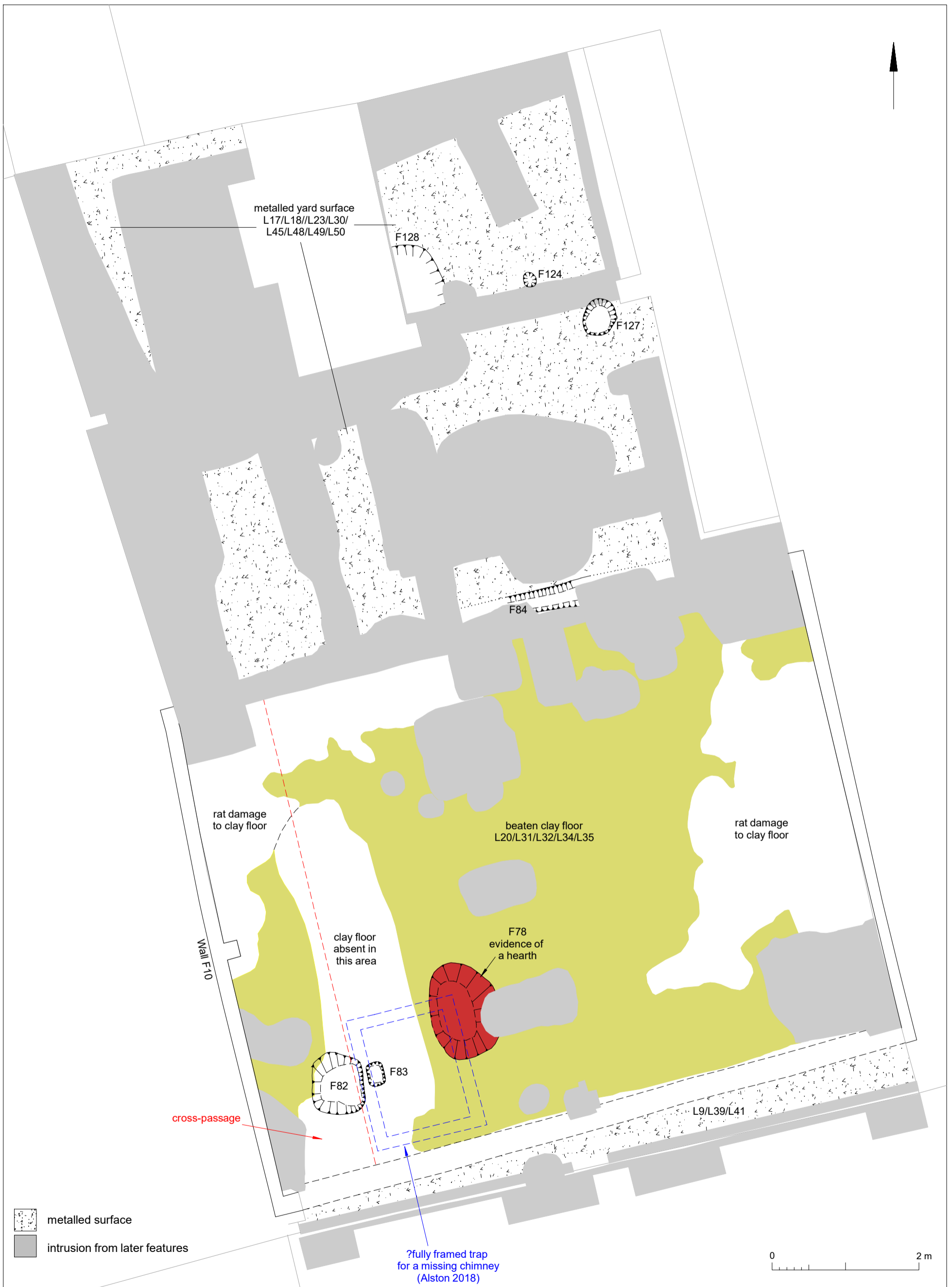


Fig 4 Phase 2: Early 16th-century jettied hall range of a high status merchant's house



