

Archaeological evaluation at Newfoundland Lodge, Box Lane, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6HZ

November 2021



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Matthew Perou

**commissioned by John Pearce of Brooks Leney
on behalf of the homeowner**

NGR: TM 04013 31818 (centre)
Planning refs.: 212191 & 212335
CAT project ref.: 21/11b
ECC code: ECC4684
OASIS ref.: colchest3-433786



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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CAT Report 1759
January 2022

Contents

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

Figures after p5

CAT wsi

OASIS summary sheet

List of photographs and figures

Cover: Trench 5, looking north

Photograph 1	Trench 2, looking west	2
Photograph 2	Trench 4, looking north	3

Fig 1 Site location

Fig 2 Results

Fig 3 Representative sections

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out at Newfoundland Lodge, Box Lane, Dedham, Essex in advance of the construction of a new stable, ménage and domestic store building. A number of cropmarks surround the site, including some which could be enclosures, but no archaeological remains were discovered during the evaluation.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Newfoundland Lodge, Box Lane, Dedham, Essex which was carried out on 25th November 2021. The work was commissioned by John Pearce of Brooks Leney, on behalf of the homeowner, in advance of the construction of a new stable, ménage and domestic store building.

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

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Simon Wood (CBCAA 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

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

3 Archaeological background

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

The site is located within a landscape of fields containing cropmarks recorded by aerial photography. Although some of these may relate to historic field boundaries (MCC4822 to the northeast and MCC9122 to the northwest), others show the potential for archaeological features. Immediately north of the site at Kiddles Farm cropmarks show various linear features that possibly form a sub-rectangular enclosure (MCC4823). East of the site on land west of Hill House cropmarks show part of an irregularly-shaped enclosure with an entrance on the western side (MCC9105). To the immediate south and west of the site at land south of Hill House are cropmarks which indicate the presence of a large sub-rectangular enclosure of just over 100m in diameter, joined by a short ditched trackway to a smaller pear-shaped enclosure (MCC8755). Find spots close to the site include that of a Roman stone figure of an infant that was originally covered in gesso (MCC9088) and a medieval padlock (MCC8755).

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Five trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. As per the brief and wsi, trenches T1 to T4 were all 10m long by 1.8m wide. However, to avoid a significant concentration of services around T5, the trench was altered to be 13m long by 1m wide.

All trenches cut through modern topsoil (L1, 0.2-0.29m thick) and subsoil (L2, c 0.06-0.2m) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth of c 0.32-0.52m below current ground level, c 41.46-41.84m AOD). Sondages were excavated in trenches T1, T2, T3 and T4 to confirm the identification of L3 as natural.

L1: Soft, moist, medium brown sandy-silt.

L2: Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silt.

L3: Compacted sands and gravel with occasional silt patches.

There were no archaeological features or layers.



Photograph 1 Trench 2, looking west



Photograph 2 Trench 4, looking north

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

No archaeological features or finds were discovered during the evaluation, suggesting that any activity associated with the surrounding cropmarks is focussed away from the development site.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks John Pearce of Brooks Leney and the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with M Perou. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Simon Wood.

9 References

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

CAT	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2021	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Newfoundland Lodge, Box Lane, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6HZ</i>
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Newfoundland Lodge,</i>

		<i>Boxhouse Lane, Dedham</i> , by Simon Wood
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of digital archive

The report (CAT Report 1759)
 CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
 Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log
 Graphic files
 Site data
 Survey data

12 Archive deposition

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

Distribution list:

John Pearce, Brooks Leney

The homeowner

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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Date: 24/1/2022

