

Archaeological monitoring at the Church of St George, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Essex, CO7 7TY

September 2019



by Dr Elliott Hicks

figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter
fieldwork by Mark Baister

**commissioned by Gregory Frostick
on behalf of Church of St George Parochial Church Council**

NGR: TM 08360 26292 (centre)
CAT project ref.: 19/06e
ECC code: GBYSG19
OASIS ref.: colchest3-356042



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CAT Report 1474
September 2019

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at the Church of St George, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Essex during the reordering of the church's northern aisle. A possible grave cut of 14th- or 15th-century date was exposed by the groundworks.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for archaeological monitoring at the Church of St George, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Essex which was carried out on 9th September 2019. The work was commissioned by Gregory Frostick on behalf of the Church of St George Parochial Church Council during the reordering of the church's northern aisle, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Diocesan Archaeological Advisor Dr 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 the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Church of St George, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCAA (CAT 2019).

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 an archaeological watching brief* (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 Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex. The EHER is accessible online via www.heritagegateway.org.uk.

The Church of St George is an Historic England Grade I Listed Building (no. 1137189). It is constructed from mixed rubble and lime dressing. The chancel, nave and south aisle date to the 14th century and the north aisle, north arcade and southern chapel to the 15th century. The clerestory, west tower and south porch were built around 1500. Restoration work was carried out during the 19th century (EHER 2636 and 34470).

Archaeological work in the churchyard by CAT includes monitoring for new external drains at the eastern end of the church. Trenches were 0.3m wide and between 0.1-0.5m deep. Shallow trenches dug along the side of the church at three locations revealed stratigraphy of c 0.2m of dark greyish sandy loam above brown sandy loam with occasional peg-tile fragments (CAT Report 89).

In 2012, CAT monitored a narrow trench for the re-excavation and deepening of an existing drain on the southern side of the church (CAT report 743). The new depth did not exceed 0.4m, this did not penetrate below modern topsoil and no archaeological features were observed. Removal of plaster from an internal wall did however expose an earlier floor and possible window concealed during 18th-century restoration work.

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Following the removal of the flooring, a CAT archaeologist observed the excavation of approximately 17m of trenching to enable the reordering of the church's northern aisle. The trenching was 0.4m wide and 0.3 m deep.

Two layers were recorded. A modern build-up layer (L1, c 0.12m thick, soft, dry light/medium grey/brown silt) sealed medieval buried subsoil (L2, friable/firm dry medium/dark grey/brown/black sandy silt).

Possible grave cut F1 was of 14th- or 15th-century date, and was aligned WNW-ESE. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation and so its full dimensions could not be ascertained but its exposed extent was 0.48m wide and 0.18m deep. No skeletal remains were present in F1.



Photograph 1 Rep sx showing ?grave cut F1 oblique view - looking east northeast

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Discussion

Groundworks at the Church of St George revealed a possible grave cut beneath the northern aisle. The feature dated to the period between the construction of the church in the 15th century and the addition of its northern aisle during the following century.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Gregory Frostick and the Church of St George Parochial Church Council for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Baister. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Dr 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> |
| CAT | 2018 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 89 | 2000 | <i>A watching brief at St George's Church, Great Bromley, Essex</i> , by C Crossan |
| CAT Report 743 | 2013 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at St George's Church, Great Bromley, Essex</i> , by B Holloway |
| CBC | 2019 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Church of St George, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Colchester Archdeaconry, Diocese of Chelmsford</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> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) |
| Historic England | 2015a | <i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> , by S Cole and P Backhouse |
| Historic England | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Historic England | 2017 | <i>Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England</i> |
| Historic England | 2018 | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> , by S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

| | |
|-------------|--|
| CAT | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| CBC | Colchester Borough Council |
| CBCAA | Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor |
| CBCPS | Colchester Borough Council Planning Services |
| CifA | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists |
| context | a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find. |
| EHER | Essex Historic Environment Record |
| feature (F) | an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts' |
| layer (L) | distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material |
| modern | period from c AD 1800 to the present |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| section | (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s |
| wsi | written scheme of investigation |

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1474)

Original site records (sections/plans)

Photographic thumbnails and log

Inked sections and illustrations

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1474)

Photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Graphics files

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.