Fig 5 Phase 3: 17th-century alterations

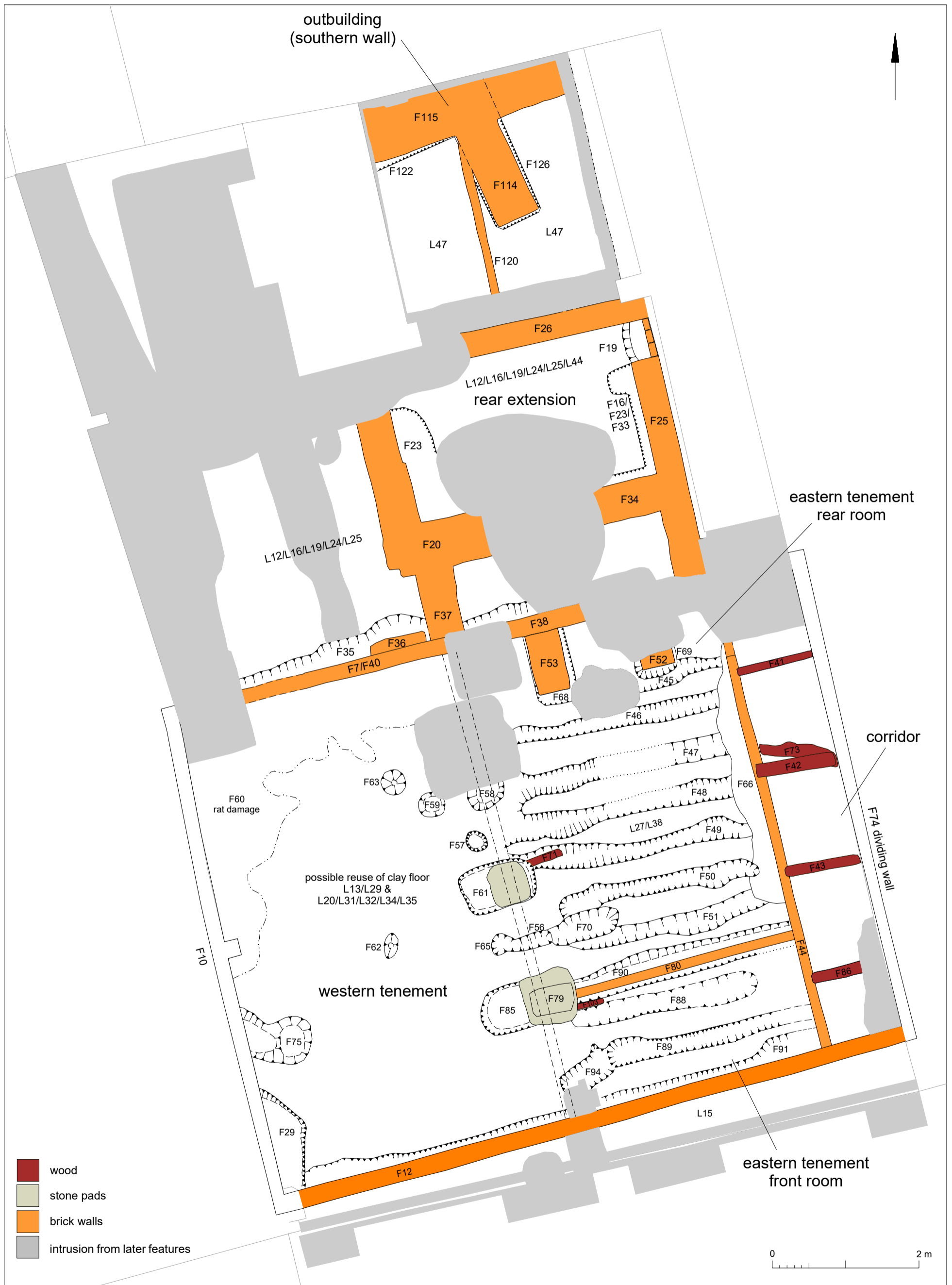


Fig 6 Phase 4: 18th- to mid-19th-century 'house, baker's shop and out offices'

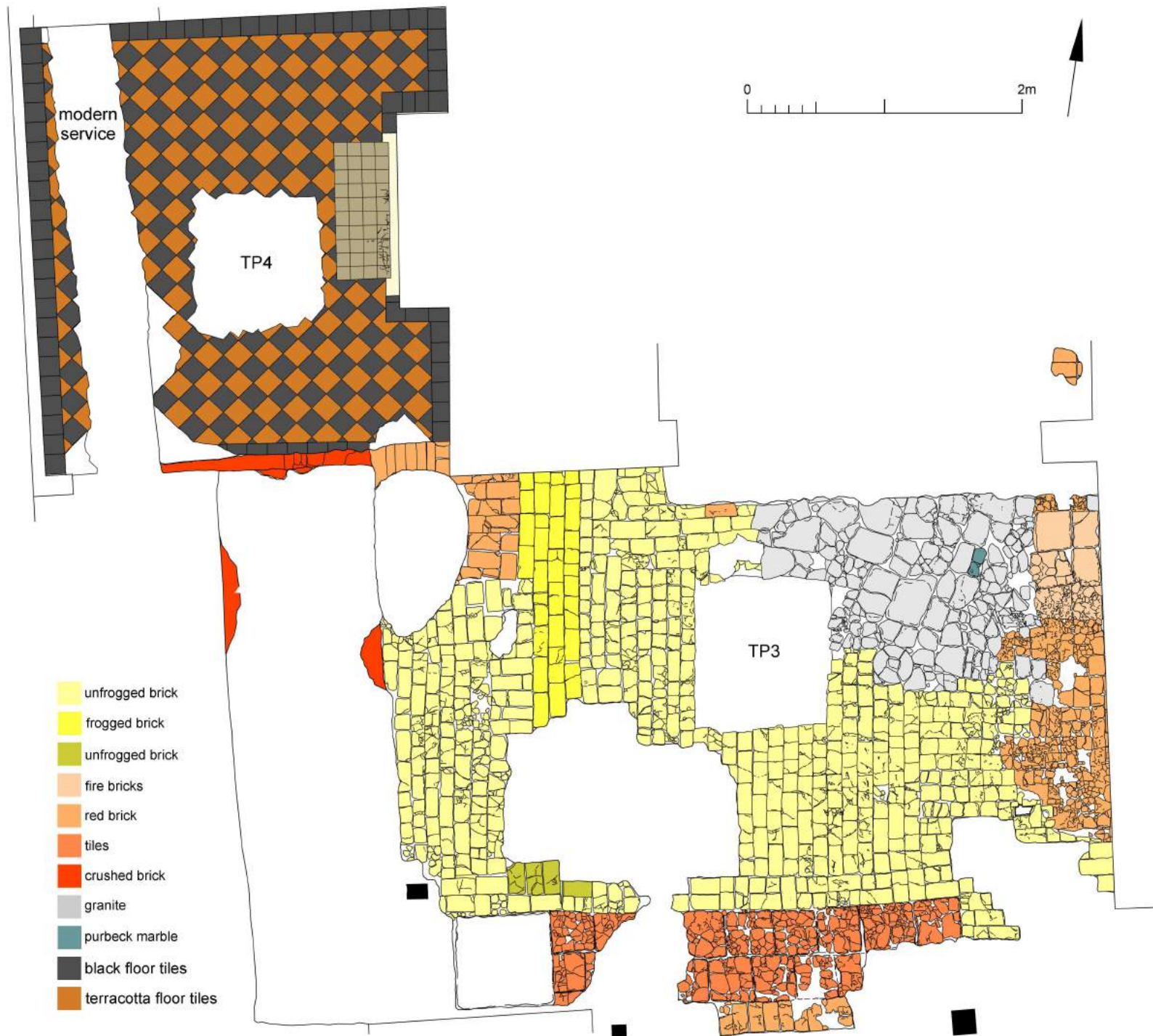


Fig 8 Phase 5: floors F1 and F5

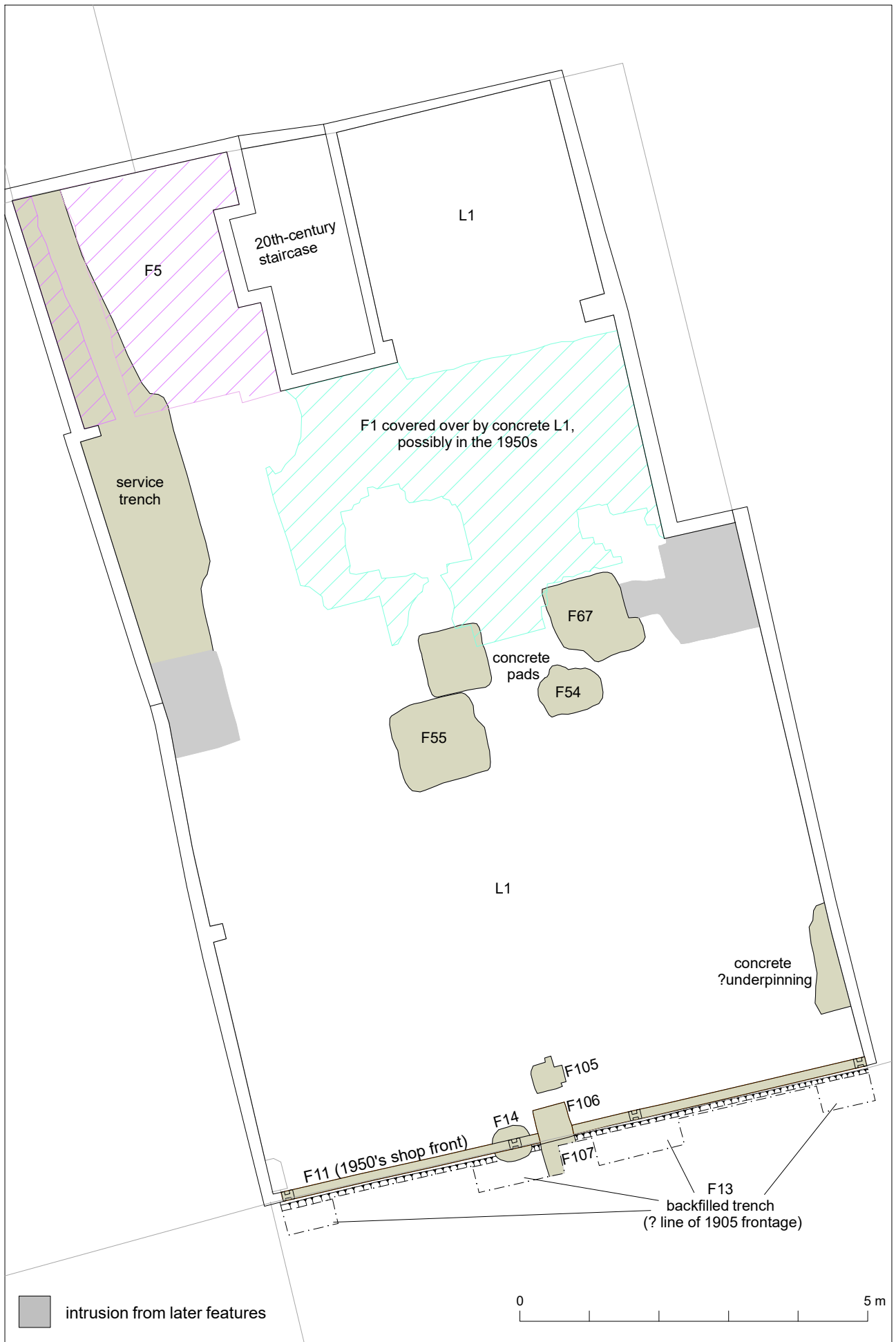