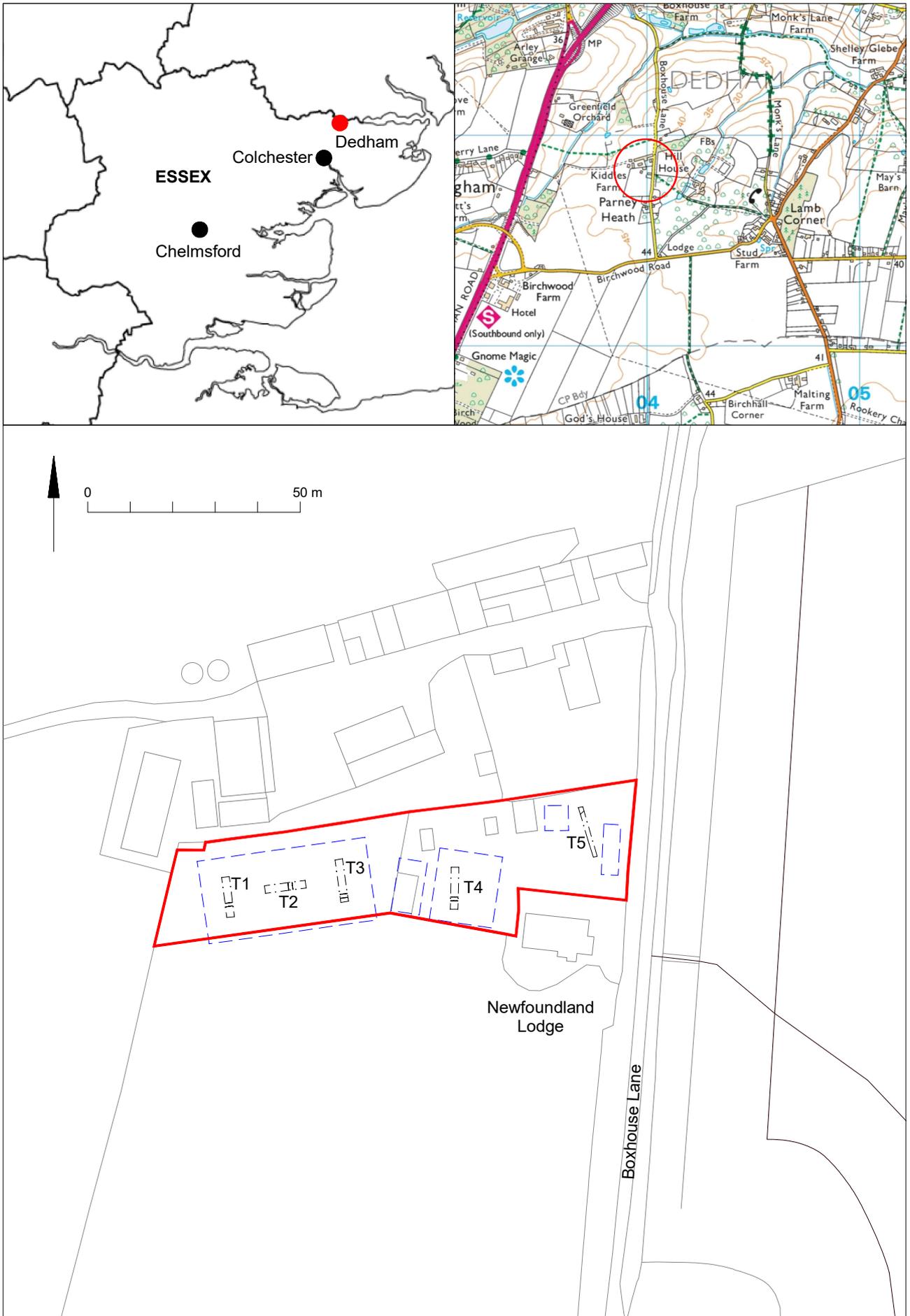


Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).

