



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

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

Tel.: 01206 501785 Email.: services@catuk.org

**CAT Report 1631**

**Archaeological monitoring at Colchester  
County High School for Girls, Norman Way,  
Colchester, Essex, CO3 3US: January 2021**

**Planning reference:** 201669

**CHER Event no.:** ECC4547

**OASIS ref.:** colchest3-408515

**Grid Reference:** TL 98026 24646 (centre)

**Number of site visits:** 1

**Dates of visits:** 7th January 2021

**Nature of the work:** Observation of groundworks for a new free-standing steel-framed canopy.

**Reason for condition:** The site lies within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum within the area known as the Lexden Cemetery (MCC7525-9 and MCC7647).

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

**Results:** All groundworks were monitored by a CAT archaeologist in response to a brief set by Dr Richard Hoggett of Colchester Borough Council Planning Services.

A CAT archaeologist monitored the excavation of 16 foundation pads. Each pad measured 0.60m by 0.60m and was excavated to a depth of 0.80-0.85m below current ground level [bcgl]



**Photograph 1** Site shot

Four layers were recorded:

- a) modern made ground L1, dark grey loam with rubble, c 0.27-0.29m thick;
- b) topsoil L2, a soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-loam, c 0.13-0.40m thick;
- c) subsoil L3, a firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt, c 0.31-0.35m thickness
- d) natural L4, a firm, moist orange/grey silty-sand, encountered at a depth of c 0.73-0.79m bcgl.



**Photograph 2** Pad 12 – view east

No archaeological features or material were uncovered.

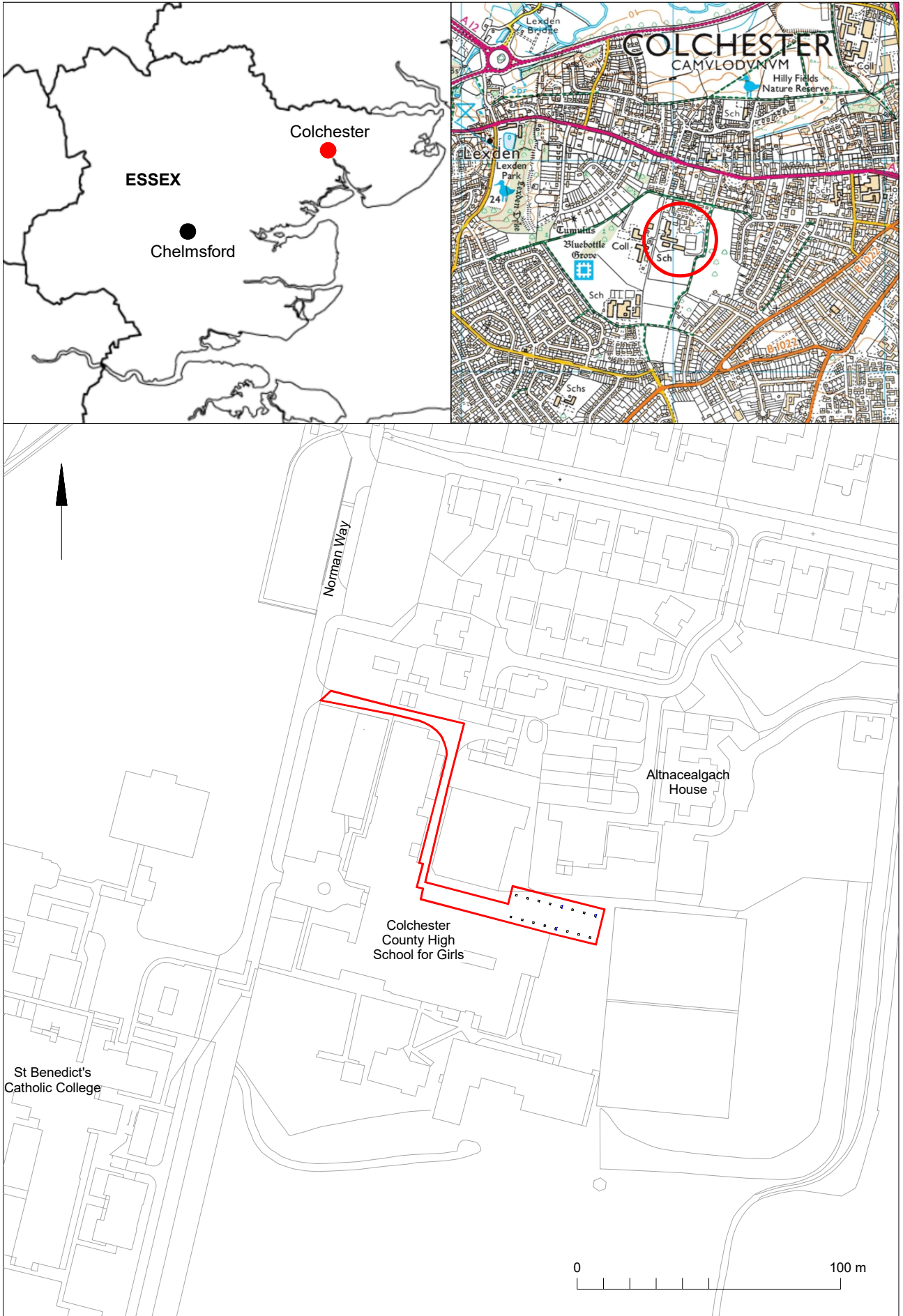
**Recorded by:** Sarah Carter ([sc@catuk.org](mailto:sc@catuk.org))

**Date:** 26.01.2021

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

**Date:** 08.02.2021





© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 1 Site location and soakaway excavation.

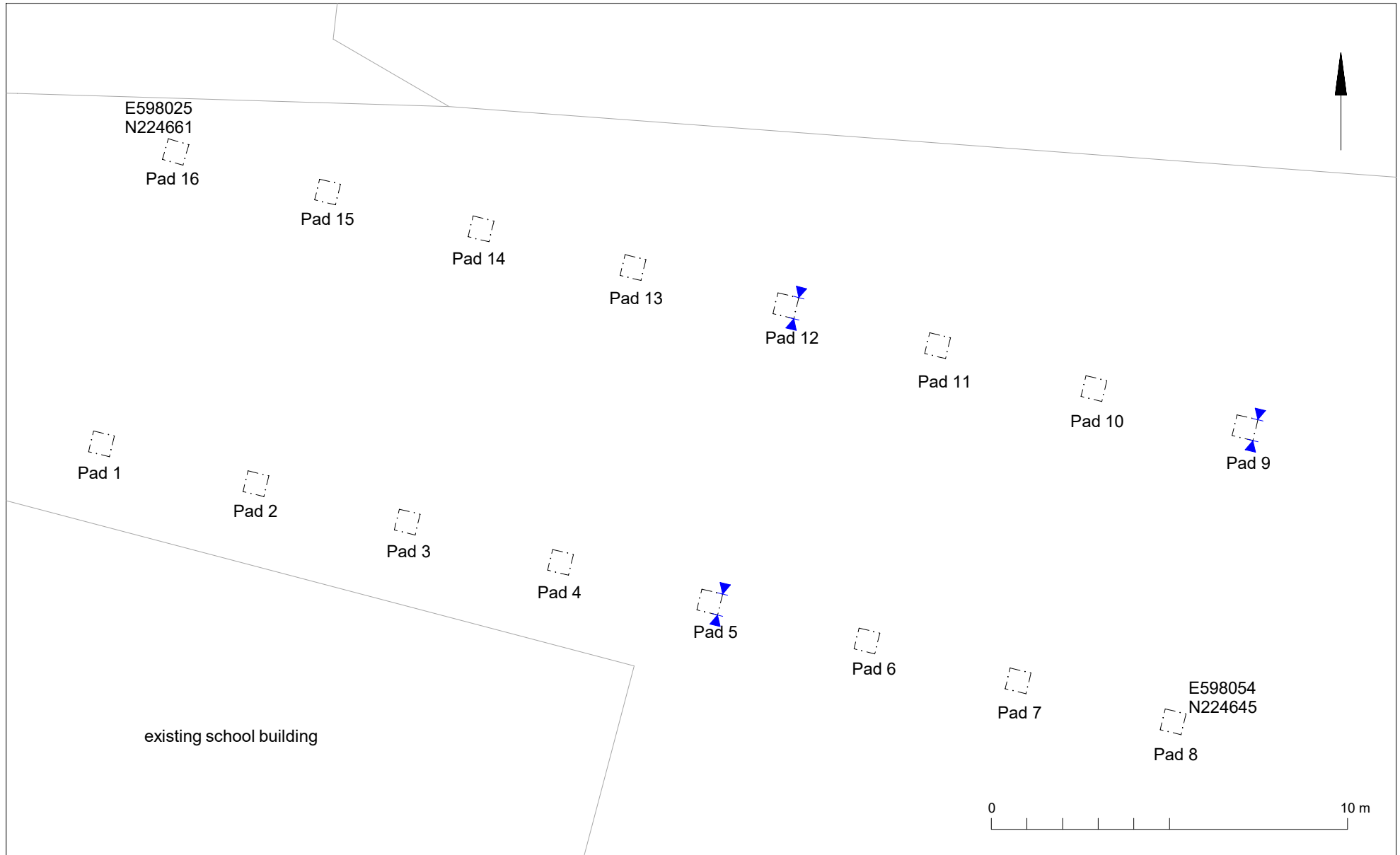


Fig 2 Soakaway excavation results.



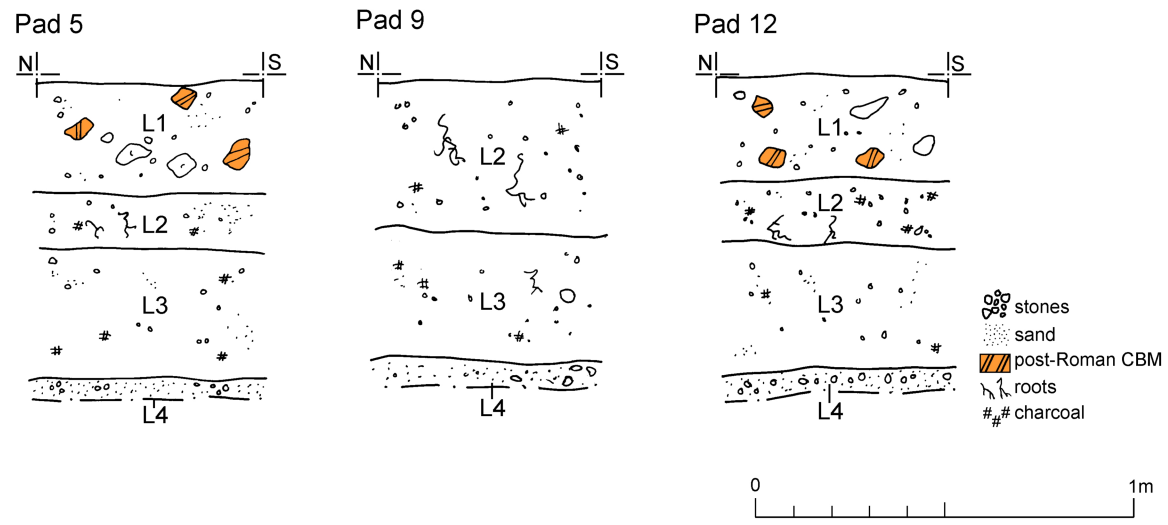


Fig 3 Representative sections.

# **Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at Colchester County High School for Girls, Norman Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3US**

**NGR:** TL 98026 24646 (centre)  
**District:** Colchester

**Planning references:** 201669

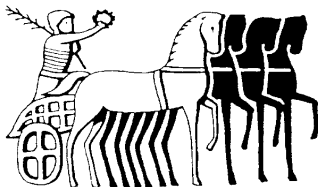
**Commissioned by:** Lyndon Hopkins (Alpha Trust)  
**On behalf of:** Colchester County High School for Girls

**Curating museum:** Colchester  
**CHER number:** ECC4547

**CAT project code:** 2020/11j  
**OASIS project number:** colchest3-408515

**Site manager:** Chris Lister  
**CBC monitor:** Dr Richard Hoggett

**This WSI written:** 20/11/2020



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

*tel:* 01206 501785  
*email:* [mb@catuk.org](mailto:mb@catuk.org)

## Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 1.7km east of Colchester town centre. It lies within the grounds of the Colchester County High School for Girls (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 98026 24646.

## Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of a free-standing steel-framed canopy.

## 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 development site is located within the grounds of Colchester County High School for Girls, a purpose-built complex of buildings opened in 1957 on land that was formerly part of the estate of Altnacealgach House (locally listed), a Victorian mansion designed by acclaimed local architect Horace Darken and built in 1888 to be the home of Arthur Thomas Osborne, heir to a successful brewing business. The school lies to the south-west of the house.

The site is located within the Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum, to the west of the Roman walled town and within an area of Roman cemeteries which was dubbed 'the western cemetery' by Hull (1958), but which is more generally referred to as the Lexden cemetery (MCC7525-9 and MCC7647). This is an area of Iron Age and Roman burial grounds located either side of Lexden Road (the main Roman road leading from the walled town to London). Many Roman burials and cremations have been found and reported upon in this area (see Hull 1958 and CAR 11). Of particular note in this respect is a Roman amphora burial which was found to the west of Altnacealgach House (MCC7676). A trial-trench evaluation on a site south of Park Road, conducted in 2006, defined Roman occupation remains, including two cremation burials (MCC3091; ECC FAU report 1711). The school also lies some 425m east of Lexden Tumulus (MCC1356 & MCC7523), an Iron Age barrow which, when excavated in 1924, was found to contain a rich Belgic burial with the remains of funerary bronze, gold and silver objects and a coin with the head of Augustus mounted as a medallion. The burial mound has variously been thought to be the resting place of Addedomarus (CAR 11, 85-94; Foster 1986) or Tasciovanus (Philip Crummy, *pers comm*).

Excavations in 1939 revealed an early Roman curving ditch, possibly the corner of a fort, to the north of the school (ECC851 and MCC2173). The same excavations revealed two parallel ditches, which were thought by Hull to represent an annexe lying to the south of this fort (Hull 1958, 273). It was later shown, however, that these form a continuation of Heath Farm Dyke North (CAR 11, 32). In February 1996, CAT monitored an area on the corner of Norman Way and Park Road for a car park. A ditch was recorded running east-west parallel to the footpath, but was thought to be medieval or later and not associated to Hull's ditch (CAT Report 1000, 96/2b).

In 1955, prior to the construction Colchester County High School for Girls, a 'triple-ditched dyke' was excavated by R.J. Martin beneath what was to become the main school building. The ditches were 4m wide, although their depths are unknown (ECC714, MCC2177, CAR 11, 127). Additionally, on the south edge of the school, postholes and a ditch indicated the possible presence of a building surrounded by a diagonal ditch dated to the 2nd century and a large pit, also dated to the 2nd century. Further excavations undertaken by John Wachter to the east of the High School for Girls the following year revealed palisade trenches, an irregular wattle-and-daub structure, gullies and pits (ECC970, MCC8175 and MCC2064-5, CAR 11, 124-126).

CAT have carried out a number of watching briefs and evaluations in this area. A watching brief undertaken by CAT in 2001 on an extension to the school revealed no trace of the ditches of the dyke seen in 1955 (CAT Report 155). A further watching brief in 2005 for a new music and careers block recorded four undatable pits or ditches (CAT Report 348). At least



two of the ditches of the dyke should have been visible within the footprint of the new building and one of its soakaways, but were not observed. A substantial ditch recorded in a second soakaway was not in alignment with those seen in 1955 and it was concluded that the 'triple-ditched dyke' either turns a corner or does not in fact exist.

An evaluation at the County High School for Girls in 2014 in the area of the proposed rear or southern car park revealed a Roman ditch dating to the late 1st century AD (CAT Report 762). The ditch was aligned parallel to the ditches seen in the 1939 excavations (i.e. Heath Farm Dyke North). What is unclear is whether the 2014 ditch is merely an agricultural field ditch, or whether it is part of a wider defensive scheme including the Heath Farm Dyke and the 'triple-ditched dyke' on the school site. An evaluation undertaken by CAT in 2016 towards the centre of the County High School for Girls identified a Roman ditch aligned north-east to south-west (CAT Report 975). This was recorded along with five modern and two natural features. Another evaluation was carried out in January 2018 in advance of the construction of a multi-functional hall and two additional car parks. Three undated pits, two post-Roman pits and two natural features were recorded (CAT Report 1211).

In 2019, CAT carried out a further evaluation and excavation immediately to the south of the current site, in advance of the construction of a new building. Excavations revealed a concentrated area of Roman remains consisting of six ditches and nine pits. These features produced a substantial assemblage of 3rd- and 4th-century pottery and CBM which suggested that a Roman villa may have stood in the vicinity during this period, possibly to the south-east of the excavation area. Two ditches, a pit and a pit/tree-throw dating to the medieval or post-medieval periods were also uncovered (CAT Reports 1449 & 1507).

In April 2020, CAT undertook another excavation to the south of the school, prior to the extension of a classroom (CAT Report 1549). This excavation uncovered only a single modern pit or digger bucket cut, further emphasising that the main focus of Roman activity lies to the north and east of the school.

## **Planning background**

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in August 2020 (application No. 201669) to install a *free-standing, open-sided, steel-framed canopy with a poly-carbonate roof, measuring 32m x 10m x 3.5m high*.

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**

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* (CIfA 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

## 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 11                | 1995         | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 11: Camulodunum II</i> , by CFC Hawkes & P Crummy   |
| CAT                   | 2020         | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>   |
| CAT Report 155        | 2001         | <i>An archaeological watching brief at the County High School for Girls, Norman Way, Colchester, Essex: September 2001</i> , by K Orr   |
| CAT Report 348        | 2005         | <i>An archaeological watching brief at the Colchester County High School for Girls, Norman Way, Colchester, Essex: May-November 2005</i> , by K Orr                                       |
| CAT Report 762        | 2014         | <i>Archaeological trial-trenching evaluation at Colchester County High School for Girls, Norman Way, Colchester, Essex: March 2014</i> , by B Holloway                                    |
| CAT Report 975        | 2016         | <i>Archaeological evaluation at Colchester County High School for Girls, Norman Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3US: June 2016</i> , by L Pooley  |
| CAT Report 1000       | forth-coming | <i>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 1211       | 2018         | <i>Archaeological evaluation at Colchester County High School for Girls, Norman Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3US: January 2018</i> , by E Hicks  |
| CAT Report 1449       | 2019         | <i>Archaeological evaluation at Colchester County High School for Girls, Norman Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3US: July 2019</i> , by E Hicks   |
| CAT Report 1507       | 2020         | <i>Archaeological excavation at Colchester County High School for Girls, Norman Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3US: December 2019</i> , by E Hicks   |
| CAT Report 1549       | 2020         | <i>Archaeological excavation at Colchester County High School for Girls, Norman Way, Colchester, Essex, COE 3US: April 2020</i> by E Hicks  |
| CBCAA                 | 2020         | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at Colchester County High School for Girls, Norman Way, CO3 3US</i> By R Hoggett   |
| 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>   |
| 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) | 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, RRCSAL 20</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>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.</i>

