

Archaeological monitoring at Mill House, Mill Road, Fordham, Essex, CO6 3NN

October 2017 and January 2018



by Dr Elliott Hicks
figures by A Wightman and S Carter

fieldwork by A Wightman

Commissioned by Jayne Harrington

NGR: TL 9278 2720 (centre)
Planning reference: 170075
CAT project ref.: 17/04e
Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2017.55
CHER ref: ECC3982
OASIS reference: colchest3-282396



Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
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CAT Report 1224
February 2018

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Mill House, Mill Road, Fordham during the construction a two-storey side extension and demolition of existing garden room. A wall foundation and remnants of a possible brick floor or interior wall, the remains of a late eighteenth-century corn mill which formerly stood at this site, were uncovered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at Mill House, Mill Road, Fordham which was carried out on 23rd October 2017 and 26th January 2018. The work was commissioned by Jayne Harrington in advance of the construction of a two-storey side extension and demolition of existing garden room and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area identified by the Colchester Historical Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) as possessing a high potential for archaeological deposits, following consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

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

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching 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 major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

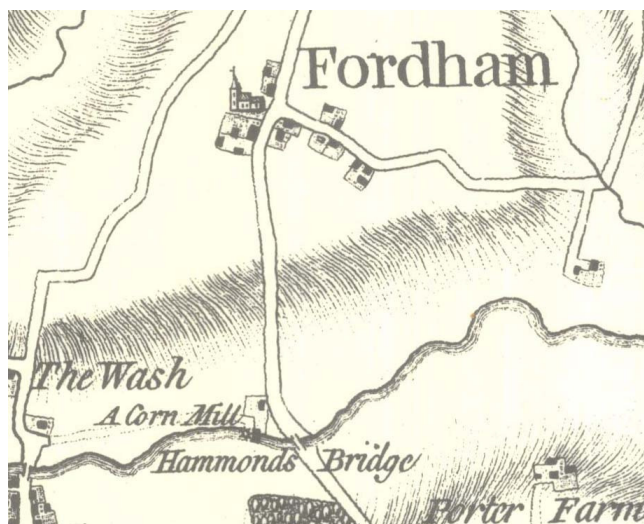
The development site is located on the site of a corn mill (MCC8327) mentioned in the Domesday book of 1086. The mill is described as a corn mill on Chapman and André's map of 1777. Around 1780, the mill was rebuilt, and a house was attached at some point during the nineteenth century. In 1903, the mill was demolished, leaving only the house remaining (Cooper, 2001, 214).

Cropmarks in the fields surrounding the development site include a ring-ditch and large area of amphora cropmarks to the NW (EHER 14384), a rectilinear enclosure and pits to the NW (EHER 11952), old field boundaries further to the NW (EHER 14382), linear features and rectangular 'pits' to the S (EHER 11993) and five ring-ditches, linear features and a rectangular enclosure to the W (EHER 11918).

A Roman lead coffin and skeleton was discovered in a field to the NW in 1984 (EHER 12596). Subsequent excavation revealed more Roman burials with grave goods (EHER

11951). It was thought that these burials suggest the likely existence of a fairly prosperous Roman villa with its own cemetery.

World War II features to the south of the site on the banks of the River Colne include two spigot mortar emplacements (EHER 10967 and 10972), a road barrier (EHER 10969), a type FW3/22 pillbox (EHER 10970) and anti-tank rails (EHER 10968).



Map 1 Chapman and André's map of 1777 showing the corn mill.

4 Aims

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that exist on the site.

5 Results (Figs 2-3, Photograph 1)

Groundworks were carried out by the contractor under archaeological supervision. A foundation trench measuring 7.25m in length and 0.6m wide was excavated to a depth of 0.9m.

Five layers were recorded. A layer of modern topsoil (L1, c 0.15m thick) sealed modern demolished building remains (L2, c 0.48m thick). This in turn sealed a lens of post-medieval dirty soil/charcoal (L3, c 0.03m thick), beneath which was a layer of medieval/post-medieval buried topsoil (L4, c 0.15m thick). L4 sat above layer of natural (L5, encountered at a depth of c 0.8m bcgl).

Two archaeological features were uncovered. A post-medieval brick foundation, F1, the remnants of an exterior wall of the corn mill re-built in the late eighteenth century which previously stood at this site, was situated along the NNE-SSW branch of the foundation trench. A number of post-medieval mortared bricks, F2, possibly the remains of a floor or internal wall, were uncovered in the WNW-ESE branch of the trench.



Photograph 1 WNW-ESE
branch foundation trench
shot – looking south-east



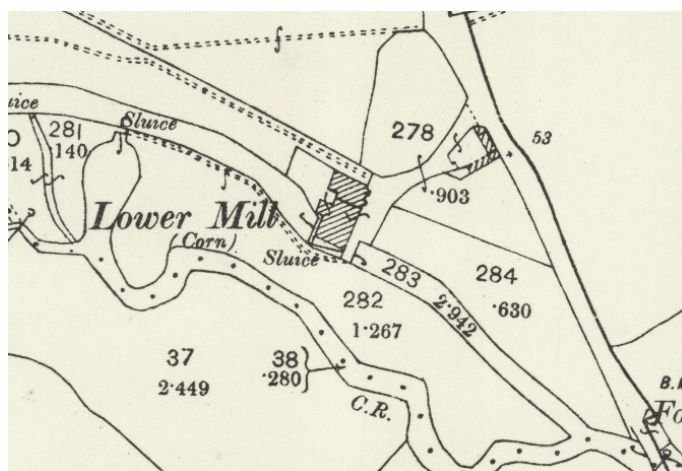
Photograph 2 Foundation trench oblique
view – looking north north-west

6 Finds

No archaeological finds were recovered.

7 Outcome

Groundworks undertaken during the construction of the extension at Mill House uncovered remains of the corn mill which had been constructed at this site around the year 1780 in the stead of a corn mill which had existed here at least since 1086. Mill House, constructed during the nineteenth century, was originally attached to the northern part of this latter incarnation of the mill (see map 2 below), and when the mill was demolished in 1903, formed the only remaining part of this larger structure. No other significant archaeological remains were encountered.



Map 2 Essex (1st ed./rev. 1862-96) XXVII.1, rev. 1896, pub. 1897

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Jayne Harrington for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Wightman. Figures were prepared by A Wightman and S Carter. The project was monitored for the CBCPS by Jess Tipper.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2017	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Mill House, Mill Road, Fordham, Essex, CO6 3NN</i>
CBCPS	2016	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Mill House, Mill Road, Fordham, Colchester, CO6 3NN</i> , by Jess 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>
Cooper, J	2001	'Fordham: Economic history', in Janet Cooper (ed.) <i>A History of the County of Essex: Volume 10, Lexden Hundred (Part) Including Dedham, Earls Colne and Wivenhoe</i> (London, 2001), pp. 211-214.
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record (previously UAD, Urban Archaeological Database)
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
post-medieval	period from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1224)

CBCPS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2017.55

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Distribution list

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Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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Date: 07.02.2018

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Feature Type	Description	Date
F1	Brick foundation	Red unfrogged bricks ((70mm x 105mm x 230mm) in lime mortar.	Post-medieval
F2	Mortared bricks (?remains of floor or internal wall)	As above.	Post-medieval
L1	Topsoil	Soft, moist dark grey/brown silt with brick fleck inclusions and 1% stone piece inclusions	Modern
L2	Remains of demolished wall	Loose mortar, bricks and tiles	Modern
L3	Dirty soil / charcoal	Soft, dark silt with frequent charcoal inclusions	Post-medieval
L4	Buried topsoil	Soft, moist dark grey/brown silt.	Medieval / post-medieval
L5	Natural	Firm, moist medium grey silty-clay with 15% stone piece inclusions.	Post-glacial

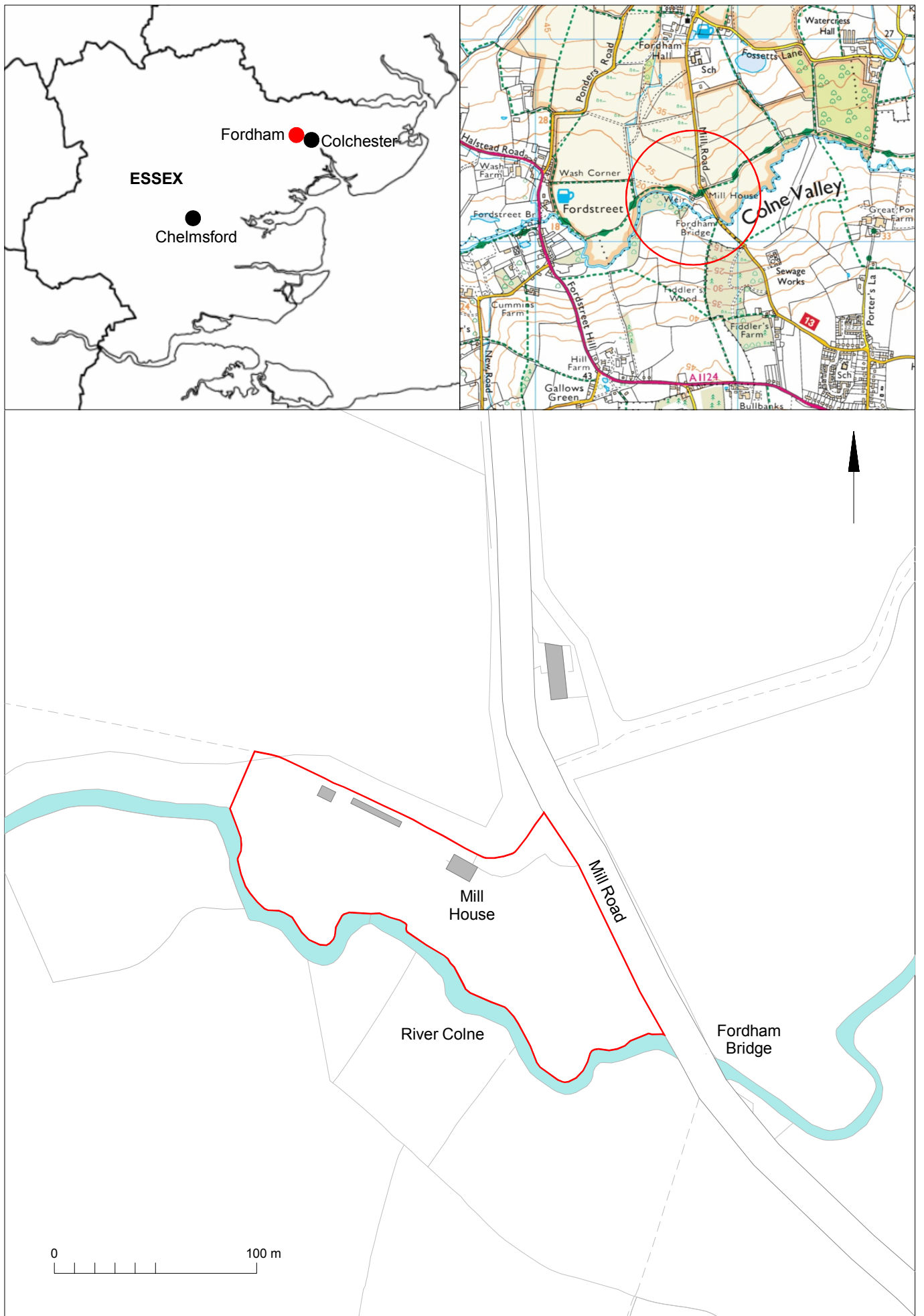


Fig 1 Site location.

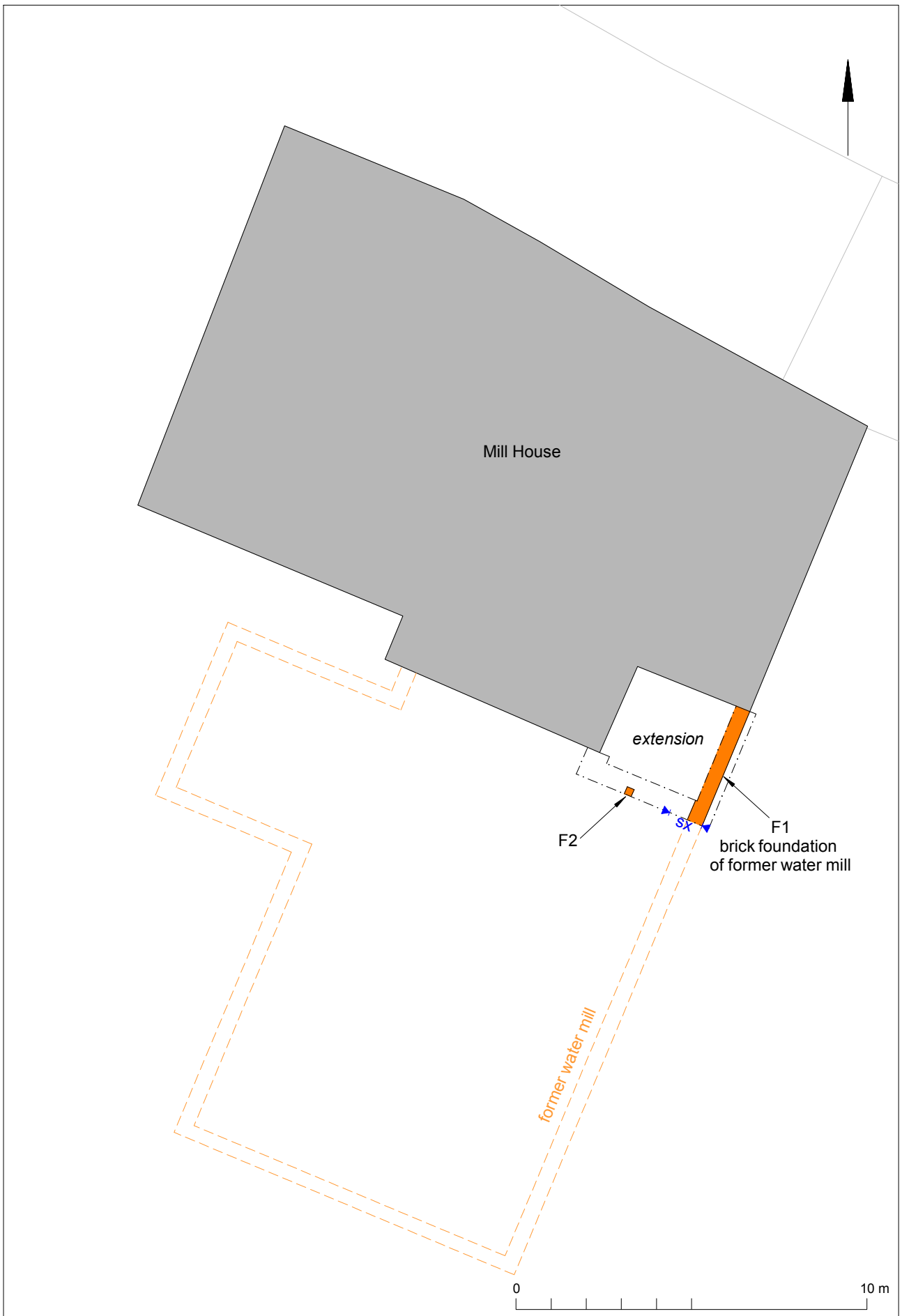
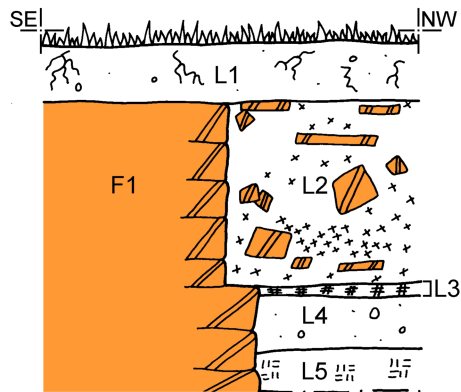


Fig 2 Results



- small stones
- large stones
- √ roots
- x,x mortar flecks
- ||| clay
- ### charcoal
- ▨ post-Roman brick and tile



Fig 3 Feature and representative section

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Mill House, Mill Road, Fordham, Essex, CO6 3NN	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9278 2720 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 17/04e CHER ref: ECC3982 OASIS ref: colchest3-282396
Type of work: Monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: October 2017 and January 2018	Size of area investigated: 1.47 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code: COLEM 2017.55	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? no	Related CHER/SMR number: EHER 10967, 10968, 10969, 10970, 10972, 11918, 11951, 11952, 11993, 12596, 14382, 14384; MCC8327
Final report: CAT Report 1224	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Mill House, Mill Road, Fordham during the construction a two-storey side extension and demolition of existing garden room. A wall foundation and remnants of a possible brick floor or interior wall, the remains of a corn mill which formerly stood at this site, were uncovered.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: *
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: February 2018

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Mill House, Mill Road, Fordham, Essex, CO6 3NN

NGR: TL 9278 2720 (centre)

Planning reference: 170075

Client: Jayne Harrington

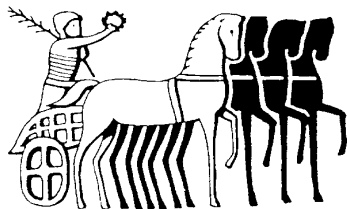
Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)
CHER project code: ECC3982
CAT project code: 17/04e
OASIS ref.: colchest3-282396

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 11.4.2017



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Site location and description

The development site lies 7.2km northwest of Colchester town centre and 1.3km south of Fordham village centre (Fig 1). Site centre is TL 9278 2720 (centre).

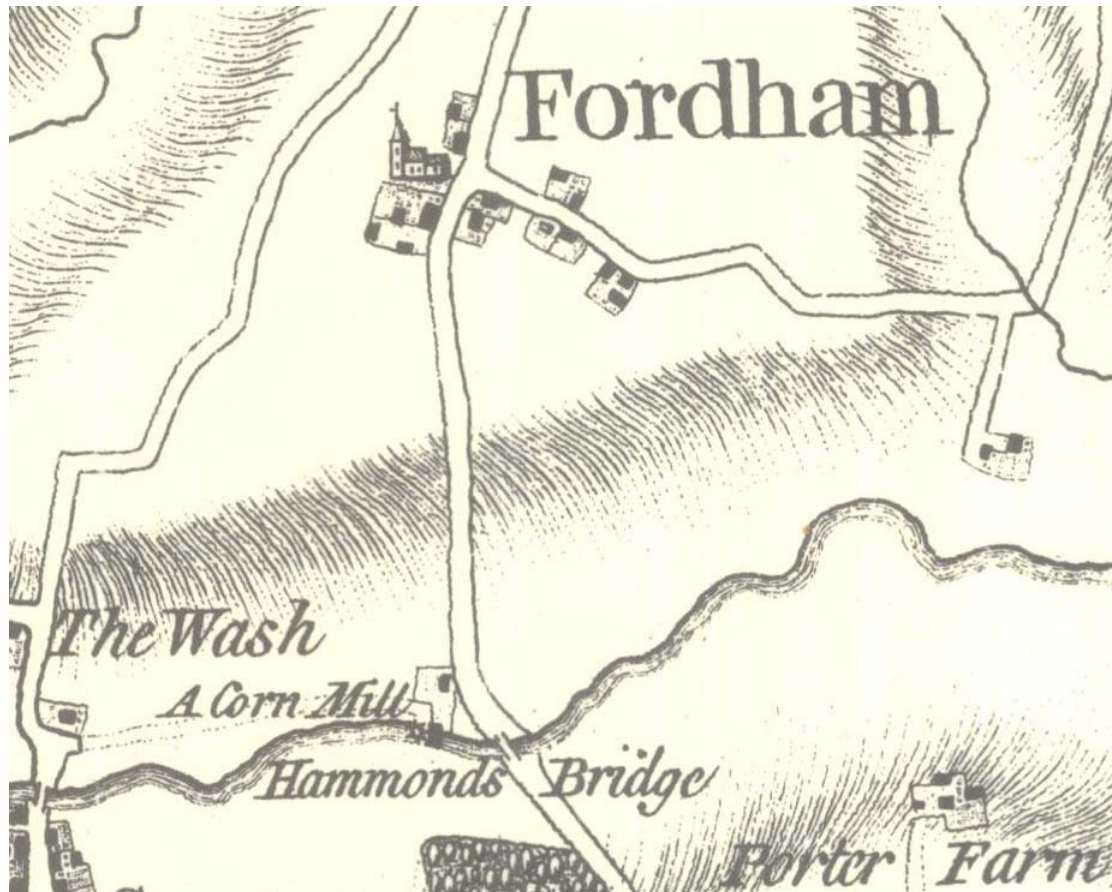
Proposed work

The development comprises a two-storey side extension, including demolition of existing garden room.

Archaeological background

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

The HER shows that the development site is located on the site of a corn mill (MCC8327) mentioned in the Domesday book and present on Chapman and André's map of 1777. The mill was weather-boarded with tile roof and hoist on the east side, and was demolished in 1903.



Map 1 Chapman and André's map of 1777 showing the corn mill.

Cropmarks in the fields surrounding the development site include a ring-ditch and large area of amphora cropmarks to the NW (EHER 14384), a rectilinear enclosure and pits to the NW (EHER 11952), old field boundaries further to the NW (EHER 14382), linear features and rectangular 'pits' to the S (EHER 11993) and five ring-ditches, linear features and a rectangular enclosure to the W (EHER 11918).

A Roman lead coffin and skeleton was discovered in a field to the NW in 1984 (EHER 12596). Subsequent excavation revealed more Roman burials with grave goods (EHER 11951). It was thought that these burials suggest the likely existence of a fairly prosperous Roman villa with its own cemetery.

World War II features to the south of the site on the banks of the River Colne include two spigot mortar emplacements (EHER 10967 & 10972), a road barrier (EHER 10969), a type FW3/22 pillbox (EHER 10970) and anti-tank rails (EHER 10968).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in January 2017 (application No. 170075) proposing the demolition of an existing garden room and the construction of a two storey side extension.

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

Requirement for work

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

Specifically:

The monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately who may decide that amendments to the brief and wsi are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would be otherwise damaged or destroyed.

General methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Staffing

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

Monitoring methodology

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

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

If 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) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc).

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

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

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

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

Site surveying

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

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas and trenches will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Processing will be carried out by trained CAT staff with analysis and reporting done by VF/LG. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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

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

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

Results

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

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

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

The report will contain:

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

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

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

Archive Deposition

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

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

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

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|---|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CBC | 2016 | <i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Mill House, Mill Road, Fordham, Colchester, CO6 3NN, by Jess Tipper</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> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |

L Pooley



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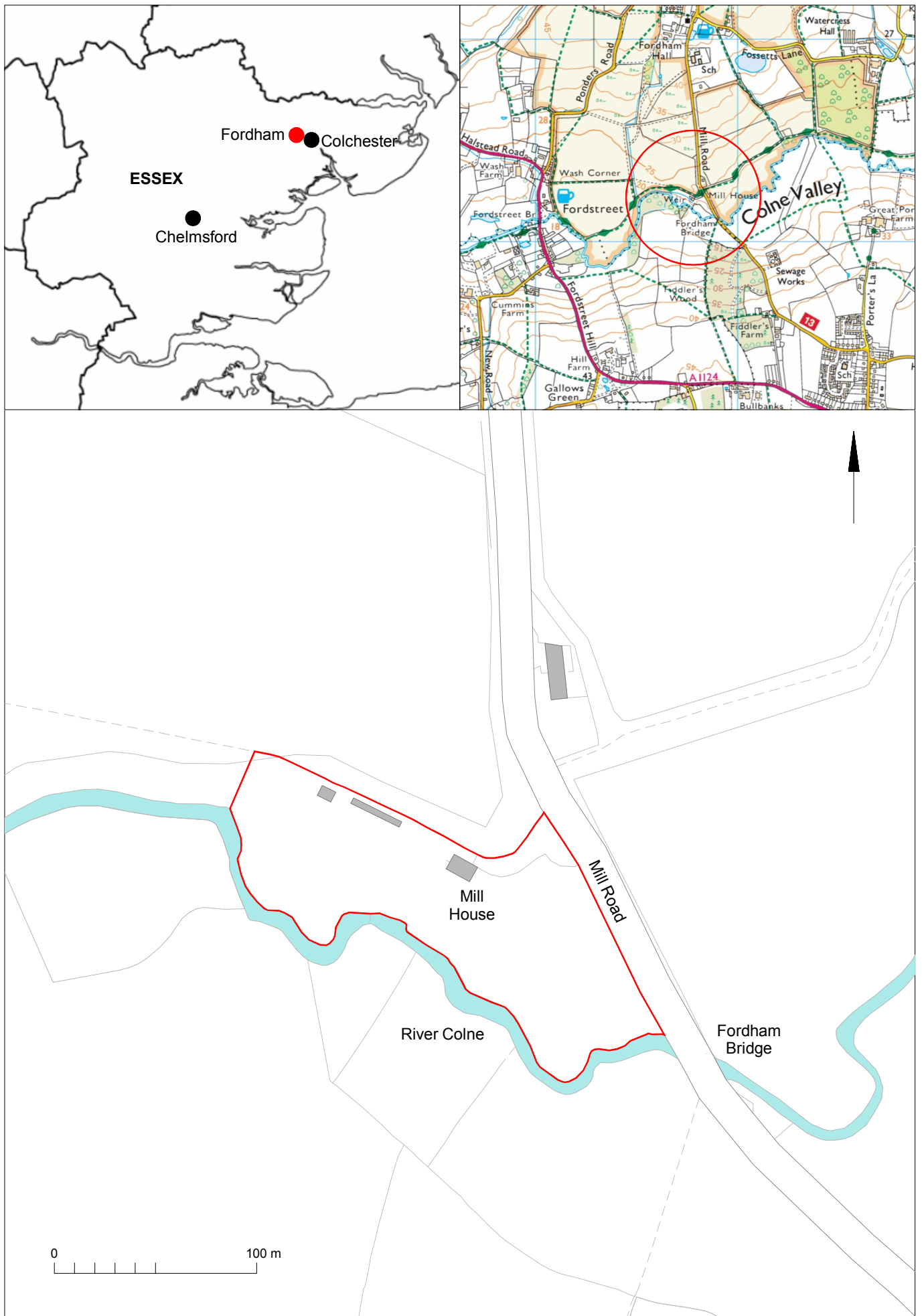


Fig 1 Site location.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-282396

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Mill House, Mill Road, Fordham, Essex, CO6 3NN
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Mill House, Mill Road, Fordham during the construction a two-storey side extension and demolition of existing garden room. A wall foundation and remnants of a possible brick floor or interior wall, the remains of a corn mill which formerly stood at this site, were uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 23-10-2017 End: 26-01-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/04e - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	170075 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM 2017.55 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3982 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	BRICK FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK FLOOR/WALL Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER FORDHAM Mill House, Mill Road

Postcode	CO6 3NN
Study area	1.47 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9278 2720 51.90941068248 0.80302372489 51 54 33 N 000 48 10 E Point

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM 2017.55
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM 2017.55
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring at Mill House, Mill Road, Fordham, Essex, CO6 3NN: October 2017 and January 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1224
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
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URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/

Entered by Elliott Hicks (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on 7 February 2018

OASIS:

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