

Archaeological evaluation at Homedale Farm, Dedham Road, Boxted, Essex, CO4 5SL

February 2020



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Chris Lister and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Alexander Smith

commissioned by John Anderson

NGR: TM 01096 32494 (centre)

Planning ref.: 192146

CHER project: ECC4440

CAT project ref.: 20/02g

OASIS ref.: colchest3-385259



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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CAT Report 1526

March 2020

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was undertaken at Homedale Farm, Dedham Road, Boxted, Essex in advance of the construction of a new house. The site is located in the midst of a cropmark complex and near to numerous archaeological deposits dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no significant archaeological features were encountered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Homedale Farm, Dedham Road, Boxted, which was carried out on 28th February 2020. The work was commissioned by AD James Ltd in advance of the construction of a new house and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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). 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 trial trench evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2020).

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

The modern village of Boxted Cross lies within a significant archaeological landscape. The evidence for this consists of archaeological cropmarks, the most significant of which is a Neolithic henge immediately to the west of the development site (MCC9096, scheduled monument 1019078). The henge is defined by a broad penannular ditch with two opposing entrances to the north and south. Surrounding the development site are the cropmarks of a double-ditched trackway, linear features (field system?), two ring-ditches and pits (MCC9097). To the northwest is the cropmark of a double-ditched trackway (MCC9100) and to the northeast a rectangular enclosure, ditched trackway and large areas of linear features mixed with periglacial marks and modern land drains (MCC9101). To the southwest are the cropmarks of a curving trackway and linear features (MCC8747), to the south former field boundaries (MCC4824) and to the southeast various rectilinear features some of which may form part of an enclosure (MCC8750).

To the west of the development site, archaeological monitoring, evaluation and excavation have been carried out by CAT along Carters Hill in 1992, 2002, 2016 and 2017. In 1992, prehistoric flints collected during a watching brief on a pipeline provided

evidence for prehistoric activity in Boxted (Crossan 1992). During the 2002 evaluation pits and ditches were excavated, two of which were possibly dated to the Iron Age forming part of a field system which was visible as cropmarks (CAT Report 175). Evaluation in 2016 uncovered a possible prehistoric field boundary, a possible medieval pit, a post-medieval (16th-17th century) ditch and brick foundation, a number of undated ditches, pits and postholes, and several modern features (CAT Report 1049, ECC3898). Subsequent excavation on the same site in 2017 revealed fifteen archaeologically significant features consisting of ten ditches, three pits and two small pits/postholes (CAT Report 1085, ECC3971). Although dating evidence was rare across the whole site, most of the poorly-dated ditches were thought to be Roman field boundaries forming a complex field-system associated with a pastoral economy and stock management.

Seven listed buildings in the immediate vicinity date from the 13th century (MCC3782), 15th century (MCC3797), 16th to 17th centuries (MCC3759, MCC4266, MCC4268), 18th century (MCC3812, MCC9057) and to the mid 19th century (MCC9057), showing settlement at Boxted from the medieval period onwards.

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

One trial-trench, 8m long by 1.8m wide, was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

The trench was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.23-0.26m thick, firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with CBM flecks) and subsoil (L2, 0.14-0.22m thick, firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt) onto natural (L3, firm moist orange sand, encountered at a depth of 0.52-0.63m below current ground level).

No significant archaeological remains or material were encountered.



Photograph 1 Trench shot – looking west

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, no significant archaeological remains were uncovered.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks AD James Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with A Smith. Figures are by C Lister and S Carter. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Jess Tipper.

9 References

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

Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAT	2019	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 175	2002	<i>An archaeological evaluation at Carters Hill, Boxted Cross, near Colchester, Essex: February 2002</i> , by K Orr
CAT Report 1049	2017	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Hill Farm, Boxted Cross, Boxted, Essex, CO4 5RD: December 2016</i> , by L Pooley
CAT Report 1085	2017	<i>Archaeological excavation at Hill Farm, Boxted Cross, Boxted, Essex, CO4 5RD: March 2017</i> , by L Pooley
CBCAA	2020	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Homedale Farm, Dedham Road, Boxted, CO4 5SL</i> , by J Tipper
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Crossan, C	1992	<i>Watching brief report, water-mains renewal at Boxted, Essex</i> . Unpublished CAT Report.
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England (HE)	2015b	<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
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	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'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
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
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
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
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1526)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheet)

Digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1526)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Digital photographic thumbnails and log

Graphics

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.