Fig 9 Phases 6 & 7: 1905 and 1950s shop alterations

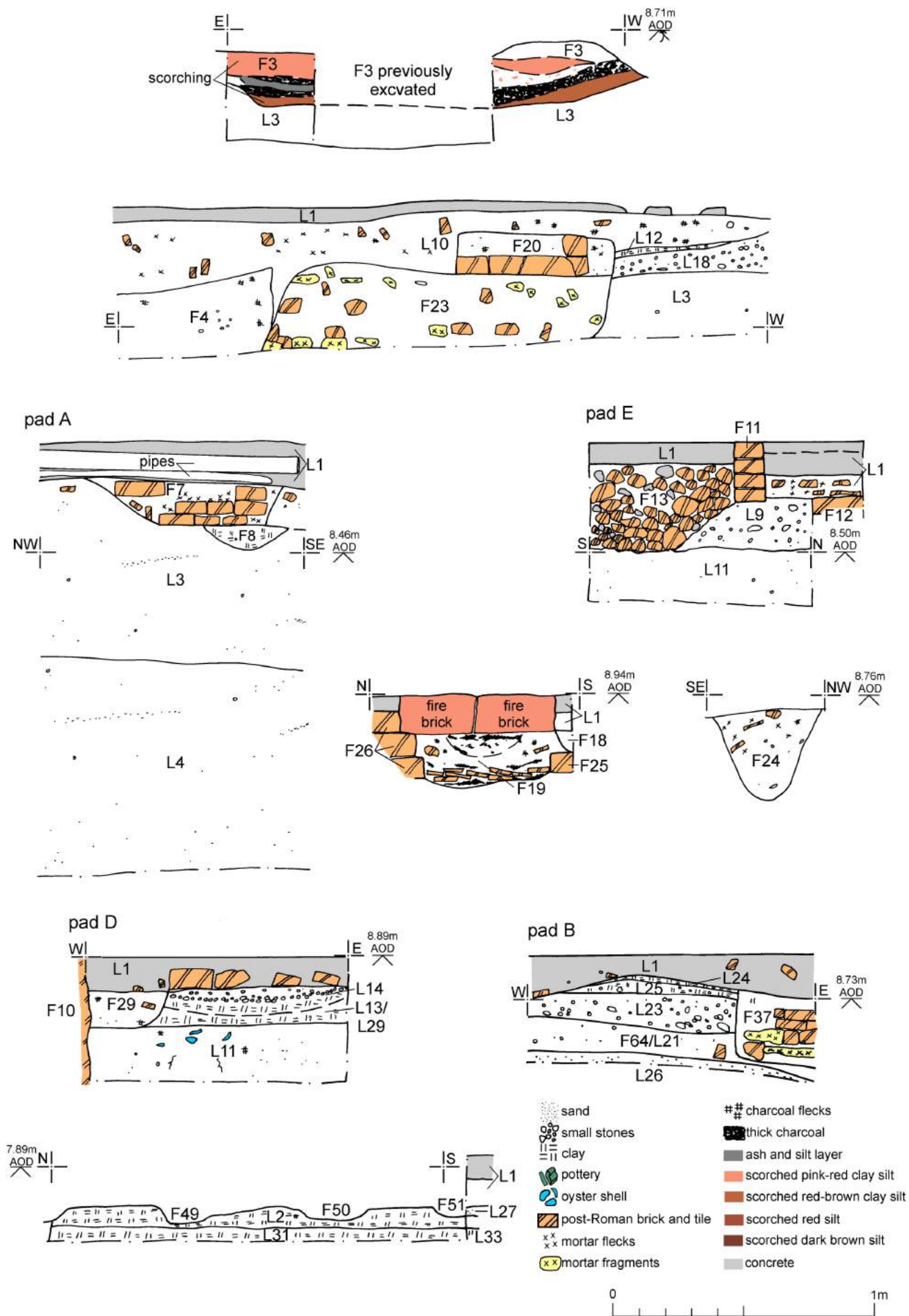


Fig 10 Sections.