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Distribution list:

Gregory Frostick

Church of St George Parochial Church Councillor

Diocesan Archaeological Advisor



Colchester Archaeological Trust

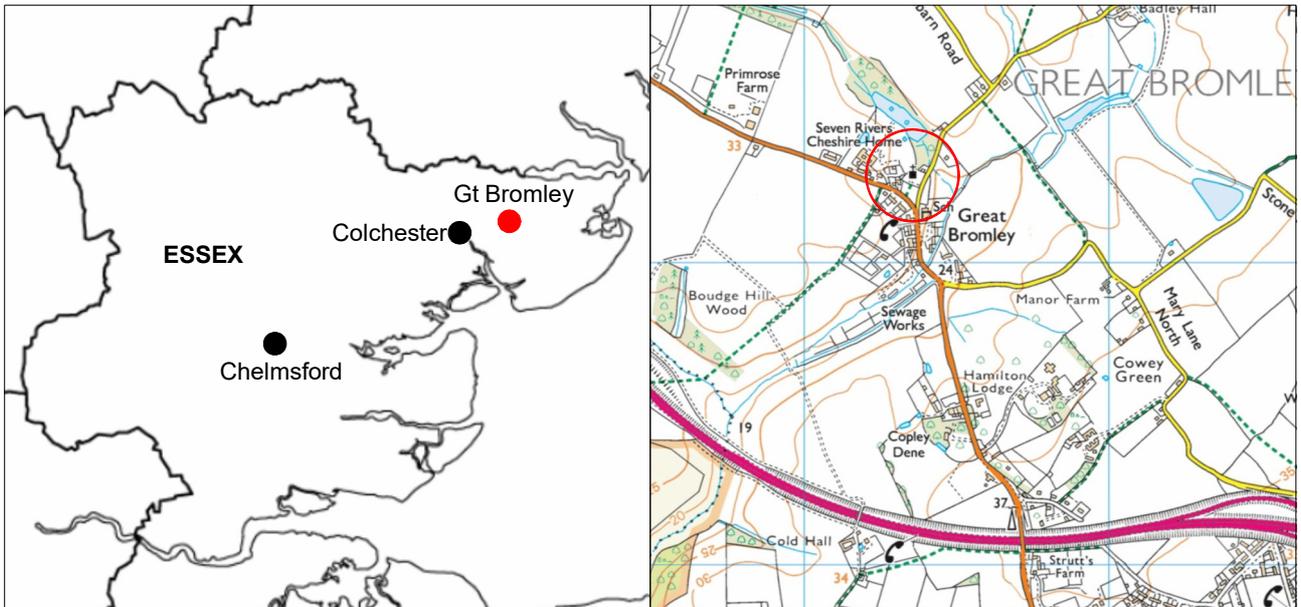
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 19.09.2019



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Fig 1 Site location

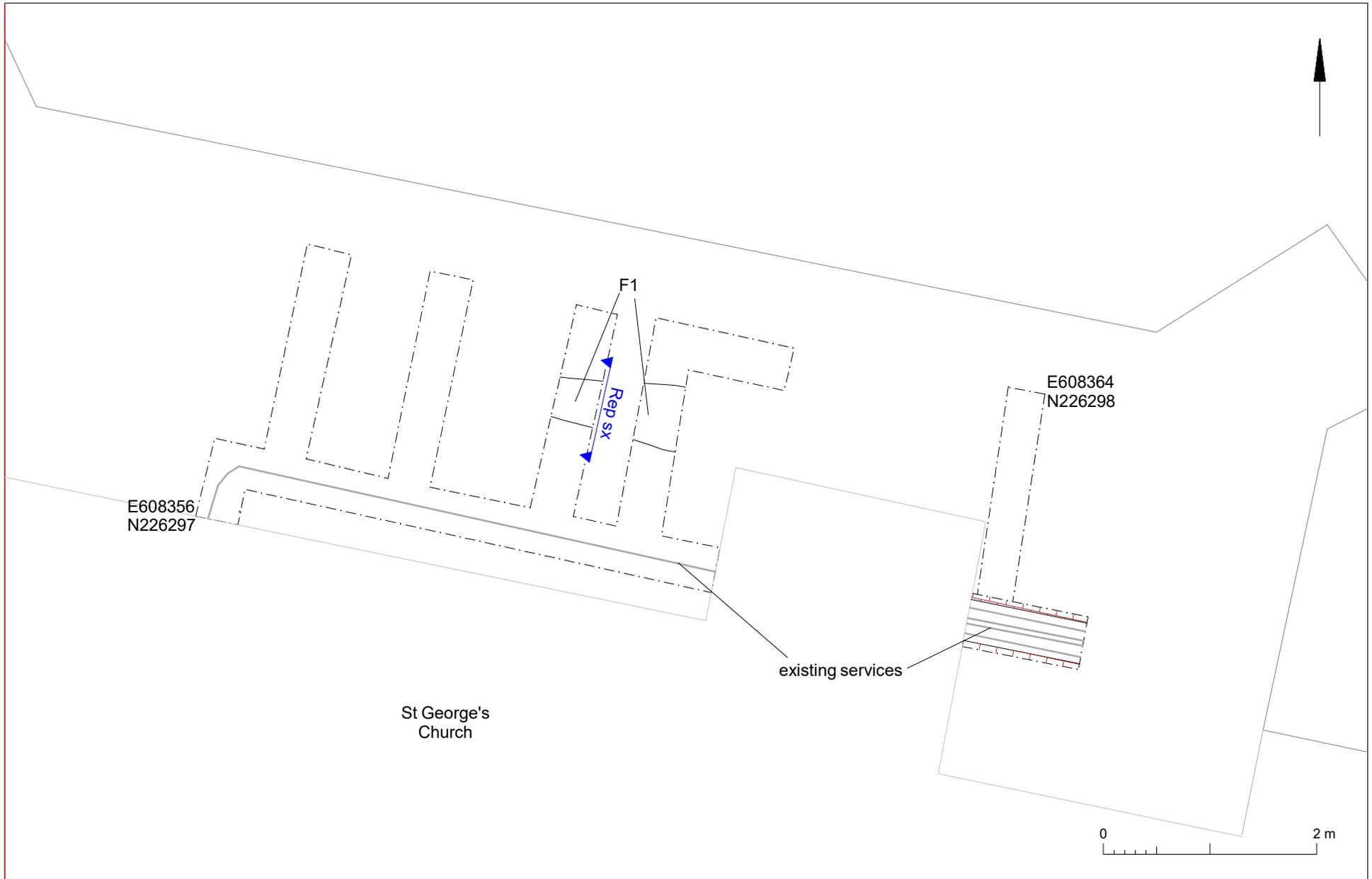


Fig 2 Monitoring results

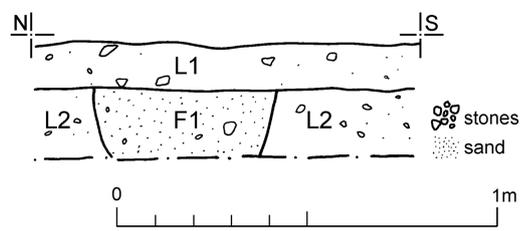


Fig 3 Feature and representative section.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| Address: Church of St George, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Essex, CO7 7TY | |
| Parish: Colchester | District: Colchester |
| NGR: TM 08360 26292 (centre) | Site code: CAT project ref.: 19/06e CHER ref: GBYSG19 OASIS ref: colchest3-356042 |
| Type of work: Monitoring | Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Date of work: 9th September 2019 | Size of area investigated: 0.32ha |
| Location of curating museum: Colchester museum | Funding source: Developer |
| Further seasons anticipated? Not known | Related CHER/SMR number: EHER 2636, 34470 |
| Final report: CAT Report 1474 | |
| Periods represented: Medieval | |
| Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at the Church of St George, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Essex during the reordering of the church's northern aisle. A possible grave cut of 14th- or 15th-century date was exposed by the groundworks. | |
| Previous summaries/reports: None | |
| CBC monitor: Jess Tipper | |
| Keywords: - | Significance: - |
| Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks | Date of summary: September 2019 |

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for archaeological monitoring and recording at
the Church of St George, Badley Hall Road,
Great Bromley, Essex, CO7 7TY.**

NGR: TM 08360 26292 (centre)

Parish: Tendring

Commissioned by: Gregory Frostick

On behalf of: Church of St George Parochial Church Council

Diocese: Colchester Archdeaconry, Diocese of Chelmsford

Curating museum: Colchester

ECC project code: tbc

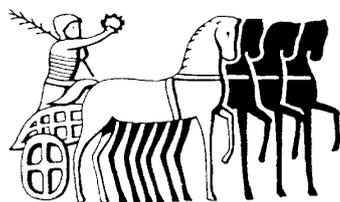
CAT project code: 2019/06e

OASIS project number: colchest3-356042

Site manager: Chris Lister

Diocesan Archaeological Advisor: Jess Tipper (CBC)

This WSI written: 18/06/2019



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies in the centre of the village of Great Bromley at the Church of St George, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Essex, CO7 7TY (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TM 08360 26292.

