

Archaeological monitoring at Little Loveney Hall, Upper Green, Wakes Colne, Essex, CO6 2BH

November 2018



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Mark Baister

**Commissioned by Peter Johnson, Johnson Dennehy Planning
on behalf of Mr and Mrs T Westerling**

NGR: TL 88876 31357

Planning reference: 170976

CAT project ref.: 17/06h

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2017.94

CHER ref: ECC4014

OASIS reference: colchest3-287876



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CAT Report 1340

November 2018

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Little Loveney Hall during alterations and extensions to the existing garage. Little Loveney Hall is a listed 16th-century building which lies within a medieval moated enclosure. Despite being located in an area of considerable historic significance, only a single modern pit was uncovered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring at Little Loveney Hall, Upper Green, Wakes Colne, Essex, which was carried out on the 5th November 2018. The work was commissioned by Peter Johnson of Johnson Dennehy Planning in advance of alterations and extensions to the existing garage and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2017).

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 watching briefs* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER).

The CHER shows that the proposed development site is located within a medieval moated enclosure (CHER MCC7237), enclosing a 16th-century Grade II-listed building (NHLE no. 1266540). There is therefore a high potential for below-ground archaeological remains relating to the early occupation of the enclosure.

Historic England states that the building is a:

C16 house on a moated site. Timber framed crosswing with hip-ended and pegtiled roof, plastered. Red brick chimney stack with 3 diagonal shafts. A lower range joins this at right angles and extends east.

The CHER record states that according to a 1976 OS field report "the moat is complete, being sub-rectangular in shape and usually water-filled by surface drainage, although at time of survey, dry. It measures 60m NE-SW, 56m NW-SE and the arms have an average width of 6m and a depth 1.5m. The ground surface is level and the causewayed entrance in the NE arm is probably the original". Great and Little Loveney Halls are probably associated with the family of 'Loveney' (1460 according to Morant), 'Louenayhalle' also mentioned 1390 in Morant.

In 1976 a bronze palstave was also metal detected from a field c 640m to the NNE (Essex HER 9462).

4 Aims

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which were exposed by the groundworks.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

All groundworks were carried out by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Foundation trenches totalling 26.7m long by 0.6m wide were excavated to a depth of 1-1.5m. A concrete service run cut across the trenching.

The foundation trenching occurred through four layers. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.17-0.43m thick, soft/friable, dry dark brown/black sandy-silt) sealed natural (L2, firm/hard yellow clay, encountered at a depth of 0.17-0.52m below current ground level [bcgl]). L1 sealed build-up/levelling layers to the northwest (L3, c 0.19-0.22m thick, CBM and chalk pieces) and southeast (L4, c 0.19-0.22m thick, CBM and chalk pieces).

A pit (F1) of 19th- or early 20th-century date was observed in section. It was 1.4m wide and 0.34m deep.



Photograph 1 19th- or early 20th-century pit F1, looking south

6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Ceramic and pottery

Only three sherds of post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material were uncovered (Table 1). Pit F1 (3) contained a sherd of post-medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40) and modern English stoneware (Fabric F45M) (CAR 7, 192-193, 254) suggesting that it dates to the 19th to early 20th century. A small piece of post-Roman peg-tile came from L4 (2).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW/g
Medieval/post-medieval	2	72	36
Ceramic building material (CBM)	1	30	30
All	3	102	34

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

Bone

There was one fragment of cow radius with a weight of 90g from L3 (1).

7 Conclusion

Despite having its origins in the medieval period, groundworks within the moated enclosure of Little Lovenev Hall only exposed a single modern pit.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Peter Johnson of Johnson Dennehy Planning and Mr and Mrs T Westerling for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by M Baister. Figures were prepared by CL, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for the CBCPS 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	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Little Lovenev Hall, Upper Green, Wakes Colne, Essex, CO6 2BH</i>
CBCPS	2017	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Little Lovenev Hall, Upper Green, Wakes Colne, Essex, CO6 2BH</i> , by J Tipper
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</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)

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference

OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval section	from c AD 1500 to c 1800 (abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1340)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1340)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Graphic files

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2017.94.

Distribution list

Peter Johnson, Johnson Dennehy Planning

Mr and Mrs T Westerling

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 28.11.2018

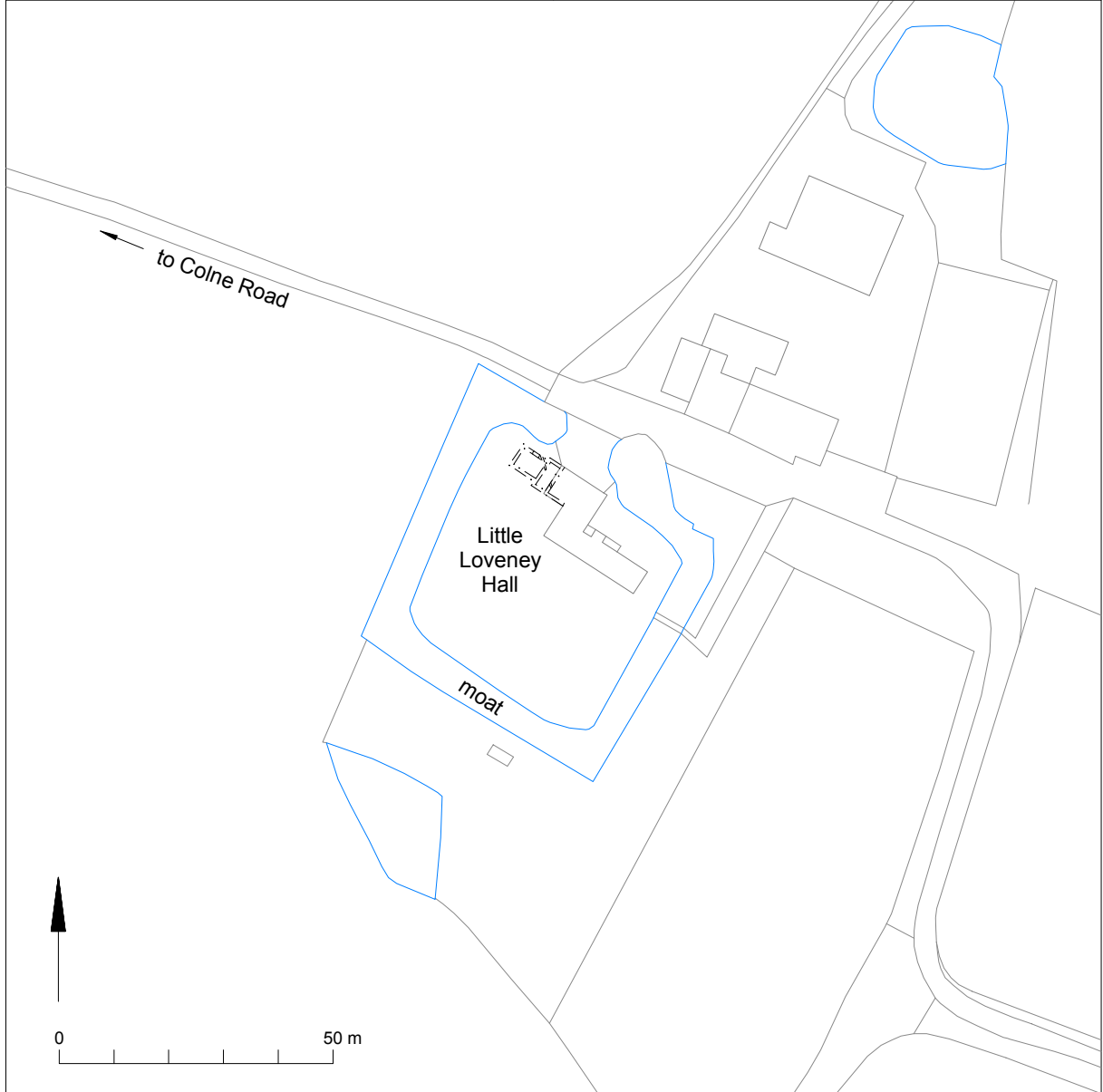
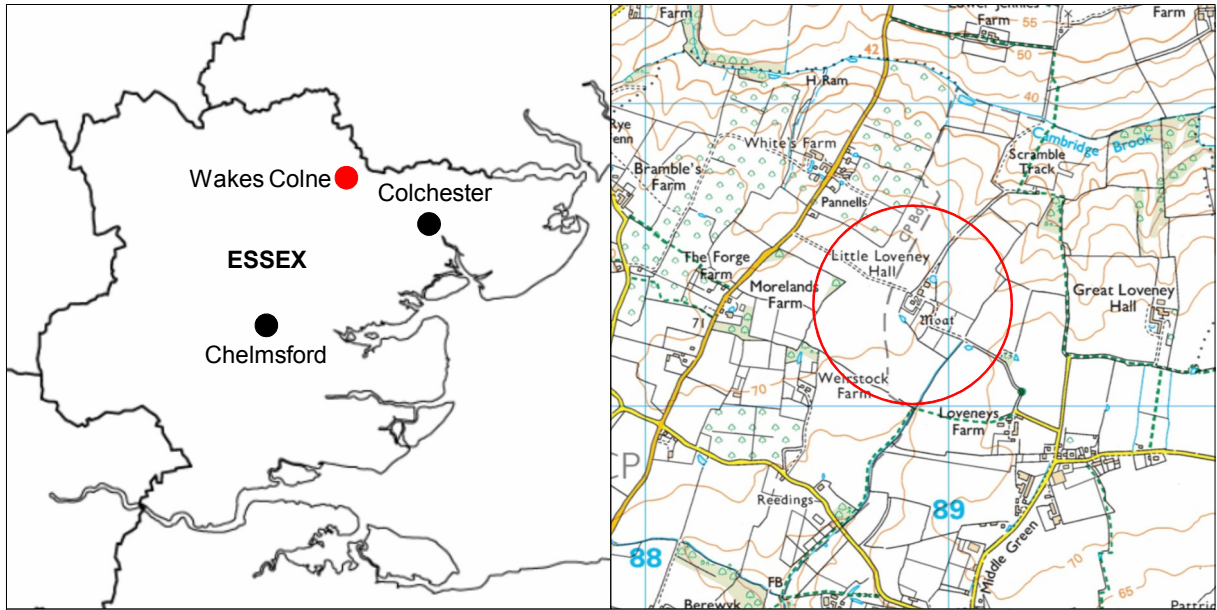


Fig 1 Site location.

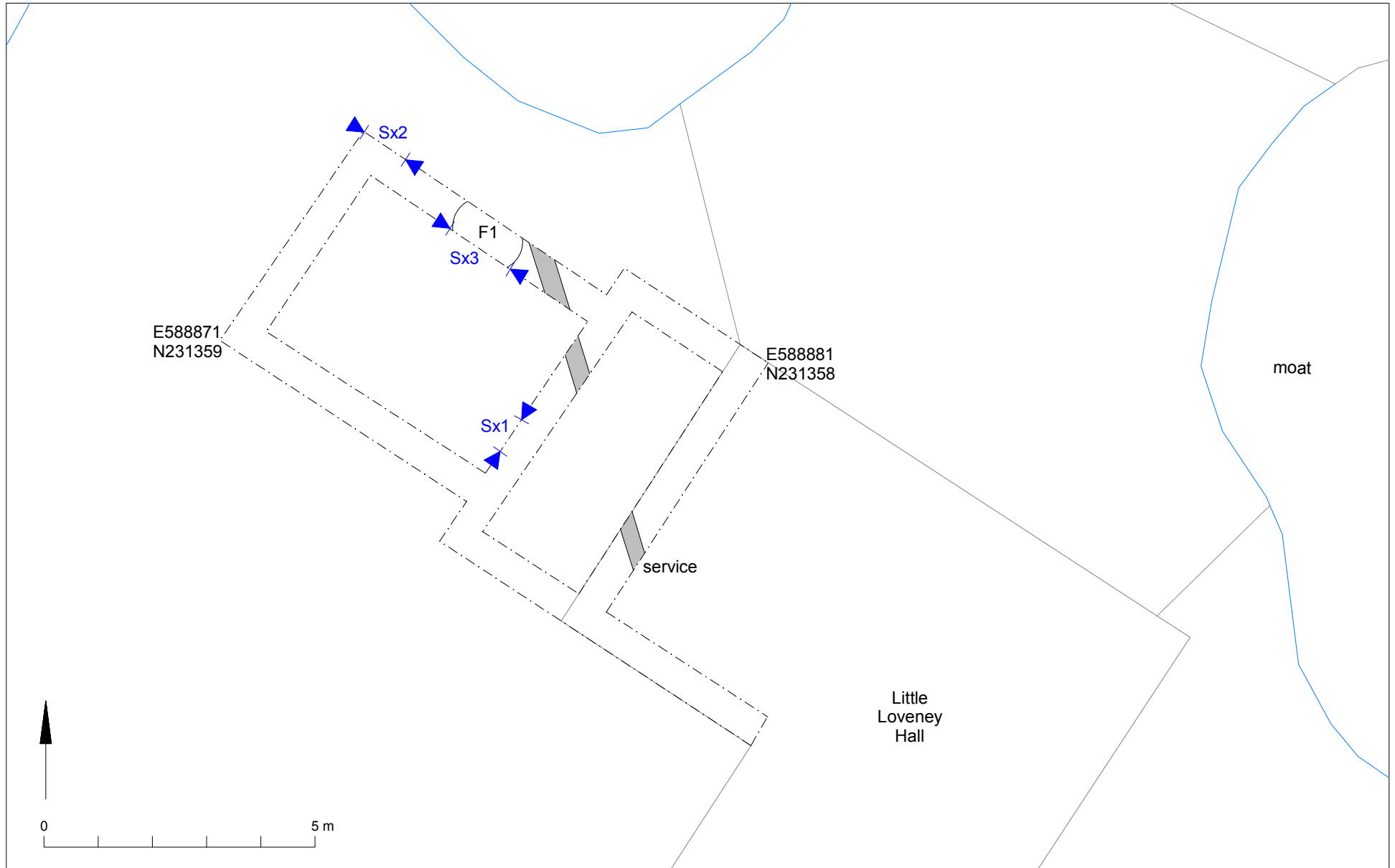


Fig 2 Monitoring results.

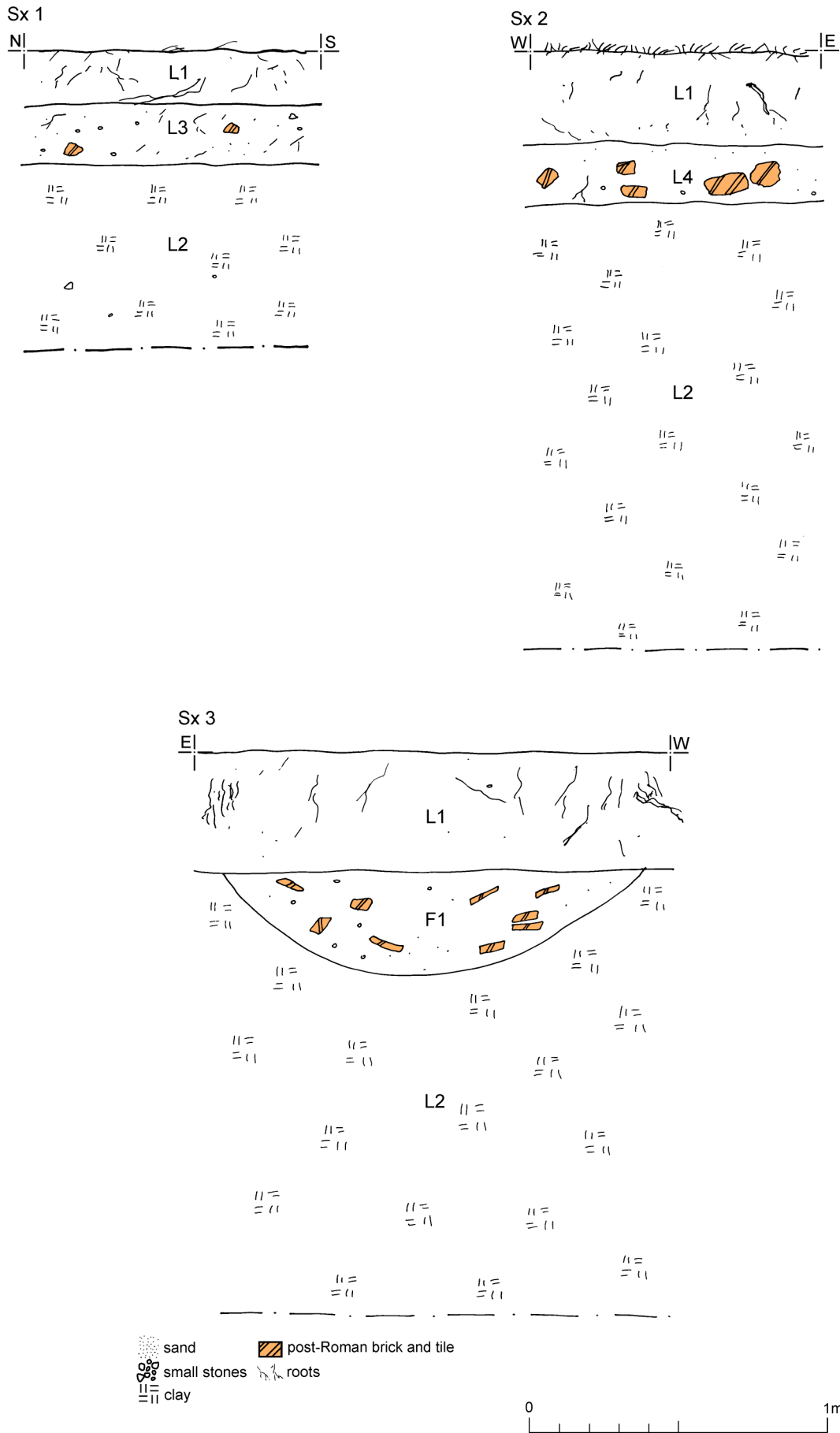


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Little Loveney Hall, Upper Green, Wakes Colne Essex, CO6 2BH	
Parish: Wakes Colne	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 88876 31357	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/06h CHER ref: ECC4014 OASIS ref: colchest3-287876
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 5th November 2018	Size of area investigated: 0.28 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.94	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC7237, EHER 9462
Final report: CAT Report 1340	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Little Loveney Hall during alterations and extensions to the existing garage. Little Loveney Hall is a listed 16th-century building which lies within a medieval moated enclosure. Despite being located in an area of considerable historic significance, only a single modern pit was uncovered.	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: November 2018

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Little Loveney Hall, Upper Green, Wakes Colne, Essex, CO6 2BH

NGR: TL 88876 31357 (centre)

Planning reference: 170976

Commissioned by: Peter Johnson, Johnson Dennehy Planning

On behalf of: Mr & Mrs T Westerling

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER project code: [tbc](#)

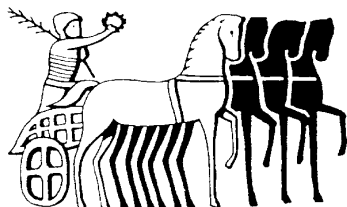
CAT project code: 17/06h

OASIS ref.: colchest3-287876

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 20.6.2017



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies 12.7km northwest of Colchester town centre and 3km NNW from the centre of Wakes Colne at Little Loveney Hall, Upper Green, Wakes Colne (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 88876 31357.

Proposed work

The development comprises alterations and extensions to the existing garage.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

The CHER/EHER shows that the proposed development site is located within a medieval moated enclosure (HER no. MCC7237, EHER 9394), enclosing a 16th century Grade II listed building (NHLE no. 1266540). Therefore there is high potential for below-ground archaeological remains relating to the early occupation of the enclosure.

The Historic England listing states that the listed building is a:

C16 house on a moated site. Timber framed crosswing with hip-ended and pegtiled roof, plastered. Red brick chimney stack with 3 diagonal shafts. A lower range joins this at right angles and extends east.

The HER record accessed via Heritage Gateway states that according to a 1976 OS field report "the moat is complete, being sub-rectangular in shape and usually water-filled by surface drainage, although at time of survey, dry. It measures 60m NE-SW, 56m NW-SE and the arms have an average width of 6m and a depth 1.5m. The ground surface is level and the causewayed entrance in the NE arm is probably the original". Great and Little Loveney Hall's are probably to be associated with the family of 'Loveney' (1460 according to Morant), 'Louenayhalle' also mentioned 1390 in Morant.

In 1976 a bronze palstave was also metal detected from a field c 640m to the NNE (EHER 9462).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in April 2017 (application No. 170976) proposing alterations and extensions to the existing garage.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2017).

Specifically:

The monitoring and recording 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 may decide that amendments to the brief and wsi are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would be otherwise damaged or destroyed.

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2017).

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

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

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

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

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

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

If any features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand, planned and recorded. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc).

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.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

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 excavation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

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, but only if they are datable. Processing will be carried out by trained CAT staff with analysis and reporting done by VF/LG. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

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. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, 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.

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter / Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter / Alec Wade

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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

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

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

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

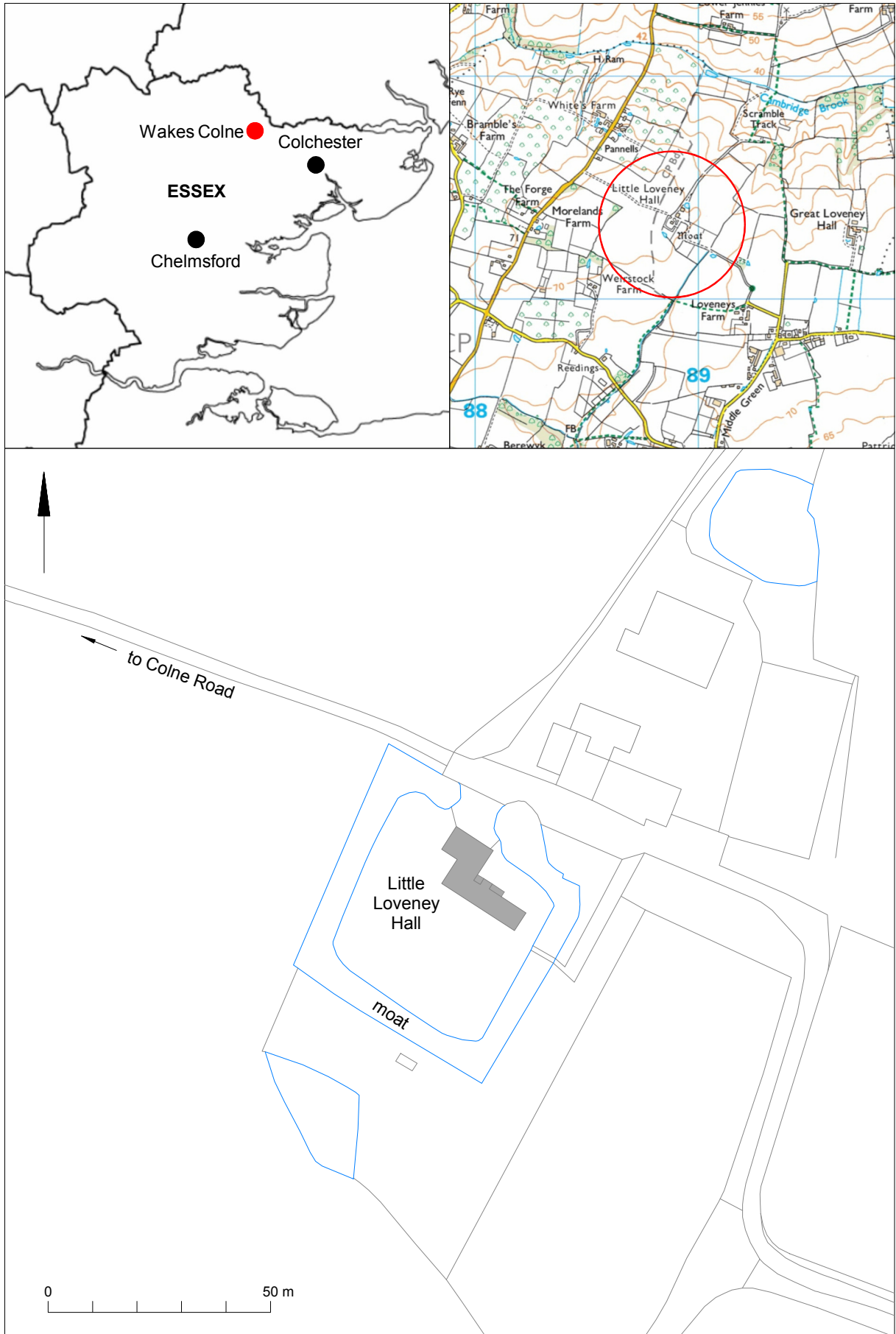
- | | | |
|------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CBC | 2016 | <i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Little Loveney Hall, Upper Green, Wakes Colne, Essex, CO6 2BH, by Jess Tipper</i> |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</i> |
| CifA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i> |

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Fig 1 Site location.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: colchest3-287876

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at Little Lovene Hall, Upper Green, Wakes Colne, CO6 2BH
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Little Lovene Hall during alterations and extensions to the existing garage. Little Lovene Hall is a listed 16th-century building which lies within a medieval moated enclosure. Despite being located in an area of considerable historic significance, only a single modern pit was uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 05-11-2018 End: 05-11-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/06h - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	170976 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4014 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.94 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER WAKES COLNE Little Lovene Hall, Upper Green
Postcode	CO6 2BH
Study area	0.28 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 88876 31357 51.948089807719 0.748612286616 51 56 53 N 000 44 55 E Point

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	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.94

Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.94
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring at Little Lovenev Hall, Upper Green, Wakes Colne, Essex, CO6 2BH: November 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1340
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 ring-bound loose leaf
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html
Entered by	Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on	29 November 2018

OASIS:

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