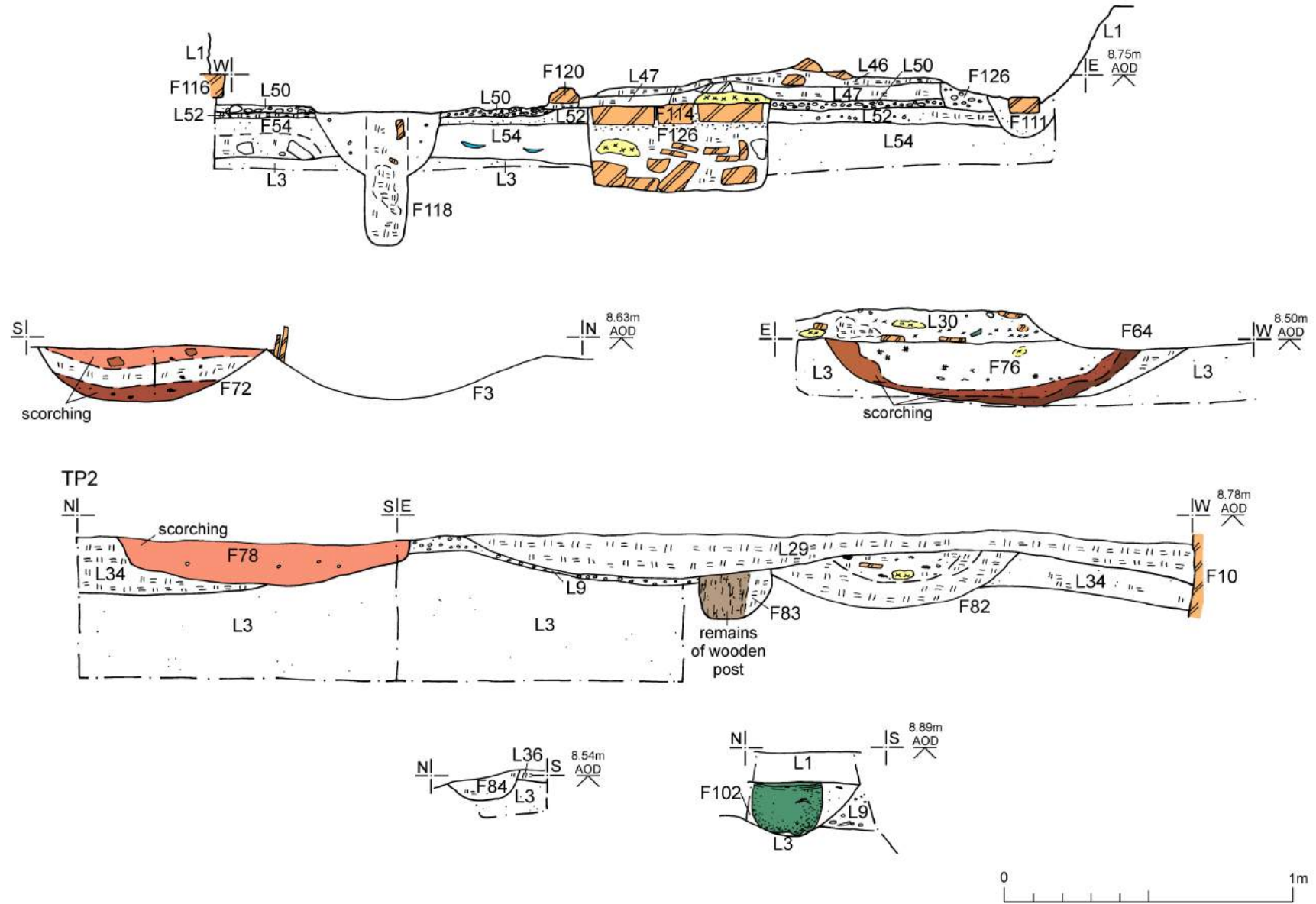


Fig 11 Sections.

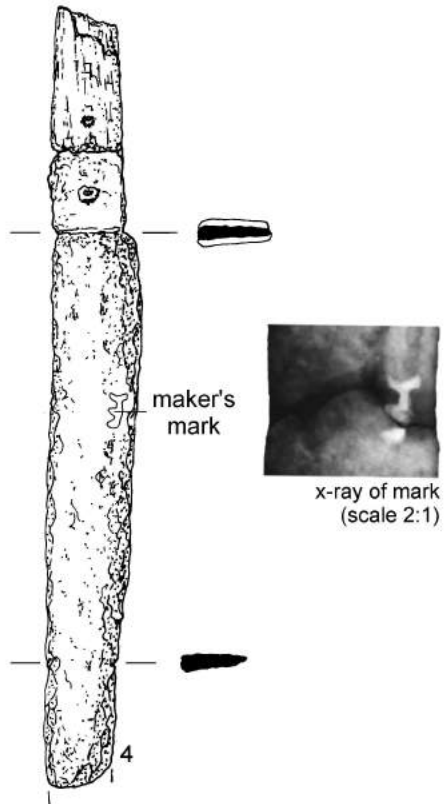


Fig 12 Small finds (1-7 scale 1:1, 8-9 scale 1:4).

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DE	
Parish: Dedham	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 05752 33180 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 18/06a CHER ref: ECC4227 OASIS ref: colchest3-318990
Type of work: Excavation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 7th June – 4th September 2018	Size of area investigated: 0.01ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2018.36	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: NHLE no. 1239326
Final report: CAT Report 1394	
Periods represented: medieval, post-medieval, modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>Archaeological excavation was carried out inside the East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham in advance of repairs and alterations to the building following a ram raid. The Co-op store is Grade II* listed in conjunction with the neighbouring Essex Rose Tea Rooms (NHLE no. 1239326). Together, the two buildings are listed as being 15th/16th century, and a 2018 historic building record identified the oldest section of the Co-op building as the remains of a timber-framed structure c 1520 which formed the jettied hall range of a high-status merchant's house.</p> <p>Archaeological excavation revealed seven phases of structural remains.</p> <p>Phase 1: The development site was occupied by the open hall of a medieval house probably built somewhere between the mid 13th and the late 14th century. Little had survived aside from two open hearths, one of which produced a radiocarbon date from the late 13th to the late 14th century.</p> <p>Phase 2: The open hall was replaced or remodelled c 1520 into the jettied hall range of the high status merchant's house identified during the historic building record. Features included a beaten clay floor and metalled yard to the rear.</p> <p>Phase 3: Alterations to the merchant's house in the 17th century included rebuilding part of the wall located on the street front.</p>	

Phase 4: In the 18th to mid 19th century, the ground floor of the jettied hall was subdivided into three rooms and a corridor, with a rear extension and outbuildings. The 1838 tithe lists the plot as a 'house, baker's shop and out offices'.

Phase 5: In the mid 19th to the early 20th century the building was listed as a baker's then as house furnisher's W.H.Smith. The internal layout of the ground floor appeared to remain from Phase 4 but the building was significantly enlarged with the addition of three rear extensions. The largest was a two-storey extension along the back of the hall with another two-storey extension on its northwest corner (with cellar) and a single-storey extension on the northeast corner. These extensions housed a growing commercial building with the floors of the extensions indicating both working rooms and living quarters.

Phase 6: In 1905 the entire front wall of the building was replaced by a two-storied glazed shop façade belonging to house furnisher W.H.Smith.

Phase 7: The Co-operative society took over the premises in 1945 and rebuilt the street frontage in the 1950s. To increase the floor space most of the internal walls were also removed.

Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 1265

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

Keywords: Medieval open hall; Medieval jettied hall

Significance: **

Author of summary:
Laura Pooley

Date of summary:
March 2020

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological excavation at East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DE

NGR: TM 05752 33180 (centre)

Planning reference: 180623 & 180624

Commissioned by: Phil Chatfield

On behalf of: East of England Co-operative

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: COLEM: 2018.36

CHER project code: [tbc](#)

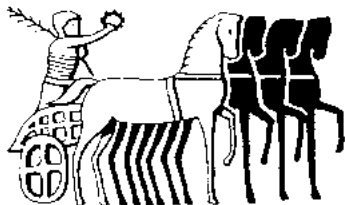
CAT project code: 18/06a

OASIS ref.: colchest3-318990

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 6.5.2018



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

tel: 01206 501785

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Site location and description

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

Proposed work

The development comprises repairs and alterations.

