

Archaeological monitoring at Salmons Farm, Salmons Lane, Coggeshall, Essex, CO6 1RY

December 2021



by **Megan Seehra**

figures by Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Megan Seehra

**Commissioned by Alan Flutter
on behalf of AMF Surveying Services**

NGR: TL 88346 25363 (centre)

Planning ref.: 211584

CAT project ref.: 2021/08f

CHER code: ECC4679

OASIS ref.: colchest3-429009



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CAT Report 1761

January 2022

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring took place at Salmons Farm, Salmons Lane, Coggeshall, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a side extension and rear conservatory. Salmons Farm is at least 200 years old, may be medieval in origin, and there is also evidence for historic field boundaries on the development site. However, no archaeological remains were uncovered during monitoring.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring carried out on at Salmons Farm, Salmons Lane, Coggeshall, which was carried out on the 15th December 2021. The work was commissioned by Alan Flutter on behalf of AMF Surveying Services in advance of the construction of a new two-storey side extension and conservatory to the rear. Monitoring was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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). This recommendation was for archaeological monitoring and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Monitoring*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Simon Wood (CBCAA 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), 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* (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/ECC numbers; accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

Early mapping shows a farmstead within the footprint of the current house (see Maps 1-2). The farmstead was demolished in the early 20th century but appears on early historic mapping. Its inclusion in the Chapman and André map (dated 1777) suggests that the farmstead is at least of 18th century if not medieval in origin. (see Map 1).

A large area of cropmarks recorded by aerial photography are recorded to the south of the site. They are interpreted as being historic field boundaries as they are visible on 1st edition OS maps (MCC5697).



Map 1 Extract of Plate VIII, Chapman and André map of 1777 showing site of Salmons Farmstead.



Map 2 OS six-inch map of England and Wales, 1875-1876, published 1881, with current site in red.

4 Aims

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

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

An area totalling c 23m² was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Trenches were excavated to between 0.6-0.8m wide and 0.9-1.2m deep.



Photograph 1 Trenches from east end of site, looking roughly south-west.



Photograph 2 Trenches from west end of site, looking north-east.

The trenches cut through through modern grassy topsoil (L1, c 0.10-15m, medium-dark grey-brown clayey silt) and a modern makeup layer (L2, c 0.15-0.4m, dark grey-brown clayey silt). Brown-yellow natural clay (L3) was seen from c 0.25-0.5m below current ground level (bcgl). Subsoil (L4, medium yellow-grey-brown clayey silt) was only seen on the north end of site, and was approximately 0.15-0.20m thick.

There were no archaeological deposits noted during monitoring.



Photograph 3 NW-SE trench on the north side of site, looking roughly north-west.



Photograph 4 Trench on the south-west of site, showing modern services and flooding from water pipe, looking south-east.

6 Finds

There were no finds recovered during archaeological monitoring at this site.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological monitoring at Salmon's Farm, Coggeshall uncovered no archaeological remains, with modern deposits sealing natural across the site. Several modern services associated with the house were found.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Alan Flutter (AMF Surveying Services) and the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman, fieldwork was carried out by M Seehra. Figures are by E Holloway. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Simon Wood.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at

<http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

CAT	2020	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at Salmon's Farm, Salmon's Lane, Coggeshall, Essex, CO6 1RY</i> by E Holloway
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at Salmon's Farm, Salmon's Lane, Coggeshall, Essex, CO6 1RY</i>
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>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by Gurney, D.
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by Medlycott, M
Historic England	2015	<i>MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>
MCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
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
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigation S , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none recovered

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1761)

CBC monitoring brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Scans of original site records

Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Site data

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The 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 the Archaeological Data Service (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>).