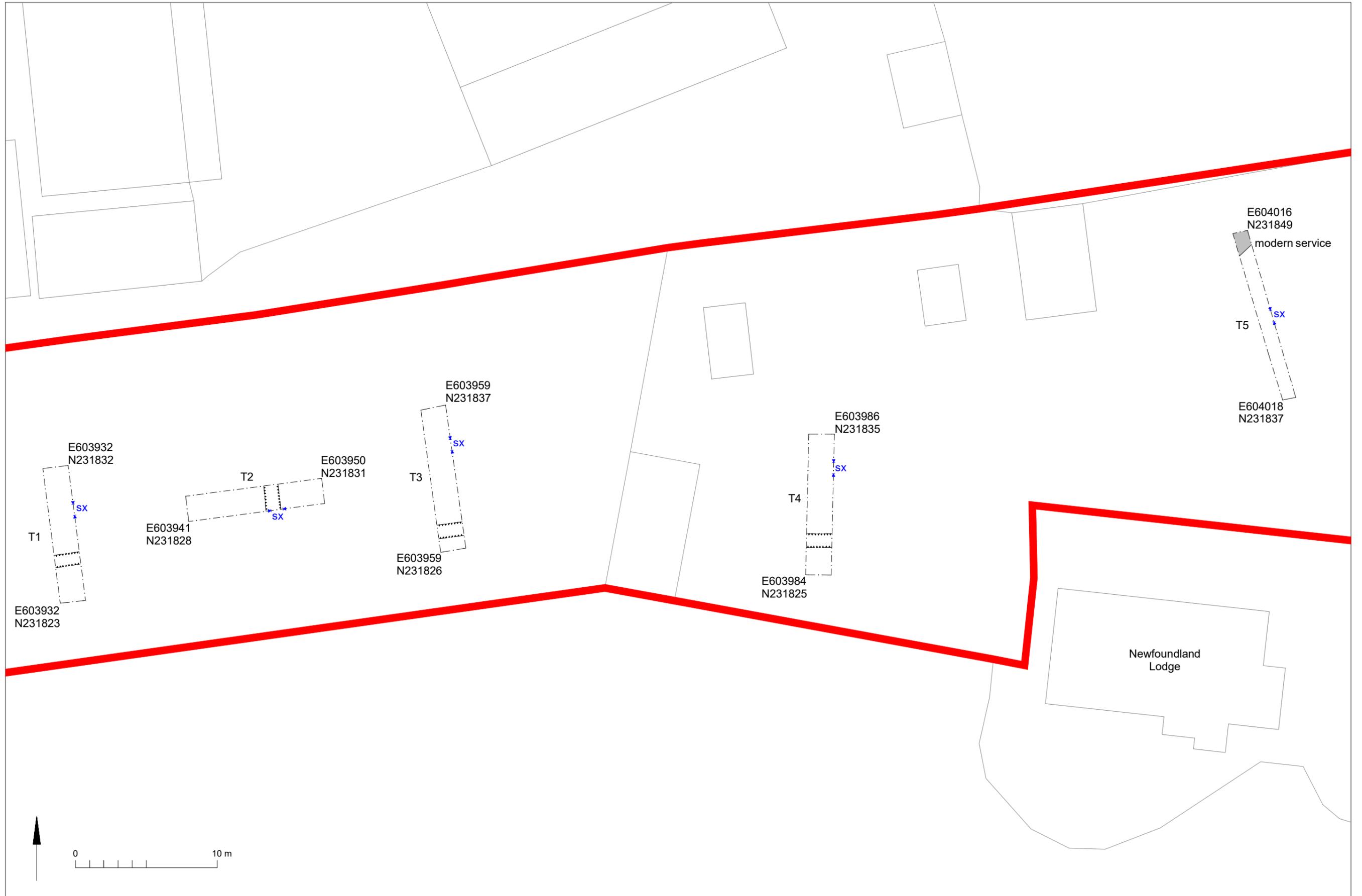


Fig 2 Results

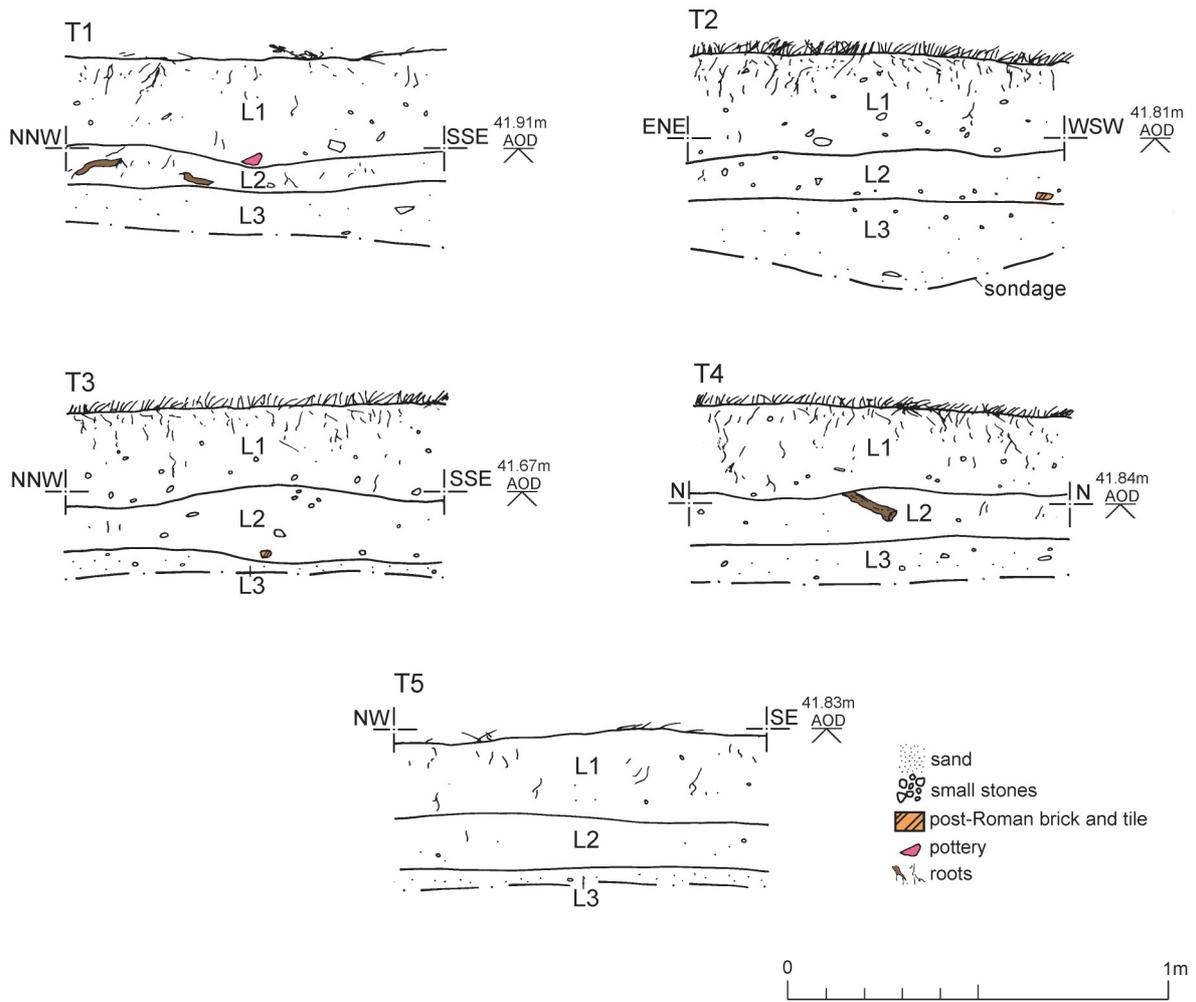


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Newfoundland Lodge, Box Lane, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6HZ	
Parish: Dedham	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 04013 31818 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 21/11b CHER ref: ECC4684 OASIS ref: colchest3-433786
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 25th November 2021	Size of area investigated: 0.27ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Homeowner
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC4822, MCC4823, MCC8755, MCC9088, MCC9105, MCC9122
Final report: CAT Report 1759	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: <p>An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out at Newfoundland Lodge, Box Lane, Dedham, Essex in advance of the construction of a new stable, ménage and domestic store building. A number of cropmarks surround the site, including some which could be enclosures, but no archaeological remains were discovered during the evaluation.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: January 2022

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Newfoundland Lodge, Box Lane, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6HZ

NGR: TM 04013 31818 (centre)

District: Colchester

Parish: Dedham

Planning references: 212191 & 212335

Commissioned by: John Pearce (Brooks Leney)

On behalf of: homeowner

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: [tbc](#)

CAT project code: 2021/11b

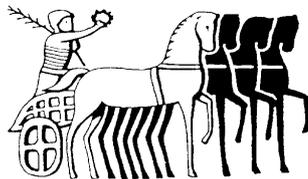
OASIS project number: colchest3-433786

Contracts Manager: Chris Lister

Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman

CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood

This WSI written: 02/11/2021



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located on the western side of Boxhouse Lane, in a rural location c 2.21km southwest of the centre of Dedham at Newfoundland Lodge, Boxhouse Lane, Dedham, Essex. The site is centred on national grid reference (NGR) TM 04013 31818. The development site is currently part of the garden lawn.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a new equine stable block, ménage, domestic store building and associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

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

The site is located within a surrounding landscape of adjacent fields containing cropmarks recorded by aerial photography. Although some of these may relate to historic field boundaries (MCC4822 to the northeast and MCC9122 to the northwest), others show the potential for archaeological features. Immediately north of the site are Kiddles Farm cropmarks showing various linear features that possibly form a sub-rectangular enclosure (MCC4823). East of the site on land west of Hill House cropmarks show part of an irregular shaped enclosure with an entrance on the western side (MCC9105). To the immediate south and west of the site at land south of Hill House cropmarks are interpreted to show a large sub-rectangular enclosure of just over 100m in diameter joined by a short ditched trackway to a smaller pear-shaped enclosure (MCC8755).