Archaeological background

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

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

The East of England Co-op store is located within a Grade II* listed building (NHLE no. 1239326) in the historic core of Dedham. It is listed in conjunction with the neighbouring Essex Rose Café, now known as the Essex Rose Tea Rooms. The buildings are listed as being 15th/16th-century timber-framed and plastered, although no timber-framed externally plastered elevations remain for the Co-op store.

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

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

In December 2017 a ram raid caused significant damage to the shop front. Initial repairs by the contractors revealed significant archaeological remains both in the structure of the building itself and buried beneath the modern concrete floor. In May 2018 a Historic Building Recording was carried out by Leigh Alston (2018), who identified that the main body of the Co-op formed the remains of a timber-framed structure of c 1520 which formed the jettied hall range of a high-status merchant's house. The tithe survey of 1838 describes the property as a house and baker's shop, and shows the Tudor hall with only a small extension in the south-eastern corner of its rear courtyard. By 1875, the first edition OS map shows extensions to the rear of the original hall. The hall itself had probably remained largely intact until 1905 when its entire front wall was replaced by a two-storied glazed shop facade for 'house furnisher' W H Smith (who had taken over the property in 1886). The Co-operative Society purchased the property in 1945 and built its most recent facade in the 1950s. It was this facade that was destroyed during the ram raid.

In April 2018, CAT recorded all of the earlier floors uncovered beneath the modern concrete and hand-dug four test-pits (CAT Report 1265). Investigations revealed: a hearth and floor layers likely associated with the c 1520 hall at the front of the shop; a mid to late 18th-century courtyard to the rear of the hall (centre of the shop), constructed of brick paviers, which was built over in the mid 19th century; and a mid 19th-century tiled-floor (back of the shop) forming part of an extension to the rear of the property. In addition a rubbish pit was recorded below the courtyard floor and an earlier wall foundation beneath the tiled-floor.

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

Cropmarks have also been identified to the west (MCC8745 – rectilinear enclosure) and southeast (MCC9073 – double-ditched trackway and rectilinear enclosure). Two sherds of later prehistoric pottery recovered from a later layer during the recent test-pit evaluation may be associated with this prehistoric activity (CAT Report 1265).

Project background

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

As any groundworks relating to the repair and alteration of the building, including lowering of existing floors and removal of obsolete modern internal supports, has the potential to damage archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for archaeological excavation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2018).

Archaeological excavation will be carried out in advance of any new development, comprising the controlled excavation of archaeological features within the internal area of the building – in the area in which a 500mm ground reduction is required, and including foundation pits B, D, E, F and G for new steel columns and front foundation (for locations see Fig 2) – to define the area of the 16th century hall and associated occupation remains, and any earlier occupation remains on the site (ie of a medieval or earlier date), as well as later alterations.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. The CBCAA may decide that amendments to the brief and this wsi 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* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2018).

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

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

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

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

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

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT supervisor plus three archaeologists for ten days.

In charge of day-to-day work: Adam Wightman

Excavation 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. Machine excavation will stop at the archaeological horizon, or formation level if higher, to ensure hand excavation and recording.

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.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, hearths, kilns, ovens or burials 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, and only then after discussion with the CBCAA, will it be removed.

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

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all areas of the strip and map both before and during excavation. All features and spoil heaps will be scanned and finds recovered.

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

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. A representative section will be drawn to include ground level and the depth of machining. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, 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. Any significant features, ie burials, will be planned by hand.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas 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 context is large enough)

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

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

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

Human remains

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

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Norfolk Museums Service/
Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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

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

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

Post-excavation assessment

Once fieldwork has finished the need for a post-excavation assessment will be discussed and agreed with CBCAA.

If a post-excavation assessment is required by CBCAA, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with CBCAA. It will be a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and will identify the research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework. It will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

Results

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

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

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

The report will contain:

- A brief history of the site, including its development, its original design, date, the form and function of the buildings and any significant modifications.
- Location maps, plans and annotated drawings tied into the OS Grid. At least two corners of which will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

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

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

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

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

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

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

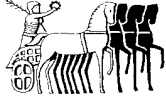
CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

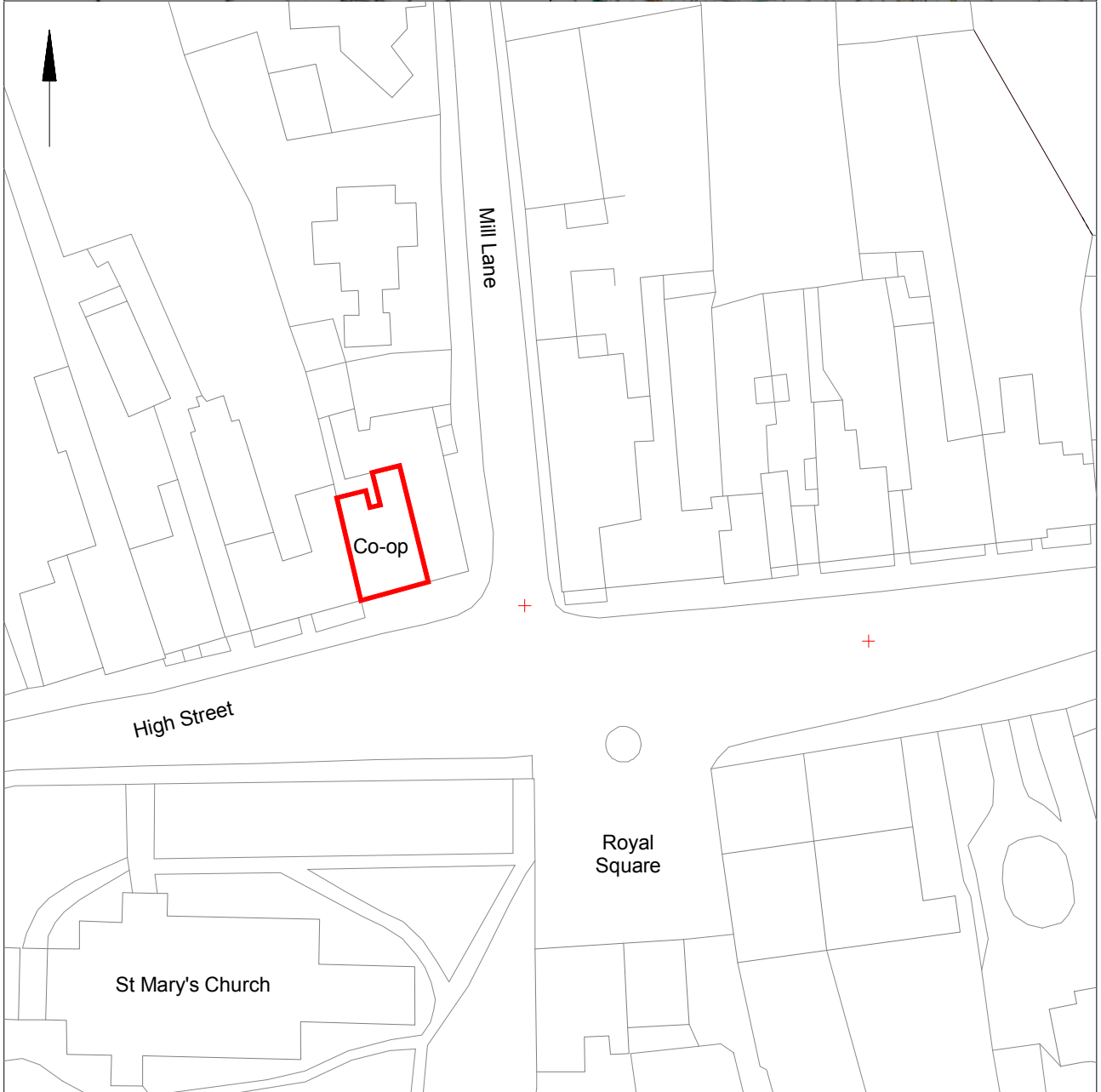
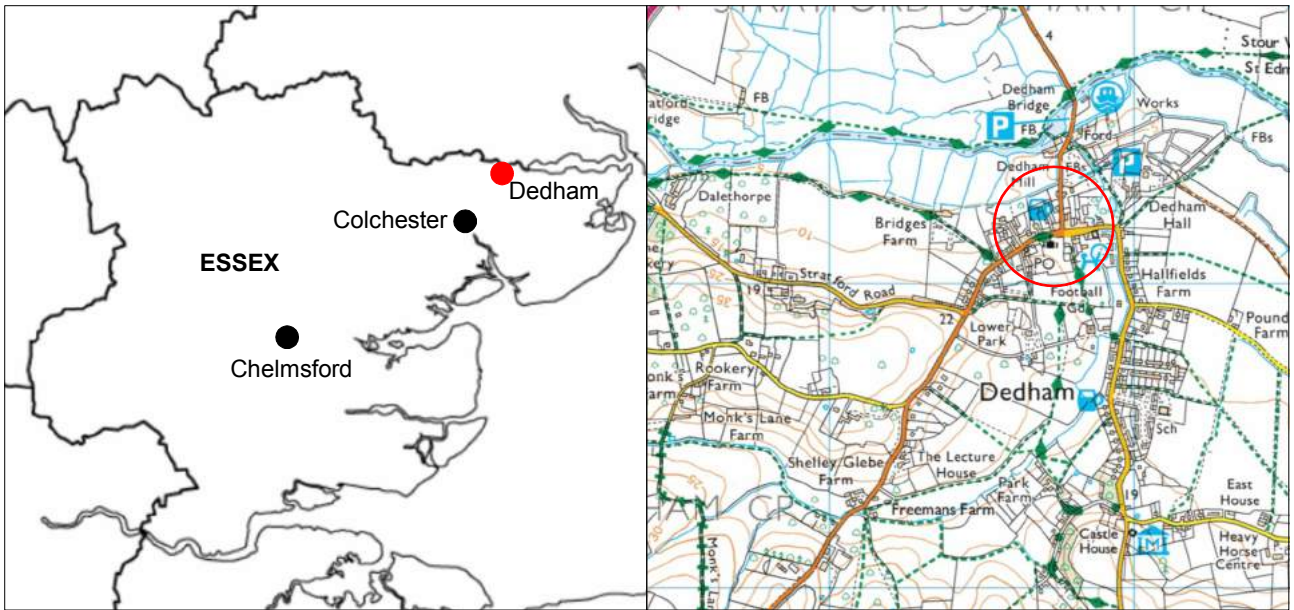
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|------------------|-------|--|
| Alston, L | 2018 | <i>Co-operative Stores, High Street, Dedham, Essex: Historic Building Record.</i> |
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 1265 | 2018 | <i>Archaeological recording and evaluation at East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DE: April 2018</i> |
| CBC | 2016 | <i>Brief for archaeological excavation at East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham, CO7 6DE, by Jess Tipper</i> |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation</i> |
| CifA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i> |

L Pooley



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

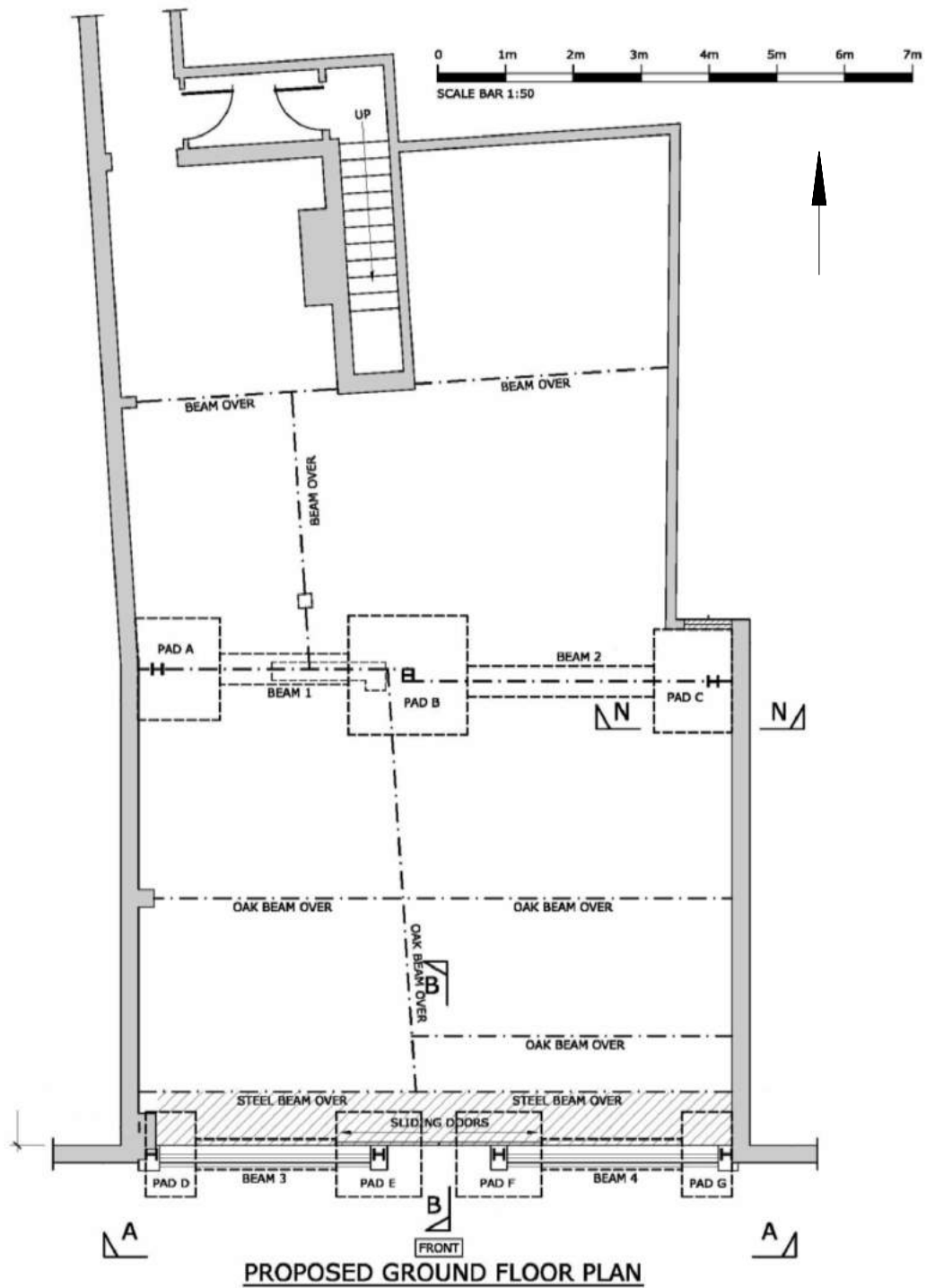


Fig 2 Excavation requirements: Pads B, D, E, F, & G and ground reduction of 500mm.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-318990

Project details

Project name	Archaeological excavation at East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham, CO7 6DE
Short description of the project	Archaeological excavation was carried out inside the East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham in advance of repairs and alterations to the building following a ram raid. The Co-op store is Grade II* listed in conjunction with the neighbouring Essex Rose Tea Rooms (NHLE no. 1239326). Archaeological excavation revealed seven phases of structural remains. Phase 1: The open hall of a medieval house built somewhere between the mid 13th and the late 14th century. Phase 2: The open hall was replaced or remodelled c 1520 into the jettied hall range of the high status merchant's house. Phase 3: 17th century alterations. Phase 4: Subdivisions of the building in the 18th to mid 19th century into three rooms and a corridor. Phase 5: Addition of three large rear extensions in the 19th to the early 20th century. Phase 6: In 1905 the entire front wall of the building was replaced by a two-storied glazed shop façade belonging to house furnisher W.H.Smith. Phase 7: The Co-operative society took over the premises in 1945, rebuilt the street frontage in the 1950s and removed most of the internal walls.
Project dates	Start: 07-06-2018 End: 04-09-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	18/06a - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	180623 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2018.36 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4227 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	OPEN HALL Medieval
Monument type	HEARTHS Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Medieval
Monument type	JETTIED HALL Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Medieval
Monument type	FLOORS Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	FLOORS Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK-LINED PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Modern
Monument type	FLOORS Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METALWORK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

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

Study area 0.01 Hectares
Site coordinates TM 05752 33180 51.958445903663 0.994943959173 51 57 30 N 000 59 41 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 7.82m Max: 8.49m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID COLEM: 2018.36
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID COLEM: 2018.36
Digital Contents "other"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2018.36
Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological excavation at East of England Co-op, High Street, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6DE: June-September 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s) Wightman, A.
Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.
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