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Distribution list

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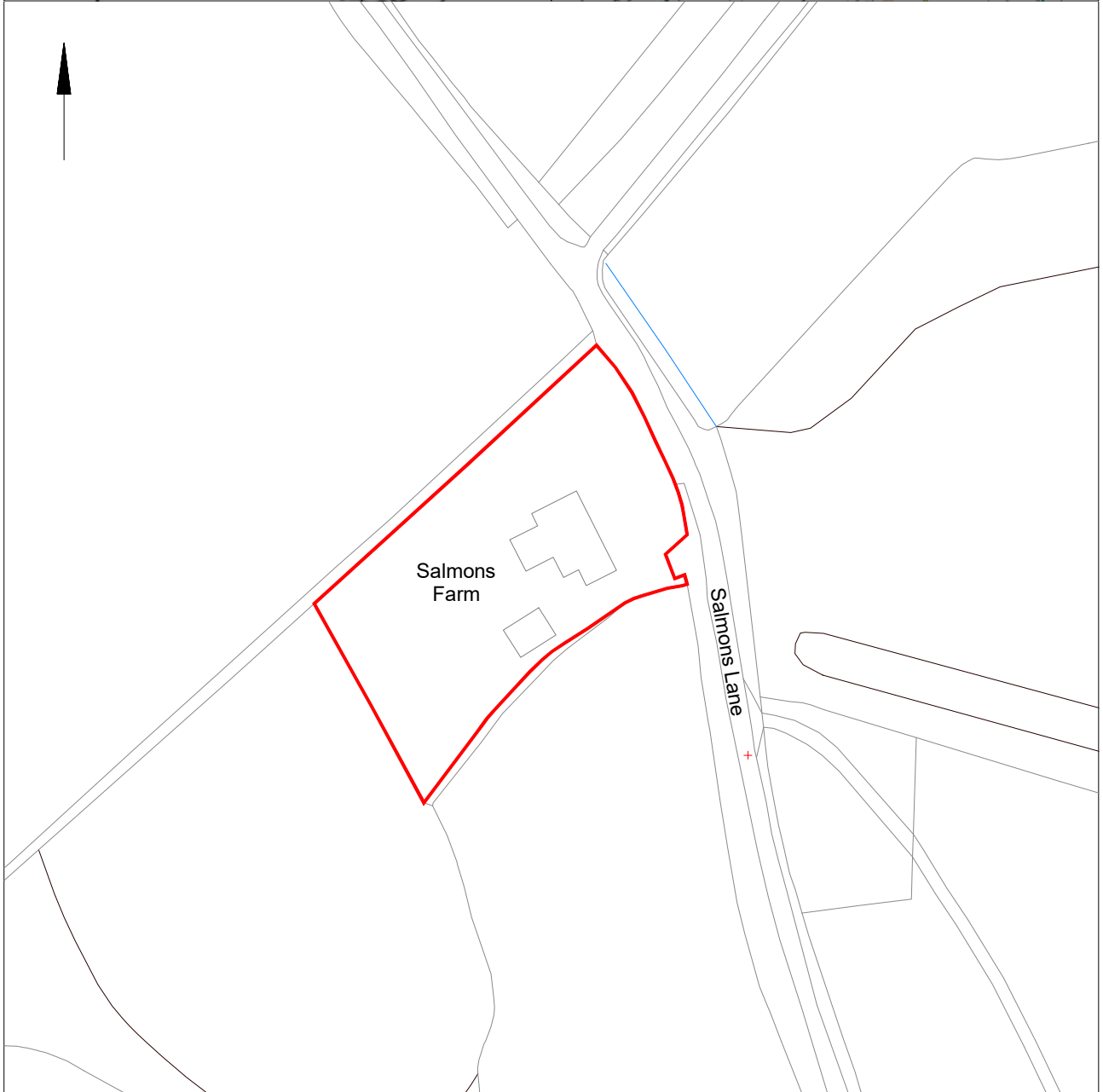
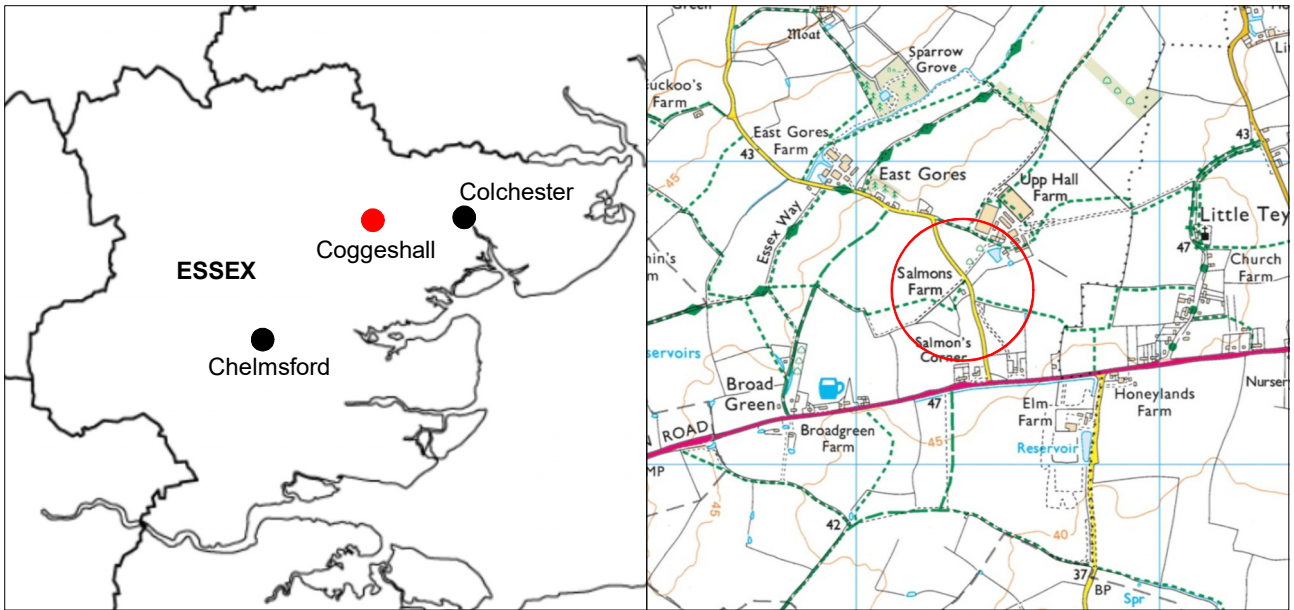
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date: 11/01/2022



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Fig 1 Site location.



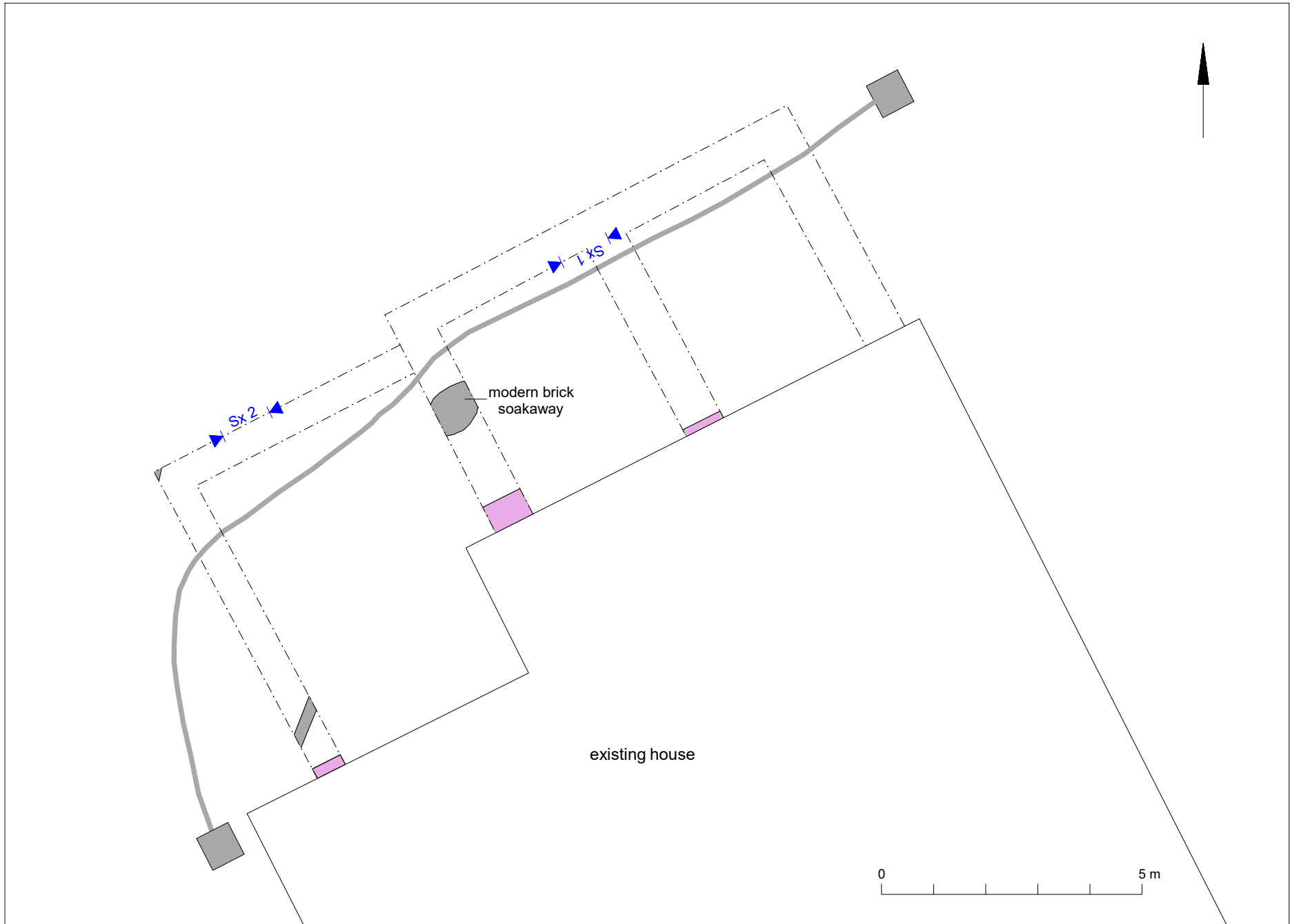


Fig 2 Results (modern services in grey and modern concrete footings in pink).

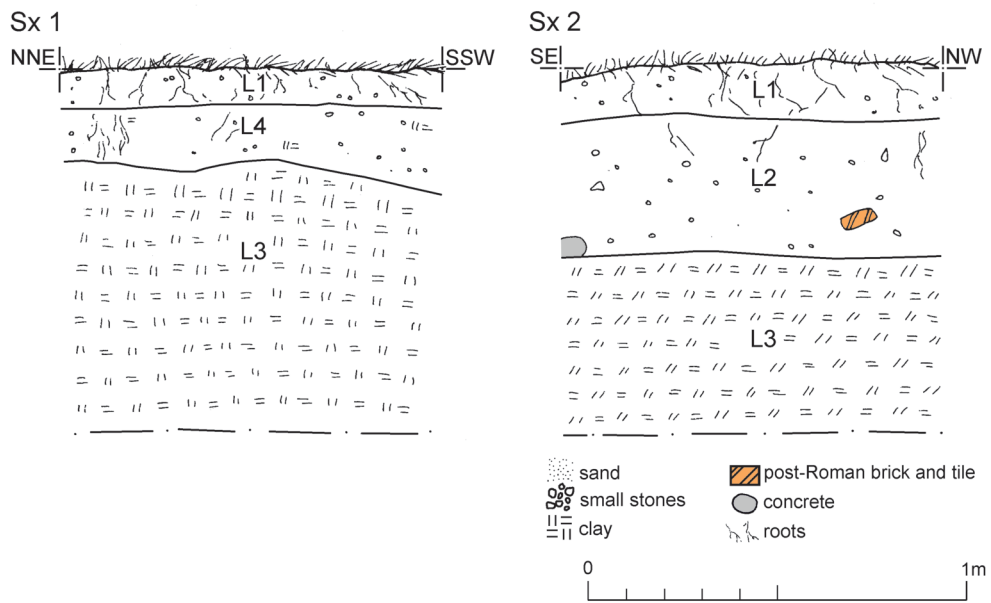


Fig 3 Representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Salmons Farm, Salmons Lane, Coggeshall, Essex, CO6 1RY	
Parish: Great Tey	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 88346 25363 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2021/008f CHER ref: ECC4679 OASIS ref: colchest3-429009
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 15th December 2021	Size of area investigated: 0.3ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester Museum	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: -
Final report: CAT Report 1705	
Periods represented: None	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring took place at Salmons Farm, Salmons Lane, Coggeshall, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a side extension and rear conservatory. Salmons Farm is at least 200 years old, may be medieval in origin, and there is also evidence for historic field boundaries on the development site. However, no archaeological remains was uncovered during monitoring.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Meg Seehra	Date of summary: January 2022

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at Salmons Farm, Salmons Lane, Coggeshall, Essex, CO6 1RY

NGR: TL 88346 23563 (centre)

District: Colchester

Parish: Great Tey

Planning reference: 211584

Commissioned by: Alan Flutter

On behalf of: AMF Surveying Services

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER number: tbc

CAT project code: 2021/8f

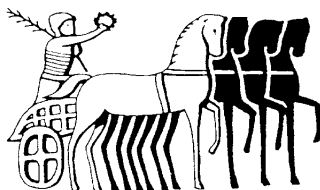
OASIS project number: colchest3-429009

Contracts manager: Chris Lister

Fieldwork manager: Adam Wightman

CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood

This WSI written: 07.09.2021 (revised)



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located in a rural setting between Little Tey, Broad Green and Long Green at Salmons Farm, Salmons Lane, Coggeshall, Essex. (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 88346 23563.

Proposed work

The development comprises of the construction of a new two storey side extension and conservatory to the rear.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER/ECC numbers; accessible via Colchester Heritage Explorer (<https://colchesterheritage.co.uk/map>)).

Early mapping shows a farmstead within the footprint of the current house (see Maps 1-2). The farmstead was demolished in the early 20th century but appears on early historic mapping. Recorded as 'Salmons' on the Chapman and André map from 1777 suggests it was at least 18th century in date and possibly even medieval in origin (see map 1).



Map 1 Extract of Plate VIII, Chapman and André map of 1777 showing site of Salmons Farmstead.



Map 2 OS six-inch map of England and Wales, 1875-1876, published 1881, with current site in red.

A large area of cropmarks recorded by aerial photography are recorded to the south of the site. They are interpreted as being historic field boundaries as they are visible on 1st edition OS maps (MCC5697).

Planning background

A planning application (211584) was made to Colchester Borough Council in June 2021 proposing the *two storey side extension and rear oak framed glazed conservatory*.

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 an archaeological investigation of all groundworks (including services and landscaping). Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021).

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 amendments to the brief are 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 by the development (and satisfactorily preserved in situ), a contingency will be required for the block-lifting of these archaeological remains, e.g. well-preserved mosaic remains 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-c)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021).

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 Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). 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.

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. 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.

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 excavation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to investigate 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). 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 monitoring.

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 and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

Following Historic England guidance (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 (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 Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). 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

archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth

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 / Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: 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 if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

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 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 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.

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 ed | |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CBCAA | 2021 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at Salmons Farm, Salmons Lane, Coggeshall.</i> By S Wood |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief.</i> Revised June 2020 |
| CifA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i> Updated Oct 2020 |
| CifA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct.</i> Revised Oct 2019 |
| 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 & P Backhouse |
| Historic England | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</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. |

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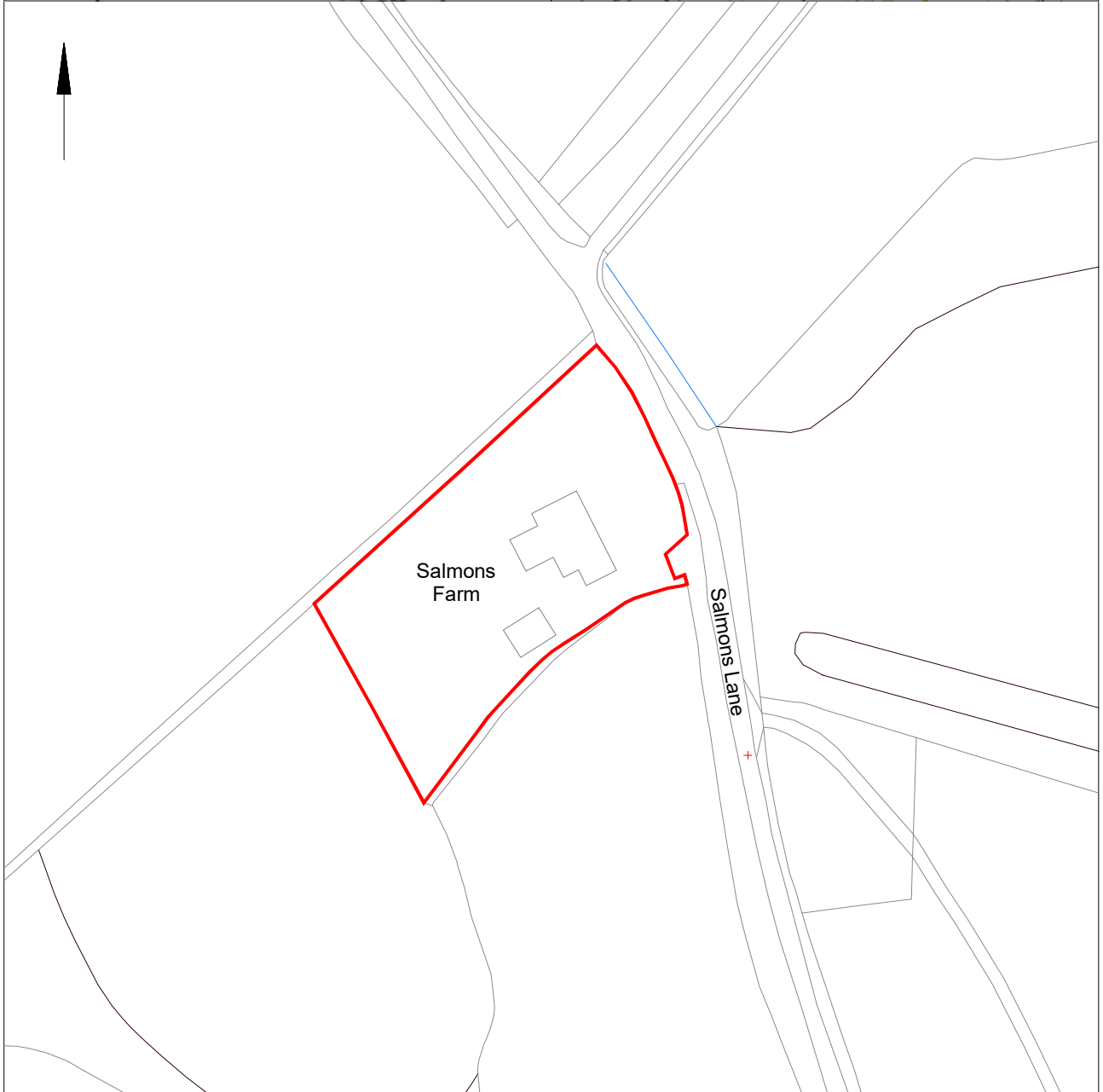
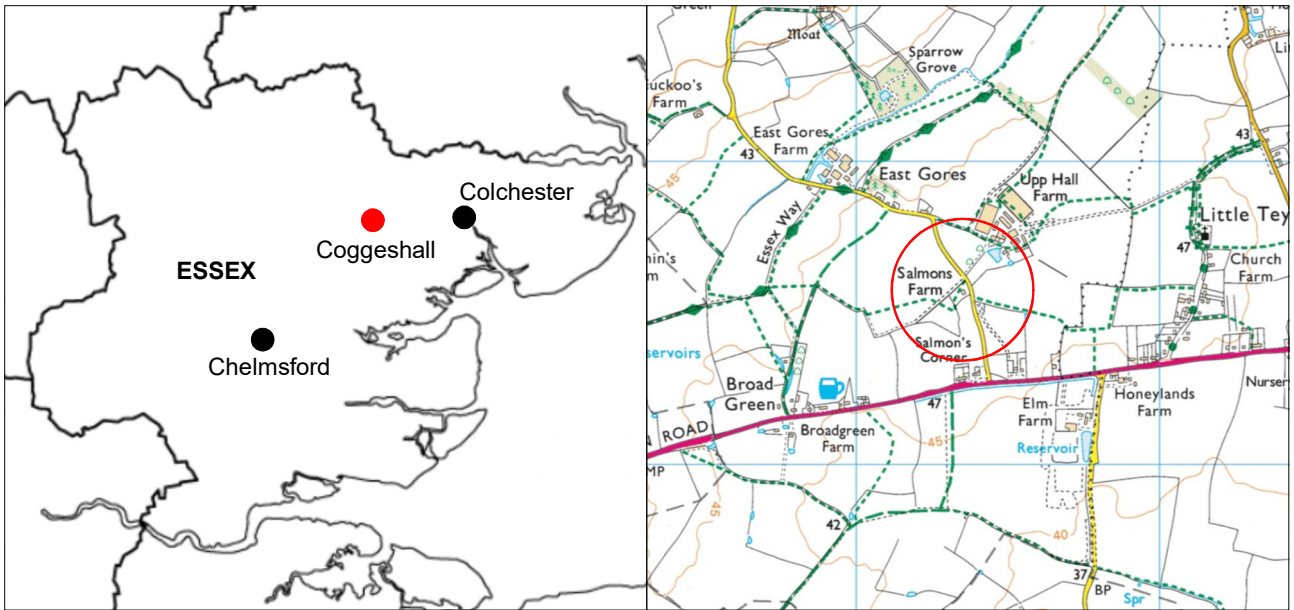


Fig 1 Site location.

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Summary for colchest3-429009

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-429009
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring at Salmons Farm, Salmons Lane, Coggeshall, Essex, CO6 1RY
Sitename	
Activity type	WATCHING BRIEF
Project Identifier(s)	2021/8f
Planning Id	211584
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	15-Dec-2021 - 15-Dec-2021
Location	Salmons Farm, Salmons Lane, Coggeshall, Essex NGR : TL 88346 23563 LL : 51.8788173133845, 0.7349247361739 12 Fig : 588346,223563
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Great Tey
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring of an area totalling c 23m2 which was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Trenches were excavated to between 0.6-0.8m wide and 0.9-1.2m deep.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring took place at Salmons Farm, Salmons Lane, Coggeshall, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a side extension and rear conservatory. Salmons Farm is at least 200 years old, may be medieval in origin, and there is also evidence for historic field boundaries on the development site. However, no archaeological remains was uncovered during monitoring.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	M, Seehra
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4679
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive