



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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**CAT Report 1700**

**Archaeological monitoring at High Gable, 24 Oaks Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3PS: March 2021**

**Planning reference:** 202618

**CHER Event no.:** ECC4599

**Scheduled Monument consent:** S00240726

**OASIS ref.:** colchest3-413179

**Grid Reference:** TL 9878 2513 (centre)

**Number of site visits:** 1

**Dates of visit:** 23rd March 2021

**Nature of the work:** Observation of groundworks for a porch extension

**Reason for condition:** The site lies in the Scheduled Monument of Sheepen Farm, a Late Iron Age and Roman occupation and industrial centre (NHLE no. 1002173).

**% of total seen:** 100% of the groundworks.

**Results**

The following groundworks were monitored by a CAT archaeologist in response to a brief set by Dr Richard Hoggett of Colchester Borough Council Planning Services.

**The porch**

The foundation trench measured 6.3m long by 0.45m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.2-2m. It cut through a turfed topsoil (L1, 0.24-0.30m) into a thick layer of mid grey silty loam (L2). Natural was not reached and there were no significant archaeological remains. An area of 3.3 square metres surrounded by the foundation trench was also reduced through topsoil (L1) to a depth of c 0.2-0.3m.

**The garage conversion**

The brief and WSI for this project initially included a requirement for monitoring of any groundworks associated with the garage conversion. However, the design was altered to utilise the existing slab and no new groundworks were carried out.



**Photograph 1** Site shot, looking northwest



**Photograph 2** Excavation of the porch foundation trench, looking north-northwest



**Photograph 3** Representative section, looking north-northwest

**Monitored by:** Sarah Veasey ([sv@catuk.org](mailto:sv@catuk.org))

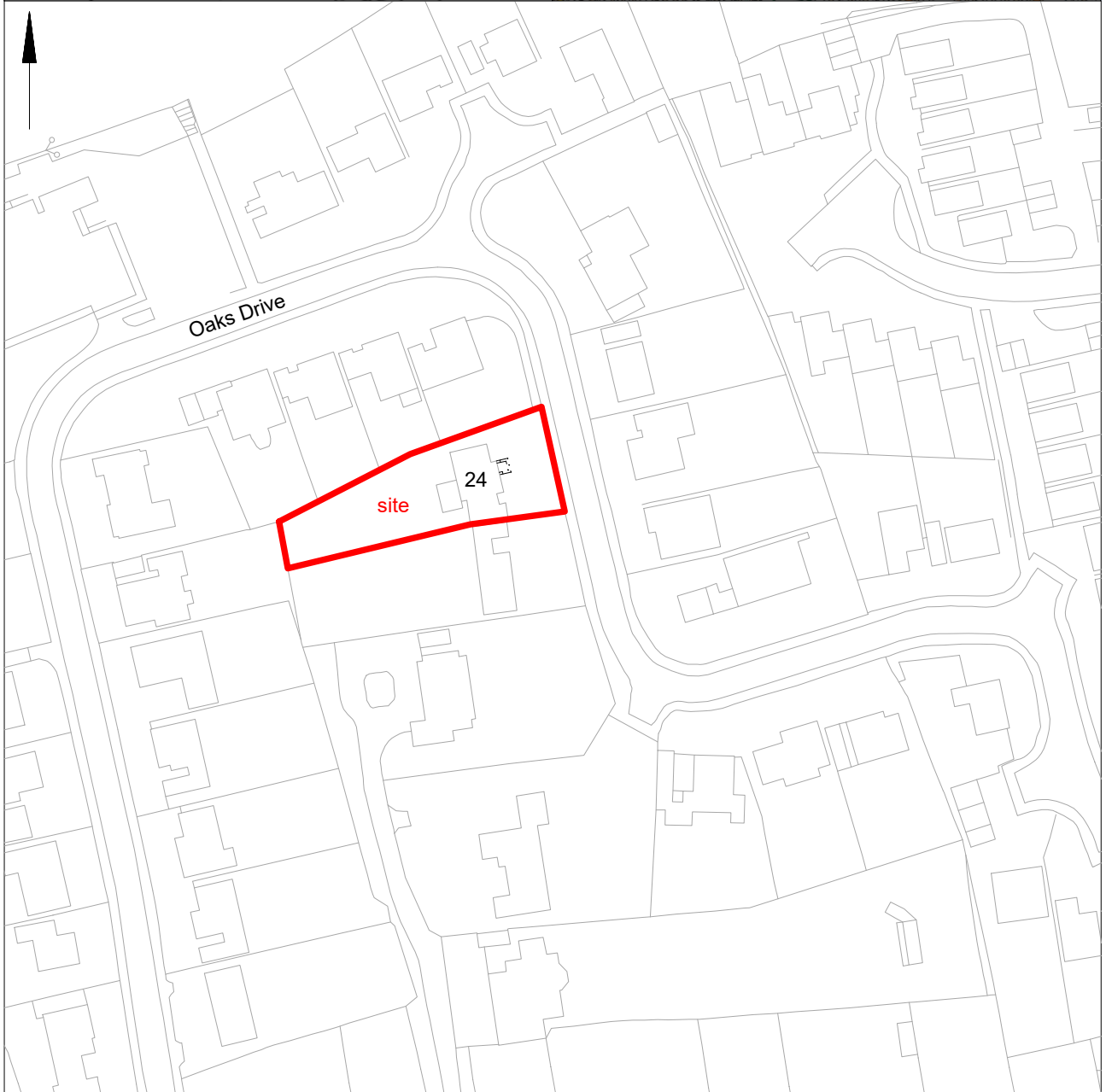
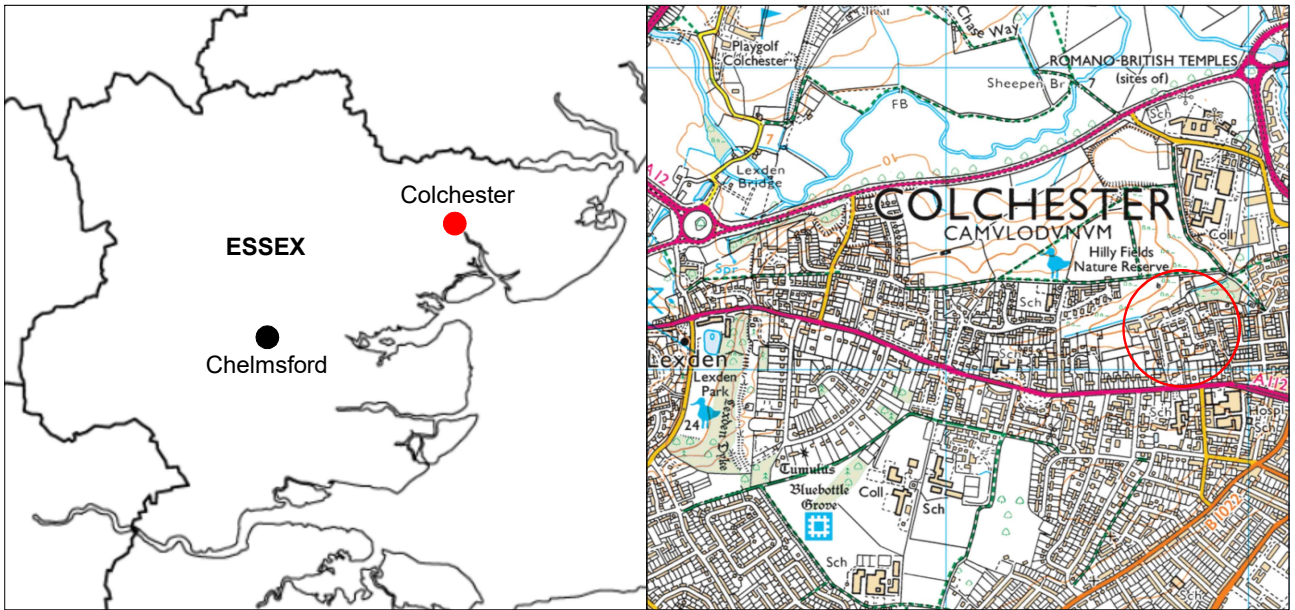
**Date:** 23.3.2021

**Recorded by:** Laura Pooley ([lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org))

**Date:** 16.8.2021

**Checked by:** Philip Crummy ([pc@catuk.org](mailto:pc@catuk.org))

**Date:** 17.8.2021



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Fig 1 Site location.



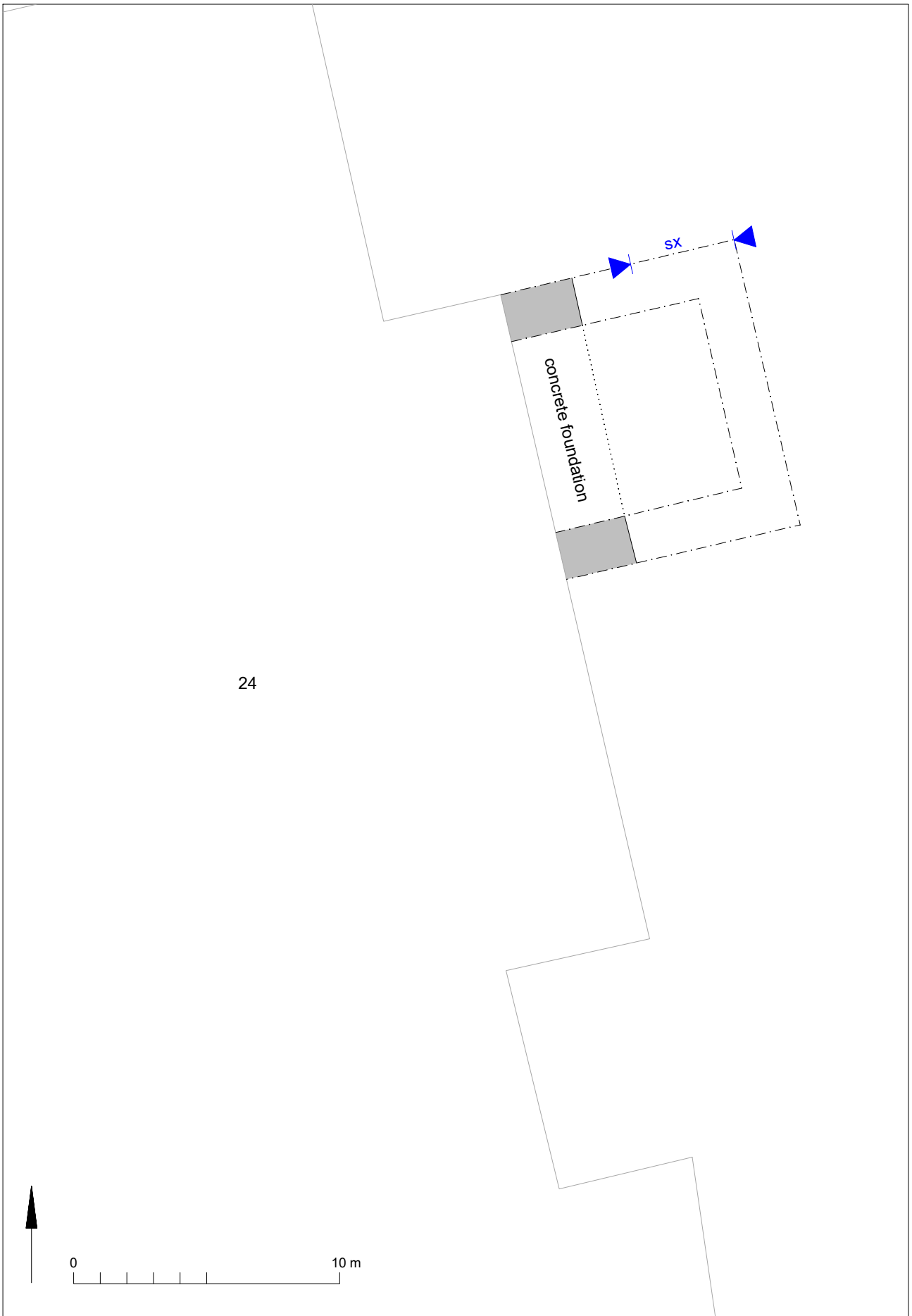


Fig 2 Results

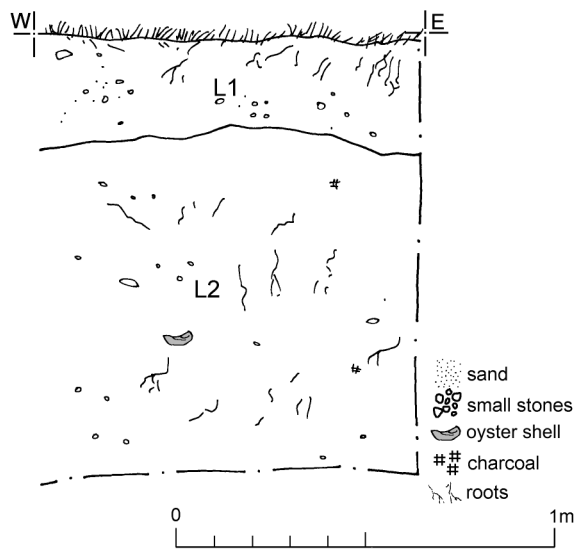


Fig 3 Representative section.

# **OWritten Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at High Gable, 24 Oaks Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3PS.**

**NGR:** TL 9878 2513 (centre)

**District:** Colchester

**Planning reference:** 202618

**Commissioned by:** Mr & Mrs Hassett

**Curating museum:** Colchester

**CHER number:** ECC4599

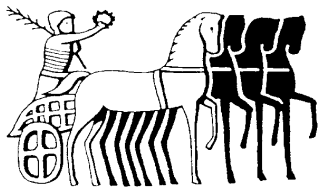
**CAT project code:** 2021/01g

**OASIS project number:** colchest3-413179

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC monitor:** Dr Richard Hoggett

**This WSI written:** 22/01/2021



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 750m west of the main historic core of Colchester town centre at High Gable, 24 Oaks Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3 3PS (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TL 98785 23135, which lies within a designated heritage asset (Scheduled Monument number 1002173).

## Proposed work

The development comprises a garage conversion, porch extension and change of materials to front facade.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, ECC/MCC numbers accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer ([www.colchesterheritage.co.uk](http://www.colchesterheritage.co.uk))).

The site lies within an area of significant archaeology with evidence of concentrations of Late Iron Age and Roman occupation, and industrial activity, recorded within an area known as Sheepen Farm (CHER MCC7488). The area is designated as a heritage asset (Scheduled monument number 1002173). The late Iron Age and Roman site at Sheepen involves a main period of occupation between c AD 5-60 (Hawkes & Hull 1946; Niblett 1985), though Bronze Age occupation is also attested there (CAR 11, 132-3).

The redevelopment site is situated outside the Roman walled town which lies approximately 440m to the east. The site is surrounded by important archaeological remains, principally of Roman date. These remains are dominated by the major road a short distance to the southeast, which led from the walled town to London (Hull 1958, 2-3; CHER MCC475 and MCC1928).

Extra-mural Roman occupation, considered to be an extension of the Roman town (CAR 3, fig 8), is known to extend up to 300m west of the town wall. Part of this settlement close to the town wall has been excavated (the Balkerne Lane site; CAR 3). Here buildings and property plots fronting the major Roman road leading out from the Balkerne Gate were recorded. There are a number of CHER sopts for evidence of buildings nearby the site including fragments of tessellated Roman floors seen in Papillon Road (CHER MCC1069), Rawstorn Road (CHER MCC1074) and Crowhurst Road (CHER MCC1734). And fragments of walls seen in Manor Road (CHER MCC1075) and Papillon Road (CHER MCC1084).

Further Roman buildings and activities including horticulture and sand quarrying were recorded on areas away from the road frontage. During a watching brief carried out by CAT in 2008 at 37 Oaks Drive (CAT Report 463) F1 was recorded as being a Roman quarry pit.

Approximately 60m to the south of the site is a concentration of Roman kilns (CHER MCC8077 and MCC1226-8) uncovered during the construction of Oaks Drive for the residential development in 1973 and recorded by CAT (CAR 6, 338-340).

The site is also situated within an area within an area of Roman cemeteries termed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but more generally known as the Lexden cemetery (CHER MCC7647). The Lexden cemetery area encompasses a number of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds on both sides of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town towards London and Braughing), leading out of Balkerne Gate as far west as The Avenue (Hull 1958 and CAR 11). A number of Roman cremations, inhumations and tombstones have been discovered in the immediate vicinity (Hull 1958), a full discussion of which can be found in CAR 9.

To the east-northeast of the site archaeological investigations were carried out by CAT between 2001 and 2003 on the site of the former St Mary's hospital (now known as Balkerne

Heights/St. Mary's Fields). Excavations in 2001-3 uncovered early Roman houses destroyed in the Boudican revolt of AD 60/61. The suburb was rebuilt and a road leading to Sheepen to the north-west was created, plus smaller lanes connecting the houses. By the 4th century AD, settlement had moved back inside the town walls and the area was turned over to use as a cemetery. In all, 86 Roman burials were excavated, mainly from the north and eastern areas of the site (CAT report in forthcoming). Four Roman inhumations were also recorded at 'Topfield', Rawstorn Road in 2001 (CHER MCC5422 and MCC2889-2892), adjacent to the hospital site (CAT Report 134). During the development of residential properties in Oaks Drive fragments of a lead coffin and pottery were found at no. 41 (CAR 6 811-2, CHER MCC1718) and a skeleton with a glass bead found at no. 52 (CAR 6 811-2, CHER MCC1719).

In 2019 CAT undertook monitoring works at High Gable, to monitor strip foundations and drainage for a new conservatory (CAT Report 1462). Nothing of archaeological significance was found, although post-medieval pottery, coal and CBM was recovered from made ground.

CAT has also found that during a number of watching briefs and evaluations around Oaks Drive area that there has been a large amount of modern ground disturbance. Sites at 17 Rawstorn Road in 1985 and 35 Oaks Drive in 1999 (CAT Report 1000, forthcoming), 26 Oaks Drive in 2001 (CAT Report 157), 11 Oaks Drive in 2002 (CAT Report 209) and 15 Rawstorn Road in 2004 (CAT Report 291) all had between 1.25-1.5m of modern debris or sand dumps thought to be from either construction of the houses in the 1970's or to raise the height of gardens that were sloping.

## **Planning background**

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in November 2020 (application No. 202618) proposing a *garage conversion, porch extension & change of materials to front facade*.

As the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument and therefore an area highlighted as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, the Secretary of State, advised by Historic England, has attached a condition relating to archaeological investigation. Specifically, the need for archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks, in order to safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.

## **Requirement for work**

The required archaeological work is for archaeological monitoring of all groundworks (including services and landscaping) associated with the project. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2020).

Specifically, the monitoring is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if additional archaeological work is required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

In the exceptional circumstances that important, well-preserved mosaic floors (or similar remains) are discovered, which cannot otherwise be avoided (and satisfactorily preserved in situ) by the development, a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains and/or exceptional burnt remains related to the Boudiccan destruction of AD 60/61, and for subsequent conservation and presentation. A decision about the need for conservation and lifting of important archaeological remains will be made in consultation with specialist stakeholders (e.g. Historic



England, Colchester Museum and Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services).

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

### **General methodology**

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 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 Colchester Historic Environment Record (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 CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

### **Investigation methodology**

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' groundworks to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until the required depth of the groundworks is reached.

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

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of

discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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

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

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

### **Site surveying**

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of investigated 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 micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming the context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

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

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

### **Human remains**

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

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

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the investigation, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the

project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis may be subject to radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

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

## Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (Historic England 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: 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. This can include soil micromorphological assessment, absolute dating in the event that archaeomagnetic and/or (more probably) radiocarbon dating is required, if burning is encountered or human

remains (in which case it might be necessary to lift a small sample for absolute dating). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice on this.

## 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 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

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

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

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

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

## Archive deposition

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

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

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

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. 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: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

- |                               |             |   |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Brown, D                      | 2011        | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> . 2nd edition.   |
| CAR 3                         | 1984        | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 3</i> , Excavations at Lion Walk, Balkerne Lane and Middleborough, Colchester, Essex. By P Crummy   |
| CAR 6                         | 1992        | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> . By P Crummy   |
| CAR 9                         | 1993        | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations of Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester, 1971-85</i> By N Crummy, P Crummy and C Crossan                |
| CAR 11                        | 1995        | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum 2</i> . By CFC Hawkes & P Crummy  |
| Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J   | 2000        | <i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA 8)                            |
| CAT                           | 2020        | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>   |
| CAT Report 134                | 2001        | <i>An archaeological evaluation at 'Topfield', Rawstorn Road, Colchester</i> . By Kate Orr  |
| CAT Report 157                | 2001        | <i>An archaeological watching brief at 26 Oaks Drive, Colchester, Essex: June and September 2001</i> . By K Orr   |
| CAT Report 209                | 2002        | <i>An archaeological evaluation at 11 Oaks Drive, Colchester, Essex: September 2002</i> . By K Orr  |
| CAT Report 291                | 2004        | <i>An archaeological evaluation at 15 Rawstorn Road, Colchester, Essex: October 2004</i> . By K Orr   |
| CAT Report 463                | 2008        | <i>Archaeological watching brief at 37 Oaks Drive, Colchester, Essex. February 2008</i> . By S Benfield   |
| CAT Report 1000               | forthcoming | <i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997)</i> . By H Brooks |
| CAT Report 1462               | 2019        | <i>Archaeological monitoring at 24 Oaks Drive, Colchester, Essex</i> By P Parmenter   |
| CBCAA                         | 2020        | <i>Brief for Archaeological Investigation at High Gable, 24 Oaks Drive, Colchester, CO3 3PS</i> By R Hoggett  |
| CIfA                          | 2014a       | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> . Updated Oct 2020  |
| CIfA                          | 2014b       | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated Oct 2020  |
| 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</i> . East Anglian  |

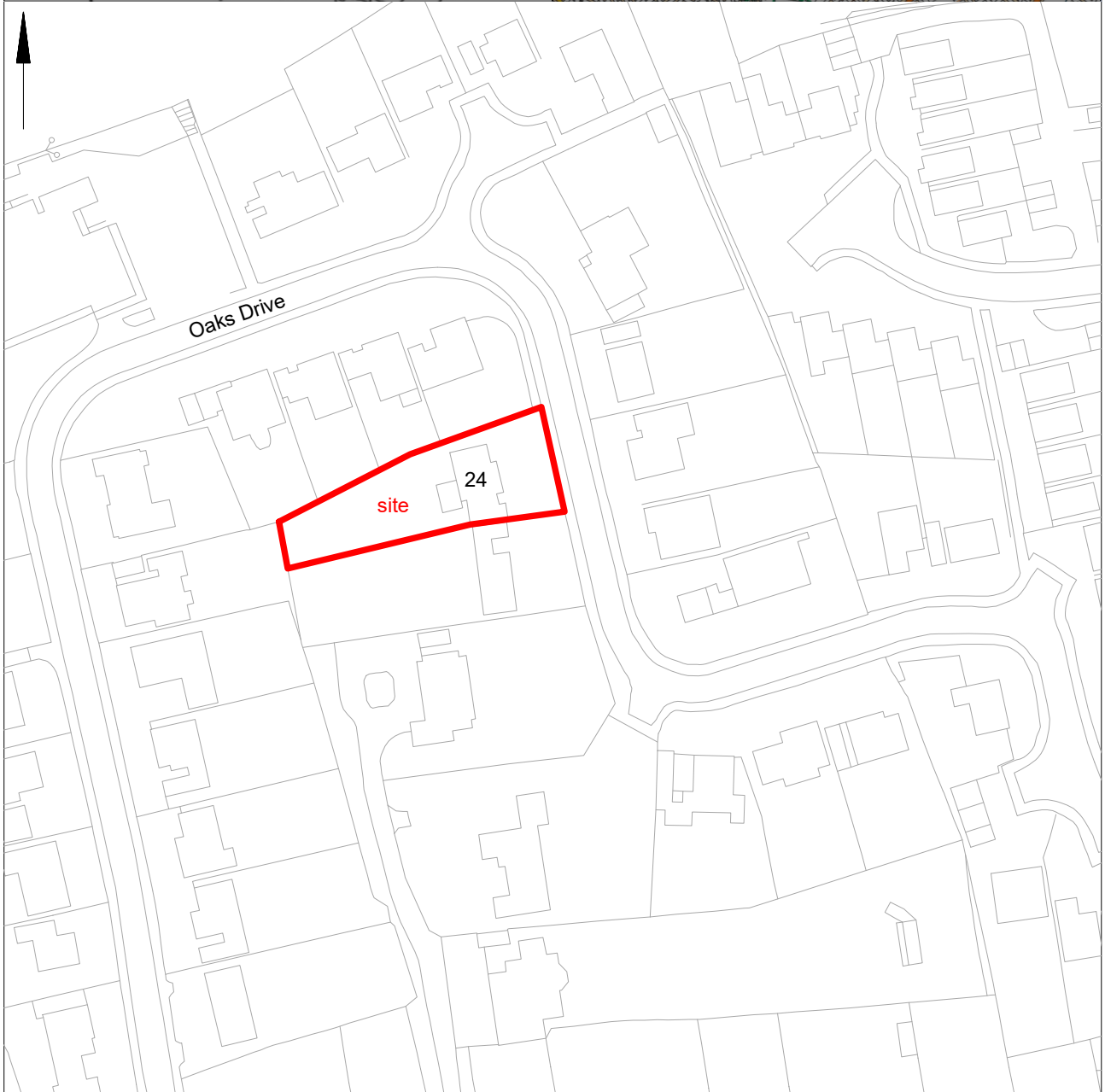
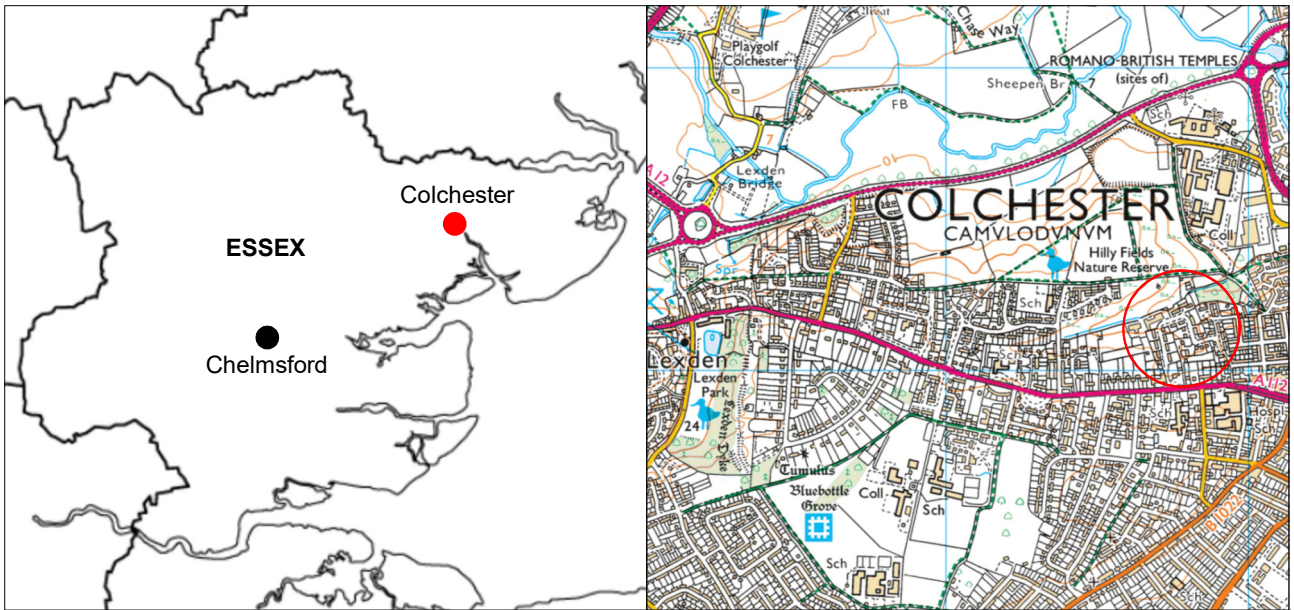
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Historic England (HE)	2015a	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> . By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England (HE)	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Hull, MR	1958	<i>Roman Colchester</i> , RRCSAL, 20
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA <b>24</b> )
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

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Fig 1 Site location.



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**OASIS ID: colchest3-413179**

## Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at High Gable, 24 Oaks Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3PS
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at High Gable, 24 Oaks Drive, Colchester, Essex during groundworks for a porch extension. Groundworks cut through a topsoil and a thick deposit of silty-loam but, despite being located within a scheduled ancient monument (NHLE no. 1002173), there were no significant archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 23-03-2021 End: 23-03-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2021/01g - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4599 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	202618 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER High Gable, 24 Oaks Drive, Colchester, Essex
Postcode	CO3 3PS
Study area	0.08 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 98785 23135 51.870785218713 0.88787577884 51 52 14 N 000 53 16 E Point

## Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Sarah Carter
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Sarah Carter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

## Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Data Service
Digital Archive ID	ECC4599
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4599
Paper Contents	"other"



Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological monitoring at High Gables, 24 Oaks Drive, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3PS: March 2021

Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.

Other bibliographic details

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Description A4 stapled loose leaf

URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

Entered by Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)

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