M Baister



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

tel: 01206 501785  
email: [mb@catuk.org](mailto:mb@catuk.org)

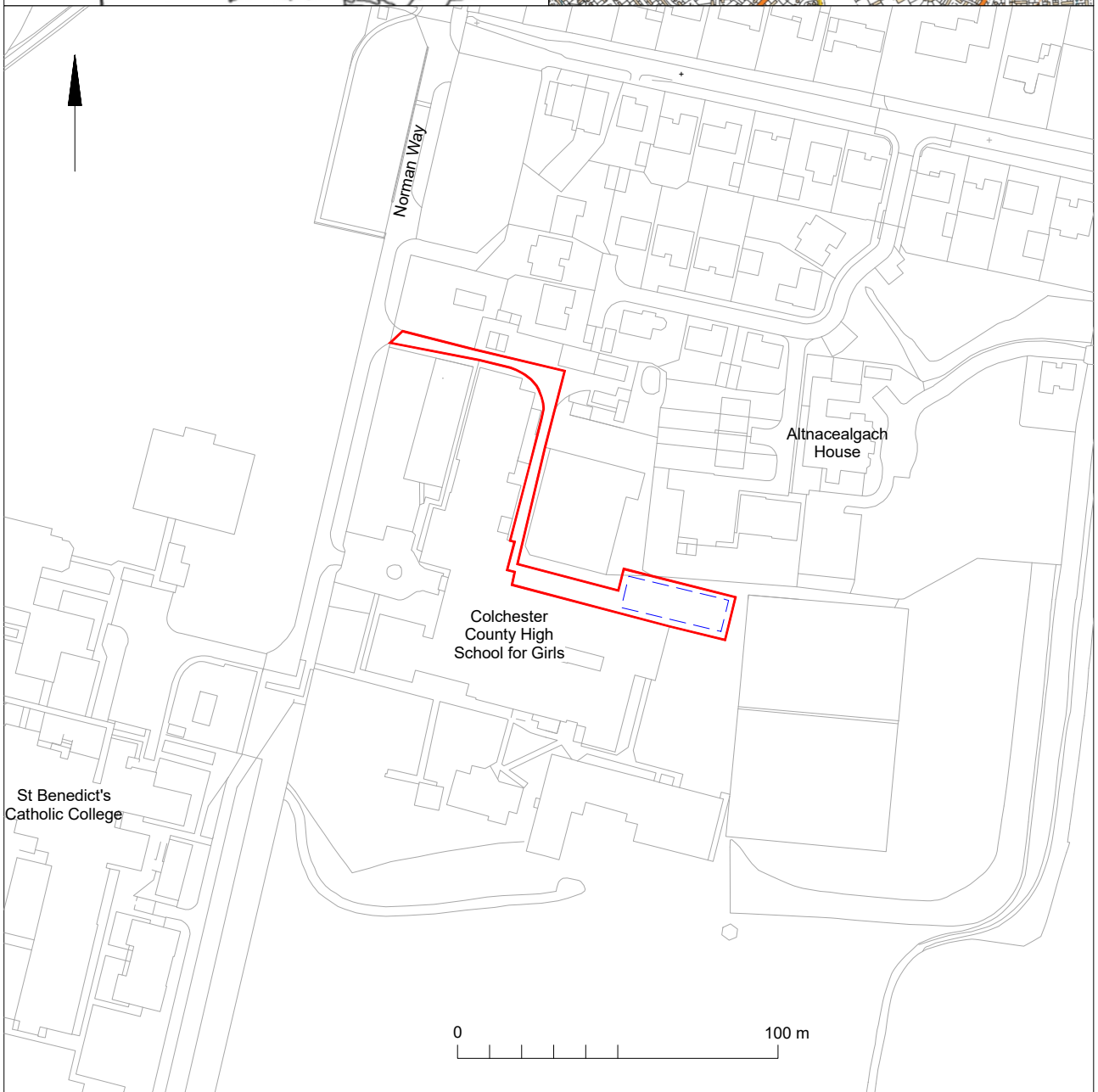
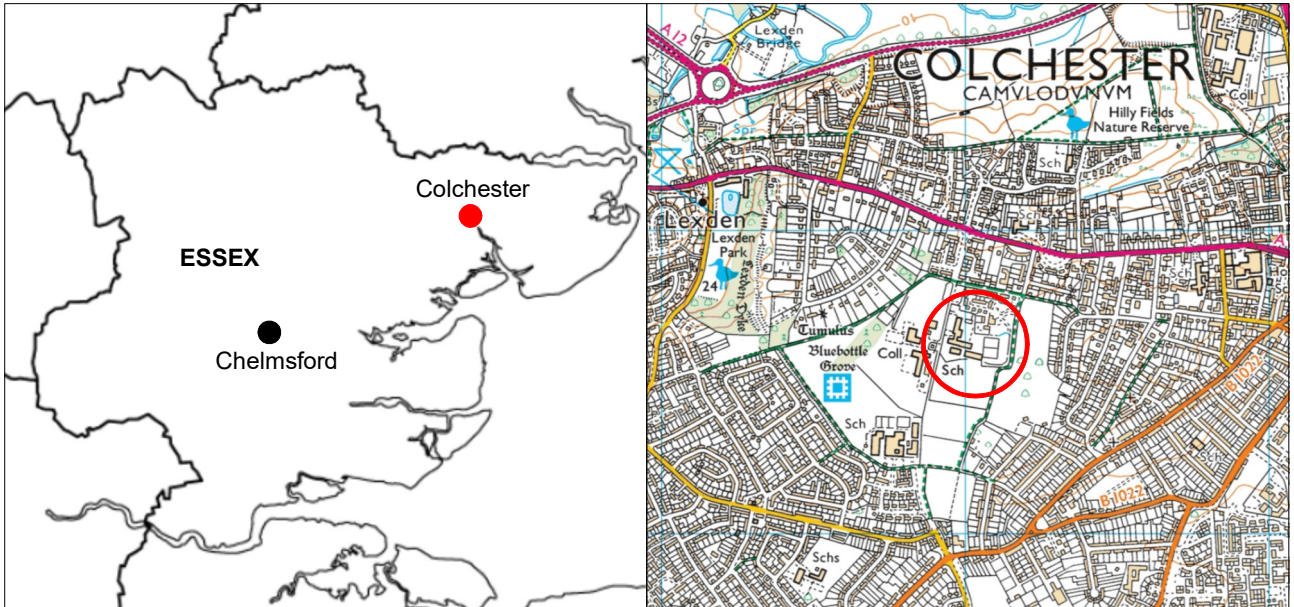


Fig 1 Site location.

# 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: colchest3-408515**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at Colchester County High School for Girls, Norman Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3US
Short description of the project	16 foundation pads were monitored for a new free-standing steel-framed canopy. 4 layers were encountered, modern make up, topsoil, subsoil and natural. No archaeological significant remains or finds were uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 07-01-2021 End: 07-01-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	2020/11j - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	201669 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4547 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Colchester County High School for Girls
Postcode	CO3 3US
Study area	320 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 98026 24646 51.884625989987 0.877731230328 51 53 04 N 000 52 39 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Mark Baister
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
--------------------------	----

Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Data Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring at Colchester County High School for Girls, Norman Way, Colchester, Essex, CO3 3US: January 2021
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Carter, S.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1631
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 comb-bound loose-leaf
URL	<a href="http://cat.essex.ac.uk">cat.essex.ac.uk</a>
Entered by	S Carter ( <a href="mailto:sc@catuk.org">sc@catuk.org</a> )
Entered on	26 January 2021

**OASIS:**

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice  
© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham](#) and [Jen Mitcham](#), email [Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012](#)  
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)