Find spots close to the site include a Roman stone figure of an infant that was originally covered in gesso (MCC9088) and a medieval padlock (MCC8755).

Project background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in July 2021 (application number 212191) for a *proposed stables and ménage*, followed by a further application in August 2021 (No. 212335) for the *erection of a home office building and a domestic store building, and the temporary stationing of a static caravan during the course of building works to the dwelling*.

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

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work as stated in the Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021) was for an archaeological evaluation.

Five trenches, 10m long by 1.8m wide, will be positioned within the footprints of the proposed new buildings. This equates to 50m of trenching, covering an area of 90m². The office and store buildings were completed in advance of any archaeological investigation.

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

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival, condition and significance of environmental evidence.
- Establish the potential for the survival and condition of environmental evidence.
- Establish an archaeological deposit model for below-ground archaeological remains across the site.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

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

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

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b & c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

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

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

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

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

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

Staffing

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

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

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Site surveying

The excavation area and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

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

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

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

Human remains

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

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

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

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

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

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

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

flint: Hazel Martingell
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
small finds: Nina Crummy
other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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

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

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

Results

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

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015b).

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

The report will contain:

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

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

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the

project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

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

Archive deposition

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

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

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

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

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

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

Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> . 2nd Edition
CAT	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Newfoundland Lodge, Boxhouse Lane, Dedham, by Simon Wood</i>

