Post-Medieval Occupation at Land north of West Street Coggeshall

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Post-Medieval Occupation at Land north of West Street, Coggeshall

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

In May 2016, Oxford Archaeology East undertook an evaluation at Land north of West Street, Coggeshall, TL 844 227. The south of the site is bounded by West Street, on the line of Stane Street Roman Road. Thirty-six evaluation trenches were opened over the course of two weeks.

The earliest activity encountered was in the form of a prehistoric pit containing possibly Late Bronze Age pottery and fragments of an Early Iron Age vessel within a natural feature, potentially a stream bed or spring head.

Residual Roman activity was indicated by a single rim sherd from the same natural feature and possible Roman bricks and tiles in features at both at the eastern and southern edges of the site. No burials were encountered, despite being recorded in the vicinity and the possible cropmarks on site were not uncovered.

Earlier Medieval sherds were recovered from ditches and pits in a trench at the eastern edge of the site, close to Robin's Brook and residually in deposits close to West Street. A 13th century silver penny was recovered from a later context.

Later Medieval activity was evidenced in pits and possible ditches close to West Street, however, this was potentially obscured by the denser 16th century activity.

A number of 16th century pits of varying sizes were found in Trench 36 with a possible plot boundary ditch in Trench 34. An interesting assemblage of bird (fowl) bones was recorded, predominantly "waste" after processing. The presence of turkey bones gives a post-1541 date for some of these features, and, mixed with duck, chicken and goose bones (the non-meat-bearing remnant legs and skulls) along with chafing dishes, point to some specialised food preparation and cooking activities, possibly on a commercial basis. These features most likely represent activity of a house fronting onto West Street several metres to the south. Similar discoveries were made at previous excavations across the road at The Vineyard site.

Larger areas on the southern slopes of the site were truncated by activity in the 18th or 19th century. A house and garden depicted on 19th century maps in the south-east of site were evidently thoroughly demolished, resulting in a large quantity of CBM being present in the surrounding soils. At the north of the site, large areas of truncation were caused by clay extraction for the brick works there in the 19th century. An unusual field drain filled with horn-cores was found, no doubt deriving from the tannery that operated c200m to the west at the time (shown on 1875 OS map).

Modern backfilled field boundaries were recorded across the north of the site. These are most likely responsible for the crop marks recorded there. Other crop marks targeted by trenching did not appear to be archaeological and may represent geological variations.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Land north of West Street, Coggeshall (Figure 1).

1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a pre-application brief issued by Teresa O'Connor of Essex County Council, supplemented by a written scheme of investigation prepared by OA East.

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies on Kesgrave catchment sub-group (sands and gravels) overlying London Clay (BGS 2016). Across the north-east of the site, clayey silts showed through but the majority of the site was on gravels, sands and silts.

1.2.2 The north of the site lay at around 42mOD sloping gradually to the east (towards Robin's Brook and Coggeshall town) at 32mOD. The southern field had a steeper slope down to 32mOD beside West Street, with the slope continuing a further 200m southwards to the River Blackwater.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The Essex Historic Environment Record has been consulted and records are denoted as EHER numbers. Where relevant these are shown on Figure 1. The site was also subject to a Desk Based Assessment (ARM 2015) which can be consulted for further detail.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Neolithic flints have been found in the area (e.g. EHER 8816, 8820) as well as a flint axe to the south and east of site in Vicarage field (EHER 8726). Work at the Vineyard immediately south of the site, and West Street (EHER 48053) produced microliths and iron age pottery.

Roman

1.3.3 West Street immediately south of the site follows the line of the Roman Road from Colchester known as Stane Street (EHER 1226, 8646). Roman cremations, coins, bricks and ash were found in the 19th century during gravel extraction in Crow Barn and Garden fields (RCHME 1922; EHER 8647). Crow Barn is to the west of Highfields Farm. At the Vineyard (EHER 48053), Roman pottery sherds and tiles were found, though in later contexts.

1.3.4 Evidence for Roman occupation has been found in Coggeshall (*c.*600m northeast of site) in the form of Tesserae and ridge tiles which were found to the south-west of the church (RCHME 1922).

Medieval

1.3.5 The site is to the west of the medieval core of Coggeshall, separated by Robins Brook. The town itself was significant in the period for its abbey (Page *et al* 1907).

1.3.6 Medieval boundary ditches and pits, probably relating to a house lying closer to West Street (Stane Street) were uncovered at the Vineyard south of the road, producing a range of medieval artefacts including domestic pottery, tile, nails, oyster shell and butchered animal bone (EHER 48053).

1.3.7 Running up the western side of the site, the lane to Highfields Farm sits within a broad hollow way (EHER 8648). A line of elm trees is planted within it. Crop marks show it continued northwards as a pair of ditches beyond the farm, and this stretch is depicted as a footpath on the OS Six Inch map (1888-1913), although it is omitted on the 1799 Ordnance Survey drawing.

Post-Medieval

1.3.8 Place name evidence associated with the lane to the west of site and fields around Highfields Farm suggest the site of a windmill (EHER 8689).

1.3.9 The north of the site borders on the former brickworks, active around 1860-1899 (EHER 15408). The 1799 Ordnance Survey drawings show the site as open fields. The 1881 Ordnance Survey Six Inch map shows smaller fields, the boundaries of which remain even on the 1958 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map. They have since been consolidated so that the site currently sits in a single field, apart from the separation of a paddock/garden adjacent to the Highfields Farm converted barn.

1.3.10 Other nearby industries present in 1881 include a tannery and gelatine works *c.*50m west of the site.

1.3.11 On the 1881 OS map, the south-west corner of the site is located over an enclosed section of the large field. Within the enclosure a house is shown with a garden (or orchard; trees are depicted), drive, courtyard and outbuildings. The house is absent from the 1897 map, although the enclosure remains, but that is removed by 1923.

Nearby Excavation

1.3.12 Archaeological trial-trenching and excavation preceded the construction of a house, visitor centre and access road at The Vineyard, West Street, Coggeshall, immediately across West Street from the current site (EHER 48053). The main discoveries were part of the garden/yard of a 13th/14th-century roadside settlement, a medieval or post-medieval fence line, and a 17th-century brick culvert. The medieval garden/yard was demarcated by two boundary ditches and included numerous pits that contained varying amounts of 13th/14th-century pottery, small amounts of medieval brick and roof tile, and a 13th/14th-century copper-alloy brooch. The site of the accompanying house was not discovered, but is postulated to have been sited nearer to West Street.

1.3.13 The results of the work suggest that the pattern of roadside settlement alongside West Street has been fluid, with many of the roadside plots having changed from farmland to residential/commercial use and vice versa. They also indicate that people have been living alongside the road since before the town was granted a market in 1256, although the density and extent of that early pre-market settlement is not known.

Listed Buildings

1.3.14 Highfields Farm house (EHER 25057) and the converted barn (25056) are both listed buildings, lying immediately to the west of the site.

Crop Marks

1.3.15 A crop mark survey of the area by Ianto Wain (OA South) showed an array of old field system ditches and possible enclosure ditches both within the site and in the surrounding area. This was used in the targeting of trenches for the evaluation.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 Hand excavation was undertaken by Nikki Vousden, Richard Higham, Jack Easen, Ted Levermore and David Browne under supervision of Stuart Ladd. Survey was undertaken by David Brown. Machine excavation was performed by Christian Woodley. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray of OA East and monitored by Teresa O'Connor of Essex CC. It was commissioned by Adrian Tindall of ARM on behalf of Pigeon Land Ltd and Systemafter Ltd for the land owner Scot Yeates.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the proposed development area.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The brief required exploration of the crop mark features already identified (Figure 2), identification of any features associated with Stane Street Roman Road (West Street) and assessment of potential for settlement associated with the road.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GS08 RTK GPS.

2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 Bulk environmental samples were taken from a selection of dated features.

2.2.7 Site conditions were generally sunny and dry, with one day of heavy rain showers. Ground water rose up in two trenches but was not sufficient to cause flooding.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Results are detailed in the section below, in order of trench number and then in chronological order of feature, where known. Trench numbering generally follows a north to south order across the site.

3.1.2 Thirty-six trenches were opened across the proposed development area, of these nine trenches revealed evidence for archaeological features (prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval), six trenches showed evidence for exploitation of the local geology, four trenches revealed evidence for modern activity. All of the remaining trenches were blank.

3.1.3 Evidence for prehistoric activity was found in one trench (24) in the form of a single pit, a second trench (8) found a sherd of Early Iron Age pottery alongside one of probable Roman date in a possible Spring.

3.1.4 No evidence was found for later prehistoric or Iron Age, or Anglo-Saxon activity. A few fragments of possible Roman tile and pottery are likely to be residual.

3.1.5 Early medieval features were identified in Trench 14. Medieval features were found in Trenches 27, 34, 35 and 36.

3.1.6 A concentration of early post-medieval domestic features was found in Trenches 35 and 36, particularly on the frontage of West Street. A pit of similar date was identified in Trench 33.

3.1.7 Trenches 29, 31 and 32 exhibited substantial truncation, possibly a result of gravel or sand extraction in the 18th or 19th centuries. Trenches 2, 3 and 4 were located near the 19th century brick works and showed evidence of substantial truncation, probably from the extraction of clay.

3.1.8 Trenches 32 and 33 contained a lot of evidence for the demolition of the structures shown on early Ordnance Survey maps, but only a small piece of *in situ* brickwork survived. Finds were of 19th-20th century date, including relatively high status Wedgewood-style pottery.

3.1.9 The majority of trenches across the centre of the site were blank except for modern features (including field boundaries filled in during the 20th century – hand excavated in Trench 9). An unmapped modern ditch was recorded in Trench 16.

3.2 Trench 1

Topsoil: 0.3m
Subsoil: -
Geology: Gravel

3.2.1 No archaeology.

3.3 Trench 2
Geology: Not established

3.3.1 This trench lay within the grounds of the 19th century brick works. No natural deposits were encountered despite machine excavated sondages to a depth of 0.95m and further hand excavation to 1.3m below ground level. The area had probably been

quarried and backfilled with a dirty grey silty clay. A pool and pits are shown in this approximate location on the 1881 Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map.

3.4 Trench 3

Topsoil: 0.3m
Subsoil: 0.15m
Geology: Clayey silt

3.4.1 Falling mainly to the south of the brickworks this trench was empty except for two features at its northern end, probably within the brickworks premises. A shallow possible ditch (**83**, 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep) and an amorphous pit (**81**, 1.2m wide and 0.08m deep) were cut through the subsoil into the natural sand here. Both produced 19th century pottery and clay pipe. They are assumed to relate to the brick works. The steep sides and square shape of Pit **81** suggest it could have been structural. Ditch **83** may have marked the boundary of the brickworks, although this would place Pit **81**, which lies 2.5m to the south, outside the boundary.

3.5 Trench 4

Topsoil: 0.3m
Subsoil: -
Geology: Clayey silt

3.5.1 Only small patches of natural sand/silt were encountered in this trench. The rest had been quarried and backfilled. A machine sondage at the western end of the trench reached natural sands at 0.8m below the surface. The backfilled material formed broad bands of silt/soil, clay and cleaner sands. It is assumed this activity related to the nearby brickworks site.

3.6 Trench 5

Topsoil: 0.3m
Subsoil: -
Geology: Clayey silt and gravel

3.6.1 No archaeology

3.7 Trenches 6 & 7

Topsoil:0.3-0.35
Subsoil: 0-0.1m
Geology: Sand and gravel

3.7.1 These trenches were devoid of archaeology. A modern field boundary ditch (shown on 20th century Ordnance Survey mapping) approximately 1m wide was recorded in both trenches, and in Trenches 9, 11 and 13. It ran parallel with the existing southern field boundary. Its dark fill suggested it was backfilled with topsoil. Modern metal and glass finds were recovered from the top of this ditch in several trenches. The ditch was test excavated in Trench 9 (**75**).

3.8 Trench 8

Topsoil: 0.3m
Subsoil: 0-0.1m
Geology: Clayey silt

3.8.1 In the northern half of the trench, an area of darker clay was encountered during removal of ploughsoil. A shallow sondage was mechanically excavated to test it.

3.8.2 The feature was 7m across with an irregular base and shallow sides (Plate 1, Section 23). Despite being close to the top of the hill, groundwater seeped in through the section. It is suggested the feature may be close to a spring, with higher clay forcing groundwater upward. It may have been part of a stream bed or just boggy ground. It appeared broadly linear and to be aligned east-west but no equivalent was identified uphill to the west, while to the east in Trench 9 there was only a slight variation from natural clayey silt to a firmer clay geology corresponding with the projected line.

3.8.3 Its lower fill consisted of a thin layer of rounded gravel and grit (112), overlying firm blue natural clay. Overlying it was a dark grey silty clay (113) that produced pieces of an Early Iron Age pottery vessel (R. Mortimer, pers. comm.) and an abraded Roman pottery rim sherd. A number of untransformed elderberry and bramble seeds were recovered from the same context.

3.8.4 Further south, the modern field boundary (**75**) also passed through this trench. At this point it had evidently been backfilled with natural clay, rather than just soil.

3.9 Trench 9

Topsoil:0.3-0.35m
Subsoil: 0.05m
Geology: Clay

3.9.1 Two field ditches crossed this trench. A larger south-west to north-east aligned ditch (**75**) and a smaller ditch (72) that was perpendicular to the larger ditch.

3.9.2 Ditch **72** was 1.15m wide, 0.1m deep with shallow sloping sides and a generally flat base. Ditch **72** had a similar profile, but was larger at 1.9m wide and 0.25m deep. The latter had two visible fills: presumably a silting lower fill (74) and an upper backfill (73) of redeposited natural clay.

3.9.3 These coincide with the boundaries depicted on Ordnance Survey maps as recently as 1958 with no evidence of earlier phases.

3.10 Trench 10

Topsoil: 0.3m
Subsoil: 0.05-0.1m
Geology: Clay

3.10.1 No archaeology.

3.11 Trench 11

Topsoil: 0.3m
Subsoil: -
Geology: Clay

3.11.1 No archaeology. Modern field Ditch **75** (see Trench 9) crossed the southern end of the trench.

3.12 Trench 12

Topsoil: 0.3m
Subsoil: -
Geology: Clayey silt

3.12.1 No archaeology.

3.13 Trench 13

Topsoil: 0.3m
Subsoil: 0.1-0.15m
Geology: Clay

3.13.1 No archaeology. Modern Ditch **75** (Trench 9) crossed the north-western end of the trench.

3.14 Trench 14 (Fig. 6)

Topsoil: 0.3m
Subsoil: 0.1m
Geology: Sand, gravel, clay

3.14.1 This trench lay at the eastern extremity of the site, towards the bottom of a slope at about 32mOD. It was situated close to wet ground, around 60m from Robin's Brook which marks the south-eastern corner of the field. The proximity of the brook may have attracted activity here and a number of features were present. Notably, no archaeology was present in the neighbouring trenches to the north, west and south (11, 19 and 20).

3.14.2 At the southern end of the trench was a small V-shaped ditch (**115**). This was 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep (Plate 2, Fig.11 Section 25), filled with a mid-brownish grey clayey silt (116). It was aligned towards east-northeast, that is it ran directly downhill towards Robin's Brook. Adjacent to this were two just-intersecting pits (**117**, **119**). These were sub-oval, around 1.2m long, 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep. Pit **119** lay under the north-eastern baulk and was only partially excavated. Pit **117** was fully excavated. Their fills were similar to that of Ditch **115**. Pottery of early medieval date (Appendix B.2) was recovered from these features.

3.14.3 Towards the north-western end of the trench was a group of three sub-oval pits (**127**, **129**, **131**). Pit **127** was 1.6m long, 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep with shallow sides and a concave base. A single sherd of early medieval pottery and parts of a possible Roman brick (Appendix B.3) were recovered from this pit. Pits **129** and **131** lay to the south and west of Pit **127** respectively, under the south-western baulk.

3.14.4 Two metres to the south-east of Pit **129** was a shallow pit or post-hole (**125**). This was 0.5m in diameter and 0.2m deep (Plate 3). Its fill (126) was a much darker brownish grey silty clay than in the neighbouring features. Lacking any bone it was evidently not

a cremation, an environmental sample produced charred grains of multiple wheat and single oat and rye.

3.14.5 Near the centre of the trench was Ditch **123** (0.5m wide, 0.2m deep) aligned parallel with Ditch **115** towards Robin's Brook. It was recut on the same alignment (**121)** but slightly wider and deeper (0.6m wide, 0.3m deep; Plate 4). Both cuts had gentle sides and a concave base but they produced no finds to confirm a date.

3.15 Trench 15

Topsoil: 0.3m
Subsoil: 0.15m
Geology: Clayey silt

3.15.1 No archaeology. A subdividing modern field boundary aligned north-west to south-east, parallel to Ditch **72** (Trench 9) lay at the western end of the trench. This continued southwards into Trench 21 and onto the line of the extant eastern boundary of the south-western half of the site. It was in use in the 20th century.

3.16 Trench 16

Topsoil: 0.25m
Subsoil: 0.15m
Geology: Clayey silt

3.16.1 A post-medieval/modern ditch (**108**) lay at the northern end of this trench. It contained a modern glass jar (not retained) and 19th century pottery. It was 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep with shallow sides. It was aligned at a different angle to the regular modern field ditches identified in the northern field, following a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment.

3.17 Trench 17:

Topsoil: 0.25m
Subsoil: 0.1m
Geology: Clayey silt

3.17.1 No archaeology. Modern Ditch **72** (Trench 9) passed through the centre of the trench.

3.18 Trenches 18, 19, 20

Topsoil: 0.25m
Subsoil: 0-0.1m
Geology: Silty clay

3.18.1 No archaeology.

3.19 Trench 21

Topsoil:0.2m
Subsoil: 0.2m
Geology: Gravel & Clay

3.19.1 No archaeology. A modern ditch (also seen in Trench 15) crossed the north-eastern end of the trench.

3.20 Trenches 22 & 23

Topsoil: 0.25-0.3m
Subsoil: 0.2m
Geology: Sand & Gravel

3.20.1 No archaeology. A number of irregular sandy/silty patches were tested but proved to be geological.

3.21 Trench 24 (Fig. 7)

Topsoil: 0.3m
Subsoil: 0.2m
Geology: Sand with gravel

3.21.1 Two pits were found in this trench. Both were fully excavated.

3.21.2 Pit **76** was circular, 0.56m in diameter and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Plate 5, Fig. 11 Section 23). Two fills were noted: a thin basal layer containing more gravel (77) with the majority filled by sandy silt (78), from which two sherds of probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (M. Brudenell *pers. comm.*) were recovered, one during surface cleaning of the pit. An environmental sample produced three charred grains which may be wheat but are potentially intrusive.

3.21.3 Pit **109** was broader and shallower at 1.2m wide and 0.25m deep with shallow sides. It produced no finds.

3.22 Trenches 25 & 26

Topsoil: 0.3m
Subsoil: 0.1m
Geology: Gravel

3.22.1 No archaeology. Trench 25 was split and shortened, to prevent blocking a public footpath. Trench 26 was shortened to allow a sufficient easement north of the footpath.

3.23 Trench 27 (Fig. 8)

Topsoil:0.25-0.35m
Subsoil: 0-0.15m
Geology: Gravels and Clays

3.23.1 This trench was slightly shortened to allow easement south of the footpath. A crop mark that had been targeted by this trench appeared to correspond with a natural vein of chalky blue clay within the general silty clay natural.

3.23.2 At the southern end was a broad ditch (**91**). This was 1.45m wide and 0.6m deep with shallow sides and a broad flattish base (Plate 6). It was aligned north-west to south-east. Finds from its silty fill (90) comprised medieval pottery, including a single sherd of Mill Green fineware and a piece of slag, potentially a hearth bottom (Appendix B.9).

3.23.3 Its alignment differed from other medieval features found closer to the frontage with West Road (Roman Stane Street). Its size may allow for its interpretation as a hollowed out track diverging from Stane Street somewhere to the south-east, tacking across the contours towards the higher ground (perhaps close to or north of the site of Highfields Farm). If so it might have been expected in Trenches 22 and 23, although the flatter

topography and thinner soils combined with modern ploughing there might have resulted in less visible erosion.

3.24 Trenches 28, 29 & 30

Topsoil: 0.3-0.5m
Subsoil: 0.1-0.3m
Geology: Gravel and clay

3.24.1 No archaeology. Trench 28 was substantially shortened due to its proximity to the footpath, a recently installed service cable and undergrowth along the edge of the field.

3.24.2 Trench 29 was heavily truncated (**138**) to an irregular level up to 0.6m below topsoil and backfilled with redeposited gravel (139). This may relate to the quarrying in Trench 31, although it was shallower. Finds included a piece of CBM (not retained) and Staffordshire slipware, supporting an 18th or 19th century date for the quarrying.

3.25 Trench 31

Topsoil: 0.4m
Subsoil: -
Geology: Gravel

3.25.1 Trench 31 revealed one large backfilled pit some 38m across. Test pits (**1**, **3**, **5**, **7**) reached a depth of around 0.5m although one near the centre (**1**) reached 1m below topsoil without reaching natural geology. Finds included 18th-19th century material including brick, peg tile, pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe. The backfills included redeposited natural gravel, suggesting gravel extraction was not the pit's purpose. Sand or clay extraction is suggested instead.

3.26 Trench 32 (Fig. 9)

Topsoil:0.25-0.35m
Subsoil: 0-0.2m
Geology: Gravel

3.26.1 At the southern end of the trench were two ditches. One (**135**) was aligned north-south and produced a quantity of animal bone and 15th-16th century pottery.

3.26.2 Just south of this was a ditch (**133**) aligned north-west to south-east. This produced a quantity of CBM and pottery sherds of a similar date. It was 1.7m wide and 0.28m deep with shallow sides and a wide flat base. Its dimensions suggest that, if it curved, it may relate to Ditches **23** and **37** (see Trenches 34 and 35 respectively, below), which may enclose medieval settlement.

3.26.3 If the material in these ditches were largely residual, they may correspond to a dog-leg in the boundary of the garden/orchard shown on the earliest Ordnance Survey maps in this corner of the site.

3.26.4 Much of the centre of this trench was truncated by 18th-19th century activity over a length of around 27m. As this began to flood it was not hand excavated to test for depth. It may relate to the activity in Trench 31 to the west. However, the fill was much darker than the quarry backfills of Trench 31, more like topsoil. As it fell within the garden of the 19th century buildings which stood to the south, it could represent related activity. It contained ample brick and tile, probably relating to the demolition of the building at the frontage.

3.26.5 A layer of soil containing demolition material (137) overlay the archaeological features and appeared contiguous with the material filling the truncated centre of the trench. This most likely relates to the structures depicted on the early Ordnance Survey maps at the south-west of the field.

3.27 Trench 33 (Fig. 9)

Topsoil: 0.3m
Overburden: Upto 0.4m
Geology: Clayey silt

3.27.1 Trench 33 was targeted on the site of a structure fronting onto West Street that appears on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps. In contrast to Trench 36, also positioned close to the frontage on West Street, this trench contained relatively little pre-19th century activity.

3.27.2 A pit or ditch (**103**) 1.5m wide in the eastern end of the trench produced a small quantity of 14th and 16th century pottery, but was not fully excavated. As in Trench 36 (Layer 43) this was associated with an area of disturbed natural silt (102) around 2.1m across on its western side.

3.27.3 In the western half of the trench was a capped or backfilled probable well (**96**). This was circular and 1.4m in diameter. A quarter section was hand excavated to a depth of 0.5m below the machined level. It had vertical sides but depth was not established. No change was seen in its grey chalky clay backfill (97). This produced a few pieces of CBM as well as pieces of mudstone, thought to be natural (Appendix B.11).

3.27.4 Cutting the top of the well was a shallow linear trench (**94**) 0.4m wide. This was aligned parallel with West Street and extended for 3.7m before shallowing out. It is thought this may represent part of the robbed footings of the structure. Its fill was of a dark soil containing CBM.

3.27.5 Further east, in line with the footing trench was a surviving patch of *in situ* brickwork (98/99). This may represent an exterior north-western corner of a wall (98, one brick wide) and an interior surface (99). However, they were all identically sized: 232mm x 112mm x 68mm frogged bricks of 19th century date (Appendix B.3). Only a single course/layer survived, with no bonding, but part of a mortar surface lay on the probably interior surface bricks (99). Although these lay in line with the possible footing trench (**94**), they were set at a level around 0.25m higher than the base of that trench. They may then represent some internal surface and partition, rather than a load-bearing wall.

3.27.6 A large rectangular pit (**100**) truncated the surface (99) (Plate 7). This extended under the southern baulk, but its northern side was aligned with the southern side of Footing Trench **94** and the structural bricks, 98/99. It probably related to the demolition of the structure. It contained a large quantity of domestic 19th-20th century pottery, (Appendix B.2), as well as CBM, occasional glass and metal work (including two kettles/teapots, not retained).

3.27.7 At the western end of the trench, set in the northern baulk was another probable well (**92**). The trench was extended by hand to reveal more of the well's top, a brick and mortar corbled cap. It seems likely this relates to the structure, post-dating the clay-filled well (**96**).

3.27.8 Overlying these features was an overburden layer of dark soil (114) up to 0.3m thick, containing demolition material: CBM (including a fragment of floor brick) and domestic Victorian pottery much the same as in the fill of Pit **100**.

3.28 Trench 34 (Fig. 10)

Topsoil: 0.3
Subsoil: 0(N)-0.4m(S)
Geology: Gravel (N) & Clayey silt (S)

Medieval

3.28.1 A possible pit (**64**) and linear feature (**66**) lay at the southern end of the trench, but were not fully excavated. Earlier medieval finds were retrieved from their surface. Truncating these was a large possible ditch or linear feature (**9**) following the trench's western baulk. This was at least 8.4m long and 1.4m wide. The northern part within the trench may have been its terminus (if a ditch) or just a corner (if it was a larger rectangular pit). A quarter section at this end was excavated by hand (Plate 8) but the base was not reached, exceeding 0.7m below the machined surface. It produced a collection of later medieval pottery and a large amount of animal bone as well as possible Roman brick pieces.

3.28.2 Its relatively uniform fill of sandy silt did not suggest backfilling, so a ditch rather than a large quarry pit would seem more likely. As such, aligned perpendicular to West Street, it may have marked a plot boundary. However, its proportions were larger than might be expected for that function.

3.28.3 Just to the north of this was a perpendicular linear feature (**88**) 2.2m wide, which was only partially excavated. This produced medieval pottery as well as brick which had probably come from an oven. It was cut on its northern side by the first of a line of pits or post-holes (**86**) extending northwards along the line of the trench. On the same line were Pits/Post-holes **14**, **18** and **21**. These were 0.4-0.8m in diameter and 0.15-0.3m deep. Pit **86** produced CBM and medieval pottery. Ditch **88** contained a piece of possible Roman roof tile.

3.28.4 Pit **14** was cut by a narrow linear ditch (**16**) 0.33m wide and 0.16m deep. This produced a small quantity of CBM.

3.28.5 At the northern end of the trench was an irregular pit (**68**) against the western baulk, but this was not excavated. CBM and medieval pottery were retrieved from its surface.

16th Century

3.28.6 Further north, features were slightly less dense and had generally less distinct forms. Feature **79** was an amorphous shallow pit or part of a sequence of pits extending beyond the trench baulk to the east and west. It produced a medieval silver coin (SF5) as well as 16th century pottery. A less distinct pit (**41**) lay further north, probably cutting a second (**39**) which lay largely outside the trench.

18th Century

3.28.7 To the north of the line of pits/post-holes (**14** etc.) was a linear ditch (**23**), aligned east to west. This was 1.7m wide, 0.4m deep with irregular sides and a concave base. It contained a sherd of 13th century pottery and a piece of 18th century Westerwald stoneware. This could have been intrusive, however, the ditch may correspond with

Ditch **35** (see Trench 35), which also contained 18th century finds alongside residual medieval material.

3.28.8 Most of these features and the subsoil across the south of the trench contained a quantity of oyster shell characteristic of domestic occupation.

3.29 Trench 35 (Fig. 10)

Topsoil: 0.3-0.4m
Subsoil: 0-0.1m
Geology: Sand/Clayey silt

3.29.1 Two ditches intersected at the eastern end of this trench though their stratigraphic relationship was unclear.

3.29.2 The smaller, probably earlier ditch (**33**) was 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep with a concave profile. It produced a small amount of pottery of 12th-13th century date.

3.29.3 Ditch **35** (potentially a continuation of Ditch **23** from Trench 34) was aligned parallel with West Street and was 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its upper fill (36) contained a moderate amount of charcoal and the environmental sample produced a few charred grains including oats and barley. It contained medieval pottery and an 18th century bone and iron fruit knife handle (SF 4). The latter could be intrusive.

3.29.4 A single undated post-hole (**37**) lay to the west of these ditches. This was 0.4m in diameter and 0.22m deep with steep sides and a flat base.

3.29.5 Two narrow linear features, almost certainly field drains crossed this trench. They were packed with horn cores and other animal bone (rather than the more common clay pipes, variants of which were present throughout the site). One (Field Drain **11**) passed east-west just north of Post-hole **37**. A second ran north to south across the west of the trench. Field Drain **11** did not have bone along its entire length, however the shadow of its cut was visible, continuing the line beyond the point at which the bone stopped. The boneless portion may have been ploughed out or packed with some other material.

3.29.6 A tannery and gelatine works are noted immediately west of Highfields Farm on the Ordnance Survey Six Inch map, giving a probable 19th century date and all-but confirming that these were modern field drains rather than some earlier feature. The use of horn core packing was probably an opportunistic use of available porous materials.

3.30 Trench 36 (Fig. 10)

Topsoil: 0.3-0.4m
Subsoil: 0.2-0.5m
Geology: Clayey silt

3.30.1 This trench contained a high density of medieval and early post-medieval features. Not all could be excavated or even fully defined despite hand cleaning of the entire trench. Between clear features much of the natural clayey silt was disturbed (Layer 43) to an uncertain depth. In one instance, apparently disturbed natural turned out to be redeposited material in the top of a large pit (**44**, below) previously thought to be much smaller.

Early Medieval

3.30.2 Layer 43 was intermittent throughout the trench. It contained a number of sherds of potentially early medieval date as well as later medieval and 16th century or later pottery. Representing disturbed natural silt, it is possible some of this material is pressed in or intrusive.

Medieval

3.30.3 The west of the trench was generally clearer, containing a single large sub-rectangular pit (**52**), 4.4m across with a steep side and flat base at 0.7m depth. Finds were less common from this feature but included pottery and CBM.

3.30.4 At the western end of the trench was a cluster of small pits. Three pits (**54**, **56**, **58**) were excavated, all 0.8-1m in diameter and 0.2-0.3m deep. A patch of burnt natural clay (Pit **60**) at the western end was sampled, producing only occasional wheat grains and legumes. Much of the surrounding natural deposits were disturbed making features difficult to identify.

16th Century

3.30.5 Features in the east of the trench were generally later. All excavated features here produced pottery of 16th century date and the presence of turkey bones gives a *terminus post quem* of 1541 for Pit **27** (below; see Appendix C.1).

3.30.6 At the eastern end of the trench were a number of intercutting sub-oval pits around 1-2m in length. These were unexcavated and it was unclear if they cut through natural silts or the top of a larger amorphous pit (**44**). Pit **44** was potentially 7m across and at least 0.8m deep.

3.30.7 Another cluster of pits lay just west of Pit **44**, along with a small pit or post-hole (**46**). One of the cluster (Pit **25**) was excavated, producing a quantity of pottery, animal bone, oyster shell and CBM. This pit was sub-square, around 1.2m in wide and 0.3m deep.

3.30.8 Further west was a pair of pits (**27** & **29**; Plate 9) and a possible linear feature (**62**). Pit **27** produced several duck and goose skulls. Both pits produced duck, goose, turkey and chicken bones, almost exclusively those bones that do not carry meat (see Appendix C.1). Pit **27** was discrete and sub-circular at 0.6m in diameter while Pit **29**'s extents lay beyond the southern baulk. Chafing dishes, evidenced in Pit **27** as well as in Pit **25**, suggest specialised cooking functions (see *Discussion* in Appendix B.2).

3.30.9 Immediately to the west of Pit **29**, Feature **62** had a generally rectangular form in plan, but with a semicircular deposit against the northern baulk – potentially a distinct later feature, although this could not be determined within the confines of the trench. It contained deposits of CBM and a piece of clunch. The surface was cleaned but it was not excavated.

3.30.10 The natural silt to the west of this was disturbed, hindering interpretation, but a second pit (**48**) containing large quantities of CBM was excavated. This appeared to cut from higher up, perhaps cutting the subsoil. It was filled with deposits containing mortar (51), ash (50) and CBM (49).

3.31 Crop Mark Testing

3.31.1 Of the crop marks suspected to indicate archaeological features, few corresponded to features in the ground. Across the north of site, some of the crop marks probably

related to the modern ditches recorded. However, the apparent rectangular enclosures were not found.

3.31.2 The curvilinear crop marks (e.g. around Trenches 23 and 22) may represent geological horizons. Natural variations in silts, clays and gravels were visible in the ground here, suggesting broader variations in drift/bedrock geology. Of the linear crop marks in the south of the site, that tested by Trench 27 corresponded with a natural seam of blue clay within the silts and gravels. This could not be traced into other trenches.

3.32 Finds Summary

3.32.1 The total bulk finds quantifications are given in Table 1.

Material	Object Name	Total Weight in kg
Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	22.64
	Fired clay	0.03
	Tobacco pipe	0.02
	Vessel	7.23
Fired clay	Fired clay	0.08
Flint	burnt flint	0.01
	flint	0.03
Glass	Glass	0.79
	Window glass	0.01
Mortar	Mortar	0.14
Mudstone	Mudstone	0.07
Slag	Slag	0.15
Total		**41.61**

Table 1: Finds quantification summary

3.32.2 In addition sixteen small finds were also recovered (Table 2). Excluding the nails and uncertain artefacts, these are described in Appendix B.1. They range from medieval to post-medieval date, including a 12th century silver coin and 18th century fruit knife.

Small Find Number	Context Number	Trench	Material	Object Name
1	31 (Topsoil)	25	Pb (lead)	Artefact
2	31 (Topsoil)	29	Cua (copper alloy)	Buckle
3	31 (Topsoil)	35	Pb (lead)	Artefact
4	36	35	Fe (iron)	Knife
5	80	34	Ag (silver)	Coin
6	134	32	Fe (iron)	Nail
7	4	31	Fe (iron)	Nail
8	136	32	Fe (iron)	Nail
9	15	34	Fe (iron)	Nail
10	28	36	Fe (iron)	Nail
11	10	34	Fe (iron)	Nail
12	80	34	Fe (iron)	Artefact
13	45	36	Fe (iron)	Nail
14	24	36	Fe (iron)	Nail
15	26	36	Fe (iron)	Nail
16	26	36	Fe (iron)	Artefact

Table 2: Small Finds

3.33 Environmental Summary

3.33.1 In total 9.94kg of animal bone was recovered, the animal bone assemblage is in general well preserved and indicates that the site would have the potential to provide useful data that might help address local research questions for the medieval and post-medieval periods. The eight environmental samples assessed indicate that preservation on the site is reasonable and there is good potential for the survival of plant remains on the site. Oyster shell totalling 0.43kg was collected, the oysters have variable preservation, but useful analysis would be possible if large, securely dated assemblages are present on site.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Prehistoric

4.1.1 A small number of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from the high ground around the centre of the site. Two from a small pit (Trench 24) and several from a vessel potentially intrusive within a natural spring or stream feature (Trench 8).

4.2 Roman

4.2.1 Despite the Roman cropmarks and finds in the locality, no Roman features were identified. In Particular there were no burials, despite them being recorded in the vicinity. The evaluation in conjunction with work at the Vineyard has narrowed down the potential location of Roman Stane Street, suggesting it was almost certainly followed by the line of modern West Street rather than any significant distance to either side. Small quantities of possible Roman brick and tile was recovered from features in Trenches 14 and 34.

4.3 Earlier Medieval

4.3.1 A focus of early medieval activity was at the eastern edge of the site (Trench 14), although this is not easily characterised, having produced few finds. No doubt Robin's Brook was a natural focus for this occupation. The relative lack (but not total absence) of earlier medieval finds from close to West Street could result from later truncation. It has also been suggested (Appendix B.2) this might indicate that Stane Street was of lesser importance in the 11th-12th centuries. More likely, settlement was simply focused within Coggeshall itself at the time. Ditch **33** in Trench 35 may be of 12th-13th century date.

4.4 Later Medieval

4.4.1 Features within Trench 34 and Trench 36 belong to the later medieval period, including a cluster of pits (with finds of probable domestic origin). Some of these features were of uncertain form and are perhaps obscured by the more substantial early post-medieval occupation in the area.

4.4.2 It has been suggested that the broad ditch in Trench 27 might represent a small hollow way, although its absence in neighbouring trenches limits confidence in that theory.

4.5 Post-Medieval

4.5.1 Sixteenth century activity was focused on the West Street frontage, concentrated towards the eastern corner. Chafing dishes and a number of 'waste' bird bones from two features, including turkey, do suggest specialised cooking within the domestic assemblage. The meat-holding bones were either deposited elsewhere on site or traded off site. More work needs to be done to establish whether this was a domestic activity or on the scale of a commercial enterprise.

4.5.2 Presumably houses lay closer to or under West Street. The same was suggested at the Vineyard site on the opposite side of West Street, where medieval back yard activity was recorded (EHER 48053). The road at this time may have been somewhat narrower than its present form, although Trench 36 lay several metres from the modern boundary with West Street, so contemporary structural remains may survive in that zone.

4.5.3 The features in Trench 34 (Pit/Ditch **9** and Postholes **14** etc.) may indicate a boundary in this period. Further west, only a single sixteenth century feature was present, Pit **103** in Trench 33.

4.5.4 Large scale truncation, perhaps caused by some kind of quarrying in the centre-south of the site, on the steeper slopes appeared to be of 18th century date. Ditches 23 (Trench 34) and 35 (Trench 35) contained 18th century (and residual earlier) finds and if contiguous may mark a rear boundary paralleling West Street. This ditch could be contemporary with the earlier occupation, perhaps remaining open long enough for the incorporation of 18th century objects. A dog-leg in the garden/orchard boundary on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map may correspond with this conjectured line, suggesting it crossed the entire field.

4.6 Modern

4.6.1 Post-medieval industry caused substantial truncation in the north of the site, at the site of the 19th century brickworks.

4.6.2 The disturbance in Trench 32 is almost certainly associated with the demolition of the structure targeted in Trench 33. Abundant demolition material was present but very little *in situ* structure. The building is depicted with a tree-filled garden (or orchard) within in enclosure with outbuildings to the rear in 1881. The removal of these trees or further landscaping may explain some of the disturbance in Trench 32.

4.6.3 Modern ditches, on boundaries still shown on the 1958 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 were recorded across the north of the site.

4.7 Recommendations

4.7.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

Appendix A. Context Summary

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
1	1	31	cut	pit	quarry?		38	
2	1	31	fill	pit	quarry?			
3	3	31	cut	pit	quarry? = 1			
4	3	31	fill	pit	quarry?			
5	5	31	cut	pit	quarry? = 1			
6	5	31	fill	pit	quarry?			
7	7	31	cut	pit	quarry? = 1			
8	7	31	fill	pit	quarry?			
9	9	34	cut	pit/ditch	boundary?	9	1.6	1
10	9	34	fill	pit/ditch	boundary?			
11	11	35	cut	field drain	horncore lined		0.2	0.2
12	11	35	fill	field drain	horncore lined			
13			void	void				
14	14	34	cut	pit		0.8	0.6	0.3
15	14	34	fill	pit				
16	16	34	cut	gully			0.33	0.16
17	16	34	fill	gully				
18	18	34	cut	pit/ph		0.65	0.58	0.29
19	18	34	fill	pit/ph				
20	18	34	fill	pit/ph				
21	21	34	cut	post hole		0.38	0.3	0.13
22	21	34	fill	post hole				
23	23	34	cut	post hole	med boundary?		1.72	0.4
24	23	34	fill	post hole				
25	25	36	cut	pit			0.6	0.3
26	25	36	fill	pit				
27	27	36	cut	pit			0.6	0.3
28	27	36	fill	pit				
29	29	36	cut	pit			0.5	0.5
30	29	36	fill	pit				
31			layer	topsoil				
32			layer	subsoil				
33	33	35	cut	ditch			0.4	0.24
34	33	35	fill	ditch				
35	35	35	cut	ditch			1.3	0.5
36	35	35	fill	ditch				
37	37	35	cut	post hole	boundary?	0.4	0.28	0.22
38	37	35	fill	post hole				
39	39	34	cut	gully			0.8	0.09
40	39	34	fill	gully				
41	41	34	cut	pit			0.84	0.19
42	41	34	fill	pit				
43		36	layer	soil	disturbed natural silt			
44	44	36	cut	pit			7	0.8
45	44	36	fill	pit				
46	46	36	cut	pit/ph			0.38	0.1
47	46	36	fill	pit/ph				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
48	48	36	cut	pit			1.8	0.5
49	48	36	fill	pit				
50	48	36	fill	pit	mortar fill			
51	48	36	fill	pit				
52	52	36	cut	pit	quarry?		1.8	0.7
53	52	36	fill	pit				
54	54	36	cut	pit			0.8	0.2
55	54	36	fill	pit				
56	56	36	cut	pit			1	0.3
57	56	36	fill	pit				
58	58	36	cut	pit			0.2	0.05
59	58	36	fill	pit				
60	60	36	cut	pit			0.4	
61	60	36	fill	pit				
62	62	36	cut	pit	burnt natural silts		0.8	
63	62	36	fill	pit				
64	64	34	cut	pit	quarry? (unexc)			
65	64	34	fill	pit	(unexc)			
66	66	34	cut	ditch	(unexc)		0.75	
67	66	34	fill	ditch	(unexc)			
68	68	34	cut	pit	(unexc)		1.5	
69	68	34	fill	pit	(unexc)			
70	35	35	fill	ditch				
71	72	9	fill	ditch				
72	72	9	cut	ditch	modern boundary			
73	75	9	fill	ditch				
74	75	9	fill	ditch				
75	75	9	cut	ditch	modern boundary			
76	76	24	cut	pit	prehistoric pit		0.56	0.5
77	76	24	fill	pit				
78	76	24	fill	pit				
79	79	34	cut	pit		4.85	1.4	0.24
80	79	34	fill	pit				
81	81	3	cut	pit?	modern			
82	81	3	fill	pit?	modern			
83	83	3	cut	ditch?	modern			
84	83	3	fill	ditch?	modern			
85			void	void				
86	86	34	cut	pit		1.1	1.6	0.42
87	86	34	fill	pit				
88	88	34	cut	ditch?			2.5	
89	88	34	fill	ditch?				
90	91	27	fill	ditch				
91	91	27	cut	ditch			2.6	0.5
92	92	33	cut	well			1	
93	92	33	masonry	well	brick corbled cap			
94	94	33	cut	foundation trench?	robbed footing trench?	3.6	0.4	0.01

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
95	94	33	fill	foundation trench?				
96	96	33	cut	well	post-med well		1.4	
97	96	33	fill	well	clay backfill			
98		33	masonry	wall?	C19 structure			
99		33	masonry	wall?	C19 structure			
100	100	33	cut	pit	modern pit		4.3	
101	100	33	fill	pit				
102		33	layer	soil	disturbed natural silt			
103	103	33	cut	pit	pit/ditch		1.5	
104	103	33	fill	pit				
105	86	34	fill	pit				
106	86	34	fill	pit				
107	108	16	fill	ditch	post-medieval ditch			
108	108	16	cut	ditch	post-medieval ditch			
109	109	24	cut	pit	undated		1.2	0.25
110	109	24	fill	pit	undated			
111	111	8	cut	natural	stream/spring bed		6.2	0.3
112	111	8	fill	natural	gravel fill			
113	111	8	fill	natural	silty clay upper fill			
114		33	layer	overburden	soil and demolition layer			
115	115	14	cut	ditch			0.5	0.3
116	115	14	fill	ditch				
117	117	14	cut	pit			1.2	0.2
118	117	14	fill	pit				
119	119	14	cut	pit			0.9	0.2
120	119	14	fill	pit				
121	121	14	cut	ditch			0.6	0.3
122	121	14	fill	ditch				
123	123	14	cut	ditch			0.5	0.2
124	123	14	fill	ditch				
125	125	14	cut	pit			0.5	0.2
126	125	14	fill	pit				
127	127	14	cut	pit		1.6	0.8	0.4
128	127	14	fill	pit				
129	129	14	cut	pit	(unexc)		1.4	
130	129	14	fill	pit	(unexc)			
131	131	14	cut	pit	(unexc)		1.2	
132	131	14	fill	pit	(unexc)			
133	133	32	cut	ditch			1.7	0.28
134	133	32	fill	ditch				
135	135	32	cut	ditch			0.92	0.22
136	135	32	fill	ditch				
137		32	layer	overburden	soil and demolition (=114)			
138	138	29	cut	quarry?			35	
139	138	29	fill					

Table 3: Context summary

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Metal Small Finds

By James Fairbairn

Small Find 1

B.1.1 Context: 31 (Topsoil), Trench 25
Object Type: Spindle Whorl
Material: Lead
Broad period: Medieval

B.1.2 A complete cast lead spindle whorl dating to the medieval period, c. 1100-1500. The object is biconical (truncated) in cross-section and circular in form, with a circular central aperture that is wider at its base than it is at its top (it tapers). The object measures 27mm in diameter, 12mm thick, the diameter of the central aperture is 6mm at its widest.

Small Find 2

B.1.1 Context: 31 (Topsoil), Trench 29
Object Type: Buckle
Material: Copper alloy
Broad period: Post-medieval

B.1.2 An incomplete post-medieval copper alloy buckle probably dating to the 17th century. The buckle has a rectangular loop and an oval loop with the bar for the pin dividing them. The pin is no longer present. Originally the buckle may have had some decoration suggested date range of 1600-1700. A Similar buckle can be seen in *Buckles 1250-1800* (Whitehead 1996, 92). Dimensions: length: 20 mm; width 13mm.

Small Find 3

B.1.3 Context: 31 (Topsoil), Trench 35
Object Type: Token
Material: Lead
Broad period: Medieval

B.1.4 A cast lead alloy token of later medieval to post-medieval date, circa (AD1200-1800). The token is broadly circular in plan. The token is decorated on one face with a crude “E” in light relief. There is a pellet below the arm of the E. The other face is marked with a possible “S”. The token has a grey coloured patina across all surfaces. Lead tokens had a wide variety of potential uses such as use as tallies, gaming pieces, tickets, weights, etc. and are believed to have been locally produced; they are therefore difficult to date precisely but are generally attributed to the medieval or post medieval periods.

Small Find 4

B.1.1 Context: 36, Trench 35
Object Type: Fruit knife
Material: Bone and iron
Broad period: Post-medieval

B.1.2 Fragmentary part of a bone handled fruit knife. The object is comprised of two bone plates encasing a ferrous knife case. The case would have housed a folding blade which would probably have been made of silver. A small rebate on one of the bone

plates would have contained a silver shield (now missing) possibly stamped with the owner's initials. The other plate is riveted at the top and at what would have been the mid point. Items such as these were a common place in the 18th and 19th centuries. The item measures 37mm in length and is 12mm wide.

Small Find 5

B.1.1 Context: 80, Trench 34
Object Type: Coin
Material: Silver
Broad period: Medieval

B.1.2 A medieval silver Irish penny of Edward IV, dating to the period AD 1473-1478. Light 'cross and pellets' coinage. Mint uncertain. Second reign. The coin is struck off flan, heavily clipped and worn. The coin is 17.0mm diameter, 0.3mm thick and weighs 0.6g.

B.2 Medieval and Later Pottery

By Helen Walker

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A total of 425 sherds weighing 7.126kg was excavated spanning the 11th/12th to 19th/20th centuries, finds including some interesting post-medieval groups dating to the later 16th to earlier 17th century. Most pottery comes from features either fronting, or just behind West Street, this is with the exception of the earliest pottery.

B.2.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG 1998) and Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG 2001) act as a standard. The pottery recording follows Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985a, 1-16; expanded by Cotter 2000 and Drury et al. 1993). Some of Cunningham's vessel form and rim form codes are quoted in this report. All percentages quoted are by weight.

B.2.3 The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Sampling Bias

B.2.4 The excavation of features was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases.

The Assemblage

B.2.5 Table 4 shows the total sherd count and weight of all fabrics, shown in approximate chronological order.

Fabric Name	No. Sherds	Weight (g)	% by weight
Early medieval ware	8	67	1.0
Early medieval ware - transitional	3	16	0.25
Coarse London-type ware?	2	13	<0.25
Hedingham fineware	3	12	<0.25
Hedingham coarseware	20	191	2.75
Medieval coarseware	81	746	10.5

Fabric Name	No. Sherds	Weight (g)	% by weight
Mill Green fineware	4	16	0.25
Sandy orange ware	66	925	13.0
Colchester-type ware	5	61	0.75
Buff-surfaced ware	13	192	2.75
Cambs Sgraffito ware	1	6	<0.25
Tudor red earthenware	36	908	12.75
Post-medieval red earthenware	146	3180	44.75
Non-local earthenware	1	7	<0.25
Black-glazed ware	1	6	<0.25
Frechen stoneware	3	222	3.0
Surrey-Hampshire white ware	1	5	<0.25
Westerwald stoneware	1	7	<0.25
Staffs-type slipware	1	25	0.25
Nottingham stoneware	1	3	<0.25
Yellow ware	9	392	5.5
Modern porcelain	6	18	0.25
Modern white earthenware	13	108	1.5
	425	**7126**	

Table 4: Medieval and later pottery fabrics present in the assemblage

Pottery by Ceramic Period

B.2.6 No Late Saxon pottery was present. The earliest pottery comprises the coarse, sandy, early medieval ware, which in central Essex spans the 11th to early 13th centuries. It is not common in the assemblage accounting for only around 1% of the total. In addition, there are three sherds of early medieval – transitional. As the name suggests this is transitional between early medieval ware and medieval coarseware and dates to c.1200. It is typically reddish-brown in colour and has been identified at Hedingham ware production sites (Walker 2012, 34), although similar fabrics may have been produced elsewhere.

B.2.7 Medieval coarseware is more abundant accounting for 10.5% of the total. This typically grey-firing pottery gradually replaced the coarser, oxidised early medieval ware during the later 12th and earlier 13th centuries. Medieval coarseware was manufactured at several production sites around the county and the products of the different kilns are not readily distinguishable from one another. However, it has been possible to identify examples of Hedingham coarseware in the assemblage, made in and around Sible Hedingham in north Essex, as this has a relatively fine and micaceous fabric, which marks it out from other medieval coarseware. Hedingham coarseware accounts for around 2.75% of the total assemblage. The low proportion of Hedingham coarseware in comparison to medieval coarseware is to be expected as Coggeshall is closer to medieval coarseware production sites at Mile End and Great Horkesley, to the north of Colchester (Drury and Petchey 1975) and this is the most likely source of medieval coarseware found here. A couple of sherds of medieval coarseware are quite coarse, bordering on early medieval ware, which indicates a 12th century date, while at the other end of the scale, a number of medieval coarseware sherds are borderline sandy orange ware and are probably of later 14th century date when medieval coarseware merged with sandy orange ware.

B.2.8 The medieval East Anglian redwares found here comprise Hedingham fineware, dating from the mid-12th to mid-14th centuries, and the later Mill Green fineware, not present until the mid to later 13th century. Neither is common in the assemblage, Hedingham fineware totalling three sherds and Mill Green fineware totalling four, all from the same vessel.

B.2.9 Also included in the category of East Anglian redwares is sandy orange ware, which like medieval coarseware was manufactured at several sites, all producing very similar pottery. However, it has been possible to identify a few sherds as Colchester-type ware, a sandy orange ware fabric made in and around Colchester from the beginning of the 13th to the mid-16th centuries (Cotter 2000, 107-180), and this is probably the date range of all sandy orange ware. Most of the pottery identified as Colchester-type ware is medieval, dating to the 13th to 14th centuries, but only a little of the sandy orange ware is of this date, most is late medieval. Sherds are assigned a medieval date usually on the basis of their decoration, and most medieval sandy orange ware sherds comprise fragments from jugs showing either slip-painting or slip-coating under a full external glaze.

B.2.10 The only medieval traded wares comprise two sherds (both from the same vessel) which have tentatively been identified as coarse London-type ware traded from the mid- to late 12th century. This ware was distributed widely but sparsely throughout the county and is not especially unusual even at a small town, such as this.

B.2.11 A large proportion of the ceramics comprises late medieval pottery, dating from the later 14th century to the mid-16th century, and this comprises most of the sandy orange ware, a couple of sherds of Colchester-type ware, Cambridgeshire sgraffito ware, buff-surfaced ware and Tudor red earthenware. In addition, some of the earliest post-medieval red earthenware may date to the first half of the 16th century and it is estimated around 30% of the total assemblage is of late medieval date.

B.2.12 During the late medieval period, glaze and decoration on the sandy orange wares becomes sparser and more perfunctory, and whereas in the medieval period production was largely confined to jugs, in the late medieval period a wider range of largely utilitarian vessel forms were produced. However, amongst the finds is a single sherd of ‘Cambridgeshire’ sgraffito ware, a type of sandy orange ware decorated by incising a pattern through a coating of white slip to reveal the colour of the pot body beneath. This was popular during the 14th and earlier 15th centuries (Bushnell and Hurst 1952, 21-6). It is called Cambridgeshire Sgraffito Ware because it was first identified in Cambridge, but there is no evidence that it was made there and it may have been manufactured somewhere in north Essex. Sgraffito decorated pottery was also made by the Colchester ware industry, but the fabric of this sherd is consistent with the Cambridgeshire type.

B.2.13 Buff surfaced ware makes up 2.75% of the total and is an unglazed fabric typically showing buff surfaces and red cores. Examples of such a fabric were excavated from an outlying Hedingham production site at Blackmore End, near Wethersfield (Walker 2012, 7, 133-4), so this would appear to be a late medieval Hedingham product. It has been found in association with sgraffito ware at other sites, suggesting a 14th to early 15th century date, but could continue further into the late medieval period.

B.2.14 Tudor red earthenware is common at this site accounting for 12.75% of the total, which is about the same frequency as the sandy orange ware. This is a fine, smooth, unglazed or very sparsely glazed redware, sometimes with reduced surfaces and slip-

painting. As the name suggests, this ware dates principally to the later 15th and 16th century, but as it appears, in part, to have evolved out of the medieval Mill Green industry, some examples may be earlier than this.

B.2.15 Post-medieval red earthenware dominates the assemblage, comprising 45% of the total. As noted above some of the vessels in this ware are unglazed or sparsely glazed indicating a 16th century date, but many examples have an internal or all over lustrous glaze indicating a date of late 16th century onwards. Post-medieval red earthenware continues into the 19th century with little change in fabric, but can sometimes be assigned a date by vessel form and there are a number of vessel types that can be assigned a later 16th or 17th century date, these are described further in the next section. There is one small sherd that appears to be a non-local product having a brown rather than the red fabric of the local earthenware. The sherd is thin-walled with an all over brown glaze and shows fine rilling on the internal surface. Other wares dating to the later 16th to 17th centuries comprise very small quantities of black-glazed ware, Surrey-Hampshire white ware and Frechen stoneware, the latter imported from Rhineland Germany. Somewhat later in the post-medieval period are single sherds of Westerwald stoneware (another Rhineland import) and Staffordshire-type slipware, both of which are likely to date to the earlier 18th century, with the addition of a single sherd of Nottingham stoneware also datable to the 18th century.

B.2.16 Modern pottery, dating to the 19th to 20th centuries comprises sherds of yellow ware, modern porcelain and modern white earthenware. A 19th century post-medieval red earthenware storage jar or bread crock is also present.

Medieval vessel forms

B.2.17 To avoid duplication, vessel forms are discussed in the next section.

The Assemblage In Relation to Archaeological Features

Medieval features

B.2.18 Most of the pottery comes from trenches fronting on to the main road or that were slightly back from the main road. However, the earliest pottery came Trench 14, near Robin's Brook, at a considerable distance from the north of the road, where finds include fragments of early medieval ware cooking-pot rims, one a thickened everted rim (from Pit **119**) and the second, an externally bevelled everted rim (from Ditch **121**), both of which could be as early as 11th century, although a sherd of medieval coarseware in Pit **119**, indicates a 12th to early 13th century date is more likely. A couple of sherds of medieval coarseware, both early types, were excavated from Ditch **115** and Pit **127** again providing a 12th to earlier 13th century date. Other than this, a single sherd of early medieval ware occurs residually in Layer 43 in Trench 36, and sherds of early medieval ware – transitional occur in Ditch **23** in Trench 34, where it is probably residual.

B.2.19 Medieval pottery spanning the later 12th to 14th centuries is more abundant and more widespread; Ditch **91**, the only feature in Trench 27, produced an assemblage datable to the late 13th to 14th century with diagnostic finds comprising a flanged (E5) cooking-pot rim and carinated jug rim in medieval coarseware, and a fragment of a Mill Green fineware jug, the only example of this ware to be found on site. It shows the typical vertical combed decoration through a coating of white slip and a mottled-green glaze, but also shows rather unusual zigzag combing. The fabric is rather sandy for Mill Green ware but its general appearance is typical. Further medieval sherds including another

example of a medieval coarseware flanged cooking-pot rim were residual in quarrying features in nearby Trench 31.

B.2.20 A number of features in Trench 34, on the street frontage, contained medieval pottery although again some of this pottery is residual in later features. Of intrinsic interest is a thick-walled coarsely-tempered sherd showing a notched applied strip and a pale green pitted glaze (residual in Pit/Ditch **9**), which has been tentatively identified as Coarse London-type Ware, datable to the mid- to late 12th century. A sherd from the same vessel occurs in Feature **52** in Trench 36, indicating that these two features may have been open at the same time. Also residual in Pit/Ditch **9** are single examples of the blocked, neckless H3 rim and E5 cooking-pot rims in medieval coarseware, datable to the late 13th to 14th centuries. A slip-painted and glazed sandy orange ware sherd may also be of this date. Features in Trench 34 that appear to belong to the medieval period comprise Ditch **16**, Feature **64** and Pit **68** (both unexcavated; finds from their surfaces), and Pit **86** and Ditch **88**. All contained undiagnostic examples of medieval coarseware or Hedingham coarseware, with Pit **86** also containing a single sherd of Hedingham fineware with a mottled green glaze, and a Colchester-type ware jug rim showing a white slip-coating under a mottled green glaze, in imitation of Mill Green ware, which provides a mid/late13th to 14th century date for this feature. Ditch **88** produced another similarly decorated sherd of Colchester-type ware, this time also showing combed decoration, which again imitates Mill Green ware.

B.2.21 All the pottery in Trench 35, set back from the street frontage, is medieval, albeit occurring in small quantities (from Ditches **33** and **35**) (with the addition of a single undiagnostic sherd of sandy orange ware, which could be medieval or late medieval in Post hole **37**). Ditch **33** produced only a single sherd of Hedingham fineware showing a green splash glaze, which might indicate an early date of perhaps later 12th to earlier 13th century. It is abraded and could be residual. Diagnostic pottery in Ditch **35** comprises a somewhat abraded sandy orange ware thumbed jug base and a fragment from a small Colchester-type ware jug showing reeded decoration under a greenish glaze, which may be 14th century.

B.2.22 Trench 36, also on the street frontage, produced medieval pottery, although in common with Trench 34, some of this pottery is residual in later features. Residual in Layer 43 is a flanged bowl rim with a fairly coarse fabric and rod handle, rounded in section, and showing thumbed decoration, both in medieval coarseware and likely to be 13th century in date. A Hedingham coarseware flanged cooking-pot rim and a sherd of Colchester-type ware showing slip-painting and glaze, both residual in Pit **44**, are datable to the late 13th to 14th century and similar to that from other trenches near to the street frontage. Pit **52** appears to be a medieval feature; apart from the sherd of ?Coarse London-type ware described above, the pottery comprises a Hedingham coarseware small thin-walled cooking-pot fragment with a flat-topped rim above an upright neck (rim form H1). This rim type is normally thought of as 13th century, but the small size of the vessel indicates a 14th century date is more likely. A wide, ribbed strap handle in medieval coarseware in this feature is either from a large jug or a cistern and is also likely to be 14th century. Pit **54** and Pit **56** contained sherds of medieval coarseware, that from Pit **56** comprises a cooking-pot with a squared rim above an upright neck (rim form H2) datable to the early to mid-13th century, the coarseness of its fabric indicating a date at the earlier end of this range. It is therefore somewhat earlier than most of the medieval pottery from around the street frontage.

Late medieval features

B.2.23 A number of features at, or close to, the street frontage produced late medieval pottery dating from the later 14th to mid-16th centuries, although that from Trench 31 is residual in later features. In Trench 32, late medieval pottery was found in Ditches **133** and **135**, although the former produced only undiagnostic sherds of late medieval sandy orange ware. Ditch **135** was only slightly more interesting, producing an internally glazed rim in sandy orange ware and a sherd of Tudor red earthenware, both datable to the 15th to 16th centuries.

B.2.24 Only one feature in Trench 33 produced pottery, Pit **103**, which contained the upright rim of a slip-painted Tudor red earthenware cistern. These are large jars with a bunghole at the base used for the storage and brewing of beer (Cunningham 1985a, 4, 14). There is abrasion on both surfaces but especially on the inside of the neck and this wear may be due to use rather than post-depositional weathering. This vessel is most likely to date to the 16th century as this is when cisterns reached their peak of popularity (Cunningham 1985b, 70). The slip-painting however suggests a dating in the first half of the 16th century.

B.2.25 Late medieval pottery was recovered from Pit/Ditch **9**, in Trench 34, finds including: the only sherd of sgraffito ware to be found on site; several sherds of buff-surfaced ware, all but one from the same thick-walled vessel showing a white internal residue, probably limescale; unfeatured sherds of sandy orange ware, and an H3 jar rim in Tudor red earthenware. All of this pottery could have been current in the earlier 15th century.

B.2.26 Layer 43, in Trench 36, produced a late medieval sandy orange ware bifid handle and sherds of buff-surfaced ware from a different vessel than that from F9, but again showing a whitish internal residue that might be limescale. A single sherd of early type post-medieval earthenware is also present suggesting an earlier 16th century date for Layer 43. Pit/Posthole **46** in Trench 36 produced a single sherd of late medieval Colchester-type ware, which is slip-painted and unglazed with reduced surfaces, and spans the late 14th to mid-16th century.

Post-medieval features

B.2.27 A couple of sherds of post-medieval red earthenware were recovered from modern ditches in Trenches 9 and 16 at the northern part of the site, but are not sufficient to provide evidence of post-medieval activity in this area. Only a little post-medieval pottery was recovered from Trench 31, and was found in the quarrying backfill (Feature **1**/**3**/**7**), all features containing residual pottery from earlier periods. Finds in Slot **1** include a hollowed everted jar rim and a beaded rim in post-medieval red earthenware and a Frechen stoneware jug rim with a mottled salt-glaze, the latter datable to the late 16th to 17th century. Finds in F4 include a sherd of Surrey-Hampshire white ware also datable to the later 16th to 17th centuries, but the latest find is a single sherd of Nottingham stoneware ware from a small thin-walled vessel showing rouletted decoration, which is 18th century. A sherd in Slot **7**, a handle from a small jug or drinking vessel has been identified as black-glazed ware, although the glaze is very dark green rather than a true black glaze and it most likely dates from the late 16th to 17th centuries.

B.2.28 Likewise, Trench 34 produced only a little post-medieval pottery; the latest pottery in Pit **79** comprises a couple of internally glazed sherds of post-medieval red earthenware and an unglazed flanged rim, which could be early as 16th century. A sherd of

Westerwald stoneware from Ditch **23**, from the neck of a vessel showing blue-banding can be assigned an 18th century date.

B.2.29 Most of the post-medieval pottery comes from Trench 36, which produced relatively large assemblages comprising mainly post-medieval red earthenware dating to the later 16th to earlier 17th centuries, from Pits **25**, **27**, **29**, **44**, **48** and **62**. Although post-medieval red earthenware dominates, sandy orange ware and Tudor red earthenware is still present and much is still current. Pits **25** and **29** produced sherd linkages indicating they are contemporary and as all the post-medieval pottery from Trench 36 is similar it has been discussed as a single group. Vessel forms comprise a flared dish, flanged dishes, a large bowl or pancheon, jugs (one in Frechen stoneware), cisterns, a small bowl or porringer, at least one chafing dish and perhaps two or three handled jars with a tripod base. The most complete vessels and/or the most closely datable vessels are described below:

- Profile of internally glazed flared dish: post-medieval red earthenware: externally thickened rim; an internal concentric groove about 2 cm below rim gives the appearance of a flanged dish, comparable to Cotter (2000, fig.132.5) but without the decoration, fire-blackening on underside of the base and lower vessel walls; 17th century; from Pit **29**.
- Profile of small bowl or porringer: post-medieval red earthenware (Cunningham's type B5C); rounded profile, flat base, simple upright rim with bands of rilling below, internally glazed, comparable to Cotter (2000, fig.139.74), but without the pad base, most likely early 17th C (Cotter 2000, 203); from Pit **48**.
- Upper part of chafing dish: post-medieval red earthenware; showing a decoratively thumbed disc base inserted into the vessel as a separate component; a surviving horizontal loop handle attaches at the side of the dish; patches of fire-blackening around the outside shows it has been heated; similar to chafing dishes have been found at Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, in both sandy orange ware and post-medieval red earthenware where they have a wide date range of 15th to early 17th centuries (Cunningham 1985a and b, fig.10.70, p.71); very similar chafing dishes were also made in Colchester-type ware during the late 15th to early 16th centuries (Cotter 2000, fig.102.205); from Pit **27**, and found in association with late medieval sandy orange ware and Tudor red earthenware suggesting a 16th century date is most likely; part of a second possible chafing dish and a hollow pedestal base almost certainly from a chafing dish were found in Pit **25**.
- Semi-complete single-handled jar with tripod base: post-medieval red earthenware: hollowed everted rim, no pouring lip, incised bands around upper half of vessel, loop handle attaching at rim, and all over brown glaze; patches of fire-blackening on underside of base; comparable to Cotter (2000, fig.143.115), a similar vessel appears in Cotter's stratified group 17, dated c.1625-50 (Cotter 2000, fig.231.32); from Pit **25**, fragmented sherds from similar vessels found here and in Pit **29**.
- Part of frilled base with vertical walls: post-medieval red earthenware, all over glaze, perhaps copying Raeren stoneware frilled bases of the late 15th to 16th century; from Pit **25**.
- Base of rounded jug: Frechen stoneware: showing cordons above base, datable to 1550-1665 (cf. Hurst et al. 1986, fig.106): from Pit **29**.

- Pouring lip from jug: post-medieval red earthenware; showing cordon below the rim, unglazed, similar in a late 16th century pit at Moulsham Street (Cunningham 1985b fig.45.29, 33): from Pit **48**.
- Bunghole from a cistern: post-medieval red earthenware, unembellished; patches of ?limescale inside bunghole and below the lip of the bunghole; from Pit **29**.
- Rim and sides of large rounded bowl or pancheon: Tudor red earthenware; hollowed everted rim, thin internal glaze on lower wall, Cunningham's form B3, occurs at Moulsham Street during the period c.1560-90 (Cunningham 1985b, 69), but the fabric and lack of glaze indicates a later 16th century date; from Pit **62**.

B.2.30 Perhaps the most interesting finds are the chafing dish(es) and tripod-based jars. The latter could also be described as pipkins, although under the MPRG classification, a pipkin has a straight handle (like a modern-day saucepan) but this vessel has a loop handle (like a cup or jug). Whatever the handle form, these vessels would have functioned as portable cooking vessels, used to cook small portions of food or to cook accompaniments such as sauces. Chafing dishes, although very different in form, had a similar function and were used to cook food at the table or to keep it warm, i.e. both vessels served as portable cooking vessels, although in the case of the chafing dishes, the heat source (perhaps charcoal) was placed inside the chafing dish and a vessel containing the food to be heated was placed on top. Otherwise the assemblage comprises a mixture of kitchen and table-wares. As noted above, cisterns were used for brewing and large wide bowls or pancheons were used in the dairy.

B.2.31 Trench 29, produced a single sherd of pottery, a fragment from a Staffordshire-type slipware press-moulded dish most likely dating to the earlier 18th century.

Modern features

B.2.32 Modern pottery belonging to the 19th to 20th centuries was found in Trench 3 at the northern part of the site, although it comprised only two sherds, with a larger but not a significant assemblage in Trench 33, close to the street frontage, comprising the usual mixture of kitchen and table-wares. In addition there is a porcelain or bone china vessel showing a Wedgwood-style sprigged classical figure in white over a blue-grey background.

Discussion

B.2.33 The pottery spans the 11th/12th to 19th/20th centuries, with most evidence of occupation from the later 13th/14th to earlier 17th centuries, and least evidence for occupation during the later post-medieval period, i.e. the later 17th and 18th centuries, which is represented by only a handful of scattered sherds. Most of the pottery is concentrated at the street frontage or just behind the street frontage and this is to be expected as West Street follows the line of the Roman road of Stane Street, and an important east-west route during the medieval period. Only the early medieval pottery, dating to the 11th/12th century occurs in a trench well away from Stane Street, which could mean that during this period Stane Street was of less importance.

B.2.34 There is little to say about function of the site, which appears to be largely domestic except that the chafing dishes and tripod handled jars may indicate a specialised cooking function. All pottery (earlier than 18th century) appears to be of local origin apart from the single unidentified earthenware sherd, and the Surrey-Hampshire and Frechen stoneware, which are ubiquitous in later 16th and 17th century groups.

Significance

B.2.35 The assemblage is reasonably interesting as it sheds light on the origins and development of Coggeshall. In the event of further field work, the assemblage would merit further discussion comparing this assemblage with others from Coggeshall. Such further work could also include the identification of the putative Coarse London ware sherds and the reconstruction and illustration the most complete vessels, i.e. the tripod handled jar and porringer. Further work on the post-medieval assemblages may refine dating and provide further evidence as to function.

The Pottery Catalogue

Trench	Cut	Context	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Date
3	81	82	Modern white earthenware		2	1	19th to 20th C
3	81	82	Modern porcelain		1	5	19th to 1920s
9	75	74	Post-medieval red earthenware		2	28	16th to 19th C
14	115	116	Medieval coarseware		1	1	12th to 13th C
14	119	120	Medieval coarseware		1	9	12th to 13th C
14	119	120	Early medieval ware		5	18	11th to earlier 13th C
14	119	120	Early medieval ware	cooking-pot	1	9	11th C or later
14	121	122	Early medieval ware	cooking-pot	1	21	11th C or later
14	127	128	Medieval coarseware		2	4	later 12th to 13th C
16	108	108	Post-medieval red earthenware		1	3	late 16th to 19th C
27	91	90	Medieval coarseware	jug	1	5	mid-13th to 14th C
27	91	90	Mill Green fineware	jug	4	16	mid-13th to 14th C
27	91	90	Medieval coarseware		10	71	mid-12th to 14th C
27	91	90	Tudor red earthenware		1	2	later 15th to 16th C
27	91	90	Medieval coarseware	cooking-pot	1	7	late 13th to 14th C
29	138	139	Staffs-type slipware	dish	1	25	early 18th C
31	1	2	Hedingham coarseware		1	16	mid-12th to 14th C
31	1	2	Frechen stoneware	Jug	1	39	later 16th to 17th C
31	1	2	Buff-surfaced ware		1	16	later 14th to 16th C
31	1	2	Post-medieval red earthenware		2	51	late 16th to 19th C
31	1	2	Medieval coarseware	cooking-pot	1	10	late 13th to 14th C
31	1	2	Post-medieval red earthenware	Jar	1	21	17th to 19th C
31	1	2	Post-medieval red earthenware		1	12	17th to 19th C
31	3	4	Hedingham coarseware		1	2	mid-12th to 14th C
31	3	4	Surrey-Hampshire white ware		1	5	later 16th to 17th C
31	3	4	Tudor red earthenware		1	15	later 15th to 16th C
31	3	4	Nottingham stoneware		1	3	18th C
31	3	4	Sandy orange ware		1	10	15th to 16th C
31	7	8	Sandy orange ware		1	3	mid-13th to 14th C or later
31	7	8	Post-medieval red earthenware		1	4	later 16th to 19th C
31	7	8	Tudor red earthenware		1	3	later 15th to 16th C

Trench	Cut	Context	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Date
31	7	8	Black-glazed ware		1	6	late 16th to 17th C
32	133	134	Sandy orange ware		1	5	13th to 16th C
32	133	134	Sandy orange ware		2	28	13th to 16th C
32	133	134	Sandy orange ware		1	3	?16th C
32	135	136	Tudor red earthenware		1	11	later 15th to 16th C
32	135	136	Sandy orange ware		2	18	15th to 16th C
33	100	101	Modern porcelain		1	1	19th to early 20th C
33	100	101	Modern white earthenware	bowl	1	9	1830s to 20th C
33	103	104	Tudor red earthenware	cistern	5	166	16th C
33	103	104	Medieval coarseware		1	41	14th C
33	layer	114	Modern white earthenware	plate	2	28	mid-19th to 20th C
33	layer	114	Modern white earthenware		1	5	mid-19th to 20th C
33	layer	114	Yellow ware	bowl	9	392	late 18th to 20th C
33	layer	114	Modern white earthenware	plate	7	65	from early 19th C
33	layer	114	Post-medieval red earthenware	jar: storage	8	430	18th to 20th C
33	layer	114	Modern porcelain		4	12	1780s onwards
34	9	10	Sandy orange ware		2	30	mid-13th to 14th C or later
34	9	10	Hedingham coarseware		7	23	mid-12th to 14th C
34	9	10	Coarse London-type ware?		1	7	mid to late 12th C
34	9	10	Buff-surfaced ware		6	64	later 14th to 16th C
34	9	10	Medieval coarseware		13	79	later 12th to 14th C
34	9	10	Medieval coarseware	cooking-pot	1	13	late 13th to 14th C
34	9	10	Cambs Sgraffito ware		1	6	14th to early 15th C
34	9	10	Tudor red earthenware		4	12	14th or later
34	9	10	Tudor red earthenware	jar	1	24	14th C or later
34	9	10	Tudor red earthenware		1	21	14th C or later
34	9	10	Medieval coarseware	cooking-pot	1	16	14th C
34	9	10	Sandy orange ware		5	20	13th to 16th C
34	9	10	Hedingham fineware		1	3	
34	16	17	Hedingham coarseware		1	2	mid-12th to 14th C
34	23	24	Westerwald stoneware		1	7	most likely 1725-75
34	23	24	Early medieval ware - transitional		3	16	c.1200
34	41	42	Sandy orange ware		1	5	13th to 16th C
34	64	65	Medieval coarseware		8	33	later 12th to 14th C
34	68	69	Medieval coarseware		1	9	later 12th to 14th C
34	79	80	Post-medieval red earthenware		2	22	later 16th to 19th C
34	79	80	Medieval coarseware		1	5	later 12th to 14th C
34	79	80	Post-medieval red earthenware		1	17	16th C
34	79	80	Sandy orange ware		2	16	14th to 16th C
34	86	87	Colchester-type ware	jug	1	20	mid-13th to 14th C
34	86	87	Medieval coarseware		2	13	later 12th to 14th C
34	86	87	Hedingham fineware		1	4	13th to early 14th C
34	88	89	Colchester-type ware		1	7	mid-13th to 14th C

Trench	Cut	Context	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Date
34	88	89	Medieval coarseware		5	40	later 12th to 14th C
34	88	89	Sandy orange ware		1	5	13th to 14th C
35	33	34	Hedingham fineware		1	5	later 12th to 14th C
35	35	36	Sandy orange ware	jug	3	58	mid-13th to 14th C or later
35	35	36	Medieval coarseware		1	3	later 12th to 14th C
35	35	36	Colchester-type ware	jug	1	21	?14th C
35	37	38	Sandy orange ware		2	9	13th to 16th C
36	25	26	Post-medieval red earthenware		1	12	later 16th C onwards
36	25	26	Sandy orange ware		19	288	later 14th to 16th C
36	25	26	Medieval coarseware		2	16	later 12th to 14th C
36	25	26	Post-medieval red earthenware	Jar: single handled	36	883	earlier 17th C
36	25	26	Post-medieval red earthenware	jar	6	88	2nd half 16th to 17th C
36	25	26	Post-medieval red earthenware		4	82	2nd half 16th to 17th C
36	25	26	Post-medieval red earthenware	chafing dish	1	30	16th to 17th C
36	25	26	Post-medieval red earthenware	bowl: carinated	3	67	16th C to 17th C
36	25	26	Post-medieval red earthenware	jar	1	52	16th C
36	25	26	Post-medieval red earthenware		2	42	16th C
36	25	26	Post-medieval red earthenware		22	301	16th C
36	25	26	Post-medieval red earthenware		1	107	16th C
36	25	26	Post-medieval red earthenware		12	77	16th C
36	27	28	Tudor red earthenware	jug	1	63	later 15th to 16th C
36	27	28	Tudor red earthenware	jar/cistern	4	256	later 15th to 16th C
36	27	28	Medieval coarseware		1	3	later 12th to 14th C
36	27	28	Post-medieval red earthenware	chafing dish	1	122	16th C
36	27	28	Sandy orange ware		1	3	15th to 16th C
36	29	30	Post-medieval red earthenware		1	26	later 16th to 17th C
36	29	30	Post-medieval red earthenware		3	48	later 16th to 17th C
36	29	30	Tudor red earthenware	jug/cistern	3	79	later 15th to 16th C
36	29	30	Post-medieval red earthenware	dish: flared	1	84	17th C
36	29	30	non-local earthenware		1	7	16th to 17th C
36	29	30	Post-medieval red earthenware	cistern	1	43	16th C
36	29	30	Post-medieval red earthenware	jug	1	37	16th C
36	29	30	Post-medieval red earthenware	jug	1	38	16th C

Trench	Cut	Context	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Date
36	29	30	Post-medieval red earthenware	jug	1	17	16th C
36	29	30	Post-medieval red earthenware	dish: flanged	1	12	16th C
36	29	30	Post-medieval red earthenware		16	148	16th C
36	29	30	Sandy orange ware		8	88	15th to 16th C
36	29	30	Frechen stoneware	jug	2	183	1550-1665
36	29	30	Post-medieval red earthenware	jar	3	86	?later 16th C
36	layer	43	Buff-surfaced ware		6	112	later 14th to 16th C
36	layer	43	Medieval coarseware		2	8	later 12th to 14th C
36	layer	43	Sandy orange ware		3	37	late 14th to 16th C
36	layer	43	Post-medieval red earthenware		1	7	16th C or later
36	layer	43	Medieval coarseware	bowl	1	19	13th C
36	layer	43	Medieval coarseware		1	12	13th C
36	layer	43	Early medieval ware		1	19	11th to earlier 13th C
36	44	45	Colchester-type ware		1	4	mid-13th to 14th C or later
36	44	45	Hedingham coarseware		2	8	mid-12th to 14th C
36	44	45	Medieval coarseware		1	41	later 12th to 14th C
36	44	45	Medieval coarseware		5	22	later 12th to 14th C
36	44	45	Post-medieval red earthenware		1	4	late 16th to 17th C
36	44	45	Post-medieval red earthenware	dish: flanged	1	61	16th to 17th C
36	44	45	Hedingham coarseware	cooking-pot	6	123	14th C
36	44	45	Medieval coarseware	cooking-pot	1	12	13th C
36	46	47	Colchester-type ware		1	9	late 14th to 16th C
36	48	49	Post-medieval red earthenware	jug	1	6	late 16th C
36	48	49	Sandy orange ware		3	35	late 14th to 16th C
36	48	49	Post-medieval red earthenware	bowl: porringer	3	90	early 17th C
36	48	49	Post-medieval red earthenware	cistern	1	22	16th C
36	48	49	Sandy orange ware		2	211	15th to 16th C
36	52	53	Hedingham coarseware		1	10	mid-12th to 14th C
36	52	53	Coarse London-type ware?		1	6	mid- to late 12th C
36	52	53	Medieval coarseware		5	40	later 12th to 14th C
36	52	53	Medieval coarseware		1	73	late 13th to 14th C
36	52	53	Sandy orange ware		2	16	13th to 16th C
36	52	53	Hedingham coarseware	cooking-pot	1	7	13th to 14th C
36	54	55	Medieval coarseware		5	53	later 12th to 13th C
36	56	57	Medieval coarseware	cooking-pot	2	29	early to mid 13th C
36	62	63	Tudor red earthenware		10	147	late 15th to 16th C
36	62	63	Sandy orange ware		3	31	late 14th to 16th C
36	62	63	Tudor red earthenware	bowl: rounded	2	72	2nd half 16th C
36	62	63	Tudor red earthenware	jar	1	37	16th C

Trench	Cut	Context	Fabric	Form	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Date
36	62	63	Sandy orange ware		1	6	15th to 16th C

Table 5: Pottery catalogue

B.3 Ceramic Building Material

By Sue Anderson

B.3.1 Fragments of CBM totalling 183 pieces (22,503g) were collected from 35 contexts. Table 6 presents the count and weight quantification by form.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roman	Roman tile?	RBT?	1	10
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval/late medieval	RTM	47	2505
		RTM?	6	561
	Plain roof tile: post-medieval	RTP	75	6642
		RTP?	5	562
	Roof tile?	RT?	1	6
	Hip tile	HIP	2	409
Walling	Early brick	EB	2	581
		EB?	4	510
	Later brick	LB	32	10275
		LB?	2	24
	Brick?	B?	2	63
Flooring	Floor brick	FB	1	311
Unknown	Unidentified	UN	3	44

Table 6: CBM form quantities

B.3.2 The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance, main inclusions and coarseness of sand (fine, most <0.5mm; medium, most >0.5mm; coarse, most >1mm). The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. The assemblage was recorded in an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

B.3.3 Table 7 shows the quantification by fabric and form (uncertain and certain forms have been amalgamated).

Fabric	Code	RBT	RTM	RTP	RT	HIP	EB	LB	B	FB	UN
estuarine clay	est		3								
fine sandy	fs		17	35			3	3			
medium sandy	ms		19	14		1		4	2		
coarse sand	cs		1				1				
fs with chalk	fsc				1						
ms with chalk	msc		2								
fs with clay pellets	fscp		1	1				1			1
ms with clay pellets	mscp		2	2							
fs with coarse quartz	fscq		1	1		1					1
ms with coarse quartz	mscq		4	5			2	2			
ms with flint	msf		1					1			
fs with ferrous particles	fsfe		1					9			
ms with ferrous particles	msfe							4			
msfe with flint	msffe							2			
fs with grog	fsg	1	1	11				1			
ms with grog	msg			7							
fsg with ferrous particles	fsgfe							2			
msg with ferrous particles	msgfe							1			
fs micaceous	fsm			4							
fsfe with voids	fsvfe							4			
fs with poorly mixed streaks	fsx										1
white-firing fine sandy	wfs									1	

Table 7: CBM fabric and forms (fragment count)

B.3.4 The majority of fragments were pieces of plain roof tile. Where method of attachment could be ascertained, all were peg holes and both circular and square types were present. No tiles were glazed. Tiles have been divided into medieval/late medieval and late/medieval post-medieval largely on the basis of firing, with reduced cores generally being assigned to the former, and fully oxidised examples to the latter. Some fabrics were similar in colouration and inclusions to Colchester-type ware pottery. Two fragments of hip tile were also identified, one probably medieval and the other post-medieval, the latter having a nail fragment in the peg hole.

B.3.5 Bricks were generally in red-firing clays and included examples ranging from medieval to early modern in date. They included some abraded fragments in coarse sandy fabrics (cs, mscq) which are comparable with Coggleshall Abbey types described elsewhere (Drury 1993, 7; Gardner 1955), although the examples from the current site were all small and abraded. One fragment was 28mm thick and another was at least 43mm thick. Later, red-firing bricks were in a variety of fabrics and a range of sizes, with thicknesses between 41–68mm. The majority were 52mm less or thinner, probably indicating a date in the 15th–17th centuries. Some of these were poorly fired with slight vitrification or reduction of the surfaces. Two bricks were more than 60mm thick, a fragment from pit fill (101) which measured 120 x 61mm, and a complete frogged brick from wall [98] which measured 232 x 112 x 68mm; both were probably of 19th-century date. One fragment of white-firing gault clay brick was probably a paviour (floor brick) of 18th/19th-century date.

B.3.6 One heavily abraded fragment from Ditch **88** (Fill 90; Trench 34) may be a piece of Roman tile, and a few other fragments, such as two pieces of ?brick in Pit/Ditch **9** (Fill 10; Trench 34) and three joining fragments of ?early brick in Pit **127** (Fill 128; Trench 14) may also be reused or residual fragments of this period.

B.3.7 Table 8 provides a catalogue of the assemblage by context. The majority of fragments were recovered from fills of pits or large quarry pits and had probably been incorporated as demolition/construction waste to aid in backfilling and stabilising these features.

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt (g)	abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Comments	Date
2	fsg	RTP	1	56								lmed/pmed
	ms	RTP	1	40								lmed/pmed
	ms	RTM	1	34							reduced core	med/lmed
	fsfe	RTM	1	15							reduced core	med/lmed
	ms	HIP	1	64					R		reduced core; sparse calc & cq; poss Colchester	med/lmed
4	fscp	LB	1	377	+			44			worn?	pmed
	fsfe	LB	2	14	++							pmed
	msfe	LB	1	25	++							pmed
	msffe	LB	1	46	+						cq in surfaces	lmed/pmed
	fsg	RTP	2	87					1 x R			pmed
	fs	RTM	3	53							reduced core	med/lmed
	ms	RTP	1	50					1 x S			lmed/pmed
	fscp	RTM	1	38	+						reduced core	med/lmed
	fs	RTM	1	126							reduced core, cq in base	med/lmed
	ms	RTM	1	50	+						reduced core & surface	med/lmed
	fs	RTM	2	116							reduced core & surface	med/lmed
	est	RTM	1	22							reduced core & surface, cs in surfaces	med
	cs	EB?	1	58				28			poss med tile	med?
6	mscp	RTM	1	31	+						reduced core	med/lmed
8	msf	RTM ?	1	22								med/lmed
	mscq	RTM	1	5	+						reduced core	med
	mscp	RTM	1	11	+						reduced core	med/lmed
	fs	RTP	3	79	+							pmed
	fs	RTP	1	63	+				1 x R		partly reduced core, cq in base	lmed/pmed
10	fs	RTP	1	154								pmed
	ms	RTM	3	216					1 x R		reduced cores, cq in base	med
	ms	RTM	3	189							reduced cores & surfaces, mscq in base	med
	ms	RTM	1	54					1 x R		mscq in base	med/lmed
	ms	RTM	2	78					1 x R, 1 x R(2)		rough surfaces, 1 reduced core	med
	ms	B?	2	63	+						poss RBT	Rom/med?
17	ms	RTP	1	30							slightly reduced core	lmed/pmed
22	ms	LB	3	33	++							pmed
24	fs	LB	1	604				52				16-18
	fsfe	LB	1	453				47+			worn	17-19
	ms	LB?	1	5	++							pmed

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt (g)	abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Comments	Date
	msg	RTP	1	127								pmed
	ms	RTP	1	47								pmed
	fs	RTM	2	110							silty, reduced core, lumpy surfaces	lmed?
	msffe	LB	1	227				52			vit surfaces	15-16?
	msfe	LB	1	257				41			vit surfaces	15-16?
26	mscq	RTP	1	290			163	13		thin		pmed
	mscq	RTP	3	588					3 x R			pmed
	ms	RTP	1	249								pmed
	fs	RTP	4	64	+							pmed
	msg	RTP	1	19							flake, some mica & org impressions	lmed/pmed
	mscq	RTM ?	1	256	+						partly reduced core	med/lmed
	fsg	RTM ?	1	110					1 x R(2)		reduced core	med/lmed
	fsg	RTP	1	248					1 x R(2)			pmed
	fsfe	LB	1	429	+			47				16-18
	mscq	LB	1	627	+			45				16-18
	mscq	LB	1	691	+		104	48				16-18
28	fs	RTP	3	345								pmed
	fsm	RTP	1	184					1 x R			pmed
	est	RTM	2	187					1 x R		reduced cores,red	med/lmed
30	fsg	LB	1	838	+		108	45		ms white on top		16-18
	fs	LB	1	17	+							pmed
	mscq	EB	1	492	++			43+			mostly reduced, oxid margins	med?
	mscq	RTM	1	24	++							med?
	ms	RTM	1	17	+						partly reduced	med?
	fsg	RTP	3	344					1 x R			pmed
	fs	RTP	6	635					4 x R			pmed
	fscp	RTP?	1	282	+						rounded corner and slightly raised edge	pmed?
	fscq	HIP	1	345				14	R		Fe nail in hole	pmed
38	fs	RTM ?	1	64	+						reduced surfaces	lmed?
42	mscp	RTP	1	114								lmed/pmed
43	fs	LB	1	28	+						reduced surface	lmed?
	ms	RTP	2	70								lmed/pmed
	ms	RTM	1	43							reduced surfaces, cq in surfaces	med/lmed
45	fsg	RTP	1	529					1 x R(2)	thin		lmed/pmed
	fsfe	LB	2	247	+						1 burnt/partly vit	15-17
	fsm	RTP	2	181								pmed
	ms	RTP	1	117								lmed/pmed
	mscp	RTP	1	31								lmed/pmed
	fs	RTP	2	95							dark red	pmed

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt (g)	abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Comments	Date
	cs	RTM	1	48	+					thin on base	reduced core	med
	ms	RTM	1	75							reduced core	med
	ms	RTM ?	1	66	+						reduced	med?
47	fs	RTP	1	10								pmed
49	msgfe	LB?	1	19	+					thin		pmed?
	fsg	RTP	2	198								pmed
	fs	RTP	1	75					1 x S		burnt, reduced	pmed
	ms	RTP	2	27							flakes	pmed
	msg	RTP	2	243					1 x R	thin		pmed
	msg	RTP	3	220								pmed
53	mscq	EB	1	89	++						mostly reduced, oxid margins	med?
	mscq	RTM	1	67							mostly reduced, oxid margins	med?
	fs	RTM ?	1	43	+						reduced surfaces	lmed?
	mscq	RTP?	1	55								lmed/pmed
55	fscp	UN	1	14	++						soft, poss FC	?
63	fs	RTP	1	32	+							pmed
	fs	RTP	1	108	+						partly reduced	lmed/pmed
	fs	RTP	1	14	+				1 x R		reduced surfaces, burnt	lmed/pmed
	fs	RTP	1	85					1 x R			pmed
	msc	RTM	2	278					1 x R		reduced core, sparse coarse chalk	med/lmed
65	fs	RTP	1	26								pmed
	ms	RTP	2	20								lmed/pmed
67	fsc	RT?	1	6	+						v fine calc	?
69	fscq	RTP	1	68					1 x R			lmed/pmed
80	fsm	RTP	1	37								pmed
	ms	RTP	2	31								pmed
	fs	RTM	6	153	+						reduced cores	med/lmed
	fscq	RTM	1	30	++						reduced cores	med/lmed
	fsg	RTP?	1	43							laminated	lmed/pmed ?
	fs	RTP	1	3								lmed/pmed
	msfe	LB	2	21	++							pmed
	fsfe	LB	1	7	++							pmed
	fscq	UN	1	27	++						black, poss FC	?
87	fs	RTP?	1	162							reduced surface	lmed/pmed ?
89	fsx	UN	1	3	++							?
90	fsg	RBT?	1	10	++							Rom?
97	fs	RTP?	1	20							reduced surfaces	lmed/pmed
	fsvfe	LB	2	110	+			45			burnt/reduced upper surface	15-16?

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt (g)	abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Comments	Date
	fsvfe	LB	1	37								15-16?
98	fsgfe	LB	2	2985		232	112	68		fsc white on base	moulded sub-rectangular frog 128 x 40mm	19
101	fs	RTM	1	242					1 x R		reduced core	med/lmed
	fsvfe	LB	1	1845			120	61		thin all over		19?
104	fs	RTP	1	82								pmed
	fsfe	LB	2	280				50			reduced surface	15-17
114	wfs	FB	1	311				45				18-19
128	fs	EB?	3	452				40			sanded, could be RBT	Rom/med?
134	fs	RTP	1	236					1 x R		reduced surfaces	lmed/pmed
	ms	RTM	4	193					1 x R, 1 x R(2)		partly reduced	med/lmed
136	msf	LB	1	77	++			52				16-18
	fs	RTP	3	291								pmed

Table 8: CBM

B.4 Mortar

By Sue Anderson

B.4.1 Four joining fragments (138g) of white lime mortar were recovered from Pit **48** in Trench 36 (Fill 49; Table 9). The fragments had fine sand and coarse chalk aggregates. Two sides, joining at an acute angle, were flattish and impressions on these surfaces suggested that they may have been used with tooled stone. However, similar mortar was present on the base of the 19th-century brick from (98).

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
49	fsc		4	138	white	2 flattish, acute angle	tooling?		joining frags, poss used against tooled stone?

Table 9: Mortar

B.5 Fired Clay

By Sue Anderson

B.5.1 Fourteen fragments (78g) of fired clay were collected from three contexts (Table 10). Thirteen were in fairly dense grey, fine sandy fabrics, and those from Pit **58** (Fill 59) were covered in a less dense layer which was full of voids and probably formed from dung. One small piece from Ditch/Pit **88** in Trench 34 (Fill 89) had chalk inclusions, typical of oven domes of the medieval period.

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
2	fs		1	1	dk grey				small chip
59	fsvf		12	75	dk grey	rough			fairly dense, small voids (dung?) in surface layer
89	fsc		1	2	cream-red	smoothed			

Table 10: Fired clay

B.6 Windows Glass

By Sue Anderson

B.6.1 Twenty-seven fragments of window glass were collected from Fill 49 of Pit **48**. All pieces were dry, denatured and in very poor condition. They varied in thickness from 1.4mm to 3.6mm. Most showed signs of grozing or had at least one unworked straight edge, and there was one example with a muff edge. Two near-complete quarries were present, both roughly rectangular with one diagonally-cut end. One measured 66 x 22 x 3.3mm and the other was 50+ x 30 x 3.6mm. This type of quarry was often used at the edges of decorated windows to form a plain border. None of the fragments showed any evidence for ferrous paint or colouring. Table 11 provides a summary.

Context	Colour	No	Wt (g)	Thickness	Notes	Date
49	pale green / grey surfaces	17	10	1.4-2.1mm	v. poor, most frags with grozed edge, some straight ungrozed, 1 muff edge	med?
49	pale green / grey surfaces	1	1	2.0mm	2 grozed edges at right angles	med?
49	pale green / brown surfaces	2	9	1.8mm	1 long narrow frag, 1 squarish; no finished edges	med?
49	pale green / grey surfaces	1	3	1.5-2.5mm	2 grozed edges at right angles, third at acute angle	med?
49	pale green / grey surfaces	2	6	3.3mm	rectangular quarry, 3 sides grozed, diag at end, 22mm wide, 66mm long	med?
49	pale green / brown surfaces	1	1	2.3mm	1 straight edge	med?
49	pale green / brown surfaces	1	1	1.9mm	surfaces flaky, partly lost	med?
49	pale green / black surfaces	2	7	3.6mm	grozed edges, rectangular with diag end, 30mm wide, 50+ long	med?

Table 11: Window Glass

B.7 Vessel Glass

By Sue Anderson

B.7.1 Thirteen fragments of glass bottles were recovered from six contexts. All were of post-medieval date. The finds are summarised in Table 12.

Context	Type	Colour	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
2	bottle	green	1	8		pmed
4	bottle	green	1	10		pmed
		green	2	68	joining frags of neck; string rim	17/18
24	bottle	green	1	398	'onion' bottle base; denatured; shallow kick	17/18
		green	1	108	'onion' bottle base; denatured; shallow kick	17/18
		green	1	23	denatured	pmed
71	bottle	dark green	3	88		19
		v pale green	1	8	frag of concave base with moulded letters ..TT..	19-E.20
74	bottle	uncol	1	73	frag of rectangular bottle, base moulded '1732'	19-E.20
113	bottle	green	1	15	burnt, partly melted with vit material adhering	pmed

Table 12: Vessel Glass

B.8 Clay Pipe

By Sue Anderson

B.8.1 Five contexts contained six fragments (22g) of clay tobacco pipes. They ranged in date from the 17th century to the 19th century and included one with a maker's mark, 'S B' on either side of the spur. Table 6 provides a catalogue of the finds.

Context	Frag	No	Wt (g)	Bore diam	Abrasion	Notes	Date
4	stem	1	5	2.2			18
	stem	1	3	2.2			18
24	stem	1	7	3.2		includes simply finished mouthpiece	17
71	stem	1	4	2.8			17-18
74	stem/spur	1	2	1.9		initials S B on stem	L.18-19
82	stem	1	1	2.0			18-19

Table 13: Clay tobacco pipes

B.9 Slag

By Sue Anderson

B.9.1 Three objects were recorded, as shown in Table 14.

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Notes
34	Fe object?	1	26	dense, small pebbles adhering – x-ray required to confirm
80	undiag slag	1	12	vesicular, rounded surface
90	hearth bottom?	1	99	thick grey vitrified (16mm thick), flattish, ferrous material adhering to underside

Table 14: Slag

B.10 Flint

By Sue Anderson

B.10.1 Six worked and one burnt flints were recovered from four contexts, as shown in Table 15.

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Colour	Notes	Date
74	flake	1	8	brown	partial retouch along diagonal edge	preh
90	flake	3	11	brown	1 primary, 2 secondary from same core, poss retouch on smallest	IA?
90	flake	1	2	patinated	some cortex, snapped, flawed	Meso?
116	burnt	1	13	white-pink	calcined lump	preh
122	flake	1	12	brown	primary with cortex	preh?

Table 15: Flint

B.11 Stone

By Sue Anderson

B.11.1 Four abraded fragments of calcareous mudstone, three joining, were recovered from (97); these are likely to be of natural origin, possibly forming a component of the boulder clay. A fragment of unburnt coal was recovered from (108). Table 16 summarises the finds.

Context	Type	No	Wt (g)	Notes	Date
97	mudstone	4	68	small shell fossils; 3 joining frags, abraded, prob natural	
108	coal	1	1	unburnt?	lmed/pmed

Table 16: Stone

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Animal Bone

By Angelos Hadjikoumis

Introduction

C.1.1 The evaluation of the faunal remains recovered from the site includes all the material recovered, both through hand-collection and water flotation. Remains of mammals, birds, fish and amphibians were identified, although this study focuses on mammal and bird remains. This assemblage was studied to evaluate the preservation condition and overall potential of zooarchaeological remains at the site.

Methodology

C.1.2 Identification and basic recording was attempted on each specimen. Identification was carried out with the help of relevant osteological atlases for mammals (e.g. Barone 1976; Pales and Garcia 1981; Schmid 1972) and birds (e.g. Bochenski and Tomek 2009; Cohen and Serjeantson 1996; Tomek and Bochenski 2009). Moreover, the identifications of bird and selected mammal remains were checked with specimens from the comparative faunal collection of the Zooarchaeology Lab at the University of Sheffield. The most generic level of anatomical identification involved the attribution of each fragment to the following broad anatomical categories: 'flat/cubic bone' (scapula, pelvis, astragalus, vertebrae, ribs, etc.), 'long bone' (humerus, radius, femur, etc.) and 'tooth' (i.e. specimens that could not be attributed to mandibular/maxillary and cheek or other tooth). The most generic level of taxonomic identification employed was a three-size scheme; large (e.g. cattle, equids, red deer), medium (e.g. sheep/goat, pig, fallow deer) and small (e.g. cat or smaller) mammal. All bird remains that could not be identified were assigned to one of four size categories (i.e. size 1: sparrow/songthrush, size 2: pigeon/crow, size 3: chicken/pheasant and size 4: goose/peafowl).

C.1.3 Distinguishing between sheep and goat was attempted on postcranial remains mainly following Boessneck et al. (1964) and on mandibular cheek teeth following Halstead et al. (2002) and Payne (1985). Besides anatomical and taxonomic identification, age-at-death was estimated based on dental eruption and wear, as well as the epiphyseal fusion state of selected postcranial anatomical elements. Eruption and wear of mandibular dental remains were recorded following Payne (1973; 1987) for sheep and goats, Grigson (1982) and Halstead's (1985) adaptation of Payne for cattle, and Grant (1982) and Bull & Payne (1982) for pig. Age-at-death based on epiphyseal fusion follows Silver (1969) for sheep, goat, cattle and pig. Each specimen has also been recorded in terms of its potential to yield information related to sex, biometry, pathology, butchery and fragmentation. Age-at-death based on epiphyseal fusion follows Silver (1969) for sheep, goat, cattle, pig and dog.

C.1.4 Taphonomic information (e.g. carnivore/rodent gnawing, burning and copper staining) was also recorded in order to gain an understanding concerning which agents might have affected the formation of this faunal assemblage prior to its excavation and study. The extent of erosion/abrasion on bone surfaces was graded from 0 (unaffected) to 5 (heavy erosion across whole surface) using a simplified version of Brickley & McKinley's scheme for human remains (2004, 14-15).

Quantification

C.1.5 The basic unit for the quantification of this sample is the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP).

Results

C.1.6 The site is currently broadly dated in the Medieval and/or post-Medieval periods, with most animal bone coming from late medieval to early post-medieval contexts. For this reason, the analyses and discussion of the animal remains are treated here as a single sample. In total, 455 faunal remains were recovered through hand-collection and 84 from flotation residues (excluding the large number of bird tracheal rings included in these samples). Independent of collection method, 344 remains belonged to mammals, 167 to birds, 25 to fish and 3 to amphibians. Fish and amphibian remains were not analysed further and the remainder of this evaluation focuses on mammalian and avian remains, analysed separately.

C.1.7 Concerning mammals, cattle, sheep/goat, pig, rabbit and cat are present in the assemblage. The presence of hare amongst lagomorph and goat amongst caprine remains cannot be excluded but it is likely that only rabbit and sheep are the dominant (if not exclusive) representatives of the lagomorph and caprine taxa.

C.1.8 Within mammals (Table 17), the assemblage is dominated by cattle (56.6% combined specimens from hand collection and flotation), followed by sheep (26.0%) and pig (12.8%). The presence of goat amongst sheep/goat remains could not be confirmed but remains an open possibility, although it is clear that sheep husbandry was the more important of the two at the site. The suite of mammalian species present includes the rabbit and cat. The dominance of cattle in this assemblage might be 'inflated' due to the large number of horncore fragments recovered in Context 12 (a field drain, almost certainly of 19th century date). Such corrections to the frequencies of different taxa should take place at a later stage when the final size of the faunal assemblage becomes clear.

Mammals						
Taxon	Hand collection		Flotation	Combined		
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Cattle	124	58.8%	0	124	56.6%	6
Sheep(/goat)	57	27.0%	0	57	26.0%	6
Pig	27	12.8%	1	28	12.8%	4
Rabbit	2	0.9%	7	9	4.1%	2
Cat	1	0.5%	0	1	0.5%	1
Total	**211**	**100%**	**8**	**219**	**100%**	**19**
Large mammal	68	55.3%	1	69	55.2%	N/A
Medium mammal	55	44.7%	1	56	44.8%	N/A
Total	**123**	**100%**	**2**	**125**	**100%**	**N/A**

Table 17: Identified mammalian remains

C.1.9 Bird remains derive almost exclusively from two specific contexts (28 and 30), which were particularly rich in bird remains compared to the rest of the site. For this reason, the taxonomic composition of bird remains was analysed in three groups (contexts 28, 30 and 'rest of contexts'), as well as combined.

C.1.10 Most bird remains derive from Pit **27** (Context 28, Table 18), where the remains of duck, goose, chicken and turkey were identified. Duck remains were the most abundant (78.1%) in this context, followed by goose (12.5%), chicken (6.3%) and turkey (3.1%).

These remains, with very few exceptions (i.e. one goose humerus and two duck ulnae and radii) derive from body parts that do not bear any muscle tissue (i.e. meat) such as skulls, tarsometatarsi and phalanges. Moreover, a large number of tracheal rings were recovered in the flotation residues, which were not quantified and are not shown in Table 17. Such a strong bias in anatomical representation can only be attributed to human behaviour involving the dressing of bird carcasses prior to their consumption, exchange or sale.

C.1.11 All identified duck remains were attributed to the mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) based on morphology and to its domestic form based on overall size and comparisons with wild and domestic specimens. Although it would be safe to assume that the vast majority of duck remains belonged to domestic ducks, it cannot be entirely excluded that few wild specimens are included in the sample. Moreover, the current absence of morphological and biometric ways of distinguishing the domestic/wild mallard from other duck species present in Britain such as the Eider duck (*Somateria mollissima*) and the Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*), does not allow us to definitively refute the presence of such wild species in the assemblage even if it is improbable (Ged Poland, pers. comm.).

C.1.12 Similar issues hold true concerning goose remains (i.e. whether they represent the domestic or the wild form of *Anser anser* or even other species of wild goose). As it was the case with ducks, the most parsimonious interpretation would be that the vast majority (if not all) of these remains belonged to domestic birds managed by humans.

C.1.13 Concerning chicken remains, it cannot be excluded that pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) may be present amongst them. The absence of specimens with morphological characters diagnostic of pheasants, however, significantly weakens the possibility of its presence in the assemblage but cannot be entirely excluded. Concerning the remains of turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), there is little doubt that it represents the domestic form of this North American wild galliform.

Birds – Context 28 (Pit 27)				
Taxon	Hand collection		Flotation	
	NISP	NISP%	NISP	NISP%
Duck	25	78.1%	0	N/A
Chicken	2	6.3%	0	N/A
Goose	4	12.5%	0	N/A
Turkey	1	3.1%	0	N/A
Total	**32**	**100%**	**0**	**N/A**
Size 4 bird	3	10.3%	5	55.2%
Size 3 bird	26	89.7%	48	44.8%
Total	**29**	**100%**	**53**	**100%**

Table 18: Identified bird remains from Context 28

C.1.14 Another 'cache' of body parts without meat (excluding a duck humerus and a size 3 bird synsacrum) was recovered from Pit **29** (Context 30). The suite of species was the same as in context 28 (Table 19), although in different proportions. As in context 28, duck is the most abundant taxon (40.6%) with the difference that, in this case, chicken is almost equally abundant (34.4%). The suite of taxa present is completed by the turkey and the goose.

Birds – Context 30 (Pit 29)		
Taxon	Hand collection	
	NISP	NISP%
Duck	13	40.6%
Chicken	11	34.4%
Goose	1	3.1%
Turkey	3	9.4%
Total	**28**	**100%**
Size 4 bird	5	33.3%
Size 3 bird	10	66.7%
Total	**15**	**100%**

Table 19: Identified bird remains from Context 30

C.1.15 As it has already been mentioned, bird remains from contexts other than 28 and 30 are quite rare. These include single specimens of chicken and duck, as well as few specimens identified only to the most general level.

Birds – rest of contexts		
Taxon	Hand collection	
	NISP	Flotation
Duck	1	0
Chicken	1	1
Total	**2**	**1**
Size 4 bird	1	0
Size 3 bird	3	0
Total	**4**	**0**

Table 20: Bird remains from rest of contexts

C.1.16 In order to have an overview of all bird remains recovered at the site, these were combined in Table 21, including an estimation of a minimum number of individuals (MNI). The overall picture reveals a strong preference for duck, followed by chicken, while goose and turkey are much rarer occurrences. Birds of all taxa were subjected to the same carcass dressing process resulting in the discard of specific body parts (see column 'Age' in Table 22), which raises the question of where these birds were consumed and where the rest of their carcasses has been discarded after consumption. The absence of most meat-rich body parts from the assemblage so far, would suggest that they were discarded at an unexcavated area of the site or were traded further afield thus being discarded at a different site.

C.1.17 The presence of remains of turkey at the site sets the mid-16th century as a terminus post quem for the contexts in which they were found, as currently 1541 is considered as the year of introduction of turkey to England (Schorger 1966).

Birds – all contexts			
Taxon	Hand collection & flotation		
	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Duck	39	61.9%	11
Chicken	15	23.8%	6
Goose	5	7.9%	2
Turkey	4	6.3%	1
Total	**63**	**100%**	**20**
Size 4 bird	11	12.4%	N/A
Size 3 bird	78	87.6%	N/A
Total	**89**	**100%**	**N/A**

Table 21: Combined bird remains from all contexts

Preservation

C.1.18 Overall, the preservation of the material is very good (see column 'erosion' in Table 22).

Contamination

C.1.19 No obvious contamination was noted in the assemblage.

Sampling Bias

C.1.20 No serious biases were identified in the assemblage. The most important bias related to the size of the animal remains recovered has been remedied through the analysis of bulk environmental samples. These revealed the presence of fish and amphibians at the site, which would have been considered absent or severely underestimated if their remains were not recovered in bulk environmental samples. Especially concerning fish, most bones are of medium and small size, which are difficult to spot during hand-collection.

Statement of Research Potential

C.1.21 The study of this faunal assemblage suggests that the potential of a more detailed study of animal remains for the later medieval and post-medieval periods from the site is high. Due to its good preservation condition and assuming that a sufficient volume of material from well-dated contexts may be recovered in any future excavations, there is good potential for any future excavated assemblage to yield more data and further insight, specifically biometric measurements regarding domestic vs wild specimens and spatial analysis of economic activities.

C.1.22 If further excavation is undertaken, the final volume of the assemblage is likely to increase significantly and this might allow carrying out analyses on the age-at-death of different mammals and birds, as well as issues addressed through the analysis of data on pathological conditions, taphonomic history and fragmentation patterns.

C.1.23 As well as hand collection of animal bones, any future excavation should include sampling for fish and amphibian remains which should be studied by specialists. The analysis of these species has the potential to inform on economic, environmental and cultural aspects of human life at the site.

Summary Catalogue

C.1.24 A summary table of the data collected, divided in mammal and bird remains is provided below (Table 22). Within each of these two categories, specimens are divided by collection method (i.e. hand or flotation). Erosion grades (simplified version of Brickley & McKinley 2004, 14-15): 0 (surface morphology clearly visible, fresh appearance), 1

(light and patchy surface erosion), 2 (more extensive surface erosion than grade 1), 3 (most of bone surface affected by some degree of erosion, 4 (all of bone surface affected by erosive action), 5 (heavy erosion across whole surface, completely masking normal surface morphology). For bird size categories see 'Methodology' above. This data is further aggregated to give the count of bone from each taxon, broken down by date, context and trench (Table 23).

Context	Collection	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Age	Gnawed	Burnt	Rodent
24	hand	Tibia	1	Cattle	1			√	√		
24	hand	Astragalus	1	Cattle	1	√	√		√		
24	hand	Astragalus	1	Cattle	1	√	√				
24	hand	Calcaneus	1	Cattle	2	√	√	√			
24	hand	Calcaneus	1	Cattle	3	√		√			
24	hand	Carpal	3	Cattle	1						
24	hand	Carpal	1	Cattle	0	√					
134	hand	Femur	1	Cattle	2			√	√		
12	hand	Horncore	1	Cattle	2		√				
12	hand	Horncore	1	Cattle	0		√				
12	hand	Horncore	1	Cattle	3						
12	hand	Horncore	1	Cattle	2		√				
12	hand	Horncore	1	Cattle	1		√				
12	hand	Horncore	1	Cattle	1	√	√				
12	hand	Horncore	1	Cattle	2						
12	hand	Horncore	1	Cattle	2						
12	hand	Horncore	30	Cattle	2						
24	hand	Humerus	1	Cattle	2	√		√			
45	hand	Humerus	1	Cattle	0						
30	hand	Humerus	1	Cattle	1					√	
28	hand	Loose mandibular	1	Cattle							
24	hand	Mandible	1	Cattle	3						
63	hand	Mandible	1	Cattle	2	√		√			
134	hand	Mandible	1	Cattle	2	√		√			
134	hand	Mandible	1	Cattle	3	√		√			
30	hand	MCondyle	1	Cattle	1	√					
49	hand	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	1				√		
49	hand	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	1				√		
136	hand	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	2	√			√		
30	hand	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	2						
30	hand	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	2	√	√	√	√		
45	hand	Metapodial	1	Cattle	2				√		
2	hand	Metapodial	1	Cattle	2						
24	hand	Patella	1	Cattle	1				√		
24	hand	Patella	1	Cattle	1				√		
24	hand	Pelvis	1	Cattle	2	√		√			
24	hand	Pelvis	1	Cattle	1				√		
24	hand	Pelvis	1	Cattle	1	√					
24	hand	Pelvis	1	Cattle	3				√		
136	hand	Pelvis	1	Cattle	1				√		
30	hand	Pelvis	1	Cattle	2	√	√	√			
63	hand	PH1	1	Cattle	1		√	√			
45	hand	PH1	1	Cattle	1		√	√	√		
24	hand	PH2	1	Cattle			√	√			
49	hand	PH2	1	Cattle	1		√	√			
30	hand	PH2	1	Cattle	0		√	√			
30	hand	PH2	1	Cattle	1			√			√
30	hand	PH3	1	Cattle	1		√				
24	hand	Radius	1	Cattle	2	√	√	√			
24	hand	Radius	1	Cattle	2	√	√	√			
24	hand	Radius	1	Cattle	2	√	√	√			
49	hand	Radius	1	Cattle	2						
134	hand	Radius	1	Cattle	3			√	√		

Context	Collection	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Age	Gnawed	Burnt	Rodent
134	hand	Radius	1	Cattle	2		√	√			
134	hand	Radius	1	Cattle	3		√	√			√
24	hand	Scapula	1	Cattle	1	√					
24	hand	Scapula	1	Cattle	1	√					
134	hand	Scapula	1	Cattle	4						
12	hand	Skull	20	Cattle	1						
24	hand	Tarsal	1	Cattle	1	√					
24	hand	Tibia	1	Cattle	1			√	√		
24	hand	Tibia	1	Cattle	0	√					
24	hand	Tibia	1	Cattle	2			√	√		
24	hand	Tibia	1	Cattle	1	√		√	√		
24	hand	Tibia	1	Cattle	1	√		√	√		
24	hand	Tibia	1	Cattle	2	√			√		
24	hand	Tibia	1	Cattle	1	√		√			
24	hand	Tibia	1	Cattle	1	√					
24	hand	Tibia	1	Cattle	3				√		
134	hand	Tibia	1	Cattle				√			
24	hand	Ulna	1	Cattle	2						
24	hand	Ulna	1	Cattle	2	√			√		
47	hand	Ulna	1	Cattle	1						
134	hand	Ulna	1	Cattle	2	√					
24	hand	Scapula	1	Sheep	1	√	√	√			
24	hand	Calcaneus	1	Sheep	2		√	√	√		
24	hand	Calcaneus	1	Sheep	2			√	√		
24	hand	Femur	1	Sheep	1	√	√	√	√		
24	hand	Humerus	1	Sheep	2		√	√	√		
136	hand	Humerus	1	Sheep	2	√	√	√			
134	hand	Humerus	1	Sheep	3	√	√	√			
30	hand	Mandible	1	Sheep	2	√		√			
24	hand	Metacarpus	1	Sheep	1		√				
10	hand	Metacarpus	1	Sheep	3				√		
24	hand	Metatarsus	1	Sheep	1				√		
24	hand	Metatarsus	1	Sheep	0		√				
24	hand	Pelvis	1	Sheep	1	√	√	√			
24	hand	Pelvis	1	Sheep	2			√	√		
63	hand	Pelvis	1	Sheep	1	√		√			
30	hand	Pelvis	1	Sheep	1	√	√	√			
24	hand	Radius	1	Sheep	2	√	√	√			
24	hand	Radius	1	Sheep	1	√	√	√	√		
49	hand	Radius	1	Sheep	1	√	√	√	√		
134	hand	Radius	1	Sheep	1	√	√	√			
24	hand	Scapula	1	Sheep	2	√	√	√	√		
24	hand	Scapula	1	Sheep	1	√	√	√	√		
49	hand	Scapula	1	Sheep	1	√	√	√			
24	hand	Tibia	1	Sheep	1		√	√		√	
24	hand	Tibia	1	Sheep	1		√	√			
49	hand	Tibia	1	Sheep	1	√	√	√			
24	hand	Femur	1	Sheep/Goat	2	√			√		
24	hand	Femur	1	Sheep/Goat	3				√		
24	hand	Femur	1	Sheep/Goat	1	√			√		
49	hand	Femur	1	Sheep/Goat	1	√					
45	hand	Femur	1	Sheep/Goat	1	√					
134	hand	Femur	1	Sheep/Goat	1	√					
10	hand	Femur	1	Sheep/Goat	2						
4	hand	Femur	1	Sheep/Goat	3						
24	hand	Humerus	1	Sheep/Goat	0	√					
53	hand	Humerus	1	Sheep/Goat	1						
24	hand	Mandible	1	Sheep/Goat	2						
134	hand	Mandible	1	Sheep/Goat	2	√		√			
30	hand	Maxilla	1	Sheep/Goat							
24	hand	Pelvis	1	Sheep/Goat	1	√			√		

Context	Collection	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Age	Gnawed	Burnt	Rodent
134	hand	Pelvis	1	Sheep/Goat	1						
24	hand	Radius	1	Sheep/Goat	2				√		
136	hand	Radius	1	Sheep/Goat	2			√			
136	hand	Radius	1	Sheep/Goat	3						
10	hand	Radius	1	Sheep/Goat	3						
4	hand	Radius	1	Sheep/Goat	2			√			
24	hand	Scapula	1	Sheep/Goat	1	√	√	√			
24	hand	Scapula	1	Sheep/Goat	2	√	√		√		
134	hand	Scapula	1	Sheep/Goat	2	√	√				
43	hand	Tibia	1	Sheep/Goat	3						
65	hand	Tibia	1	Sheep/Goat	3				√		
45	hand	Tibia	1	Sheep/Goat	2	√					
134	hand	Tibia	1	Sheep/Goat	2						
4	hand	Tibia	1	Sheep/Goat	3	√					
24	hand	Ulna	1	Sheep/Goat	0						
136	hand	Ulna	1	Sheep/Goat	1						
30	hand	Ulna	1	Sheep/Goat	1	√					
49	hand	Mandible	1	Pig	1	√	√	√			
134	hand	Axis	1	Pig	1	√					
134	hand	Femur	1	Pig	2						
28	hand	Femur	1	Pig	1						
63	hand	Humerus	1	Pig	2	√			√		
134	hand	Humerus	1	Pig	4			√			
134	hand	Humerus	1	Pig	3			√	√		
89	hand	lateral Metapodial	1	Pig	1						
28	hand	lateral Metapodial	1	Pig	1				√		
63	hand	Mandible	1	Pig	1						
45	hand	Mandible	1	Pig	1						
134	hand	Mandible	1	Pig	4		√	√			
30	hand	Mandible	1	Pig	2						
30	hand	Mandible	1	Pig	1	√	√	√			
28	hand	Mandible	1	Pig	1						
28	hand	Mandible	1	Pig	1						
28	hand	Maxilla	1	Pig	0						
28	hand	Maxilla	1	Pig	0						
28	hand	Maxilla	1	Pig	0						
134	hand	Metatarsus IV	1	Pig	3				√		
134	hand	Pelvis	1	Pig	1	√		√			
134	hand	Pelvis	1	Pig	1				√		
30	hand	PH3	1	Pig	1		√				
36	hand	Radius	1	Pig	3	√			√		
134	hand	Scapula	1	Pig	3		√	√			
134	hand	Scapula	1	Pig	3	√	√	√			
134	hand	Tibia	1	Pig	1						
30	hand	Femur	1	Rabbit	0			√			
30	hand	Tibia	1	Rabbit	0		√	√		√	
134	hand	Humerus	1	Cat	1						
24	hand	Rib	17	Large mammal	1						
24	hand	Sacrum	3	Large mammal	1	√			√		
24	hand	Sacrum	1	Large mammal	1	√					
24	hand	Vertebra	15	Large mammal	1						
24	hand	Rib	1	Large mammal	2	√					
49	hand	Rib	2	Large mammal	1						
136	hand	Rib	1	Large mammal	2				√		
63	hand	Rib	4	Large mammal	0						
63	hand	Pelvis	1	Large mammal	0				√		
65	hand	Rib	1	Large mammal	1	√					
45	hand	Scapula	1	Large mammal	1				√		
45	hand	Rib	1	Large mammal	1						
134	hand	Vertebra	5	Large mammal	2						
134	hand	Rib	5	Large mammal	3						

Context	Collection	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Age	Gnawed	Burnt	Rodent
30	hand	Rib	8	Large mammal	1						
30	hand	Vertebra	1	Large mammal	0						
10	hand	Long bone	1	Large mammal	2						
49	hand	Vertebra	3	Medium mammal	2						
49	hand	Skull	5	Medium mammal	2						
49	hand	Rib	1	Medium mammal	2						
49	hand	Pelvis	1	Medium mammal	2				√		
136	hand	Rib	1	Medium mammal	2	√					
63	hand	Vertebra	1	Medium mammal	3						
43	hand	Vertebra	1	Medium mammal	2	√					
134	hand	Rib	4	Medium mammal	3						
134	hand	Vertebra	1	Medium mammal	1				√		
134	hand	Hyoid	1	Medium mammal	0						
30	hand	Skull	6	Medium mammal	1						
30	hand	Rib	6	Medium mammal	1						
30	hand	Vertebra	1	Medium mammal	0				√		
30	hand	Vertebra	1	Medium mammal	0	√					
28	hand	Tibia	1	Medium mammal	1					√	
28	hand	Hyoid	1	Medium mammal	0						
28	hand	Vertebra	4	Medium mammal	1						
28	hand	Rib	5	Medium mammal	2						
28	hand	Skull	8	Medium mammal	1						
30	hand	Rib	3	Medium mammal	1						
28	Flot 2	lateral phalanx	1	Pig	2						
49	Flot 3	Metatarsus III	1	Rabbit	1		√	√			
49	Flot 3	Metatarsus III	1	Rabbit	1						
49	Flot 3	Metatarsus II	1	Rabbit	1						
49	Flot 3	Metatarsus V	1	Rabbit	1						
49	Flot 3	Metatarsus III	1	Rabbit	1						
49	Flot 3	PH1	1	Rabbit	1						
49	Flot 3	PH2	1	Rabbit	1						
49	Flot 3	Long bone	1	Large mammal	2						
28	Flot 2	Rib	1	Medium mammal	2						
24	hand	Femur	1	Chicken	1		√	√			
28	hand	Tarsometatarsus	1	Chicken				√			
28	hand	Tarsometatarsus	1	Chicken							
30	hand	Maxilla	1	Chicken	1						
30	hand	Skull	1	Chicken	1						
30	hand	Tarsometatarsus	2	Chicken	0						
30	hand	Tarsometatarsus	2	Chicken	0						
30	hand	Tarsometatarsus	1	Chicken	0		√	√			
30	hand	Tarsometatarsus	1	Chicken	0						
30	hand	Tarsometatarsus	2	Chicken	0		√	√			
30	hand	Tarsometatarsus	1	Chicken	0		√	√			
28	hand	Coracoid	1	Duck	2						
28	hand	Mandible	1	Duck	0		√				
28	hand	Mandible	1	Duck	0		√				
28	hand	Maxilla	1	Duck	0						
28	hand	PH1	1	Duck				√			
28	hand	Radius	1	Duck	0	√	√	√			
28	hand	Radius	1	Duck	0		√	√			
28	hand	Skull	1	Duck	0	√	√				
28	hand	Tarsometatarsus	7	Duck	1		√	√			
28	hand	Tarsometatarsus	7	Duck	1						
28	hand	Tarsometatarsus	1	Duck	1		√	√			
28	hand	Ulna	1	Duck	0	√	√	√			
28	hand	Ulna	1	Duck	0						
30	hand	Humerus	1	Duck	1	√					
30	hand	Mandible	1	Duck	0		√				
30	hand	Mandible	1	Duck	0						
30	hand	Skull	1	Duck	0		√				

Context	Collection	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Age	Gnawed	Burnt	Rodent
30	hand	Skull	1	Duck	0		√				
30	hand	Skull	1	Duck	0		√				
30	hand	Tarsometatarsus	1	Duck	1	√	√	√			
30	hand	Tarsometatarsus	3	Duck	1		√	√			
30	hand	Tarsometatarsus	3	Duck	1		√	√			
134	hand	Radius	1	Duck	0		√				
28	hand	Humerus	1	Goose	0		√	√			
28	hand	Mandible	1	Goose			√				
28	hand	Mandible	1	Goose			√				
28	hand	Maxilla	1	Goose	0		√				
30	hand	Mandible	1	Goose?	0						
28	hand	Tarsometatarsus	1	Turkey	0	√	√	√			
30	hand	Skull	1	Turkey	0		√				
30	hand	Tarsometatarsus	1	Turkey	0		√	√			
30	hand	Fibula	1	Turkey?	0						
10	hand	Carpometacarpus	1	Size 4 bird	1						
28	hand	Phalanges	3	Size 4 bird	2						
30	hand	Mandible	1	Size 4 bird	0						
30	hand	Phalanges	4	Size 4 bird	2						
28	hand	Rib	3	Size 3 bird	0						
10	hand	Long bone	1	Size 3 bird	0						
10	hand	Tibiotarsus	1	Size 3 bird	1						
28	hand	Phalanges	26	Size 3 bird	2						
30	hand	Femur	1	Size 3 bird	0						
30	hand	Pelvis	1	Size 3 bird	0						
30	hand	Phalanges	8	Size 3 bird	2						
134	hand	Long bone	1	Size 3 bird	1						
49	Flot 3	Humerus	1	Chicken	2		√	√			
28	Flot 3	Phalanges	46	Size 3 bird	2						
28	Flot 3	Phalanges	5	Size 4 bird	2						

Table 22: Animal bone

Date	Trench	Context	Cat	Cattle	Chicken	Duck	Goose	Goose?	Mammal (L)	Mammal (M)	Pig	Rabbit	Sheep	Sheep/Goat	Size 3 bird	Size 4 bird	Turkey	Turkey?	Total
Early Medieval?	36	43								1				1					**2**
Medieval	36	53												1					**1**
Medieval	36	63		2					5	1	2		1						**11**
Medieval	34	65							1					1					**2**
Medieval	34	89									1								**1**
C16	36	28		1	2	25	4			20	8				75	8	1		**144**
C16	36	30		8	11	13		1	9	17	3	2	2	2	10	5	2	1	**86**
C16	36	45		3					2		1			2					**8**
C16	36	47		1															**1**
C16	36	49		4	1				3	10	1	7	3	1					**30**
C18	31	2		1															**1**
C18	31	4												3					**3**
C18	31	10							1				1	2	2	1			**7**
C18	34	24		35	1				37				16	10					**99**
C18?	35	36									1								**1**

Date	Trench	Context	Cat	Cattle	Chicken	Duck	Goose	Goose?	Mammal (L)	Mammal (M)	Pig	Rabbit	Sheep	Sheep/Goat	Size 3 bird	Size 4 bird	Turkey	Turkey?	Total
C19	11	12		58															**58**
Undated	32	134	1	9		1			10	6	11		2	5	1				**46**
Undated	32	136		2					1	1			1	3					**8**
Total			**1**	**124**	**15**	**39**	**4**	**1**	**69**	**56**	**28**	**9**	**26**	**31**	**88**	**14**	**3**	**1**	**509**

Table 23: Animal Bone counts by dated contexts

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.2.1 Eight bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated areas at Land north of West Street, Coggeshall, Essex in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Methodology

C.2.2 For this initial assessment one bucket (approximately 10 litres) of each bulk sample and two buckets of Sample 2 were processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. Two of the samples were comprised of heavy clay soils that were broken down prior to processing by soaking in a solution of sodium carbonate for two days prior to flotation. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 24. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Results

C.2.3 There was a considerable amount of rooting within all of the samples which may have caused movement of material within and between contexts.

C.2.4 The results are discussed by trench:

Trench 8

C.2.5 Fill 113 of a possible stream bed or spring (**111**) contains single specimens of a charred barley (Hordeum vulgare) grain and a charred dock (Rumex sp.) seed. There are also a

moderate number of untransformed elderberry (Sambucus nigra) and bramble (Rubus fructicosus) seeds present. The seeds of both of these species have tough outer coats (testa) that are particularly resistant to decay although they are unlikely to be contemporary with the Iron Age and Roman pottery found in this deposit unless they have been preserved by waterlogging. If they are modern intrusions this could imply that the charred seeds could also be intrusive.

Trench 14

C.2.6 Fill 126 of undated Pit **125** contains a moderate assemblage of charred grain that is predominantly comprised of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) with single grains of oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*) and occasional peas (*Pisum/Lathyrus* sp.) and a bean (*Fabaceae*) fragment. Charcoal is frequent within this sample with large lumps preserved. This deposit is undated but it is possibly associated with Early Medieval features located in the east of the site. The plant remains recovered are consistent with this date as rye is commonly recovered from sites of this period and both bread (*T. aestivum sensu lato*) wheat and hulled wheat (*T. spelta/dicoccum*) species were cultivated. The preservation of the cereal grains is not good but they do appear to be morphologically more like bread wheat and there are no chaff elements present.

Trench 24

C.2.7 Fill 77 of prehistoric Pit **76** contains three charred grains that are probably wheat. It is unclear whether these grains are contemporary with the deposit or intrusive. Such small quantities of material can easily move between deposits through bioturbation.

Trench 34

C.2.8 Fill 24 of Ditch **23** is devoid of preserved plant remains other than sparse charcoal.

Trench 35

C.2.9 Fill 36 of Ditch **35** contains occasional charred cereal grains that include oats and barley.

Trench 36

C.2.10 Three samples were taken from features within Trench 36. Two 16th century pits were noted as containing charcoal-rich fills on excavation; Fill 49 of Pit **48** contains abundant charcoal with large fragments preserved. A single wheat grain and a seed of the knotgrass family (*Polygonum* sp.) are also present. Fill 28 of medieval Pit **27** produced a moderate amount of charcoal and also contains a moderate number of wheat grains and a single rye grain. Legumes include vetches/tare/peas (*Vicia*/*Lathyrus*/*Pisum* sp.) and a bean (*Fabaceae*) cotyledon. Cleavers (*Galium aparine*) and dock seeds were also noted. Numerous small bones were recovered from both the flot and the residue of this sample. They include bird, fish and small mammal species and have been incorporated in the Animal Bone report (Appendix C.1).

C.2.11 Fill 61 of an undated 'burnt patch' ('Pit' **60**) contains occasional wheat grains and small legumes.

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Context No.	36	28	49	24	61	77	113	126
Feature No	35	27	48	23	60	76	111	125
Feature type	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Burnt patch	Pit/post hole	Natural	Pit
Volume processed (L)	8	18	9	7	8	8	10	9
Trench No	35	36	36	34	36	24	8	14
Cereals								
Avena sp. Caryopsis	2							1
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis	1						1	
Secale cereale L. caryopsis		1						1
Triticum sp. caryopsis	2	8	1		7	2		19
cereal indet. caryopsis		7			4	1		2
Other food plants								
Legumes <2mm		1			3			
Legumes 2-4mm		2.5			1			5
Legumes >4mm		0						0.5
Dry land herbs								
Galium aparine		2						
Polygonum sp.			1					
Rumex sp.		1					1	
Tree/shrub macrofossils								
Rubus sp							++u	
Sambucus nigra							++u	
Other plant macrofossils								
Estimated charcoal volume (ml)	<1	30	90	<1	20	<1	<1	50
Charcoal <2mm	+	+++	+++++	+	++++	+	+	++++
Charcoal >2mm		+++	++++		+++	+		+++
Charcoal >10mm		++	+++		+			+++
Other remains								
Small bones		+++						
Flot Volume (ml)	10	180	100	10	25	10	15	60

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant, u = untransformed

Table 24: Environmental samples

Statement of Potential

C.2.12 The environmental samples taken at Land north of West Street have produced evidence of the disposal of burnt food remains in addition to significant volumes of charcoal that are likely to be indicative of domestic hearths.

C.2.13 There is good potential for the recovery of plant remains from this site and any further excavations in the area should include environmental sampling that could assist with the interpretation of the site with regards to diet, agriculture and economy.

C.3 Shell

By Alexandra Scard

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 0.446kg of marine shell was recovered from eight contexts during excavations at Land north of West Street, Coggeshall, Essex. This shell was quantified (Table 25) and examined in order to assess the diversity of the ecofacts, as well as their potential to provide useful data as part of archaeological investigation.

Species	Common name	Habitat	Total weight (Kg)	Total number of contexts
Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.446	8

Table 25: Overview of identified, quantified shell

C.3.2 This assemblage is the result of shell collected by hand on site, as well as recovered during the processing of environmental samples.

C.3.3 Only shell umbones were counted in order to obtain the minimum number of individuals (MNI) present for each species, noting that each individual originally had two umbones.

C.3.4 Ostrea edulis (oysters) have a defined left and right valve. The left is more concave in shape and displays radiating ribs on the outer surface. The right is generally more flat and lacks the formerly described ribs, though concentric growth rings are often visible (Winder 2011, 11). To obtain the MNI for oyster shell, the number of left and right valves with umbones were counted. The largest number was then taken as the MNI.

C.3.5 In order to obtain the average size of shell, the length of each specimen from its umbo to the ventral margin has been measured, the average measurement per context has then been recorded.

C.3.6 Details of interest, for example man-made damage such as 'shucking': the process of prising open the oyster for consumption, or evidence of parasitic activity, such as polychaete worm infestation (PWI), have also been noted.

Results

C.3.7 A table of quantification can be seen below (Table 26).

Context	Cut number	Feature type	Phase	Weight (kg)	Left valve (kg and quantity)	Right valve (kg and quantity)	MNI	Average Size (cm)	Comments
26	25	Pit	Later Med	0.129	0.064/13	0.065/13	13	4.6	Some shuck marks & PWI (Cliona celata). Attached oysters.
28	27	Pit	Med	0.007	0.007/2	<0.001/0	2	N/A	Possible shuck marks. VERY flakey and fragmentary.
30	29	Pit	Later Med	0.11	0.065/8	0.045/11	11	5.7	Shuck marks and PWI (Cliona celata & Polydora ciliata). Attached oysters.
43	-	Layer	Later Med	0.004	-	0.004/1	1	4.2	-

Cont ext	Cut number	Feature type	Phase	Weight (kg)	Left valve (kg and quantity)	Right valve (kg and quantity)	MNI	Average Size (cm)	Comments
45	44	Pit	Later Med	0.106	0.048/4	0.058/6	6	6.6	Blackish-orangey colour (staining from burial and partially anaerobic conditions). Attached oyster and shuck mark.
49	48	Pit	(Later) Med	0.074	0.027/3	0.047/7	7	6	Combined, incl. from sample <3>. Attached oysters and possible shuck marks.
63	62	Pit	Later Med	0.004	-	0.004/2	2	4	Bore hole present.
90	91	Ditch	Later Med	0.012	0.012/3	-	3	5.1	Very flakey and fragile.

Table 26: Quantified oyster shell

C.3.8 The majority of the assemblage was recovered from pits. All features have been dated to the medieval and early post-medieval period.

C.3.9 Oyster accounts for 100% of the sites assemblage.

C.3.10 The average size of oyster is medium, ranging from 4cm – 6.6cm.

C.3.11 Preservation of the assemblage is poor to fair, with some of the specimens being very fragile and flakey. Shuck marks and PWI are evident throughout the assemblage.

Discussion

C.3.12 The entire assemblage consists of oyster shell. This is unsurprising with a site medieval in date, as oyster consumption was very high during this period. Furthermore, Coggeshall is (and was) located near to a Roman Road as well as the River Blackwater, both of which would have offered great trade links and access to the natural shellfish resource during the medieval period.

C.3.13 As previously established, the majority of the shell assemblage was recovered from pits, most of which also contained artefacts such as ceramic building material (CBM), pottery and animal bone. This could possibly indicate that these features were receptacles for middens, specifically created for waste disposal. A small amount of shell was recovered from a disturbed natural silt layer (43) as well as from Ditch **91**. Such a small amount of shell suggests that it was not deliberately discarded here, but that they are inclusions which were naturally deposited.

C.3.14 Mixed preservation of the assemblage has left some of the shell in good condition, yet a fair amount is very fragile and flakes easily. Many of the specimens from Fill 45 are blackish-orange in colour, indicating staining from the natural geology, as well as a possible lack of oxygen at some stage of deposition (Winder 2009). PWI, in the form of Cliona celata, Polydora ciliata and bore holes, is present throughout the assemblage.

C.3.15 With the average size of oyster shell being 5.2cm, the largest shell being 6.6cm, one can deduce that the assemblage was harvested having reached a ‘medium’ size, c.3-4 years old, favoured for consumption (Hagen 1995, 172). The smaller oysters may suggest a greater need for food, perhaps a period of bad harvest or, equally, could

indicate, again, natural intrusions. An older oyster will provide more meat and have a thicker shell, lessening the chance of it shattering upon opening (ibid).

C.3.16 Shucking is evident on many of the specimens from Coggeshall: ‘shucking’ is the process of prising off the right valve of the oyster to reveal the meat inside the left valve for consumption. A knife is placed into the 'hinge' of the oyster and twisted until the valves are prised apart. Such activity is known to leave a mark on oyster shell, varying from a small 'u-shaped' cut along the ventral margin of the shell, to a circular or longer, more obvious hole, usually found on the right valve. Both types of shuck mark were observed in this assemblage.

C.3.17 During the shucking process of oysters, the right valve is sometimes discarded separately. A total of 33 left valves and 40 right valves occur in this assemblage. This fairly equal number may suggest that the oysters were being prepared and consumed together, though a larger assemblage is required for a more trustworthy calculation.

Statement of Potential

C.3.18 The presence of oyster shell (particularly those shucked) in the archaeological record can be used as evidence of consumption at Coggeshall, given the popularity of shellfish during the Medieval period, the fairly close proximity to the River Blackwater (estuaries) and the coast sources of the oysters and a Roman road.

C.3.19 If further excavation takes place at this site a sampling strategy should target large assemblages of shell and provide data to establish the ratio of shell to context. Study of such assemblages would provide information to increase understanding and interpretation of trade, preparation, consumption and disposal of oyster in Coggeshall during the Medieval period.

Appendix D. Maps Consulted

1695	Essex (Robert Morden/ Able Swale)	Norman B Leventhal Map Center http://maps.bpl.org/id/14574 [accessed 16/06/16]
1799	Braintree, Ordnance Survey Drawing 140	British Library http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/other/002osd000000008u00090000.html [accessed 24/05/2016]
1799	Halstead, Ordnance Survey Drawing 144	British Library http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/h/002osd000000020u00094000.html
1799	Witham, Ordnance Survey Drawing 140 pt.2	British Library http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/w/002osd000000008u00091000.html [accessed 24/05/2016]
1881	Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map Essex XXVI (includes: Coggeshall; Earls Colne; Great Tey.)	National Library of Scotland http://maps.nls.uk/view/102341870 [accessed 24/05/2016]
1897	Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map Essex (1st Ed/Rev 1862-96) XXVI.14 (includes: Coggeshall; Feering)	National Library of Scotland http://maps.nls.uk/view/104188997 [accessed 24/05/2016]
1923	Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map Essex (New Series 1913-) n XXXV.8 (includes: Coggeshall)	National Library of Scotland http://maps.nls.uk/view/104192301 [accessed 24/05/2016]
1923	Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map Essex (New Series 1913-) n XXXVI.5 (includes: Coggeshall; Feering)	National Library of Scotland https://maps.nls.uk/view/104192346 [accessed 24/05/2016]
1958	Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Map TL82	National Library of Scotland http://maps.nls.uk/view/94816009 [accessed 24/05/2016]

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APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-254850		
Project Name	Prehistoric pits and Early Medieval to Modern Occupation at Highfields Farm, Coggeshall		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	04-05-2016	Finish	17-05-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CGHF16	Planning App. No.	pre
HER No.	CGHF16	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Development Type	Housing Estate

Please select all techniques used:

☒ Aerial Photography - interpretation	☐ Grab-Sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-Core	☒ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☒ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochronological Survey	☒ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☐ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☒ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pit	Iron Age -800 to 43	Pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Coin	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Pit	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Pottery, Animal Bone	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901

Project Location

County	Essex	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Braintree	Highfields Farm, West Street, Coggeshall, Essex, Co6 1NT	
Parish	Coggeshall		
HER	Essex		
Study Area	6.1ha	National Grid Reference	TL 844 227

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Teresa O'Connor, Essex CC
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray, OA East
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray, OA East
Supervisor	Stuart Ladd, OA East

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Braintree Museum	OA East	Braintree Museum
CGHF16	CGHF16	CGHF16

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☒	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☒
Survey		☒	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☒	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☐ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☒ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☐ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

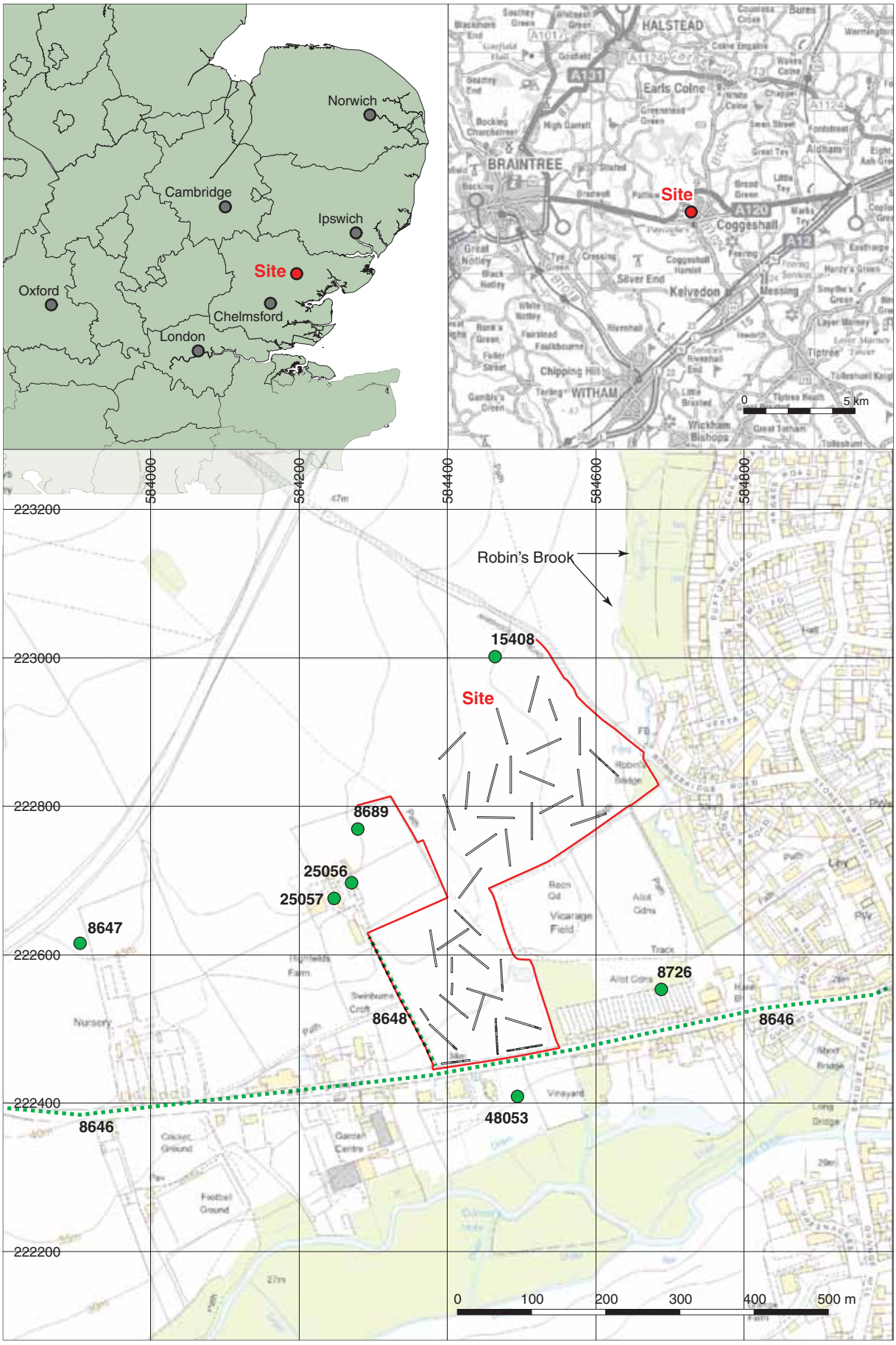

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red) and Essex HER entries. Scale 1:7500.

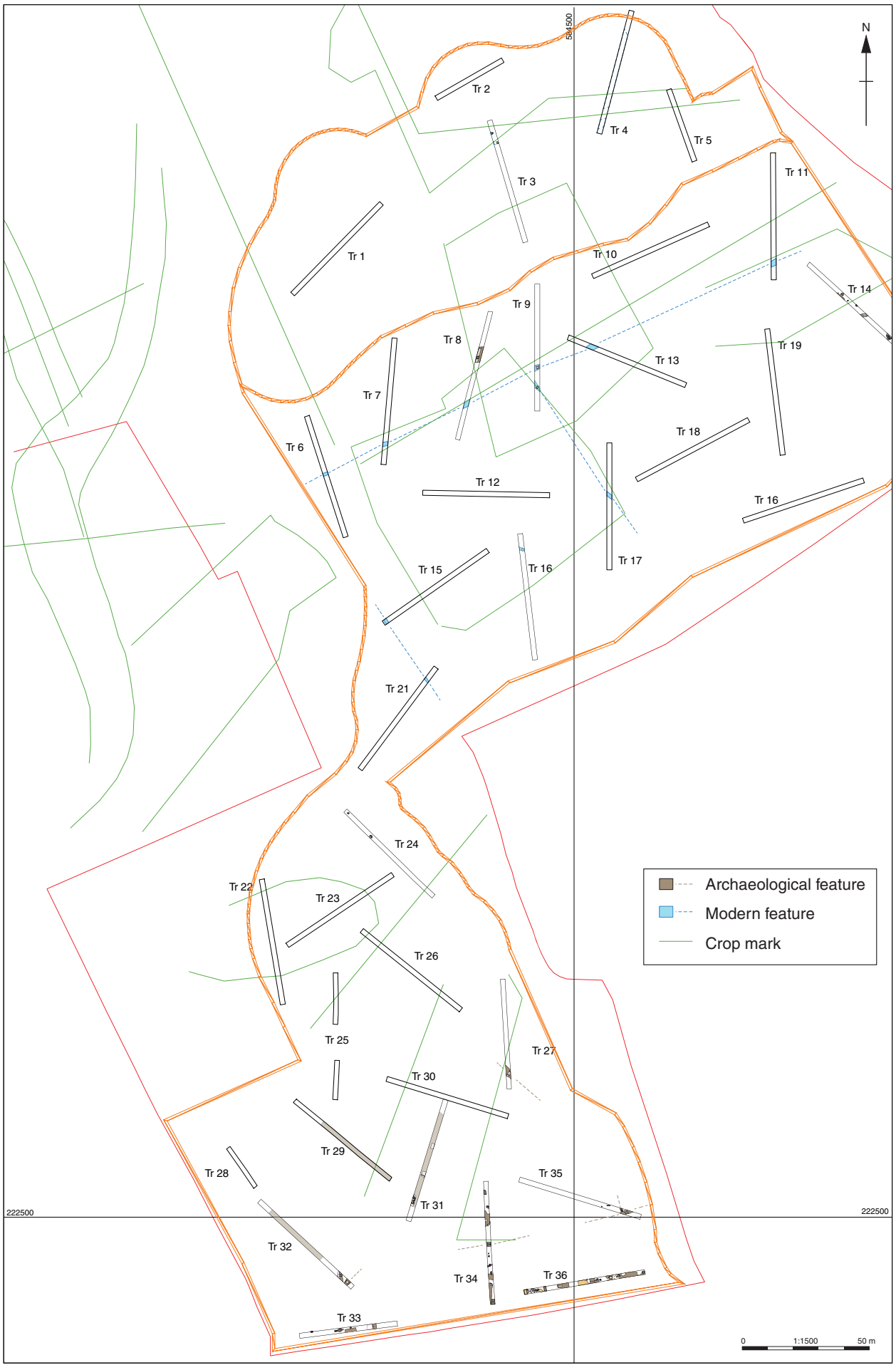

Figure 2: All evaluation trenches, features and crop marks. Scale 1:1500

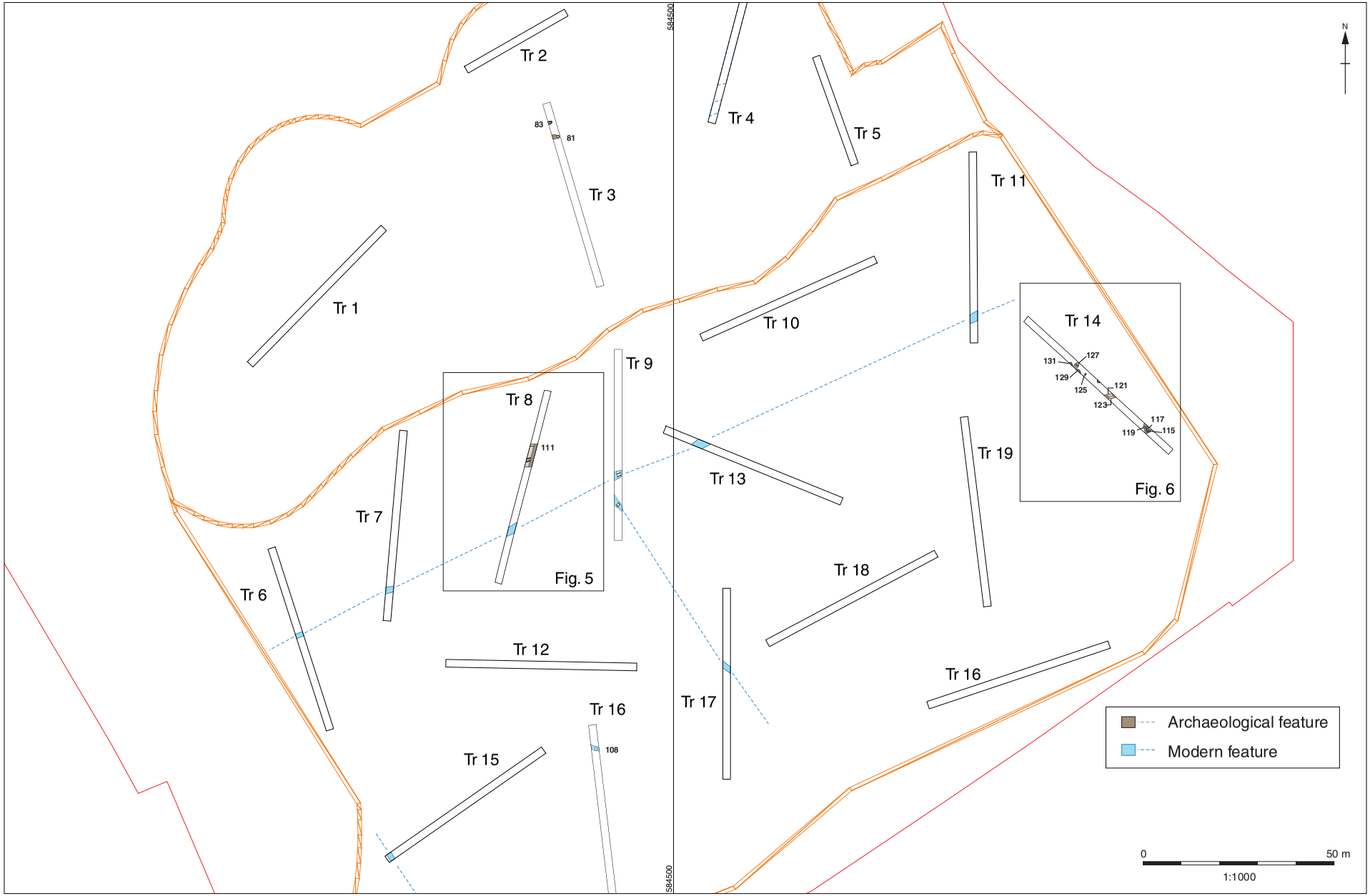

Figure 3: Plan of northern evaluation trenches showing all features. Scale 1:1000

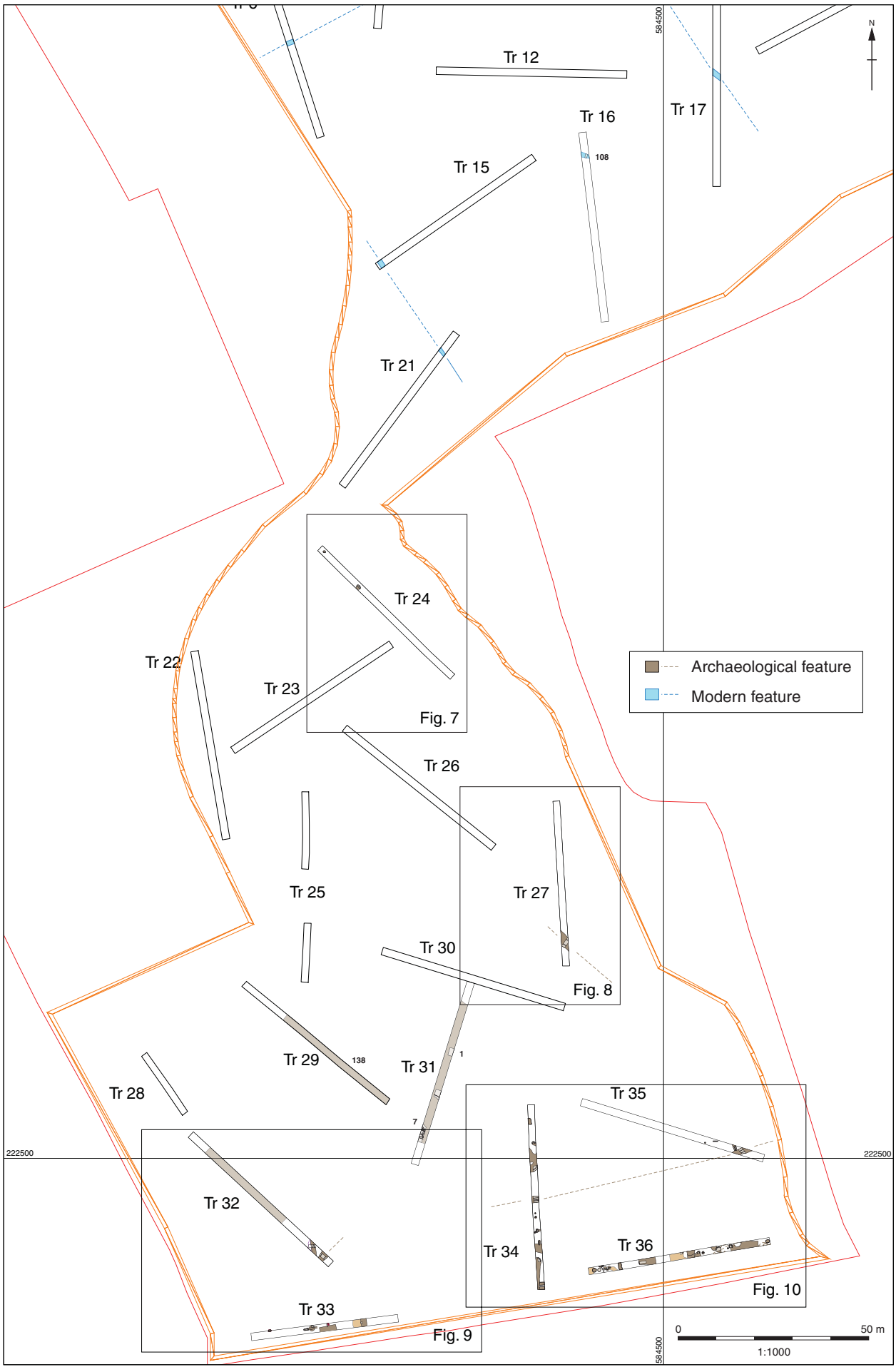

Figure 4: Southern evaluation trenches showing all features. Scale 1:1000

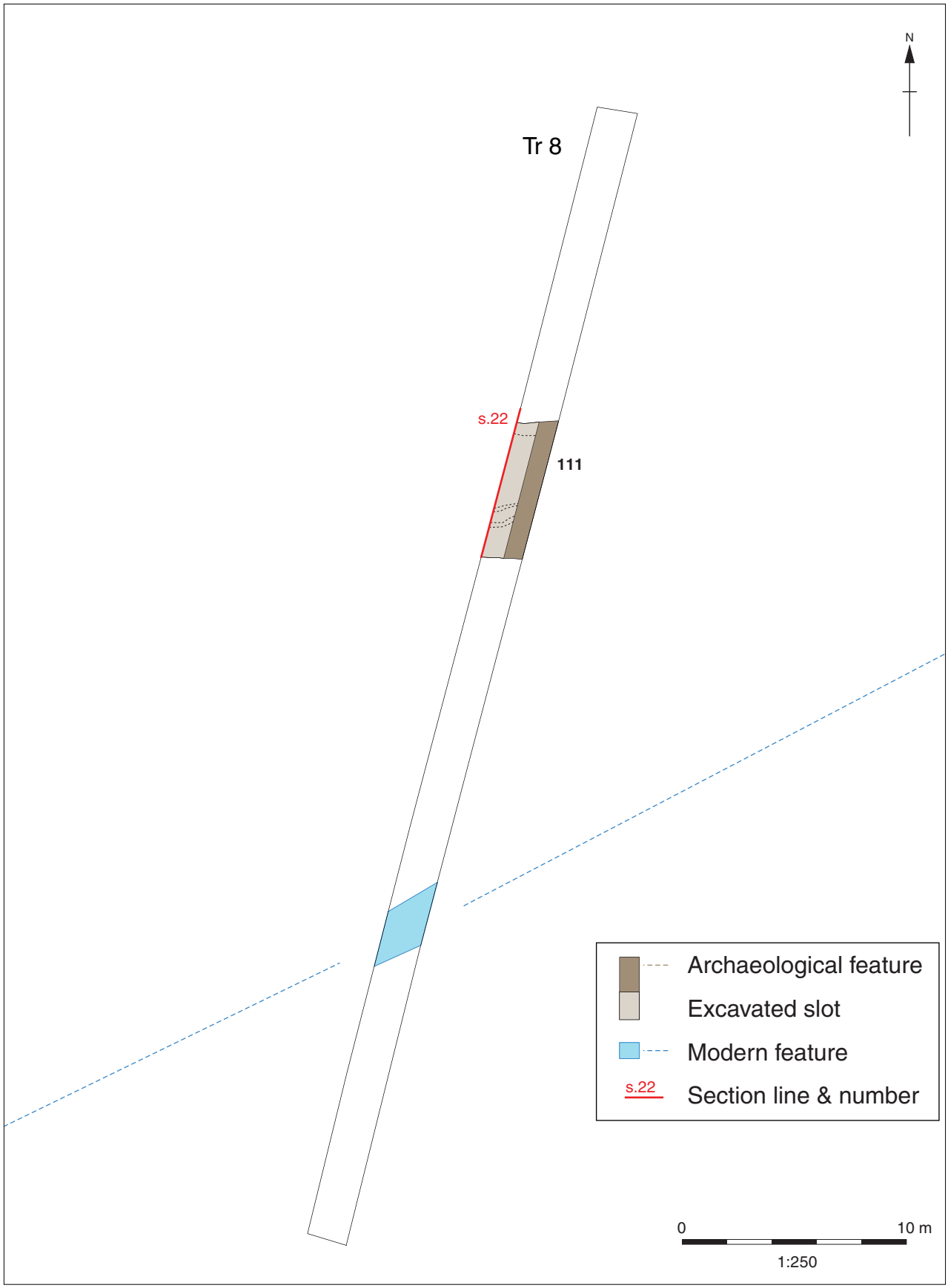

Figure 5: Trench 8. Scale 1:250

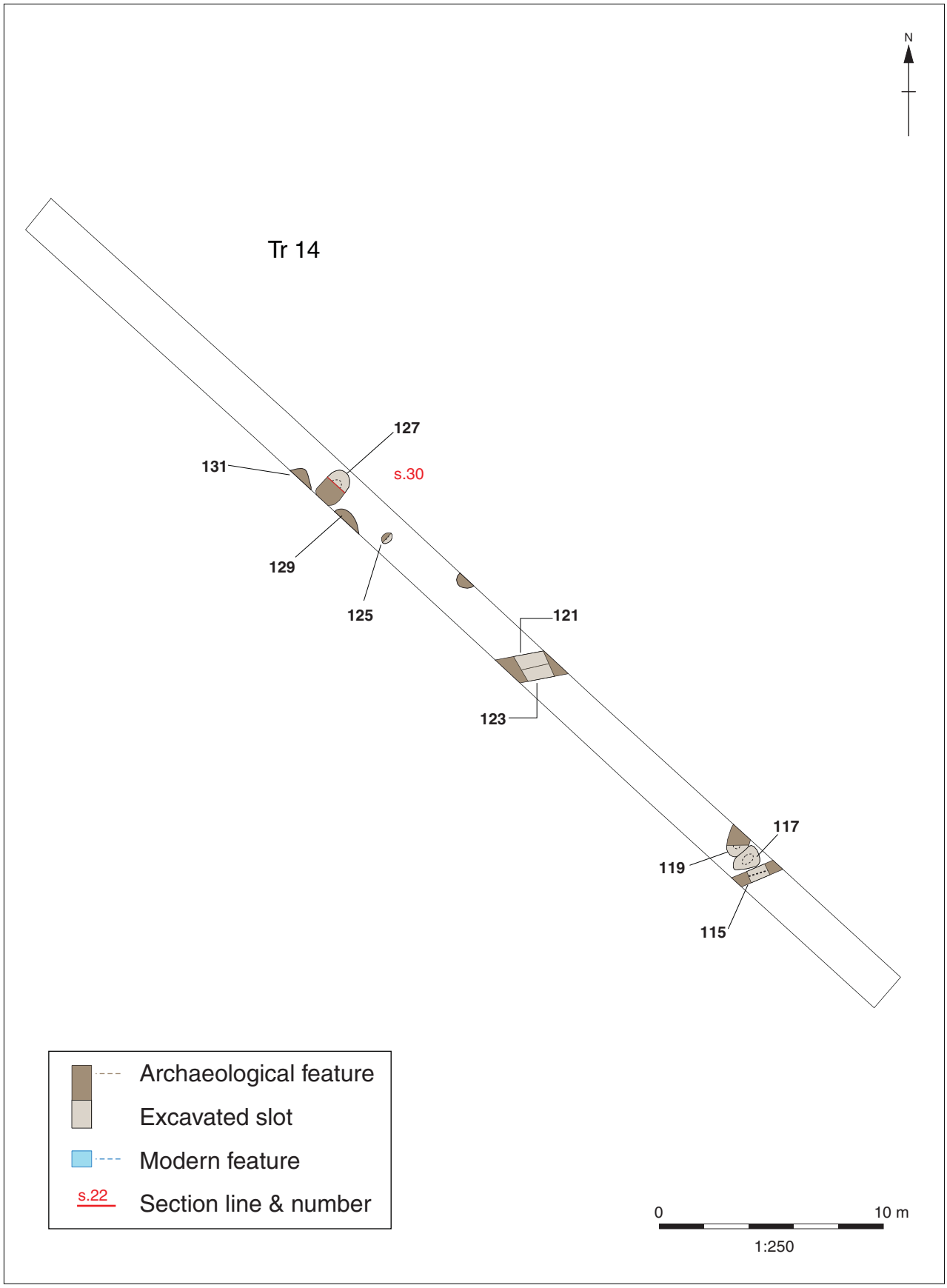

Figure 6: Trench 14. Scale 1:250

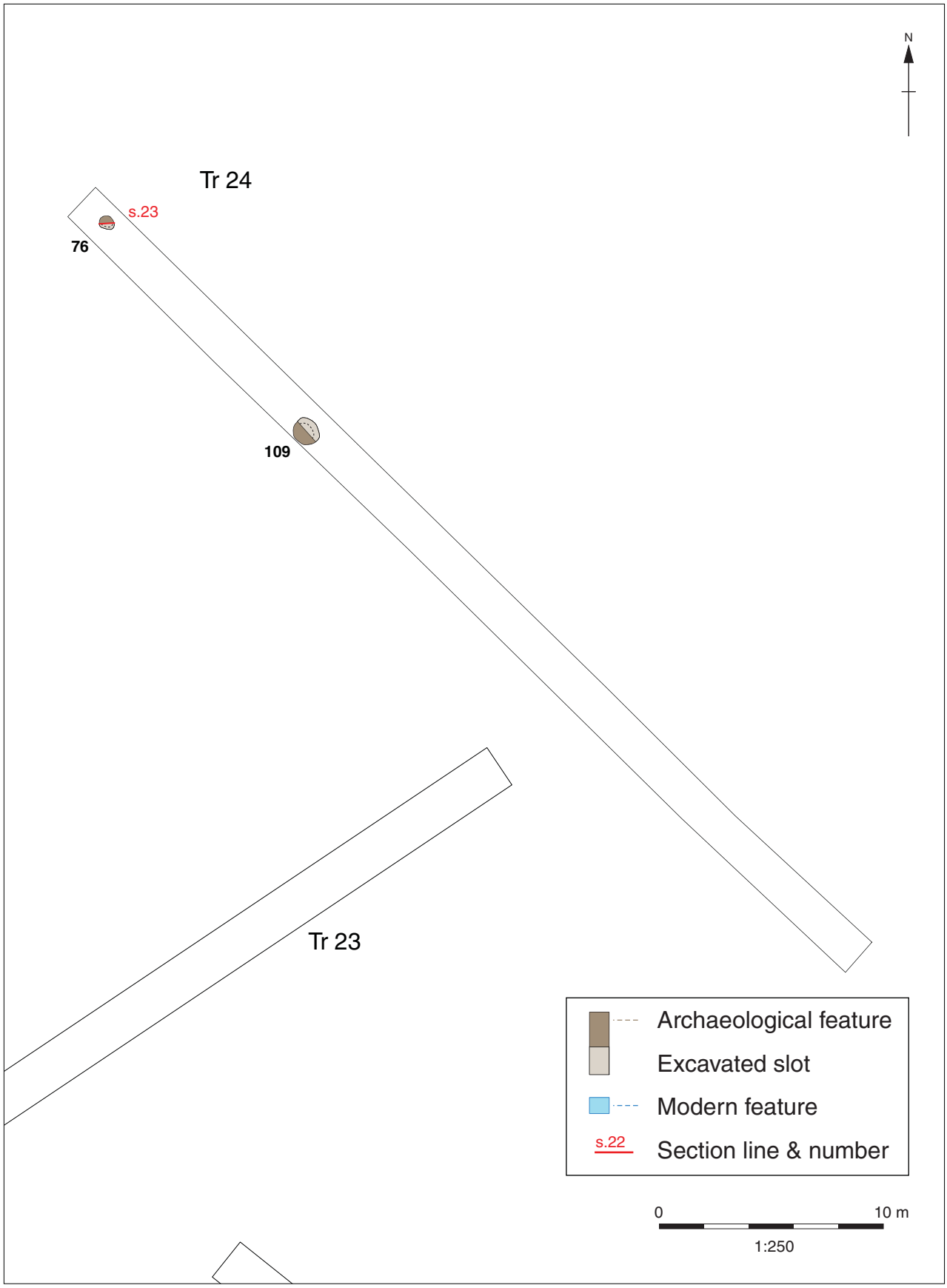

Figure 7: Trench 24. Scale 1:250

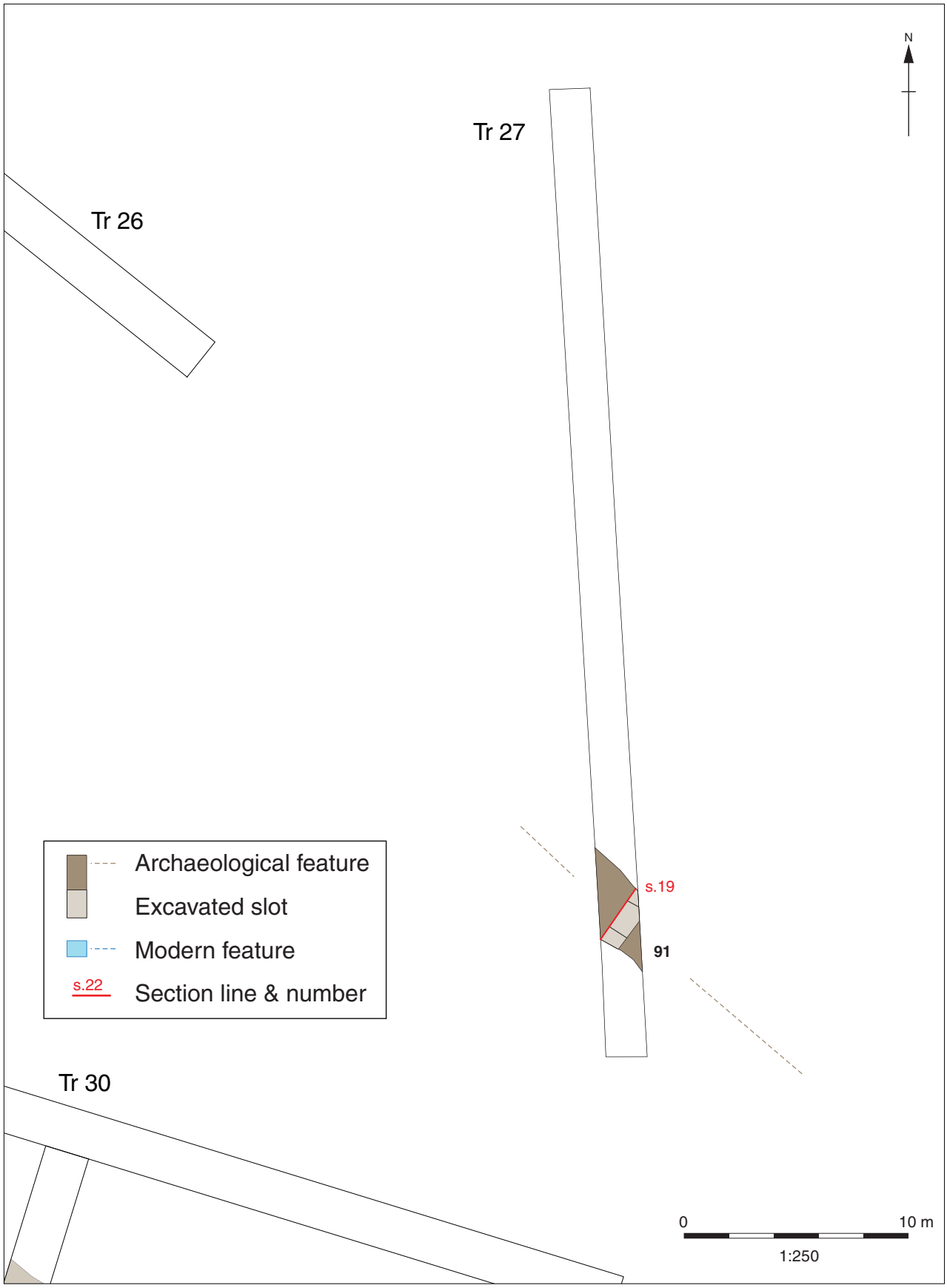

Figure 8: Trench 27. Scale 1:250

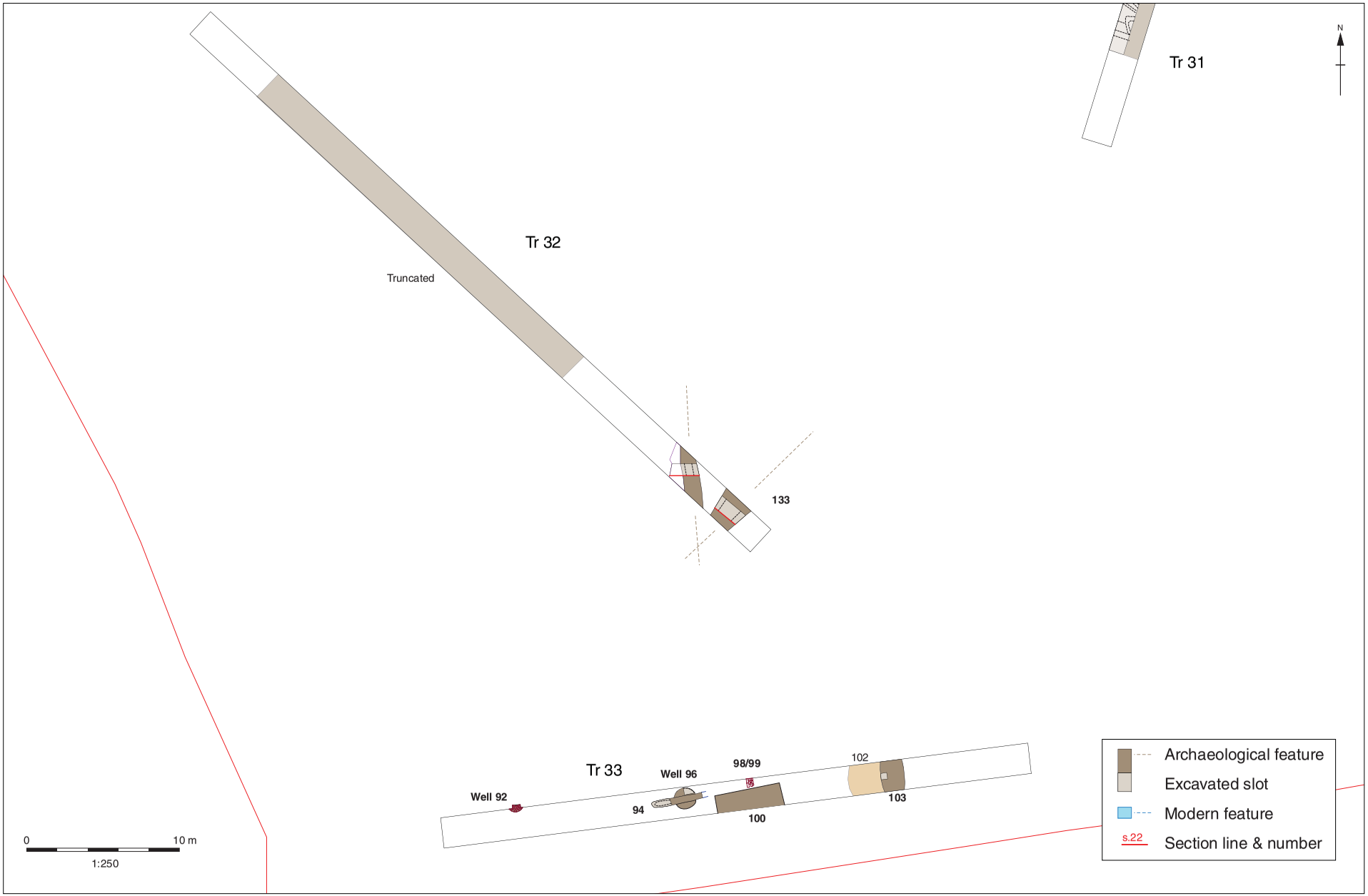

Figure 9: Plan of evaluation Trenches 32 and 33. Scale 1:250

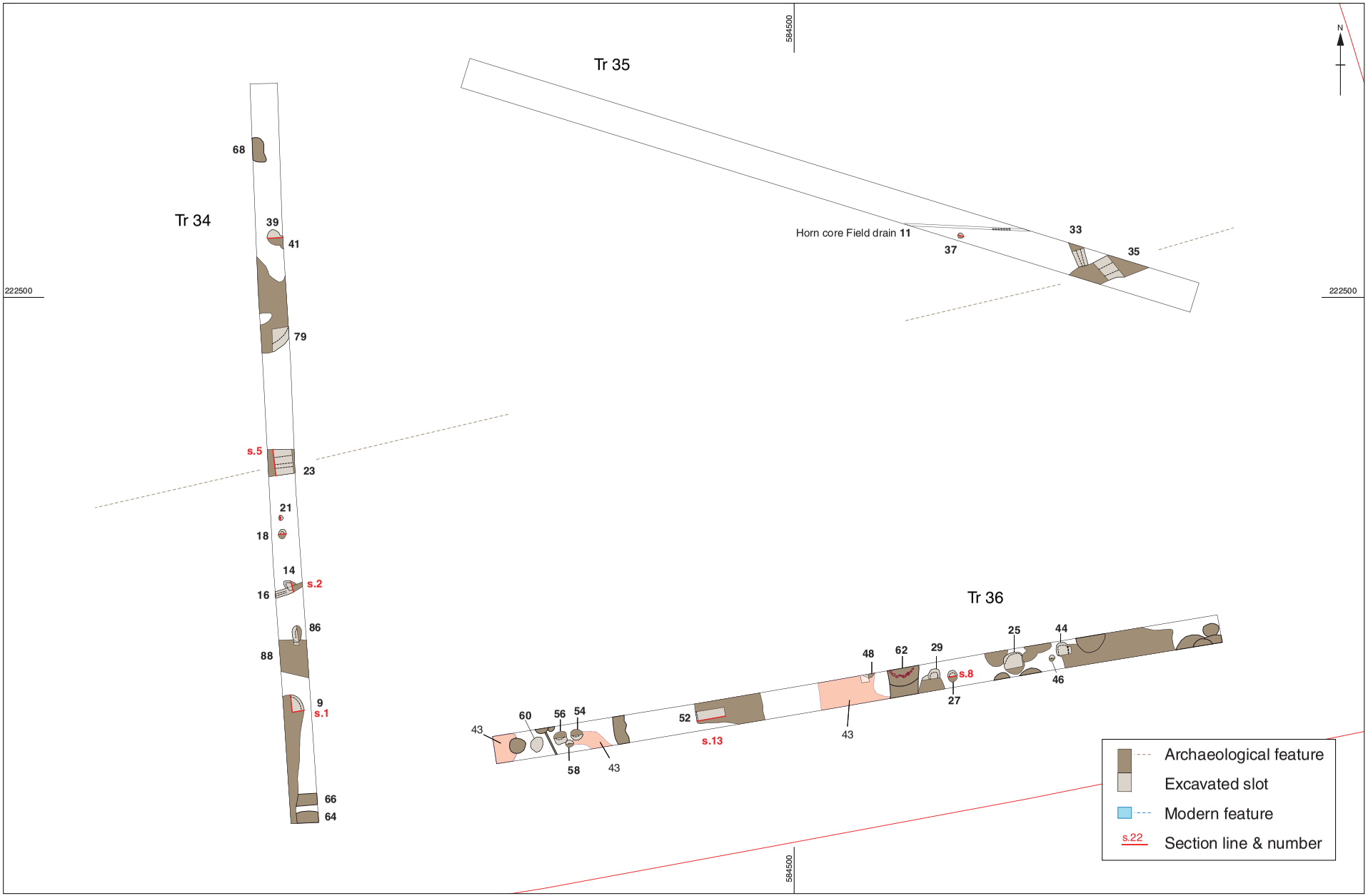

Figure 10: Plan of evaluation Trenches 34, 35 and 36. Scale 1:250

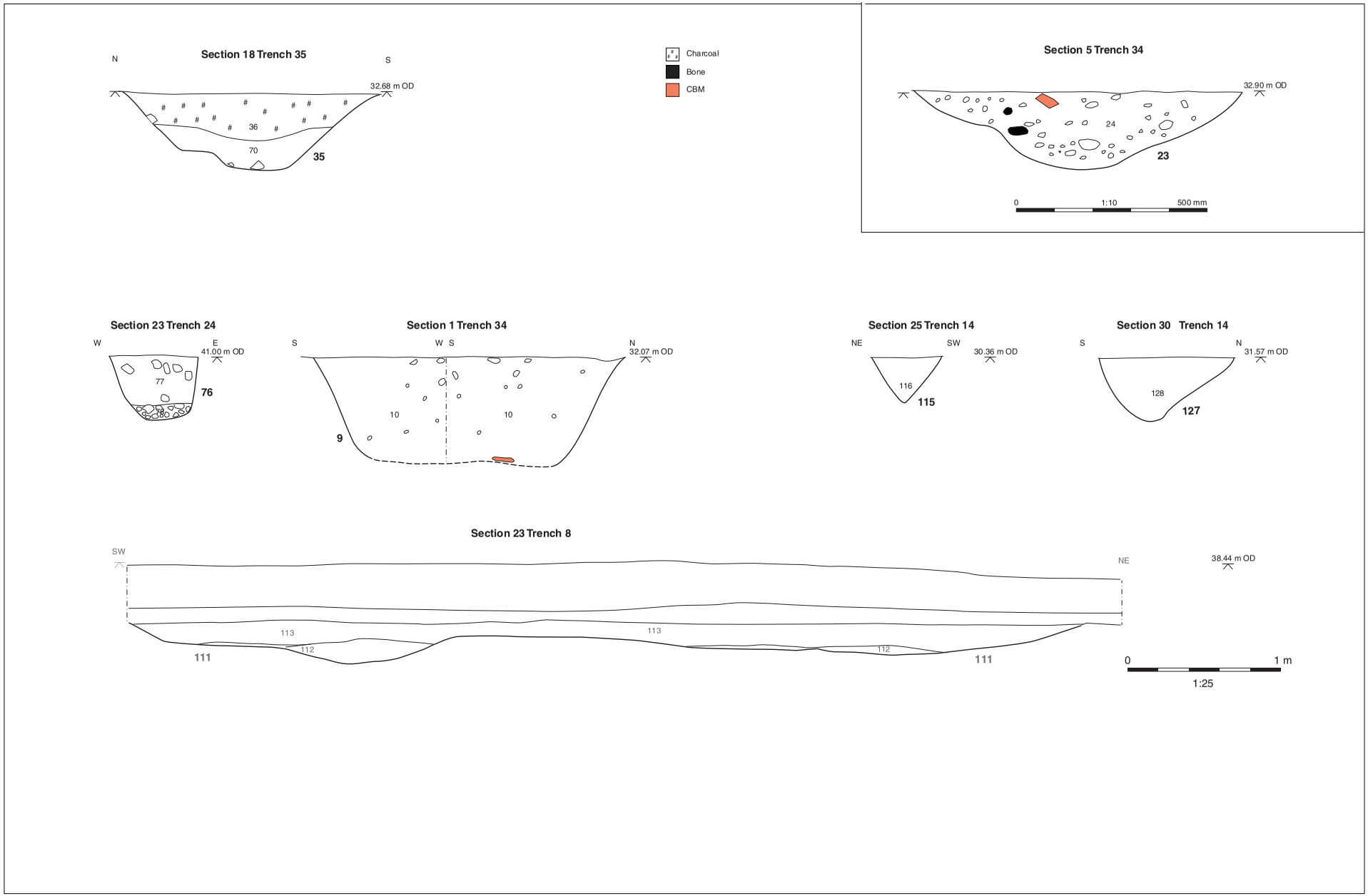

Figure 11: Selected section drawings. Scale 1:25 and 1:10

Plate 1: Natural feature **111**, view southwest, Trench 8.

Plate 2: Early medieval Ditch **115**, view east, Trench 14.

Plate 3: Pit/Posthole **125**, viewnorthwest, Trench 14.

Plate 4: Early medieval Ditch **121** (left) and **123** (right), view east, Trench 14.

Plate 5: Prehistoric Pit **76**, view northwest, Trench 24.

Plate 6: Medieval Ditch **91**, view northwest, Trench 27.

Plate 7: Pit **100** cutting 19th century wall remains 98/99, view northeast, Trench 33.

Plate 8: Sixteenth century Pit/Ditch **9**, view south, Trench 34.

Plate 9: Sixteenth century Pits **27** (left) and **29** (right), view south, Trench 36.

Plate 10: Trench 36, view east.

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