Proposed work

The planned work includes reordering of the northern aisle. This includes the removal of the pews and flooring. Current floor base to be cleared and levelled to create a sand bed for relaying the flooring. A stretch of above floor heating pipe to be lowered to be just below the new floor level to join existing pipe below the existing floor and removal and replacement of plaster walls damaged by damp. And any other associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex. The EHER is accessible online via www.heritagegateway.org.uk.

The Church of St George is an Historic England Grade I Listed Building (no. 1137189). The church is built out of mixed rubble and lime dressing. The EHER records tell us that the chancel, nave and south aisle date to the 14th-century. The north aisle, north arcade and southern chapel date to the 15th-century. The clerestory, west tower and south porch were built around 1500. Restoration work was carried out in the 19th century (EHER 2636 & 34470).

Archaeological work in the churchyard by CAT includes monitoring for new external drains at the eastern end of the church. Trenches were 300mm wide and between 100-500mm deep. Shallow trenches dug along the side of the church at three locations revealed stratigraphy of c 200mm of dark greyish sandy loam above brown sandy loam with occasional peg-tile fragments (CAT Report 89).

In 2012 CAT monitored a narrow trench for the re-excitation and deepening of an existing drain on the southern side of the church (CAT report 743). The new depth did not exceed 400mm, this did not penetrate below modern topsoil and no archaeological features were observed. Removal of plaster from an internal wall did however expose an earlier floor and possible window concealed during 18th century restoration work.

Project background

The Archaeological Advisor to the Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAA) advised the PCC that as the proposed work lies in an area of high archaeological significance that a programme of archaeological work was secured, in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation to be approved by the DAC. This is to safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to groundworks associated with the development scheme, to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.

Requirement for work

The required work is for an archaeological monitoring and recording to be carried out in advance of any groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by DAA (CBC 2019).

Specifically:

The monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site. The replacement flooring and new underground pipework will cause a disturbance that has the potential to damage any shallow archaeological deposits that exist.

Opportunity must be given to allow time to hand excavate and record any features which appear during the earth moving operations. Adequate time is to be allowed for hand excavation and recording of archaeological deposits revealed during excavation (before infilling) and also for the sifting of spoil for finds.

If unexpected remains are encountered the DAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

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 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by the DAA (CBC 2019).

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 DAA 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 Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER site code will be obtained from the district Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor (ECCHEA) prior to the commencement of fieldwork. 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 archaeologist for duration.

Monitoring 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.

Ground reduction will be done by hand. 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 proforma 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 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. Any processing and reporting will be 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 or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist (see finds section for appointed osteologist) or DAA.

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 Diocese for a Faculty to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist.

Following HE guidance (HE 2017 and HE 2018) if remains need to be lifted, they will be removed from the site for analysis, including scientific analysis (absolute dating) and reporting, before they will be returned to the site and re-interment. 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 Faculty will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the DAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

If *in situ* burials are encountered that extend beyond the limits of the trench, it may be necessary to extend the area of the trench to ensure the full excavation of articulated human remains (whilst keeping disturbance to a minimum); a decision will be made in a case by case basis.

Any human remains disturbed by the project will be presented to the parish authorities for re-interment within the churchyard.

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups): Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

human remains project osteologist: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown

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 DAA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for 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).

Results

Notification will be given to DAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

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

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

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

Any human remains excavated are to be reburied within the churchyard upon completion of the report. The rest of the archive (paper and digital) will be archived to the curating museum.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum. If the finds are to remain with the church, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM, and DAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to DAA.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given as part of the archive for integration into the Essex HER.

Monitoring

DAA 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 DAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with DAA prior to them being carried out.

DAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of DAA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

Note: all CAT reports, except for desk based assessments, 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> |
| CAT | 2018 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 89 | 2000 | <i>A watching brief at St George's Church, Great Bromley, Essex.</i> By C Crossan |
| CAT Report 743 | 2013 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at St George's Church, Great Bromley, Essex.</i> By B Holloway |
| CBC | 2019 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Church of St George, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Colchester Archdeaconry, Diocese of Chelmsford.</i> By J Tipper |
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| 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) | 2015 | <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 | 2017 | <i>Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains</i> |

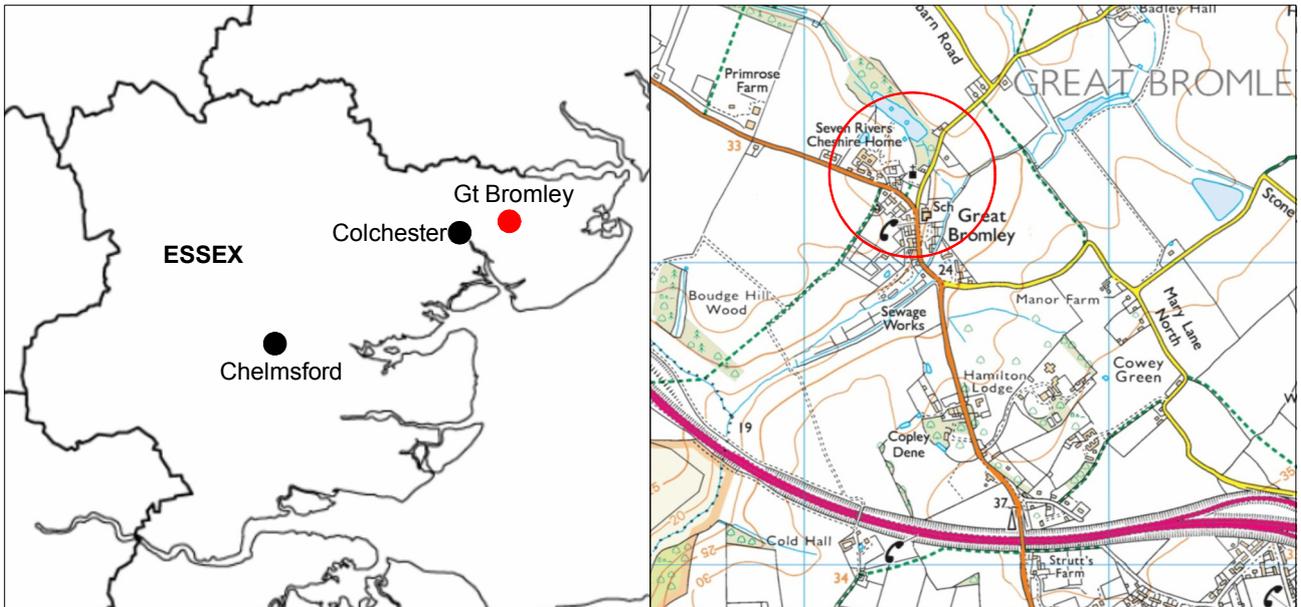
| | | |
|------------------|------|--|
| (HE) | | <i>Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England</i> |
| Historic England | 2018 | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell |
| (HE) | | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |

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Fig 1 Site location

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-356042

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Archaeological monitoring and recording at the Church of St George, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Essex, CO7 7TY. |
| Short description of the project | Archaeological monitoring was carried out at the Church of St George, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Essex during the reordering of the church's northern aisle. A possible grave cut of 14th- or 15th-century date was exposed by the groundworks. |
| Project dates | Start: 09-09-2019 End: 09-09-2019 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | 2019/06e - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | GBYSG19 - HER event no. |
| Any associated project reference codes | colchest3-356042 - OASIS form ID |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | Listed Building |
| Current Land use | Other 4 - Churchyard |
| Monument type | GRAVE CUT Medieval |
| Investigation type | ""Watching Brief"" |
| Prompt | Faculty jurisdiction |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | ESSEX TENDRING GREAT BROMLEY Church of St George, Badley Hall Road, Great Bromley, Essex |
| Postcode | CO7 7TY |
| Study area | 0.32 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TM 08360 26292 51.895621346809 1.028679454465 51 53 44 N 001 01 43 E Point |

Project creators

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Name of Organisation | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Project brief originator | Diocesan Archaeological Advisor (CBC Archaeological Officer) |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Project design originator | Emma Holloway |
| Project director/manager | Chris Lister |
| Project supervisor | Mark Baister |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Parochial Church Council |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Church of St George Parochial Church Council |

Project archives

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Colchester Museum |
| Digital Archive ID | GBYSG19 |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Colchester Museum |
| Paper Archive ID | GBYSG19 |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report" |

Project bibliography

1

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
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