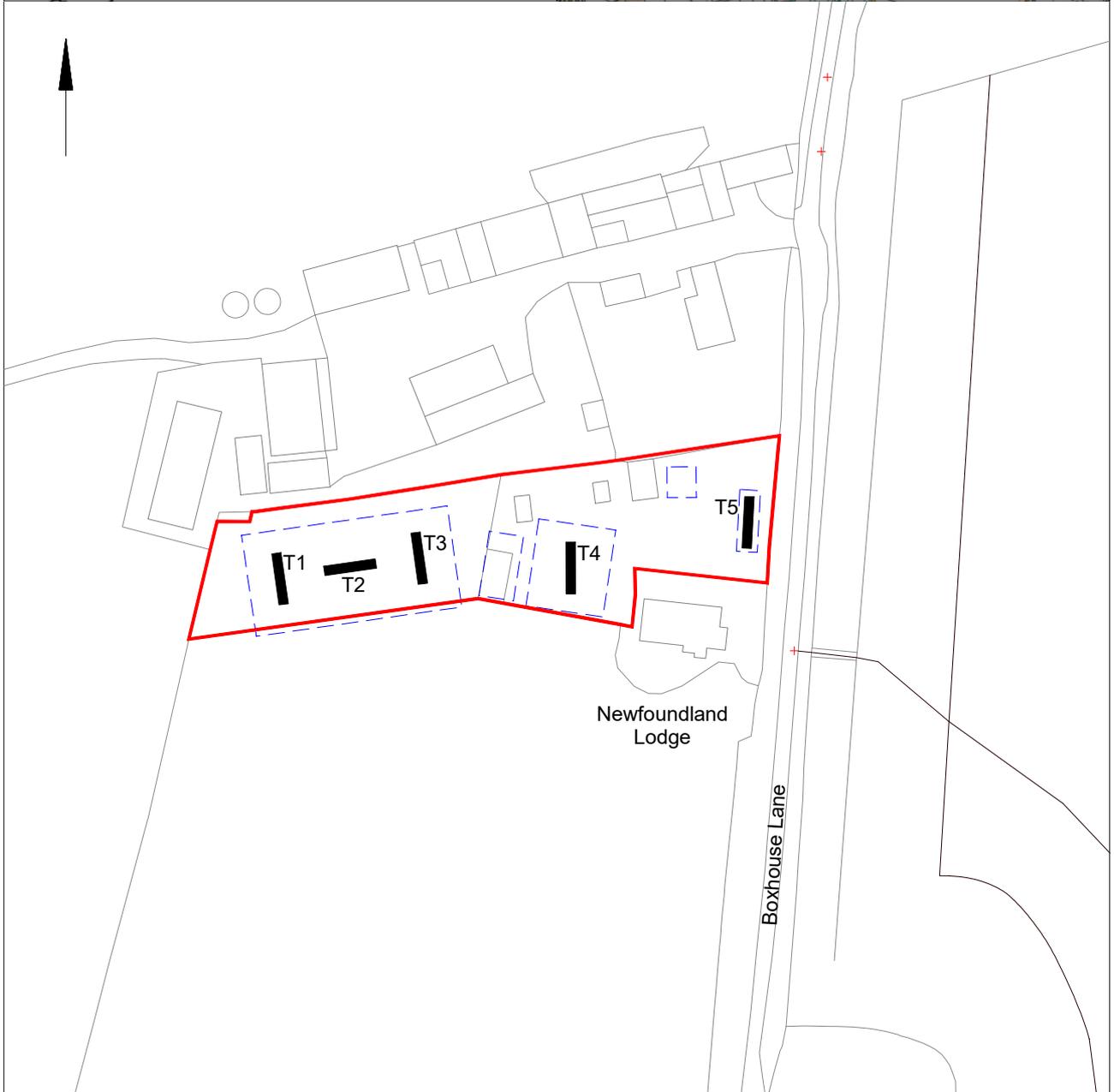
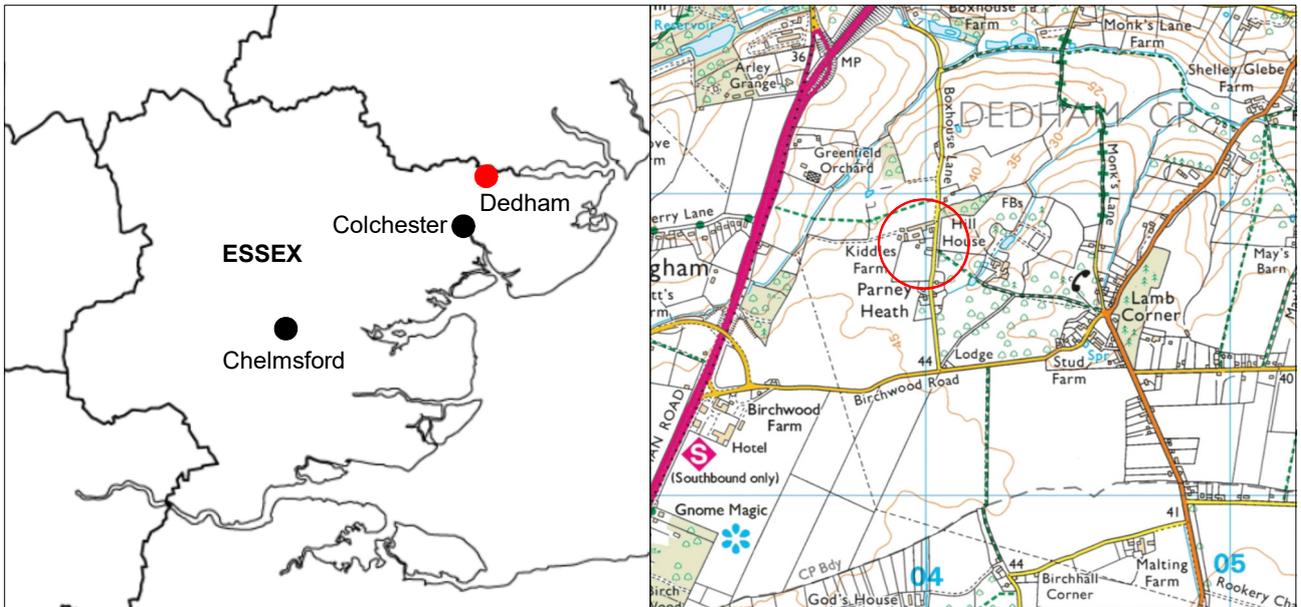
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
CIfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Historic England	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

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

Summary for colchest3-433786

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-433786
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation at Newfoundland Lodge, Box Lane, Dedham, Essex, CO7 6HZ
Activity type	TRIAL TRENCH
Project Identifier(s)	2021/11b
Planning Id	212191, 212335
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	25-Nov-2021 - 25-Nov-2021
Location	Newfoundland Lodge, Box Lane, Dedham, Essex NGR : TM 04013 31818 LL : 51.9474308000871, 0.967106869449641 12 Fig : 604013,231818
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Dedham
Project Methodology	Archaeological evaluation of five trial-trenches.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out at Newfoundland Lodge, Box Lane, Dedham, Essex in advance of the construction of a new stable, ménage and domestic store building. A number of cropmarks surround the site, including some which could be enclosures, but no archaeological remains were discovered during the evaluation.
Keywords	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4684
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive