

Archaeological evaluation at Roundwood, 48 Lexden Road, West Bergholt, Essex, CO6 3BX

January 2019



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Adam Tuffey

**commissioned by Stephen Nixon (Stanley Bragg)
on behalf of FTP Ltd**

NGR: TL 9588 2795 (centre)

Planning ref.: 170994

CHER project: ECC4264

CAT project ref.: 18/09h

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM: 2018.89

OASIS ref.: colchest3-329009



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: eh2@catuk.org

CAT Report 1367
January 2019

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OASIS summary

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching (two trenches) was undertaken at Roundwood, 48 Lexden Road, West Bergholt, Essex following the demolition of the existing property and prior to the construction of two new dwellings with garages, vehicular access and parking facilities. The site is located on an area of historic heathland and in the midst of a complex of cropmarks. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains were encountered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Roundwood, 48 Lexden Road, West Bergholt, which was carried out on 15th January 2019. The work was commissioned by Stephen Nixon (of Stanley Bragg) on behalf of FTP Ltd prior to the construction of two new dwellings with garages, vehicular access and parking facilities, 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 2018).

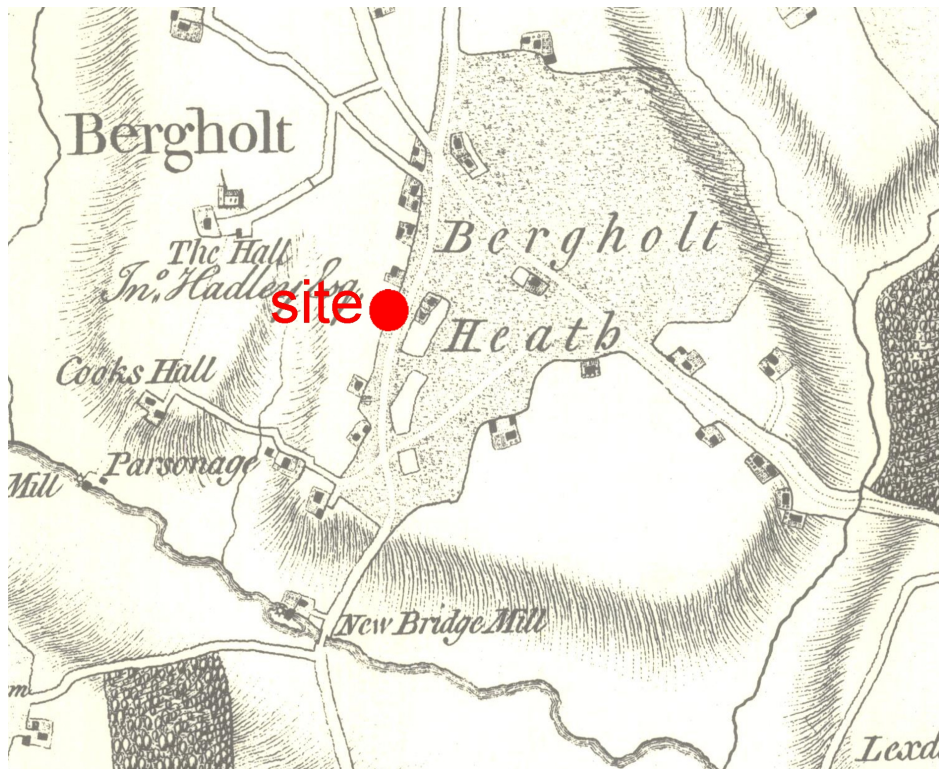
All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an archaeological trial-trenched evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (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 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 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 development site is located within an area recorded on the Chapman and André map of 1777, and later on the 1874-1887 County Series 1:2500 scale Epoch map 1, as being utilised as a medieval or post-medieval heathland (CHER MCC9145).



Map 1 Extract of Chapman and André map of Essex, Plate IX, 1777

To the immediate north of the site are several historic houses including 17th-century timber-framed cottages at Virginia Cottage, 10 and 12 Lexden Road (CHER MCC4652) and Bures House, 20 Lexden Road (CHER MCC4442).

Surrounding the heath area is a complex system of cropmarks recorded by aerial photography. Of most significance in relation to our site is a plot to the immediate west, which shows a roughly rectangular enclosure with a possible entrance to the southeast (MCC8635). These cropmarks lie between the site and the church of St. Mary. The church was built in 11th century (CHER MCC7559), although excavations undertaken in 1978 suggested there was a possible Saxon timber church below the masonry one (CHER MCC7558).

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to ascertain the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site, so that the CBCAA can determine if further archaeological investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Two trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. They were located to provide a 5% sample of the development site, specifically within footprints of the proposed new dwellings. Trench 1 (T1) was 8m long and 1.8m wide; T2 was 10m long and 1.8m wide.

The trenching penetrated modern topsoil (L1, c 0.07-0.13m thick, friable/firm, medium/dark brown silty-clay with CBM flecks, <3% gravel and <6% stones) into natural (L2, friable/firm, dry, medium yellow/orange/brown silty-clay).

No significant archaeological features were encountered.



Photograph 1 T1 trench shot – looking SSW. The foundations of the demolished building are visible.



Photograph 2 T2 trench shot – looking WNW. The foundations of the demolished building are visible.

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

In spite of its location within an archaeologically-sensitive area, no archaeological remains were encountered at this site.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Stephen Nixon (of Stanley Bragg) and FTP Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with A Tuffey. Figures are by B Holloway and E Holloway. 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>

CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Roundwood =, 48 Lexden Road, West Bergholt, Essex, CO6 3BX</i>
CBCAA	2018	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Roundwood, 48 Lexden Road, West Bergholt, CO6 3BX.</i> By J Tipper
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>
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.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).

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	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
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'
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	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	period from c AD 1500 to c 1800
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 and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1367)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (layer sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

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: 2018.89.

Distribution list:

Stephen Nixon (Stanley Bragg)

FTP Ltd

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,

Roman Circus Walk,

Colchester,

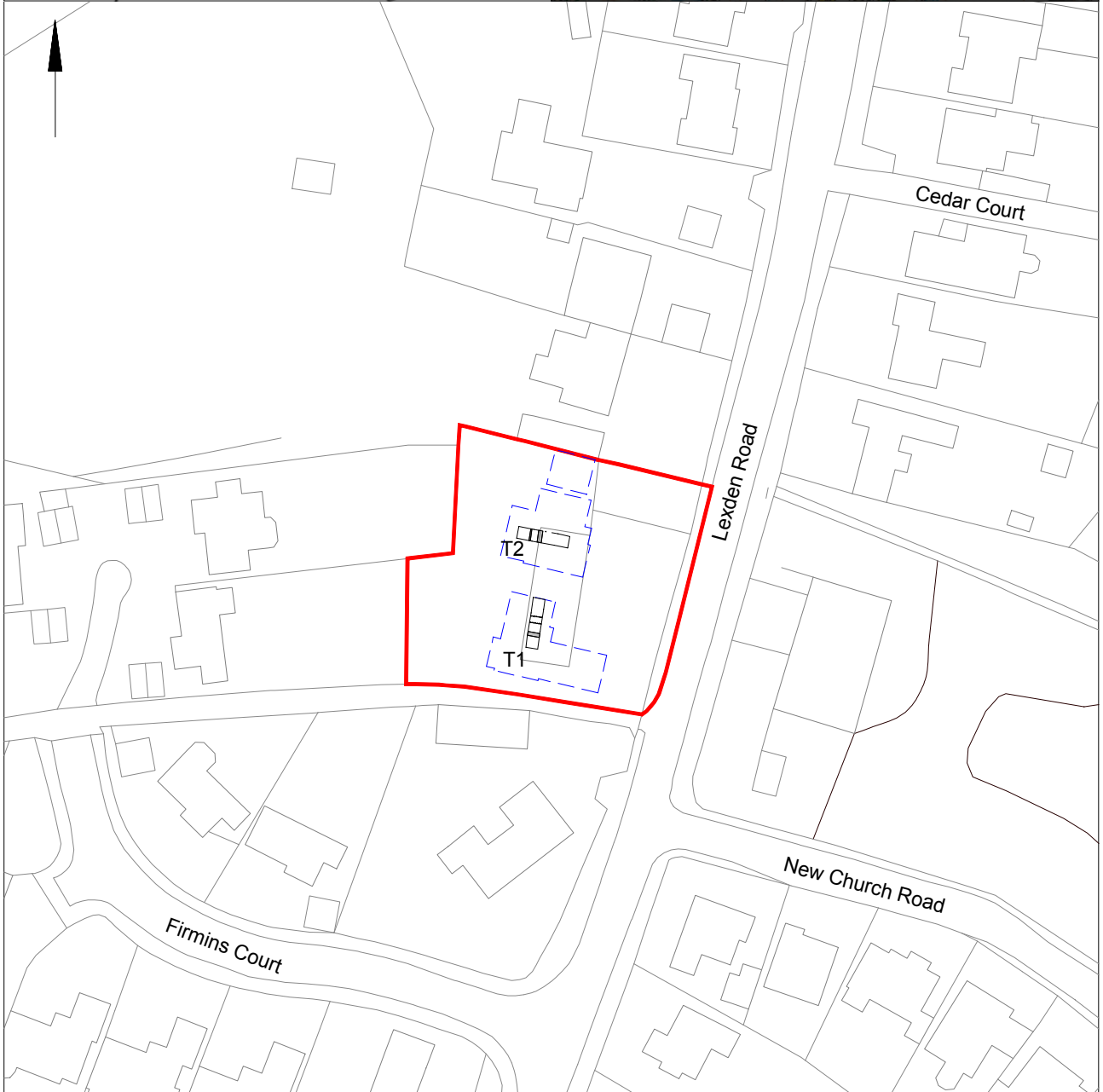
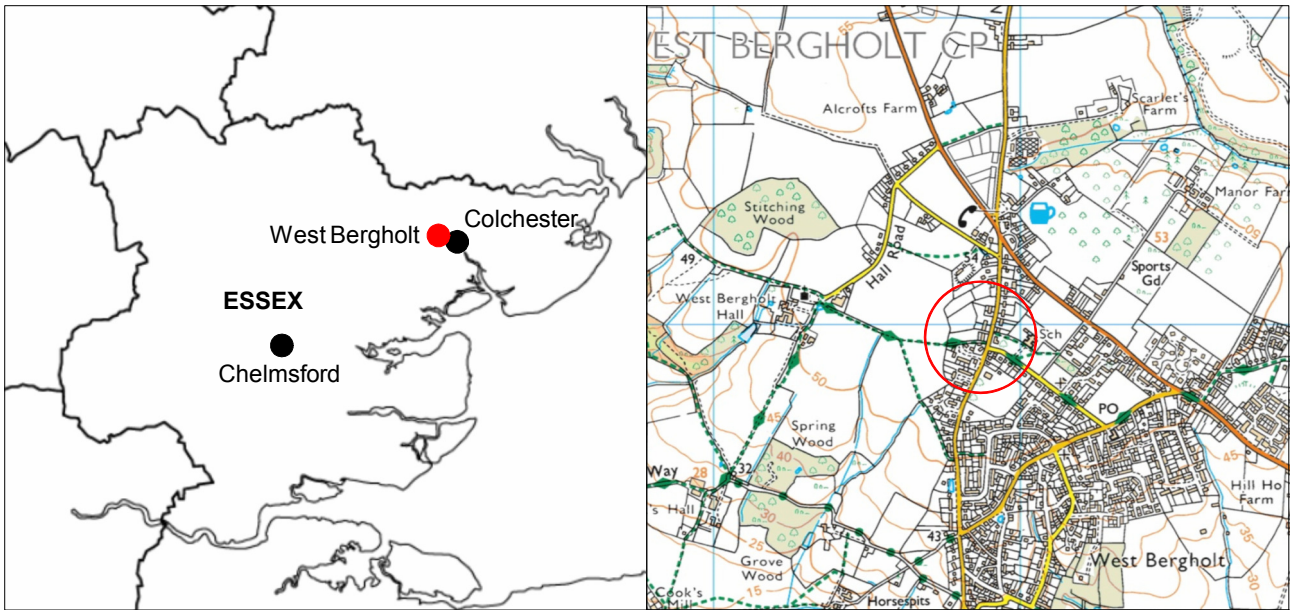
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

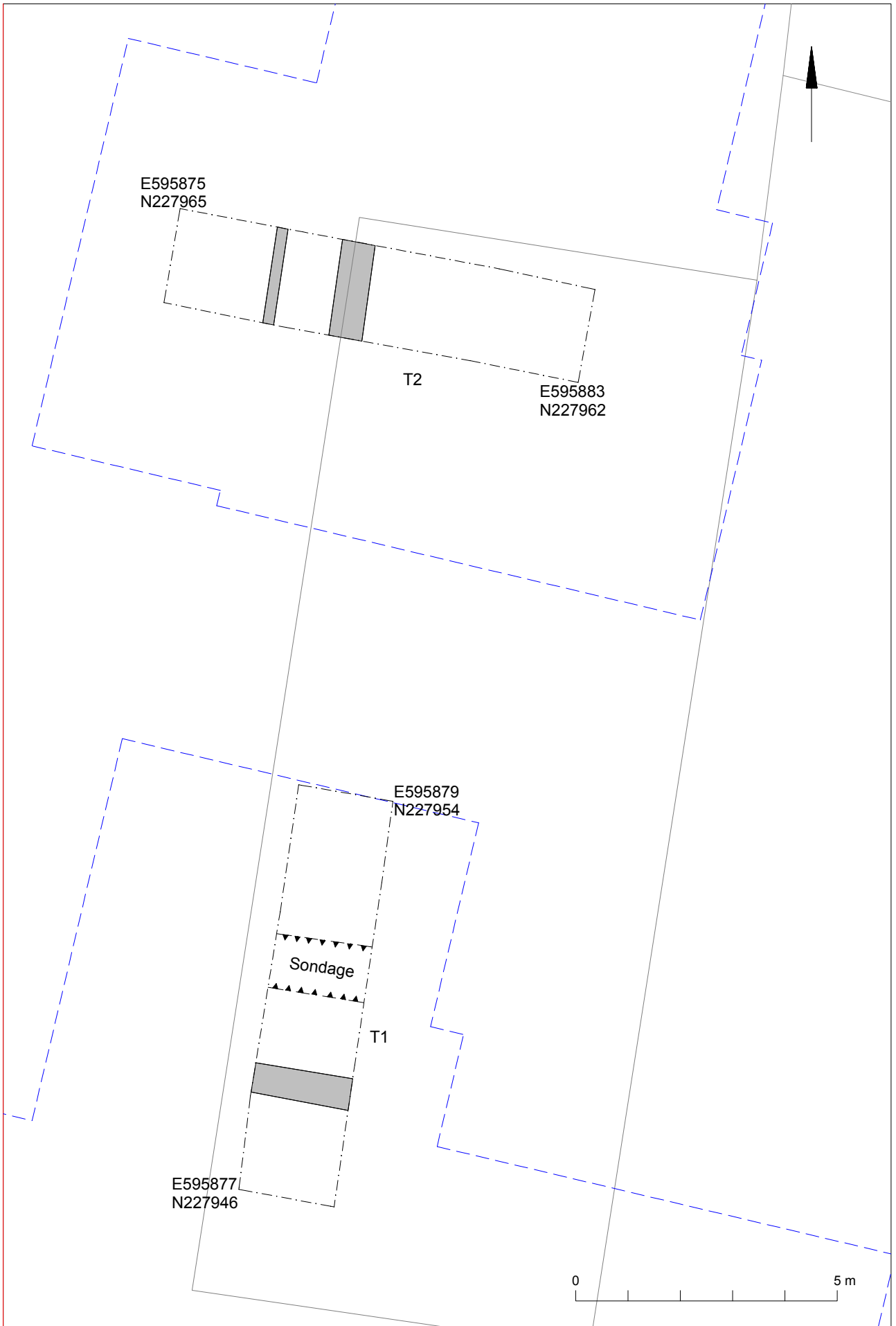
Date: 18.01.2019



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





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Fig 2 Evaluation results.

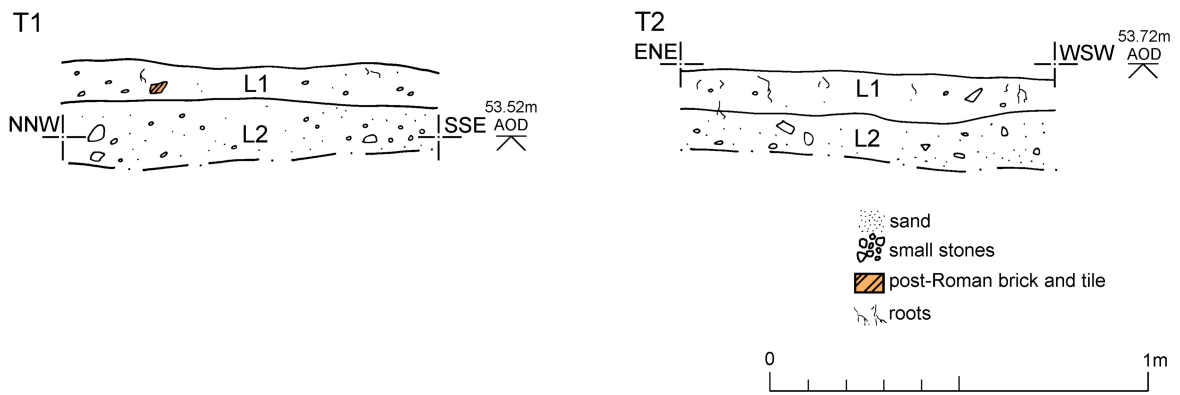


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Roundwood, 48 Lexden Road, West Bergholt, Essex, CO6 3BX	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9588 2795 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 18/09h CHER ref: ECC4264 OASIS ref: colchest3-329009
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 15th January 2019	Size of area investigated: 0.15ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2018.89	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC4442, MCC4652, MCC7558, MCC7559, MCC8635, MCC9145
Final report: CAT Report 1367	
Periods represented: -	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching (two trenches) was undertaken at Roundwood, 48 Lexden Road, West Bergholt, Essex following the demolition of the existing property and prior to the construction of two new dwellings with garages, vehicular access and parking facilities. The site is located on an area of historic heathland and in the midst of a complex of cropmarks. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains were encountered.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: January 2019

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Roundwood, 48 Lexden Road, West Bergholt, Essex, CO6 3BX

NGR: TL 9588 2795 (centre)

Planning reference: 170994

Commissioned by: Stephen Nixon (Stanley Bragg)
On behalf of: FTP Ltd

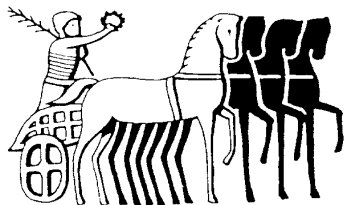
Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: tbc
CHER project code: ECC4264
CAT project code: 2018/09h
Oasis project ID: colchest3-329009

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 20.09.2018



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

tel: 01206 501785
email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located along the northwestern edge of the main centre of the village of West Bergolt at Roundwood, 48 Lexden Road, Essex, CO6 3BX (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 9588 2795.

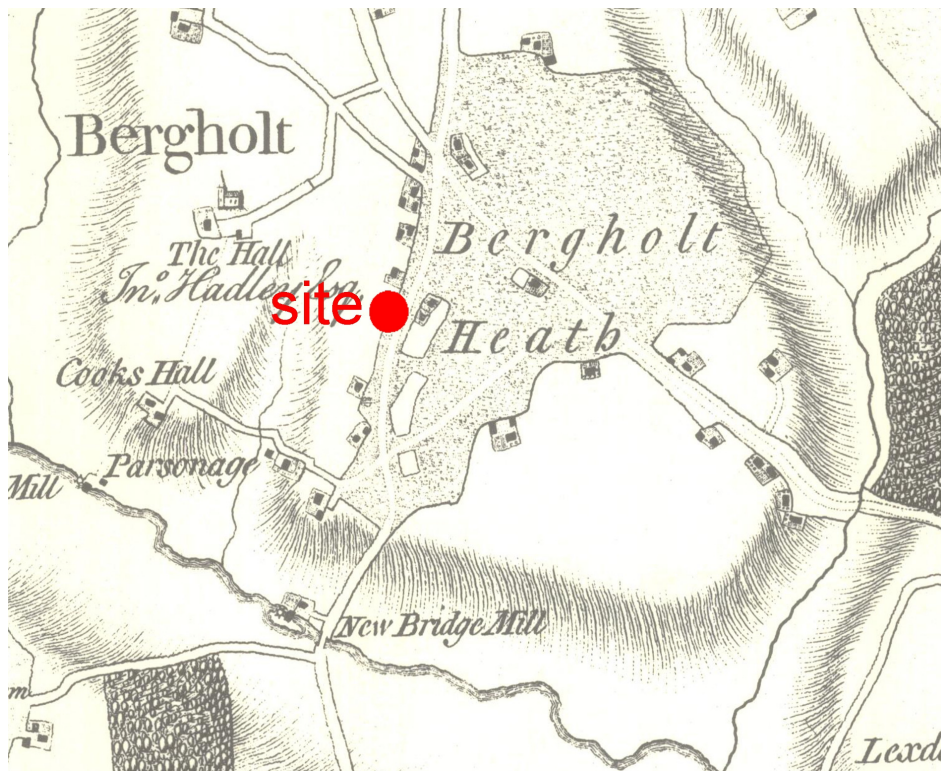
Proposed work

The development comprises the demolition of the existing dwelling and outbuildings to be replaced by two new dwellings with garages, new vehicular access, parking facilities and any other associated groundworks.

Archaeological background (Fig 1)

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 development site is located within an area recorded on the Chapman and André map of 1777, and later on the 1874-1887 County Series 1:2500 scale Epoch map 1, as being utilised as a medieval or post-medieval heathland (CHER MCC9145).



Map 1: Extract of Chapman and André map of Essex, Plate IX, 1777

To the immediate north of the site are a number of historic houses including 17th century timber-framed cottages at Virginia Cottage, 10 and 12 Lexden Road (CHER MCC4652) and Bures House, 20 Lexden Road (CHER MCC4442).

Surrounding the heath area is a complex system of cropmarks recorded by aerial photography. Of most significance in relation to our site is a plot to the immediate west, which shows a roughly rectangular enclosure with a possible entrance to the southeast (MCC8635). These cropmarks lie between the site and the church of St. Mary. The church was built in 11th century (CHER MCC7559), although excavation work in 1978 has suggested there was a possible Saxon timber church below the masonry one (CHER MCC7558).

Planning background

Planning application (170994) was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in April 2017 for the demolition of existing dwelling and associated outbuildings, to allow for the erection of 2 no. new dwellings and garages together with 1 no. new vehicular access, 1 no. improved vehicular access and the 'stopping up' of 1 no. vehicular access and additional parking and manoeuvring facilities.

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 2018).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work is for an evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2018).

Specifically, two trenches measuring 8m long by 1.8m wide will be located within the footprints of the proposed dwellings.

The purpose of the trenches is to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to determine if further archaeological investigation is required. Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation before any groundworks commence and/or monitoring during groundworks will be made by the CBCAA on the basis of the results of the evaluation.

The trial-trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation. The WSI should provide for a contingency in the event of the need for absolute dating.
- 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.

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 2018)
- 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 CHER. 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 supervisor plus one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Nigel Rayner/Ben Holloway

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.

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 trenches, 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 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 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

During evaluation work 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. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove the remains from the site during the evaluation phase, 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. 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.

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:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Matthew Loughton
post-Roman pottery: Howard Brooks

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Robin Mathieson

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
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:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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.

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:

- 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 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

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

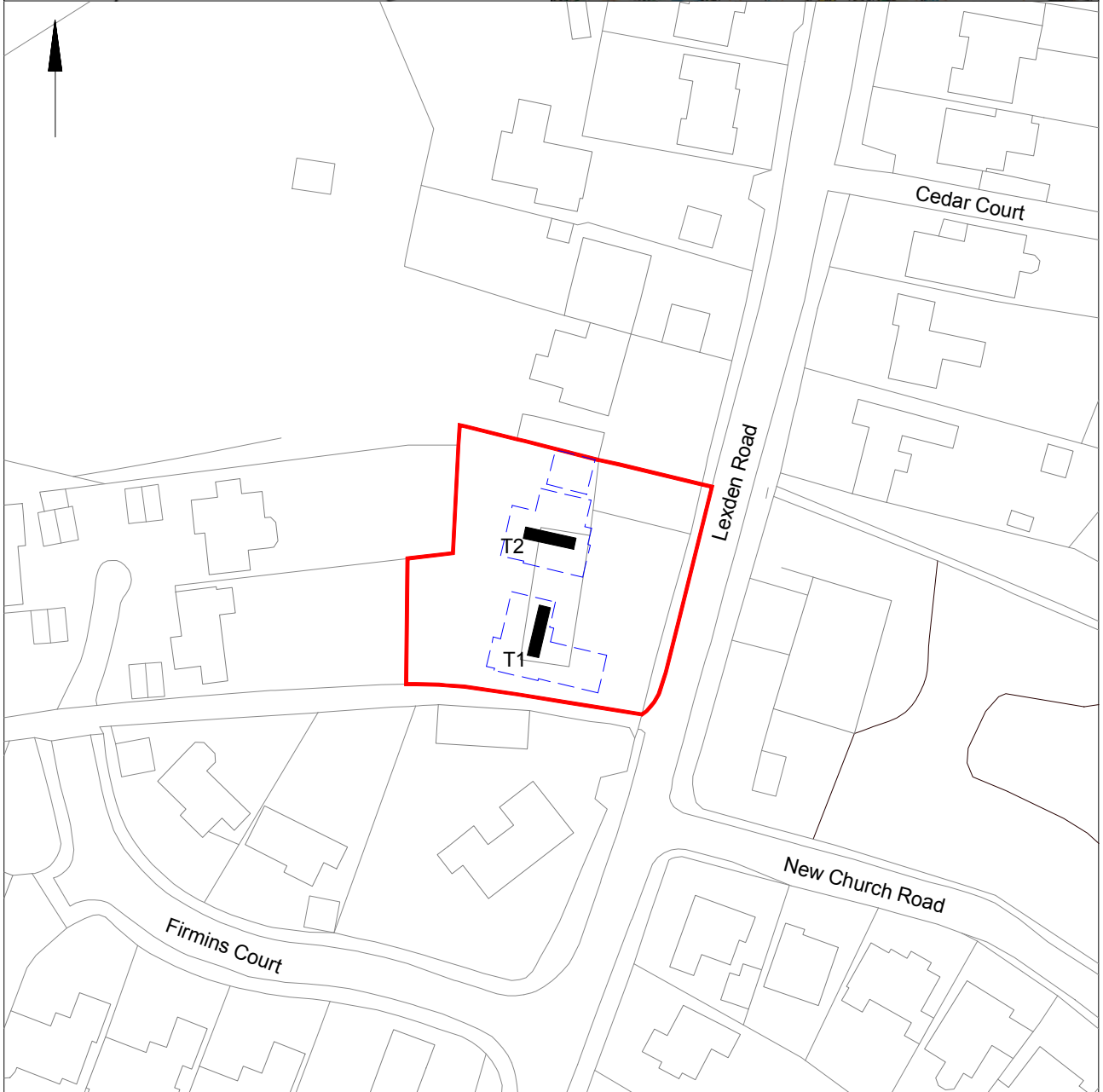
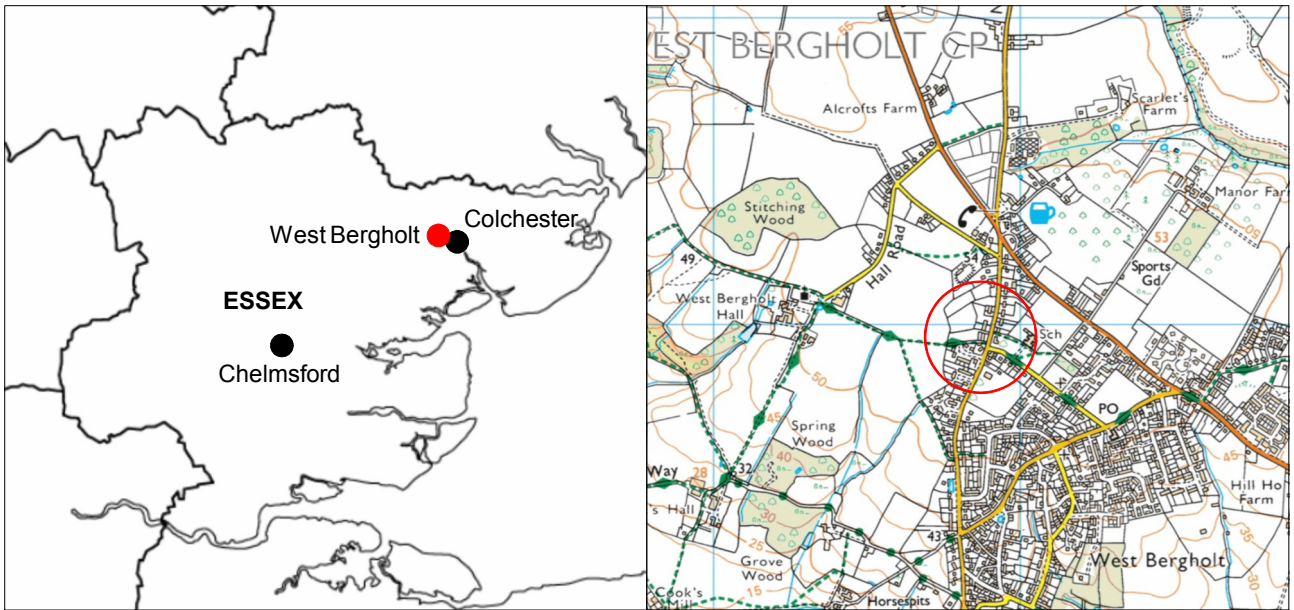
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CBCAA	2018	<i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Roundwood, 48 Lexden Road, West Bergholt, CO6 3BX.</i> By J Tipper
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
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English 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.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
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	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

E Holloway



Colchester Archaeological Trust,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: eh@catuk.org



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



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OASIS ID: colchest3-329009

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Roundwood, 48 Lexden Road, West Bergholt, Essex, CO6 3BX
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching (two trenches) was undertaken at Roundwood, 48 Lexden Road, West Bergholt, Essex following the demolition of the existing property and prior to the construction of two new dwellings with garages, vehicular access and parking facilities. The site is located on an area of historic heathland and in the midst of a complex of cropmarks. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, however, no archaeological remains were encountered..
Project dates	Start: 15-01-2019 End: 15-01-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	170994 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2018/09h - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2018.89 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4264 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER WEST BERGHOLT Roudwood, 48 Lexden Road, West Bergholt
Postcode	CO6 3BX
Study area	0.15 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9588 2795 51.915059847379 0.848464628104 51 54 54 N 000 50 54 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 53.56m Max: 53.62m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.89
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.89
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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