Distribution list:

AD James Ltd

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

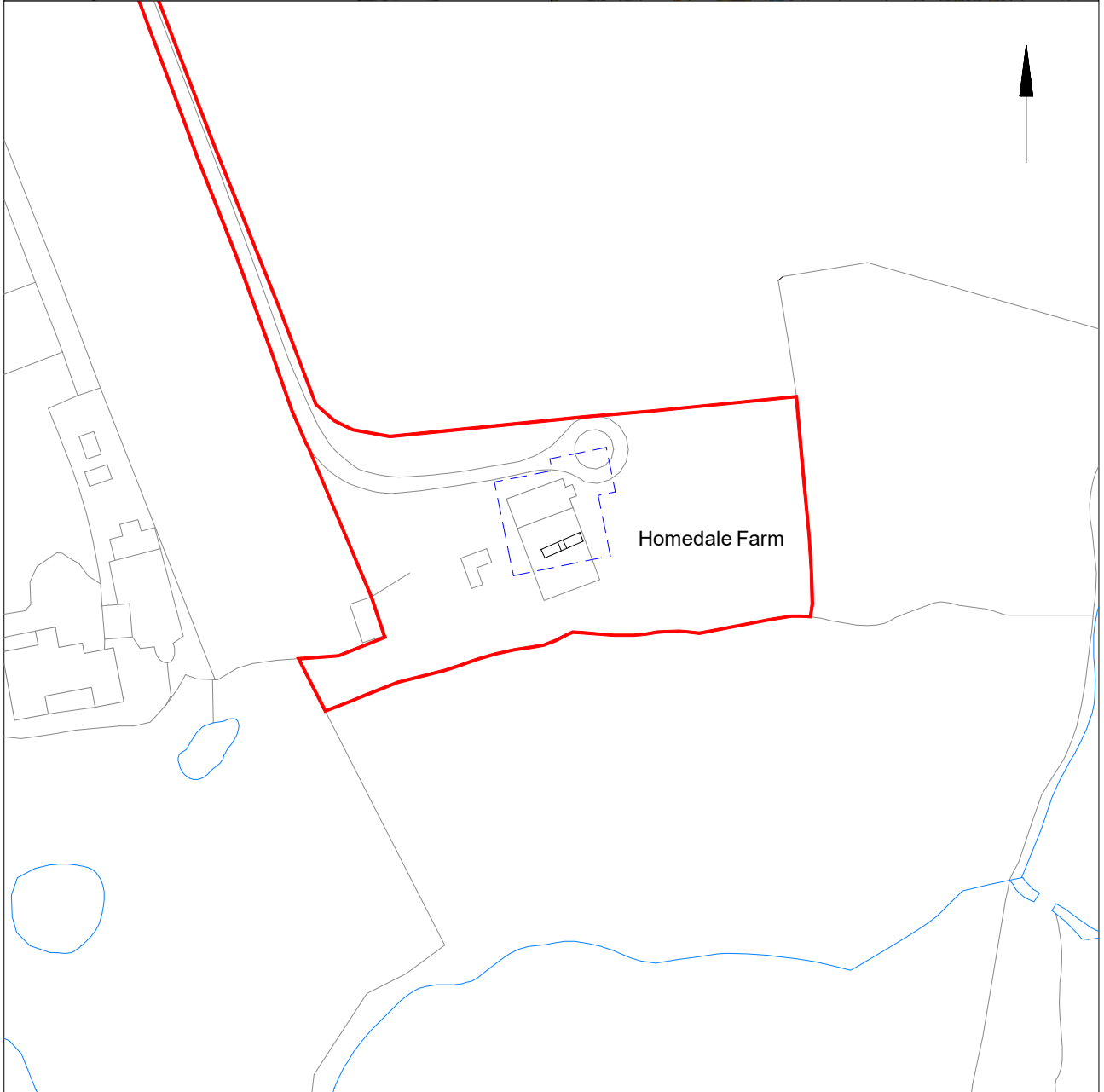
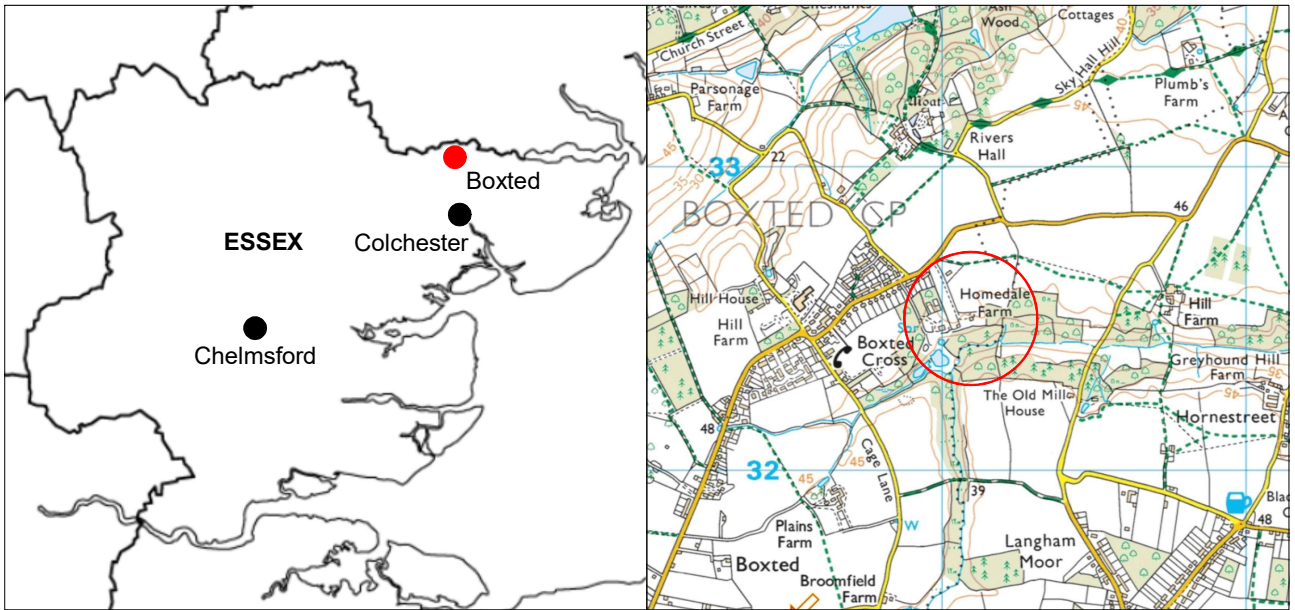
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Date: 12.03.2020



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





Fig 2 Results with proposed development in blue.

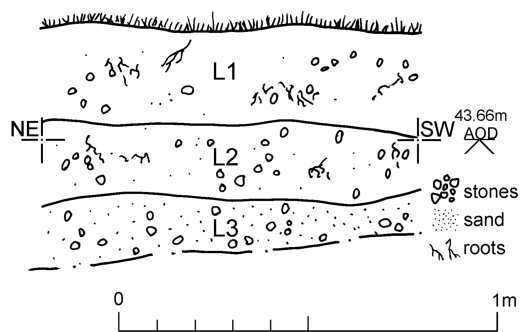


Fig 3 Representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Homedale Farm, Dedham Road, Boxted, Essex, CO4 5SL	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 01096 32494 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 20/02g CHER ref: ECC4440 OASIS ref: colchest3-385259
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 28th February 2020	Size of area investigated: 0.45ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC3759, MCC3782, MCC3797, MCC3812, MCC4266, MCC4268, MCC4824, MCC8747, MCC8750, MCC9057, MCC9096, MCC9097, MCC9100, MCC9101; ECC3898, ECC3971
Final report: CAT Report 1490	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was undertaken at Homedale Farm, Dedham Road, Boxted, Essex in advance of the construction of a new house. The site is located in the midst of a cropmark complex and near to numerous archaeological deposits dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no significant archaeological features were encountered.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: March 2020

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Homedale Farm, Dedham Road, Boxted, Essex, CO4 5SL

NGR: TM 01096 32494 (centre)
District: Colchester

Planning reference: 192146

Commissioned by: A D James Ltd

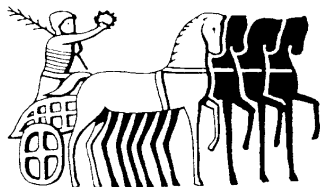
Curating museum: Colchester

CHER project code: ECC4440
CAT project code: 2020/02g
Oasis project ID: colchest3-385259

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 18.2.2020
WSI approved: 19.2.2020



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies to the east of Boxted at Homedale Farm on Dedham Road. (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 01096 32494.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a replacement dwelling and ancillary and associated development.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background is based on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (ref. MCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

The modern village of Boxted Cross lies within a significant archaeological landscape. The evidence for this consists of archaeological cropmarks, the most significant of which is a Neolithic henge immediately to the west of the development site (MCC9096, scheduled monument 1019078). The henge is defined by a broad penannular ditch, infilled and buried, with two opposing entrances to the north and south. Surrounding the development site are the cropmarks of a double-ditched trackway, linear features (field system?), two ring-ditches and pits (MCC9097). To the northwest is the cropmark of a double-ditched trackway (MCC9100) and to the northeast a rectangular enclosure, ditched trackway and large areas of linear features mixed with periglacial marks and modern land drains (MCC9101). To the southwest are the cropmarks of a curving trackway and linear features (MCC8747), to the south former field boundaries (MCC4824) and to the southeast various rectilinear features some of which may form part of an enclosure (MCC8750).

To the west of the development site, archaeological monitoring, evaluation and excavation have been carried out by CAT along Carters Hill in 1992, 2002, 2016 and 2017. In 1992, prehistoric flints collected during a watching brief on a pipeline provided evidence for prehistoric activity in Boxted (Crossan 1992). During the 2002 evaluation pits and ditches were excavated, two of which were possibly dated to the Iron Age forming part of a field system which was visible as cropmarks (CAT Report 175). Evaluation in 2016 uncovered a possible prehistoric field boundary, a possible medieval pit, a post-medieval (16th-17th century) ditch and brick foundation, a number of undated ditches, pits and postholes, and several modern features (CAT Report 1049, ECC3898). Subsequent excavation on the same site in 2017 revealed fifteen archaeologically significant features consisting of ten ditches, three pits and two small pits/postholes (CAT Report 1085, ECC3971). Although dating evidence was rare across the whole site, most of the poorly dated ditches were thought to be Roman field boundaries forming a complex field-system associated with a pastoral economy and stock management.

Seven listed buildings in the immediate vicinity date from the 13th century (MCC3782), 15th century (MCC3797), 16th to 17th centuries (MCC3759, MCC4266, MCC4268), 18th century (MCC3812, MCC9057) and to the mid-19th century (MCC9057), showing settlement at Boxted from the medieval period onwards.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in August 2019 (application No. 192146) for the erection of a replacement dwelling and ancillary and associated development.

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 was for an archaeological evaluation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2020).

Specifically, the brief requests a single linear trial-trench measuring 8m long by 1.8m wide located in the area of the proposed development. The trenches may need to be widened in localised areas to facilitate the excavation of deep archaeological features (if encountered).

The evaluation is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. 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 of environmental evidence
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Further archaeological evaluation 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)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2020).

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

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

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

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

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

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One supervisor plus one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Mark Baister

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), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, 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 will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation (or exhumation in the case of burials) 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.

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 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.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of 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.

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 HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains *in situ* (i.e. a site visit).

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 (see finds section).

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

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

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

or to outside specialists:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results

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

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

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of 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.

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>
CAT	2019	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 175	2002	<i>An archaeological evaluation at Carters Hill, Boxted Cross, near Colchester, Essex: February 2002</i>
CAT Report 1049	2017	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Hill Farm, Boxted Cross, Boxted, Essex, CO4 5RD: December 2016</i>
CAT Report 1085	2017	<i>Archaeological excavation at Hill Farm, Boxted Cross, Boxted, Essex, CO4 5RD: March 2017</i>
CBCAA	2020	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Homedale Farm, Dedham</i>

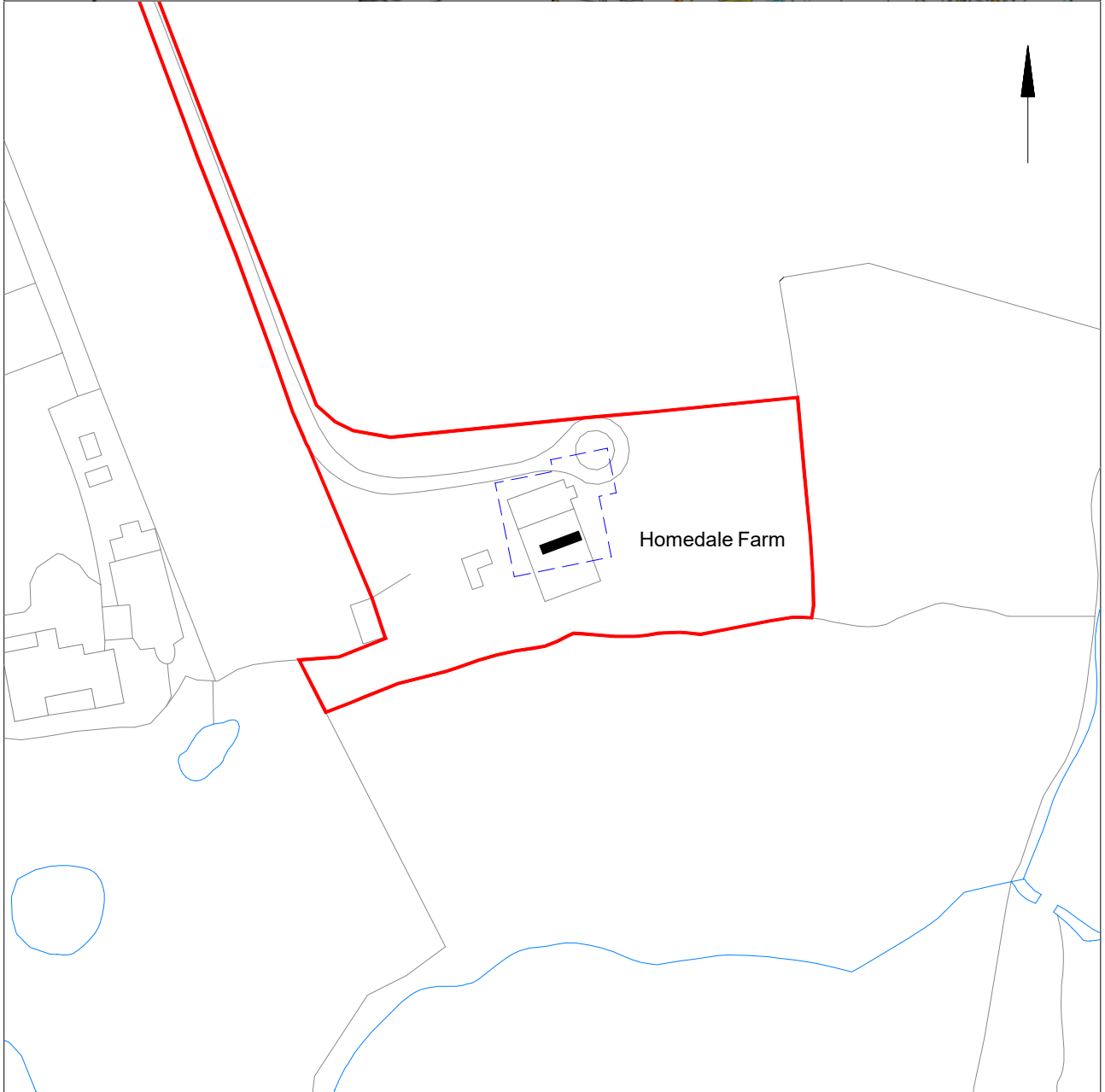
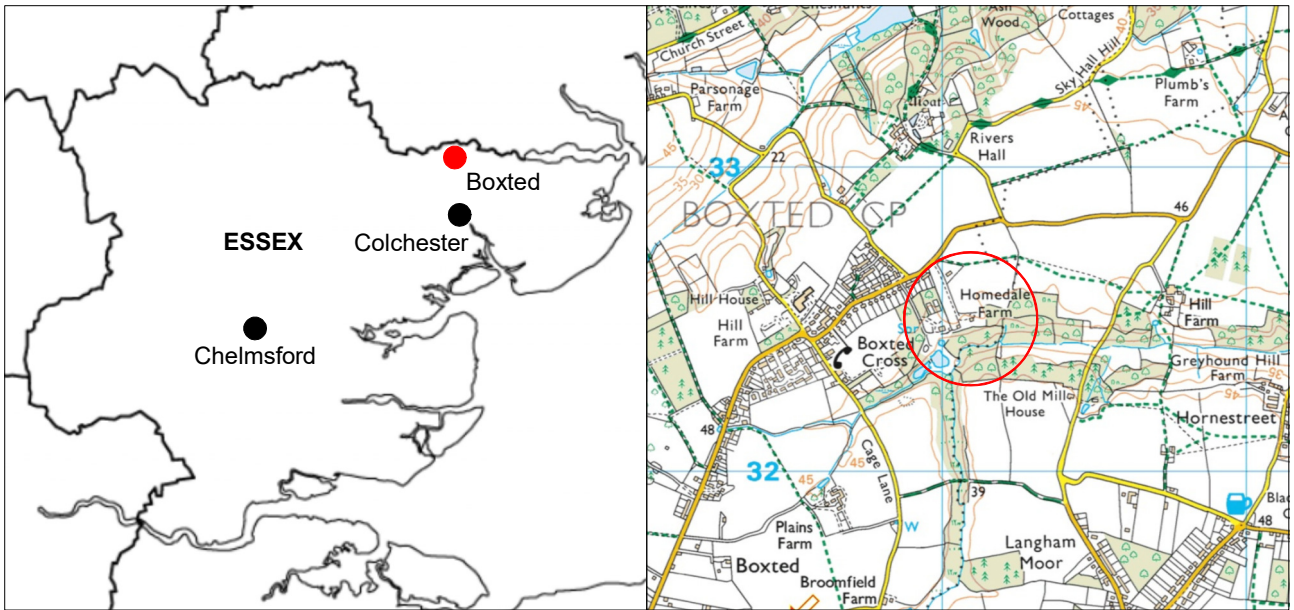
		<i>Road, Boxted, CO4 5SL. By J Tipper</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
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Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to the proposed development (dashed blue lines).



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OASIS ID: colchest3-385259

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Homedale Farm, Dedham Road, Boxted, Essex, CO4 5SL
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was undertaken at Homedale Farm, Dedham Road, Boxted, Essex in advance of the construction of a new house. The site is located in the midst of a cropmark complex and near to numerous archaeological deposits dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no significant archaeological features were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 28-02-2020 End: 28-02-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2020/02g - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	192146 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4440 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER BOXTED Homedale Farm, Dedham Road
Postcode	CO4 5SL
Study area	0.44 Hectares

Site coordinates TM 01096 32494 51.953997417553 0.926865893841 51 57 14 N 000 55 36 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 43.49m Max: 43.53m

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 Ben Holloway
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Digital Archive ID ECC4440
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID ECC4440
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological evaluation at Homedale farm, Dedham Road, Boxted, Essex, CO4 5SL:
 February 2020
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OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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