

Sayers Farm, Hadleigh
Farm and Country park.
Olympic Legacy Project,
Chapel Lane, Hadleigh,
Essex



Excavation Report



April 2015

**Client: Essex County Council
London 2012 Olympic
Legacy Team**

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NGR: TQ 580160 186915

**Sayers Farm, Hadleigh Farm and Country park. Olympic Legacy Project,
Chapel Lane, Hadleigh, Essex**

Archaeological Excavation

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Summary

In February 2014 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological excavation on land north of Sayers Farm, Hadleigh, Essex (NGR TQ 580160 186915). The work was carried out on behalf of Essex County Council London 2012 Olympic Legacy Team in advance of construction of a new visitors centre, small industrial units and a 750 capacity car park.

At least four phases of activity were identified during the excavation. Archaeological remains included an undated drainage or boundary ditch, medieval ditched enclosures and pits, late medieval/ post medieval boundary ditches and a modern boundary. The majority of the features uncovered were medieval. The ceramic assemblage suggests activity spanned the mid 11th to the end of the 14th century. A series of small enclosures and boundary ditches were identified, along with one group of postholes and pits. The small plots were agricultural in function and possibly associated with the former medieval farm that was situated close to the existing Sayers Farm.

The open area excavation was carried out in two stages, the western half measuring roughly 13m x 21m and the eastern half measuring roughly 19m x 27m, totalling 786 sqm. Full access was restricted because of the presence of a badger set and recently laid services along the north boundary, and the continuing demolition of buildings along the west and south edge of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted at Sayers Farm, Hadleigh Farm and Country Park, Chapel Lane, Hadleigh, Essex (TQ 580160 186915; Fig. 1)
- 1.1.2 This archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Helen Saunders of Essex County Council Place Services (ECC Place Services 2013), Planning application CPT/0310/12/EFU, supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by the Field Archaeological Unit, Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch (ECC FAU 2013a).
- 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 ECC, 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 Southend Museum in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site is located at Sayers Farm, Hadleigh immediately to the south-east of the existing Hadleigh Country Park visitor centre (TQ 8002 8687). The land is currently occupied by former farm buildings, some of which are being used as business premises, areas of grassland and woodland, and a small car park. There was a slight downward slope on the site from north to south; the machined level in the north was c. 66.6m OD and in the south it was c. 65.8m OD.
- 1.2.2 The local geology comprises patchy Bagshot Formation sands, overlain by Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel) and London Clay Formation clays, silts and sands, which were laid down as sedimentary deposits during the Eocene (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 24/03/14).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has previously been assessed by Wessex Archaeology (2009a, 2009b, 2012) as a part of an Environmental Impact Assessment for the mountain bike course (Essex County Council 2010) and a further Environmental Impact Assessment for the legacy project (Essex County Council 2012), and is summarised below.
- 1.3.2 **Prehistoric:** A single (unstratified) Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was recorded in the south of the site. Ancient field boundaries are still in use along the fen edge. They form part of medieval enclosed fields surrounded by long established hedges, a landscape described as Ancient Countryside (Rackham 1986). Some of these are laid out in regular patterns that have been termed *co-axial systems*, some of which could be of prehistoric origin (Williamson 1987). The marshes to the south, along the shores of the river estuary, were marked by a field boundary. These fen-edge boundaries are a distinctive part of the Essex landscape.

- 1.3.3 An excavation at Westcliff High School for Girls at Southend-on-Sea produced a flint flake dated to the Lower Palaeolithic, 60,000 years BP (Heppel 2010).
- 1.3.4 Excavations within the Southend-on-Sea Peninsula have revealed evidence of settlement dating to the Middle and Late Bronze Age. This area has produced the largest concentration of Late Bronze Age metalwork deposits in Essex and a remarkable concentration of Later Bronze Age settlement and intensive agricultural activity (Wymer and Brown 1995, fig. 95). There are three sites of Middle Bronze Age date, and four of Late Bronze Age date, two of which were excavated during the London Southend Airport development (Yates 2001).
- 1.3.5 **Romano-British.** Just beyond the south-east corner of the site, evidence of Romano-British building debris was found during the excavation of a drainage ditch, while approximately 0.25km to the north-east of the site, there is a designated (Scheduled) Roman fort (SM no. EX108). Roman pottery has also been recorded in the area between the fort and the site. Before the marshes were ploughed there were Romano-British earthworks surviving, these were associated with salt production whose burnt earth has led to the Essex term 'red hills' (Essex HER 9576). The resulting raised ground was sometimes re used during the medieval period for shepherd's huts, common on the Essex marshes.
- 1.3.6 **Early medieval (Saxon).** Following the Roman period there was an increase in wooded areas on the Rayleigh Hills to the north of Hadleigh. A number of Romano-British finds have been recovered from areas now wooded (e.g. Great Wood in Hadleigh: Rippon 1999, 22). This is supported by the large number of place-names in the area with 'ley' and 'leigh', recorded in a late 10th century charter and the Domesday book of 1086, which suggests the landscape was heavily wooded (the Old English place-name element *lēah* is thought to mean a wood, clearing of a woodland or even wood pasture).
- 1.3.7 An Early Saxon cremation cemetery was excavated at Rayleigh, although no other site of this period is known in the vicinity (Heppell 2010, 50).
- 1.3.8 **Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500).** In the 13th century the King held the manor of Hadleigh and had given permission for a Castle to be built there. The subsequent management of the estate by the Crown resulted in the survival of a wide range of documents and physical features surviving within the historic landscape, some of which are also depicted on early maps.
- 1.3.9 The area south of the village contained a small open field divided into strips and furlongs. To the north was an areas of ancient woodland, heathland and piecemeal clearances (assarts).
- 1.3.10 Hadleigh was the centre of an important medieval estate, which included a castle, deer park, watermill, with a reference to a vineyard in 1274-5 (Colvin 1963, 662). An earthwork across the valley, north of the castle, formed a dam for a fishpond or 'stank' and the Royal estate contained a tidal mill on the marshes. It has also been suggested that Hadleigh was one of the earliest areas that rabbits were introduced commercially to in c. AD 1100. (Rackham 1986, 47)
- 1.3.11 To the south-west of the village/common was a landscape of ancient enclosed fields (closes). This landscape extends south of Sayers Farm, from Castle Lane in the east to the neighbouring parish of South Benfleet to the west. The fields would have been used for arable or pasture, although there were small areas of woodland that were once coppiced, mainly on the steeper slopes. The boundary with the marshes to the south was marked by a field 'fen edge' boundary, common in the Essex landscape.

- 1.3.12 These fields were associated with farmsteads of which Sayers Farm was one of two in Hadleigh Parish. Sayers Farm may relate to William Sayer who is recorded in 1491 (Reaney 1935, 185). Although the present farmhouse is 19th century, this is probably the site of a medieval farmstead. Yearsley (1998, 27) describes its post-medieval tenurial history, and together with the estate it was mapped in 1709 (ERO D/DQ s 28).
- 1.3.13 An Estate Map of 1709 (Fig. 2) depicts Sayers Farm surrounded by the following land: 'Church Field' to the east, 'The Nine Acres' field to the south, the 'Eleven Acre Mead' to the south-west, the 'Ypez Mead' to the north and the 'Heebuz Gent' to the north-west. Immediately to the north is an enclosed plot of land used for orchard.
- 1.3.14 Evidence from surveys were carried out in the 18th and 19th centuries show that the two farms together with three farms from South Benfleet parish covered extensive areas. Sayers Farm, shown on the estate map of 1709, covered 137 acres, comprising 79 acres of arable, 26 acres of upland meadow and 32 acres of marsh. This is far larger than needed to support a medieval family; it is thought that an increase in the size of tenements reflects the amalgamation of land-holdings after the Black Death and subsequent outbreaks of plague, and the acquisition of former monastic lands following the dissolution of the monasteries (Rippon 2001).
- 1.3.15 Parts of Sayers Farm were not good agricultural land due to the steep topography, while the lower marshes were not reclaimed until later. However, the areas of dry land would have supported between 2 and 4 farmsteads. This could suggest that rather than an isolated farmstead, there was once a small hamlet at Sayers Farm or close by, possibly located along Snipers Lane (the southerly continuation of Chapel Lane), where it meets the fen-edge (Wessex Archaeology 2012).
- 1.3.16 A series of lanes including Chapel Lane and Snipers Lane radiated southwards from the village linking the settlement to the estuary and the rich summer grazing on the marshes. These would have been in the form of droveways, the earthworks of which still survive along parts of Snipers Lane (Wessex Archaeology 2012).
- 1.3.17 **Post medieval and modern (AD 1500 – present day).** A study of the c. 1847 Tithe Map (Fig. 3), shows that the majority of the land which surrounded Sayers Farm belonged to James Patten and was occupied by J. & Daniel Woodard. Land to the east was Glebe land belonging to the Revd Maver or Sequestrators and land to the north-east, south of Hadleigh village, belonged to Eleazer Tyrrell and was occupied by Henry Wood Junior. The neighbouring Parish to the west is called South Bamfleet, whereas today it is known as South Benfleet.
- 1.3.18 The 19th-century Salvation Army Home Farm Colony comprising the poultry farm, brickworks and tramlines is situated across the majority of the site. Florence Gardens, a group of bungalows for retired officers, has been classified as a Conservation Area. During the First World War, the Salvation Army Colony became a training camp for boys aged 14-19. The land fell into disuse until the construction of an anti-aircraft battery, troop camp, searchlight position and pigeon breeding lofts during the Second World War, the remnants of which are designated as a Scheduled Monument (SM no. 32429).
- 1.3.19 The industrialization of the area saw the creation of brickworks and digging of associated claypits south of Sayers and Castle Farms, which were linked to the estate centre at Castle Farm by a series of tramways. The Sayers Farm brickworks appears on the Second Edition OS Six inch map of 1893 (see Yearsley 1994, figure 74 for an aerial view in 1931).
- 1.3.20 The area of the Scheduled World War II anti aircraft battery was the subject of an English Heritage level 3 topographic survey undertaken to inform the 2010

Environmental Statement, in advance of the planning application for the establishment of the OMBV (Wessex Archaeology 2009a), while the OMBV area as a whole was the subject of a wider Level 1 Historic Landscape Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2009b).

- 1.3.21 A large reservoir east of Sayers Farm, constructed after the Second World War, is now used for fishing. The hills south of Sayers Farm were used for motocross.
- 1.3.22 Detailed archaeological monitoring and recording undertaken during the construction of the mountain bike course by the ECC FAU (ECC FAU 2011a; ECC FAU 2011b) revealed a number of features associated with the WWII/Cold War military infrastructure/ history of the site.
- 1.3.23 More recently, Wessex Archaeology prepared a Historic Landscape Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2012a) for the proposed Hadleigh Farm and Country Park Olympic Legacy Project area in March 2012, while the archaeological monitoring of geotechnical works, undertaken in May 2012 to inform the scheme design, identified the presence of a large quarry pit presumably associated with clay extraction for brick-making at the nearby Salvation Army brickworks (ECC FAU 2012).
- 1.3.24 An archaeological evaluation carried out at Sayers Farm in January 2013 in connection with the development proposals identified a range of features within trenches immediately to the north of the farm (ECC FAU 2013b). The majority of pottery recovered from the site appeared to be early medieval in date, provisionally dated to between the 11th and 13th centuries. Pottery was recovered from the subsoil in trenches 1 and 2 and from the fills of a pit and gully in trench 1. It was thought that these features related to an earlier farm complex in the immediate area of Sayers Farm.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Adrian Gascoyne, Senior Historic Environment Consultant at Place Services, who commissioned and funded the work as part of The Hadleigh Farm and Country Park Olympic Legacy Project. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray. The Design Brief was produced by Helen Saunders of Essex County Council Place Services, who along with Richard Havis, monitored the site work. Carole Fletcher and Rachel Fosberry provided specialist advise, while Séverine Bézie and Charlotte Davies produced the illustrations. The excavation was directed by the author. James Fairbairn, Lynsey Kemp and Diogo Silva provided excavation assistance. Thanks also go to Terry Groves and Tim of Danbury Plant who carefully machined the site and to Dale Smith, the site manager, for his co-operation throughout.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief (ECC Place Services 2013) and Written Scheme of Investigation (ECC FAU 2013a).
- 2.1.2 The main aims of this excavation were:
- To mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phases of evaluation.
 - To preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.
- 2.1.3 The aims and objectives of the excavation were developed with reference to National, Regional and Local Research Agendas (Glazebrook and Brown 2000, Medlycott 2011) as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ECC FAU 2013a).

2.2 Site Specific Regional Research Objectives.

- 2.2.1 To determine if possible the site's role in the smaller medieval rural settlements in Essex including the field systems.
- 2.2.2 To establish any land use changes, identified in field patterns and cartographic research.
- 2.2.3 To determine the origins and development of medieval rural settlement in particular farms including the shape and size of fields.

2.3 Methodology

- 2.3.1 The methodology followed that outlined in the Brief (ECC Place Services 2013) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ECC Field Archaeology Unit 2013).
- 2.3.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a 360° tracked type excavator using a 1.6m wide flat bladed ditching bucket, under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.3.3 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.
- 2.3.4 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 and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.3.5 The site survey was carried out by Michael Tam Webster and James Fairbairn using a 50m tape locating the position of the two opened areas by measuring from fixed points on the nearby farm buildings.
- 2.3.6 A total of nine environment samples of 20-30 litres were taken during excavation in order to assess the quality and preservation of charred remains, macro-fossils and land molluscs.

-
- 2.3.7 The site conditions were mixed, with some sunny days and other days very wet and windy. Because the site was covered in dense vegetation and trees, only part of the area had been cleared by the first day, therefore it was decided to strip the site in two stages. The ground conditions were very wet, therefore the use of a wheeled dumper, to take away the overburden, was out of the question, resulting in the spoil being stored in bunds on parts of the site not yet excavated. When the first area had been fully excavated and recorded this was then backfilled with its spoil, allowing the machining of the second area to take place.
- 2.3.8 Because of the wet conditions during the opening of the first (west side) area a pre excavation photograph (Plate 1) was taken. Both areas were planned prior to excavation of features. The east side was photographed (Plate 2) after excavation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are discussed below by phases (see also Fig. 4 and 5), with the majority of the features dating to the medieval period (Phase 2). A comprehensive list of all contexts including dimensions and soil descriptions can be found in Appendix A (Table 1).

3.2 Phase 1: Prehistoric (Pre AD 43)

- 3.2.1 Two inter cutting ditches, located in the west of the site, were possibly prehistoric in date (Fig. 4 and 5)
- 3.2.2 Ditches **17=26** and **20=24=98** (Figure 6, sections 1 and 3; Plate 3) were aligned north-east to south-west, measuring between 1 and 1.4m wide and up to 0.6m deep. Ditch **17** contained two fills, the upper of which (15), a mid brownish grey clayey silt, yielded a sherd heavily abraded micaceous greyware pottery that may be Roman and a small flint-tempered sherd (appendix B.5). Ditch **20** contained two silty clay fills, both of which contained sand lenses. The fills produced no dating evidence and were very sterile and natural looking.

3.3 Phase 2: Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1500)

3.3.1 During the medieval period a series of enclosure and boundary ditches were constructed, with a dominant orientation of north-north-east to south-south-west. A number of pits and post holes were also attributed to this period (figures 4 and 5).

Enclosures

- 3.3.2 A series of three enclosures (E1, E2 and E3) were partially exposed within the limits of the excavation. Each enclosure is described below.
- 3.3.3 Enclosure E1 (cuts **48, 54, 78, 84, 88** and **90**; Fig. 6, sections 8 and 9; Plate 8) was formed by two ditches located in the east of the site. It was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring approximately 23m long by 10m wide, with an east facing entrance, measuring 3.6m wide, towards the north-east corner of the enclosure. The two longer sides of the enclosure were orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. The ditches measured between 0.55 and 1.3m wide and between 0.09 and 0.18m deep. Both ditches contained a single mid greyish brown clayey silt fill; medieval pottery (6 sherds, 28g) dating to the 13th – 14th centuries was recovered from the western arm (see appendix B.5). On the eastern side, cut **84** produced a moderate assemblage of 11 sherds (76g) included three small sherds of Early medieval shelly wares without sand, five abraded sherds of Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware and handle sherds from two separate Medieval coarseware vessels.
- 3.3.4 Enclosure E2 (cuts **9, 52, 68, 70** and **72**; Plate 9) was formed by two ditches in the south of the site. The two ditches formed an L-shape in plan. The north side, which was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east, measured 14m long and truncated enclosure E1 and boundary B1 (ditch **7122**). The east side ditch was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west and measured 8m long and extended beyond the southern baulk. The ditches measured between 0.23 and 0.47m wide and between 0.05 and 0.15m deep. The single fill of both ditches comprised a dark greyish brown clayey

silt containing a small assemblage of medieval pottery (8 sherds, 34g). The assemblage included a single base sherd (13g) from an early medieval ware jar in cut **52** (see appendix B.5).

- 3.3.5 Enclosure E3 (cuts **44**, **64**, **80** and **82**; Fig. 6, sections 11 and 12; Plate 7) was located close to the eastern baulk and was formed by an L-shaped ditch and the possible terminal of another ditch. The main ditch measured 6.5m long, 0.5m wide and 0.1-0.13m deep, and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. The excavated sections of the ditch, **44**, **64** and **80**, were filled by 45, 65 and 81 respectively, comprising a dark greyish brown clayey silt, which contained medieval pottery (see appendix B), fill 65 also contained fragments of lava stone. Overall the ditch produced 20 sherds (96g) including seven sherds of early medieval shelly wares without sand and a further seven sherds of early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware. Also recovered were two sherds of medieval coarseware and two sherds of Mill Green fineware alongside a sherd of Hedingham fineware (13th-mid 14th century). The ditch turned 90° at its south-west corner and extended beyond the eastern baulk. At the opposing north-west corner, the ditch terminated.

Boundary ditches

- 3.3.6 Boundary ditch **7=22=96** (Fig. 6, sections 4-6; Plate 5), was located towards the west side of the site and was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. It measured between 0.77 and 1.1m wide and between 0.2 and 0.38m deep. There was a break in the boundary between cuts **7** and **96**. The single fill of cuts **7** and **22** (6 and 21 respectively), comprised a mid greyish brown clayey silt and contained medieval pottery (20 sherds, 156g). Most of the pottery was recovered from cut **22** and included three sooted sherds from an early medieval shelly ware jar, body and base sherds from several early medieval ware jars, Mill Green fineware sherds, and a sherd tentatively identified as being from a Medieval Harlow ware jug. Fill (97) within cut **96** was a very sterile pale yellowish grey clayey silt.
- 3.3.7 Boundary ditch **92=94** was located in the north of the site (Fig. 6, section 7). It was orientated east to west and measured 6.8m long, between 0.44 and 0.6m wide and between 0.14 and 0.21m deep. The ditch contained a single pale greyish yellow clayey silt.
- 3.3.8 Boundary ditch **76** (figures 4 & 5) was located in the east of the site. It was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 10m long, 0.82m wide and 0.1m deep. Its single fill (77) comprised a mid greyish brown clayey silt, which contained medieval pottery (see appendix B.5). The boundary possibly represented a sub division within enclosure E1, although it ran on a slightly different alignment to the enclosure sides.

Other features

- 3.3.9 A series of features (**46**, **86** and **102**), located within the entrance to enclosure E1, were possibly contemporary but their fills contained no finds.
- 3.3.10 A group of pits and postholes (**30**, **32**, **56**, **58**, **60** and **62**) were located in the south-east corner of the site (Plate 6). Pits **30** and **56** and posthole **62** all contained a single mid grey brown to pale yellow brown clayey silt fill, which contained medieval pottery (see appendix B). Pit **30** produced a moderate assemblage (12 sherds, 88g) including sherds of early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware alongside six sherds of Medieval coarseware and two body sherds from a 13th-end of the 14th century Mill Green fineware jug. Posthole **62** produced a single leached sherd of early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware.

- 3.3.11 A series of shallow linear features (**34**, **36** and **38**) extended beyond the southern baulk in the south-east corner of the site. All contained a mid grey brown clay silt and ditches **34** and **36** contained medieval pottery (see appendix B.5). Ditch **34** contained four sherds of early medieval shelly wares without sand and a single abraded oxidised sherd with no surfaces that may be an early medieval or medieval coarseware. Ditch **36** produced a sherd of early medieval shelly ware alongside an abraded body sherd from a Mill Green fineware jug with some surviving green glaze, dating to the 13th – end of the 14th century
- 3.3.12 Pit **40** (Fig. 6, section 13) was located close to the eastern baulk. It appeared to be associated with the medieval activity but was undated.

3.4 Phase 3: Post-medieval (AD 1500 – AD 1800)

- 3.4.1 Post-medieval activity was represented by a boundary ditch in the west of the site (10 and 13), orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It extended for c. 20m between the north and south excavation baulks. It was truncated by a modern ditch (**5**).
- 3.4.2 Boundary ditch **10** measured 0.78m deep and contained two fills (11 and 12). The upper fill (11) contained a brick and four fragments from an 18th century glass bottle (c. AD 1700-1780).
- 3.4.3 Ditch **13** was a re-cut of ditch **10** (Fig. 6, section 2; Plate 4). It measured 1.3m wide and 0.58m deep. No finds were recovered from either of its two fills.

3.5 Phase 4: Modern (AD 1800 – Present day)

- 3.5.1 Ditch **5** was located in the west of the site. It truncated and followed the same course as post-medieval ditches **10** and **13** (Fig. 6, section 2; Plate 4). Ditch **5** measured 1.9m wide and 0.15m deep. It contained a single fill (4), a dark greyish brown clayey silt which yielded modern dating material.
- 3.5.2 Posthole **50**, located close to the southern baulk, contained modern dating material.
- 3.5.3 Two discrete layers (100 and 101) in the north of the site measured 0.05 – 0.06m deep. Both comprised a very dark grey brown silty clay with inclusions of charcoal and residual medieval pottery (see appendix B.5).

3.6 Undated

- 3.6.1 Pit **66** was located to the south of layer (100). It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep. Its single fill (67) was a pale grey clayey silt, which contained no finds.

3.7 Finds Summary

Lithics

- 3.7.1 Four flints were submitted for analysis. The flints are all struck from a mid greyish brown translucent flint with occasional grey inclusions of moderately good quality. Three of the lithics are residual undiagnostic abraded flakes, the remaining lithic is an end scraper, the form of which is suggestive of later prehistoric flintwork, most likely of Late Bronze Age date.

Metalwork

- 3.7.2 Three iron small finds were recovered from the site – two nails and one bolt. One of the nails was likely to be post-medieval, the other two objects were of uncertain date.

Non-Building Stone

- 3.7.3 Twenty small pieces (0.352kg) of Niedermendig lava were recovered from ditch **64**, part of enclosure E3. Two fragments retain traces of a possible grinding surface. Lava querns were present in the Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods. The use of querns was controlled in later medieval England (Watts, 2002, p40).

Glass

The excavation produced a small assemblage of vessel glass, weighing 0.240kg, from ditch **10**. The glass recovered is domestic in nature and the fragments are from a bottle of 18th century date (c.1700-1780), which most likely contained wine.

Pottery

- 3.7.4 The excavation produced a pottery assemblage of 163 sherds, weighing 826g. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the mean sherd weight is low at approximately 5g.
- 3.7.5 The majority of the fabrics present are early medieval and medieval, originating from the Essex region. The early medieval fabrics present are abraded and the shell is mainly leached out of the shell-tempered sherds. All early medieval sherds have suffered heavy reworking, possibly as the result of manuring and ploughing and none are located in their place of primary deposition.
- 3.7.6 The medieval coarsewares and glazed Mill Green and Hedingham fineware sherds are similarly abraded to the early medieval material and it would appear that the assemblage, although domestic in nature, represents rubbish deposition from occupation close to the area of excavation, with low levels of pottery deposition.

Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

- 3.7.7 The excavation generated a small assemblage of ceramic building material (41 fragments weighing 2.739kg) recovered mainly from the subsoil (context 2) and a small number of ditches.
- 3.7.8 Fired clay consisted of a fine sandy formless fragment (0.044kg) with oxidised orange and dull brown surfaces, recovered from subsoil layer 2. A further four small formless fragments were recovered from a series of ditches.
- 3.7.9 The assemblage recovered is moderately abraded to abraded, the majority of which represents remains of a medieval structure or structures. The low levels of ceramic building materials recovered indicate that the structure or structures may have been located some distance from the area of excavation and the material present represents manuring and later disposal of rubbish across the site.

3.8 Environmental Summary

- 3.8.1 Nine bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas. Features sampled include ditches and pits dating from the prehistoric to the medieval period in addition to an undated deposit.
- 3.8.2 In general the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. The charred plant remains consist mainly of cereal grains that were all poorly preserved probably due to taphonomic factors. The poor preservation did not allow detailed identifications and most of the grains have been identified simply as cereals. The charred weed seed assemblage has only limited species diversity but the presence of stinking mayweed is indicative of the cultivation of heavy clay soils as this plant has a particular ecological habitat. It would appear that none of features were used for the disposal of burnt culinary waste or hearth material as the small quantities recovered are unlikely to be indicative of deliberate deposition and preclude any further interpretation of the site.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Prehistoric

- 4.1.1 Two intercutting ditches in the west of the site were thought to be prehistoric in date although there was no dating evidence. The ditch was aligned on a slightly different alignment to the other boundary ditches on the site, and contained fills of a very sterile nature, which contrasted greatly with those of later periods. The ditches were also much larger than the medieval ditches. Only post-medieval ditches **10** and **13** were comparable in size. It is thought that some of the local existing field boundaries are part of an earlier ancient landscape, dating as far back to the prehistoric period (Rackham 1986).
- 4.1.2 The flints recovered from the excavation were residual from later features (see appendix B), but suggests prehistoric activity in the vicinity. No evidence of prehistoric land use was found during the evaluation, although a Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrow head was recovered from the field to the south of the site (1.3.2).

4.2 Medieval

- 4.2.1 The majority of the features uncovered during the excavation were medieval. The ceramic assemblage suggests activity spanned the mid 11th to the end of the 14th century. A series of small enclosures and boundary ditches were identified, along with one group of postholes and pits. These small plots were agricultural in function and possibly associated with the former medieval farm that was situated close to the existing Sayers Farm. It is thought that the existing 18th century farm sits over the site of a medieval farm dating as far back as 1491 or earlier (Reaney 1935, 185; Yearsley 1998, 27).
- 4.2.2 The group of pits and postholes located towards the south-east corner of the site do not form any discernible pattern in plan but could be the truncated remains of a structure.
- 4.2.3 Extending beyond the southern baulk, the series of very shallow linear features may represent the remains of ditches or gullies associated with the medieval farm. Recent research has indicated that the area south of Hadleigh had been part of an extensive medieval field system comprising boundary and enclosure ditches (Wessex Archaeology 2012).

4.3 Post-medieval

- 4.3.1 A large boundary ditch (**10**) and its re-cut (**13**) were dated to the post-medieval period by a brick and a fragment of late 17th to early 18th century glass bottle from ditch 10. The boundary may form part of the field division shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863 and also indicated on an earlier map dating to 1709 (Fig. 2) [Where is it on Fig. 2?].

4.4 Modern

- 4.4.1 Feature **5** in the west of the site represented a shallow wide boundary ditch or base of a sunken trackway, which possibly extended towards a blocked opening or doorway, still visible in the wall of a range of farm buildings to the south. The buildings are part of the Salvation Army Dairy.



APPENDIX A. CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Date Range
1			layer	top soil			mid-dark grey	clay silt	pebbles/flints				4	
2			layer	sub soil						linear			3	Mid 13th-mid 14th century (pmed tile) + earlier
3	0		layer	natural									0	
4	5		fill	ditch	1.9	0.15	Dark grey brown	clay silt	flints/pebbles				4	Mid 13th-15th century and post-med brick
5	5		cut	ditch	1.9	0.15				linear	NNE-SSW	u shaped	4	
6	7 21		fill	ditch	0.9	0.2	mid grey brown	clay silt	small pebbles and flints				2	Mid 13th-15th century
7	7 22		cut	ditch	0.9	0.2				linear	NNE-SSW	u shaped	2	
8	9 71, 73		fill	Gully/Ditch	0.45	0.15	Dark grey brown	clay silt	occasional flints/pebbles, clay lumps and roots				2	Mid 13th-15th century
9	9 70, 72		cut	Ditch/gully	0.45	0.15				linear	ESE-WNW	shallow u shaped	2	
10	10		cut	ditch		0.78				linear	NNE-SSW	u shaped	3	
11	10		fill	ditch		0.25	mid yellow brown	clay silt	occasional flints/pebble and clay lumps				3	



Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Date Range
12	10		fill	ditch	0.65	0.28	pale grey	silty clay	occasional clay lumps				3	18th century
13	13		cut	ditch	1.3	0.58				linear	NNE-SSW	u shaped	3	
14	02		layer	sub soil			mid to dark grey brown	silty clay	sand and clay patches small pebbles/flints				3	
15	17		fill	ditch	1.4	0.3	mid brown grey	silty clay	clay and sand patches, occasional stones and roots				1	Not closely datable
16	17		fill	ditch	0.9	0.32	mid to light grey	clay silt	reddish sand lenses, clay lumps and occasional small stones/flints				1	
17	17	104, 26	cut	ditch	1.4	0.62				linear	NE-SW	u shaped with fat bottom	1	
18	20	98	fill	ditch	1	0.4	blue grey plus reddish brown lenses	clay silt	sand patches and occasional small stones/flints				1	
19	20		fill	ditch	0.3	0.18	light grey	silty clay	reddish sandy lenses occasional flints/pebbles.				1	
20	20	98	cut	ditch	1	0.6				linear	NE-SW	wide u shaped	1	
21	22	6	fill	ditch	1.1	0.38	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional flints/pebbles, clay lumps and grey silty clay lenses				2	Mid 13th-15th century
22	22	7	cut	ditch	1.1	0.38				linear	NNE-SSW	u shaped	2	



Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Date Range
23	24	18	fill	ditch	0.9	0.68	mid blue grey	silty clay	sandy lenses and occasional small stones				1	
24	24	20, 98	cut	ditch	1.3	0.66				linear	NE-SW	u shaped	1	
25	26		fill	ditch	1.3	0.65	mid brown grey	clay silt	sand lenses occasional stones and flints				1	
26	26	17, 104	cut	ditch	1.3	0.65				linear	NE-SW	v shaped	1	
27	24	19	fill	ditch	0.3	0.15	light grey	silty clay	reddish sand lenses occasional flints/pebbles				1	
28	13		fill	ditch	1.4	0.35	mid grey brown	clay silt	frequent clay patches and root action				3	
29	13		fill	ditch	0.65	0.14	mid orange brown	clay silt	occasional flints and iron panning				3	
30	30		cut	pit	0.7	0.13				sub-circular		wide u shaped	2	
31	30		fill	pit	0.7	0.13	mid greyish brown	clay silt	occasional stones and rooting				2	Mid 13th-15th century
32	32		cut	post hole	0.27	0.06				circular		wide u shaped	2	
33	32		fill	post hole	0.27	0.06	mid greyish brown	clay silt	occasional stones/flints and roots				2	
34	34		cut	ditch	0.61	0.03				linear	NNE-SSW	shallow u shaped	2	
35	34		fill	ditch	0.61	0.03	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional stones				2	11th-mid 12th century



Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Date Range
36	36		cut	ditch	0.42	0.11				linear		wide shallow u shaped	2	
37	36		fill	ditch	0.42	0.11	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional stones				2	Mid 13th-15th century
38	38		cut	ditch	0.59	0.04				linear	NW-SE	shallow wide u shaped	2	
39	38		fill	ditch	0.59	0.04	mid greyish brown	clay silt	occasional stones and rooting				2	
40	40		cut	pit	0.6	0.17				sub-circular		wide u shaped	2	
41	40		fill	pit	0.6	0.17	mid bluey grey	silty clay	occasional pebbles/flints clay lumps				2	
42	42		cut	pit	0.6	0.11				sub-rectangular		wide u shaped	2	
43	42		fill	pit	0.6	0.11	dark brown grey	silty clay	occasional rounded pebbles and clay lumps				2	11th-12th century
44	44	64,80	cut	ditch	0.5	0.1				linear	NNE-SSW	shallow u shaped	2	
45	44		fill	ditch	0.5	0.1	dark grey brown	silty clay	occasional rounded stone				2	Mid 13th-15th century
46	46		cut	ditch	0.5	0.06				L-shaped		shallow u shaped	2	



Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Date Range
47	46		fill	ditch	0.5	0.06	dark brown grey	silty clay	occasional pebbles/flints				2	
48	48	78, 88, 90	cut	ditch	0.71	0.15				linear	NNE-SSW	wide u shaped	2	
49	48		fill	ditch	0.71	0.15	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional stones and roots				2	Late 12th-15th century
50	50		cut	post hole	0.25	0.25				circular		u shaped	4	
51	50		fill	post hole	0.25	0.25	dark grey	clay silt	occasional stones, charcoal lumps and roots				4	Mid 13th-15th century
52	52	68	cut	ditch	0.47	0.06				linear	NNE-SSW	wide shallow u shaped	2	
53	52	69	fill	ditch	0.47	0.06	mid greyish brown	clay silt	occasional stones/flints				2	Mid 11th-early 13th century
54	54	84	cut	ditch	0.85	0.17				linear	NE-SW	shallow wide u shaped	2	
55	54	85	fill	ditch	0.85	0.17	mid grey brown	clay silt	angular and rounded stones				2	
56	56		cut	pit	0.51	0.25				sub-circular		wide u shaped	2	
57	56		fill	pit	0.51	0.25	mid greyish brown	clay silt	occasional stones and roots				2	Not closely datable
58	58		cut	pit	0.31	0.15				sub-circular		wide u shape	2	



Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Date Range
59	58		fill	pit	0.31	0.15	mid greyish brown	clay silt	occasional stone and rooting				2	
60	60		cut	post hole	0.34	0.1				circular		shallow	2	
61	60		fill	post hole	0.34	0.1	mid greyish brown	clay silt	occasional stone/flint				2	
62	62		cut	post hole	0.25	0.08				sub-circular		u shaped	2	
63	62		fill	post hole	0.25	0.08	pale yellowish brown	clay silt	occasional stone and roots				2	11th-12th century
64	64	44, 80	cut	ditch	0.5	0.13				linear	NNE-SSW	wide shallow u shaped	2	
65	64	45, 81	fill	ditch	0.5	0.13	dark grey brown	clay silt	occasional stones/flints				2	late 12th-15th century
66	66		cut	pit	0.45	0.12				sub-circular		wide u shaped	0	
67	66		fill	pit	0.45	0.12	pale grey	fine clay silt	occasional flints/pebbles and clay lumps				0	
68	68	52	cut	ditch	0.31	0.06				linear	NNE-SSW	shallow u shaped	2	
69	68	53	fill	ditch	0.31	0.06	mid greyish brown	clay silt	occasional stones/flints				2	
70	70	9, 72	cut	ditch	0.32	0.06				linear	ESE-WNW	wide shallow u shaped	2	



Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Date Range
71	70	8, 73	fill	ditch	0.32	0.06	mid greyish brown	clay silt	occasional stone/flint and roots				2	11th-12th century
72	72	9, 70	cut	ditch	0.23	0.05				linear	ESE-WNW	wide shallow u shaped	2	
73	72	8, 71	fill	ditch	0.23	0.05	see 71						2	Mid 13th-15th century
74	74		cut	pit	0.8	0.06				sub-circular		very wide and shallow u shaped	2	
75	74		fill	pit	0.8	0.06	mid greyish brown	clay silt	occasional stone/flint frequent roots				2	11th-12th century
76	76		cut	ditch	0.82	0.1				linear	NNE-SSW	very wide shallow u shaped	2	
77	76		fill	ditch	0.82	0.1	mid greyish brown	clay silt	occasional stone, flint and roots				2	11th-12th century
78	78	48, 88, 90	cut	ditch	0.85	0.12				linear	NNE-SSW	wide u shaped	2	
79	78	49, 89, 91	fill	ditch	0.85	0.12	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional small stones/flints and roots				2	Mid 13th-15th century
80	80		cut	ditch	0.5	0.1				linear	NNE-SSW	shallow u shaped	2	
81	80	45, 65	fill	ditch	0.5	0.1	dark grey brown	clay silt	occasional stones/flints				2	Late 12th-15th century



Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Date Range
82	82		cut	ditch	0.3	0.03				indeterminate		shallow u shaped	2	
83			fill	cremation	0.3	0.3	dark grey brown	silty clay	clay lumps				2	
84	84	54	cut	ditch	1.3	0.09				linear	NE-SW	wide u shaped	2	
85	84	55	fill	ditch	1.3	0.09	mid grey brown	silty clay	occasional angular and rounded stones				2	Late 12th-15th century
86	86		cut	pit	0.46	0.42				sub-rectangular		u shaped	2	
87	86		cut	pit	0.46	0.42	pale grey	fine clay silt	with mottled sand lenses and clay lumps				2	
88	88	48, 78, 90	cut	ditch	0.52	0.18				curvilinear	ESE-WNW	shallow u shaped	2	
89	88		fill	ditch	0.52	0.18	same as 79						2	
90	90	48, 78, 88	cut	ditch	0.56	0.18				curvilinear	E-W	wide shallow u shaped	2	
91	90		fill	ditch	0.56	0.18	see 79						2	
92	92	94, (3 in eval tr 1)	cut	ditch	0.6	0.21				linear	E-W	u shaped	2	
93	92	95	fill	ditch	0.6	0.21	pale greyish yellow	silty clay	occasional pebbles/flints and clay lumps				2	
94	94	92, (3 in eval trench 1)	cut	ditch	0.44	0.14				linear	E-W	Wide V shaped	2	



Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Orientation	Profile	Phase	Date Range
95	94	93	fill	ditch	0.44	0.14	similar to 93						2	
96	96		cut	ditch	0.77	0.2				linear	NNE-SSW	U shaped	2	
97	96		fill	ditch	0.77	0.2	pale yellow grey	clay silt	occasional flints/pebbles, clay lumps and roots				2	
98	98	20	cut	ditch		0.56				linear	NE-SW		1	
99	98	18?	fill	ditch		0.56	mid-pale greyish yellow	clay silt	occasional flints/pebbles, clay lumps and roots				1	
100	0		layer	spread	1.6	0.06	dark grey brown	silty clay	charcoal and clay lumps and roots				2	Mid 13th-15th century
101	0		layer	spread	0.9	0.05	similar to 100						2	Not closely datable
102	102		cut	pit	0.7	0.03				circular		very shallow and wide u shaped	2	
103	102		fill	pit	0.7	0.03	mid brown grey	clay silt	occasional stone and clay lumps				2	
104	104	17	cut	ditch		0.52				linear			1	
105	104	16	fill	ditch		0.52	similar to 99						1	

Table 1: Context summary

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Lithics

By Anthony Haskins

- B.1.1 Four flints were submitted for analysis. The flints are all struck from a mid greyish brown translucent flint with occasional grey inclusions of moderately good quality. The cortex where present is an off white abraded surface suggesting the raw material was recovered from a secondary source. Three of the lithics, from contexts (2), (37) and (75), are residual undiagnostic abraded flakes. The remaining lithic from context 43, is an end scraper made from a poorly struck primary flake with semi-abrupt retouch, applied from the ventral surface, at the distal end. The form of the scraper, although not particularly diagnostic, is suggestive of later prehistoric flintwork, most likely of Late Bronze Age date.

B.2 Metalwork

by Chris Faine

- B.2.1 Three iron objects were recovered from the site and are described below:
- SF 1 (context **21**): Square section iron nail with round head. Length: 33mm. Likely post-medieval.
- SF 2 (context **35**): Square section iron nail shank (head missing). Length: 40.5mm. Date uncertain
- SF 3 (context **2**): Square section iron bolt. Length: 110mm Date uncertain.

B.3 Non-Building Stone

by Carole Fletcher

- B.3.1 Twenty small pieces (352g) of Niedermendig lava were recovered from ditch **64**, part of enclosure E3. Two fragments retain traces of a possible grinding surface, however the fragmentary and friable nature of the material makes this uncertain. Lava querns were present in the Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods. The use of querns was controlled in later medieval England (Watts, 2002, p40).

B.4 Glass

by Carole Fletcher

- B.4.1 The excavation produced a small assemblage of vessel glass, weighing 240g, from ditch **10**. The glass recovered is domestic in nature and the fragments of 18th century bottle (c. 1700-1780) most likely contained wine.

Context	Cut	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
12	10	0.230	Three sherds from the base of a natural black glass bottle.	18th century
		0.010	Sherd from the body of a natural black glass bottle	Not closely datable but possibly from the same bottle as the base sherds.

Table 2: Glass assemblage

B.5 Pottery

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.5.1 Archaeological works produced a pottery assemblage of 163 sherds, weighing 826g. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the mean sherd weight is low at approximately 5g.
- B.5.2 The majority of the fabrics present are medieval and originate from the Essex region. The main fabric types present are:
- Fabric 12A: Early medieval shelly wares without sand (c.17% of the assemblage by weight),
- Fabric 12B: Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware, (c.11% of the assemblage by weight), both of these early medieval shelly fabrics are heavily leached with little surviving shell,
- Fabric 13: Early Medieval wares which makes up c.17% of the assemblage by weight,
- Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware (c.29% of the assemblage by weight) and
- Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware (c. 19% of the assemblage by weight).
- Also present were two sherds of Fabric 22 Hedingham fineware and a single sherd tentatively identified as Fabric 21D: Medieval Harlow ware and a small number of unidentified and shelly ware sherds of uncertain origin.
- B.5.3 Overall the assemblage is of mixed date, spanning the mid 11th- to the end of the 14th century, suggesting a change of land use or of farming practices at the end of the 14th or early 15th century.

Methodology

- B.5.4 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. Samples were taken on site and there was some recovery of pottery however these sherds are small and abraded and except for contexts where no other dating material was present or where fabrics with dating implications might not otherwise have been recorded were present, these small amounts of material have not been recorded.
- B.5.5 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types using the Essex type series where possible. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

The Assemblage

- B.5.6 The majority of the pottery was recovered from slots across the various ditches, with each slot being assigned an individual context number. The pottery from each ditch has been brought together and discussed as a single feature to give a more coherent description of the pottery assemblage.
- B.5.7 Subsoil context 2 produced the largest group of sherds, forming c.31% of the total assemblage by weight and includes a number of glazed and unglazed Mill Green fineware sherds from several different vessels alongside a small number of Early Medieval Shelly wares with and without sand, and Medieval coarsewares. Also present was a single sherd of a shelly ware that was less leached than the early medieval examples.
- B.5.8 Layer 100 produced single sherds of Early Medieval ware, Medieval coarseware and green-glazed Mill Green fineware, while layer 101 produced four fragments of unidentified ceramic weighing less than 1g.

Enclosure E1

- B.5.9 Ditch **48** (same as ditch **78**, **88** and **90**) produced a total of six sherds weighing 28g, including a rim sherd from a medieval coarseware vessel, possibly a jug, and a small sherd of Mill Green fineware with traces of green glaze and slip, again dating to the 13th-end of the 14th century.
- B.5.10 Ditch **84** (same as **54**) produced a moderate assemblage of 11 sherds weighing 76g, all recovered from ditch **84**. The pottery recovered included three small sherds of Early medieval shelly wares without sand and five abraded sherds of Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware, also present were handle sherds from two separate Medieval coarseware vessels.

Enclosure E2

- B.5.11 Ditch **9** (same as ditch **70** and **72**) produced a total of seven moderately abraded to abraded sherds consisting of early medieval shelly wares without sand, early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware, medieval coarseware sherds and Mill Green fineware jug sherds of 13th-end of the 14th century date.
- B.5.12 Ditch **52** (same as ditch **68**) produced a single base sherd from an Early Medieval ware jar, while ditch **76** produced a single sherd of Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware.

Enclosure E3

B.5.13 Ditch **44** (same as ditch **64** and **80**) overall produced seven sherds of Early medieval shelly wares without sand and a further seven sherds of Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware, making it one of the largest group of early medieval sherds recovered from the excavation, although the majority are residual moderately abraded and abraded sherds. Also recovered were two sherds of medieval coarseware and two sherds of Mill Green fineware alongside only the second sherd of Hedingham fineware (13th-mid14th century) recovered from the excavation.

Other features

- B.5.14 Ditch **5** produced a single abraded sherd from a Mill Green fineware jug. Ditch **7** (same as ditch **22**) also produced abraded Mill Green fineware from one slot while a second slot (**22**) produced a wider range of fabrics, including three sooted sherds from an early medieval shelly ware without sand jar, also body and base sherds from several early medieval ware jars, Mill Green fineware sherds, and a sherd tentatively identified as being from a Medieval Harlow ware jug.
- B.5.15 A small number of sherds were recovered from sample 4, these were the only pottery from ditch **17** and comprised a heavily abraded micaceous greyware sherd that may be Roman and a small flint-tempered sherd, neither of which is closely datable.
- B.5.16 Five sherds were recovered from Ditch **34**, four sherds of early medieval shelly wares without sand and a single abraded oxidised sherd with no surfaces that may be an early medieval or medieval coarseware. Ditch **36** also produced a sherd of early medieval shelly ware without sand alongside an abraded body sherd from a Mill Green fineware jug with some surviving green glaze again dating to the 13th-end of the 14th century.
- B.5.17 Pit **30** produced a moderate assemblage of 12 sherds weighing 88g, these included a small number of residual early medieval fabrics including Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware alongside six sherds of Medieval coarseware and two body sherds from a 13th-end of the 14th century Mill Green fineware jug.
- B.5.18 From pit **42** a single leached sherd of Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware was recovered and pit **56** produced 15 sherds, weighing only 6g. A third pit **74** produced three leached sherds of Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware
- B.5.19 Post hole **50** produced two small sherds from a Mill Green fineware jug, and post hole **62** produced a single leached sherd of Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware.

Discussion

- B.5.20 The majority of the fabrics present are early medieval and medieval, originating from the Essex region. The Early medieval fabrics present almost all are abraded and the shell is mainly leached out of the shell-tempered sherds. All early medieval sherds have suffered heavy reworking, possibly as the result of manuring and ploughing and none are located in their place of primary deposition.
- B.5.21 The medieval coarsewares and glazed Mill Green and Hedingham fineware sherds are similarly abraded to the early medieval material and it would appear that the assemblage, although domestic in nature, represents rubbish deposition from occupation close to the area of excavation, with low levels of pottery deposition from the mid 11th century onwards.

Context	Cut	Fabric/description	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Context Date Range
2	Subsoil	Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Jug-body sherd	5	12	Mid 13th-mid 14th century
		Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Base sherd	1	44	With earlier material present
		Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Body sherd	1	4	
		Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Base sherd	1	5	
		Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Body sherd	1	7	
		Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Jug-body sherd	1	3	
		?Fabric 22: Hedingham fineware	Jug-body sherd	1	6	
		Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Body sherd	3	20	
		Shelly ware	Base sherd	1	12	
		Fabric 13: Early Medieval wares	Body sherd	3	7	
		Fabric 12A: Early medieval shelly wares without sand	?base sherd	1	6	
		Fabric 12A: Early medieval shelly wares without sand	Body sherd and base sherd	6	52	
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	Base sherd	2	7	
		Fabric 12B: Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware.	Body sherd and base angle	4	14	
		Fabric 12B: Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware	Body sherd	2	7	
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	Jar-body sherd	2	7	
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	Body sherd	2	7	
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	Base angle	2	22	
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	Jar-rim	1	14	
4	5	Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Jug-body sherd	2	8	Mid 13th-15th century
6	7 (same as 22)	Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Jug-body sherd	1	4	Mid 13th-15th century
8	9 (same as 70 and 72)	Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Jug-body sherd	1	6	Mid 13th-15th century
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	Body sherd	1	5	
		Fabric 12B: Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware	Body sherd	2	8	
15	17 (same as 26 and 104)	Unidentified heavily abraded grey micaceous sherd (from sample 4)	Body sherd	1	3	Not closely datable
		Flint tempered abraded sherd	Body sherd	1	<1	
21	22 (same as 7)	Fabric 12A: Early medieval shelly wares without sand	Jar-body sherd	3	12	Mid 13th-15th century
		Fabric 13: Early Medieval wares	Body sherd	4	68	
		Fabric 13: Early Medieval wares	Jar-body sherd	2	13	
		Fabric 13: Early Medieval wares	Jar-base sherd	1	7	
		Fabric 13: Early Medieval wares	Body sherd	1	7	
		Unidentified ceramic	Body sherd	3	5	

Context	Cut	Fabric/description	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Context Date Range
		Fabric 13: Early Medieval wares	Base sherd	1	7	
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	Jar-body sherd	1	7	
		?Fabric 21D: Medieval Harlow ware	Jug-body sherd	1	18	
		Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Jug-body sherd	1	3	
		Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Body sherd	1	5	
31	30	Fabric 12A: Early medieval shelly wares without sand	Jar-body sherd	1	3	Mid 13th-15th century
		Fabric 12B: Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware	Body sherd	2	1	
		Fabric 13: Early Medieval wares	Body sherd	1	2	
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	Jar-body sherd	4	66	
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	Jar-body sherd	1	4	
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	Body sherd	1	3	
		Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Jug-body sherd	2	9	
35	34	Fabric 12A: Early medieval shelly wares without sand	Body sherd	4	18	11th-mid 12th century
		Unidentified ceramic (abraded sherd with no surfaces, oxidised Fabric 13 or 20)	Body sherd	1	<1	
37	36	Fabric 12A: Early medieval shelly wares without sand	Body sherd	4	13	Mid 13th-15th century
		Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Jug-body sherd	1	6	
43	42	Fabric 12B: Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware.	Body sherd	2	6	11th-12th century
45	44 (same as 64 and 80)	Fabric 12A: Early medieval shelly wares without sand	Jar-rim (type B2) and body sherd	4	16	Mid 13th-15th century
		Fabric 12A: Early medieval shelly wares without sand	?base	1	9	
		Fabric 12B: Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware.	Body sherd	2	18	
		Fabric 22: Hedingham fineware	Jug-body sherd	1	7	
		Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Body sherd	2	12	
49	48 (same as 78, 88 and 90)	Fabric 12B: Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware.	Body sherd	3	5	Late 12th-15th century
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	?Jug-rim	1	12	
51	50	Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Jug-body sherd	2	1	Mid 13th-15th century
53	52 (same as 68)	Fabric 13T: Early Medieval wares	Jar-base sherd	1	13	Mid 11th-early 13th century
57	56	Unidentified ceramic (abraded sherds small and very fragmented)	Body sherd	15	6	Not closely datable
63	62	?Fabric 12B: Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware.	Body sherd	2	5	11th-12th century

Context	Cut	Fabric/description	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Context Date Range
65	64 (same as 44 and 80)	Fabric 12A: Early medieval shelly wares without sand	Jar-body sherd and base sherd	3	11	Late 12th-15th century
		Fabric 12B: Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware.	Jar-body sherd	1	5	
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware (from sample 6)	Jar-body sherd	1	3	
71	70 (same as 9 and 72)	Fabric 12A: Early medieval shelly wares without sand	Body sherd	2	7	11th-12th century
73	72 (same as 9 and 70)	Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Jug-body sherd	1	3	Mid 13th-15th century
75	74	Fabric 12B: Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware.	Base sherd	1	8	11th-12th century
		Fabric 12B: Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware.	Body sherd	2	3	
77	76	Fabric 12B: Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware.	Body sherd	1	5	11th-12th century
79	78 (same as 48, 88 and 90)	Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Jug-body sherd	1	4	Mid 13th-15th century
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	Body sherd	1	7	
81	80 (same as 44 and 64)	Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	Base sherd	1	13	Late 12th-15th century
		Unidentified ceramic (abraded sherds small and very fragmented possibly fabric 12B)	Body sherd	4	2	
85	84 (same as 54)	Fabric 12A: Early medieval shelly wares without sand	Body sherd	3	8	Late 12th-15th century
		Fabric 12B: Early medieval slightly sandy shelly ware.	Body sherd	5	6	
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	Body sherd	1	17	
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	Jug-handle	1	15	
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	Jug-handle	1	30	
100	Layer-spread	Fabric 13: Early Medieval wares	Body sherd	1	12	Mid 13th-15th century
		Fabric 20: Medieval coarseware	Body sherd	1	3	
		Fabric 35: Mill Green fineware	Jug-body sherd	1	3	
101	Layer-spread	Unidentified ceramic (abraded sherds small and very fragmented)	Body sherd	4	<1	Not closely datable
Total				163	826	

Table 3: Pottery summary table

B.6 Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

by Carole Fletcher

- B.6.1 The excavation generated a small assemblage of ceramic building material (41 fragments weighing 2.739kg) recovered mainly from the subsoil (context 2) and a small number of ditches.
- B.6.2 A single near-complete brick was recovered from ditch **10**. The brick is pale red-orange, in a relatively soft poorly mixed, silty micaceous fabric, with common coarse ?grog or clay pellets (Fabric B1), which appears similar to tile fabric T2. The micaceous nature of the fabric suggests a local product but no parallels were found in Ryan, although medieval brick was identified at Rayleigh church (Ryan, 1996, p40) and a medieval pottery production site is also located at Rayleigh (Walker). The brick's dimensions are >155 x 110 x 45mm, from an un-sanded mould, possibly laid on straw, and the ?upper surface is uneven. A medieval date (13th-15th century) is suggested. A second fragment of brick in Fabric B1 was recovered from ditch **5**, while a fragment of brick in fabric B2 was also recovered from ditch **5**, although this fabric appears to be post-medieval.
- B.6.3 The majority of the tile was recovered from the subsoil context 2 and was moderately abraded to abraded. A single fragment of roof tile in Fabric 2, recovered from context 2, appears to have a possible tally or similar mark on the upper surface. Ditch **5** produced a single fragment of roof tile, while ditch **9** produced a formless fragment in Fabric T2.
- B.6.4 Ditches **22**, **44** and post hole **50** all produced single fragments of medieval roof tile in different fabrics.
- B.6.5 Several tile fragments have full or partial nail holes and it is probable that all of the tiles recovered were peg tiles. Tile fabrics T1 and T2 are present in near equal quantities with only small numbers of sherds present in the other fabrics recorded. All of the tile fabrics except fabric T3 contain mica in the matrix suggesting they are a local product. The similarity between fabric B1 and T2 suggests a similar origin and most likely a similar date, 13-15th century. A single fragment of tile in Fabric T3 was recovered from context 2 and appears to be post-medieval.
- B.6.6 Fired clay consisted of a fine sandy formless fragment (0.044kg) with oxidised orange and dull brown surfaces, recovered from subsoil layer 2. A further four small formless fragments were recovered from ditch **9**, ditch **64** and **68**.
- B.6.7 The assemblage recovered is moderately abraded to abraded, the majority of which represents the remains of a medieval structure or structures. The low levels of ceramic building materials recovered indicate that the structure or structures may have been located some distance from the area of excavation and the material present represents manuring and later disposal of rubbish across the site.
- B.6.8 Fabrics:
- Fabric B1: Fully oxidised dull pale red-orange, relatively soft poorly mixed, silty micaceous fabric with common coarse ?grog or clay pellets, occasional very coarse flint and common small voids present. This fabric relates very closely to tile fabric T2.
- Fabric B2: Hard fired, fully oxidised, dull red coarse fabric with very common pale cream flecks and ?grog or clay pellets. Very rough feel to fabric
- Fabric T1: Hard fired, fully oxidised orange fabric, coarse quartz tempered with moderate ?grog or clay pellets, fine mica and rare flint. Bases of some tiles in this

fabric are heavily and coarsely sanded. Fabric 1 variant is redder, less well fired fabric that contains more ?grog or clay pellets.

Fabric T2: Fully oxidised dull red-orange, relatively soft silty micaceous fabric with common ?grog or clay pellets.

Fabric T3: Hard fired, fully oxidised dull red fabric with few visible inclusions.

Fabric T4: Hard fired, fully oxidised orange-red fabric sometimes with grey core, occasional coarse quartz tempered with moderate fine mica.

Fabric T5: Hard fired, fully oxidised dull red fabric with moderate ?grog or clay pellets and fine mica.

Fabric T6: Fully oxidised red-orange, relatively fine quartz fabric with some mica and moderate small round voids.

Context	Cut	Form	Fabric	No. Fragments	Weight (kg)	Date/Comments
2		Roof tile-peg tile	Fabric T1	1	0.150	13th-15th century
		Roof tile	Fabric T1	3	0.120	13th-15th century
		Roof tile-peg tile	Fabric T1 (variant)	1	0.093	13th-15th century
		Roof tile-peg tile	Fabric T1 (variant)	1	0.108	13th-15th century
		Roof tile	Fabric T2	1	0.080	Possible tally mark 13th-15th century
		Roof tile	Fabric T2	5	0.280	13th-15th century
		Roof tile-peg tile	Fabric T2	1	0.053	13th-15th century
		Roof tile	Fabric T3	1	0.033	Post-medieval
		Roof tile	Fabric T4	1	0.140	Medieval
		Roof tile	Fabric T5	3	0.155	Medieval
		Fired clay		1	0.044	Not closely datable
4	5	Roof tile	Fabric T4	1	0.020	Medieval
		Brick	Fabric B1	1	0.105	13th-16th century
		Formless fragment	Fabric B1	8	0.028	13th-15th century
		Brick	Fabric B2	1	0.057	Post-medieval
8	9	Fired clay		1	0.003	Not closely datable
		Formless fragment	Fabric T2	1	0.002	13th-15th century
12	10	Brick	Fabric B1	1	1.174	13th-15th century Width 110mm Thickness 45mm Length > 155mm
		Formless fragment	Fabric B1	1	0.034	Harder fired fragment possibly a variation of fabric B1
21	22	Roof tile	Fabric T1	1	0.010	13th-15th century

Context	Cut	Form	Fabric	No. Fragments	Weight (kg)	Date/Comments
45	44	Roof tile	Fabric T6	1	0.024	Medieval
51	50	Roof tile	Fabric T4	1	0.023	Medieval
65	64	Fired clay		1	0.001	Not closely datable
69	68	Fired clay		2	<0.001	Not closely datable
101		Formless fragment	Fabric T4 or T5	1	0.002	Medieval
Totals				41	2.739	

Table 4: Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay Summary

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.1.1 Nine bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Features sampled include ditches and pits dating from the prehistoric to the medieval period in addition to an undated deposit.

Methodology

- C.1.2 The total volume (up to 20 litres) of each bulk sample was 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. 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 x 60 and a complete list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 5. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997). 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). Environmental samples
- C.1.3 Ch as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:
- # = 1-10, ## = 11-50
- Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal have been scored for abundance:
- + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = common, ++++ = abundant

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Context No.	8	21	18	15	31	65	79	73	101
Cut No.	9	22	20	17	30	64	78	72	
Cereals									
<i>Avena</i> sp. caryopsis		Oats [wild or cultivated]	#						#
<i>Triticum</i> sp. Caryopsis		Wheat grain		#	#	##	#		#
cereal indet. caryopsis		ideterminate grain	#		#	##	##		##
Other food plants									
Legume <2mm		vetch/small pea			#				
Dry land herbs									
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L. achene		Stinking Chamomile	#	#		#			##
Lamiaceae indet. nutlet		Sage Family				#			
<i>Polygonum</i> sp. achene		Knotgrasses						#	#
<i>Rumex</i> sp. achene		small-seeded Dock							#
small <i>Trifolium</i> spp. [<1mm] seed		small-seeded Clovers			#	#			
Tree/shrub macrofossils									
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. nutshell		hazel nut fragment				#			
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm									
Charcoal >2mm									
Volume of flot (ml)									
Pottery									
Flake hammerscale									

Table 5: Environmental Summary

- C.1.4 Plant remains are preserved by charring (carbonisation). Preservation is generally poor with the majority of the cereal grains being abraded and fragmented. All of the samples contain substantial amounts of modern root material suggesting that the deposits sampled were shallow and that there is the possibility of intrusive plant remains.
- C.1.5 Two samples were taken from prehistoric deposits; Sample 3 (fill 18 of ditch **20**) did not contain any preserved plant remains and Sample 4 (fill 15 of ditch **17**) contains a single indeterminate cereal grain.
- C.1.6 Six samples were taken from deposits that contained medieval pottery and were found to contain abraded cereal grains, some of which were identifiable as wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and a single oat (*Avena* sp.). Charred weed seeds occur rarely and include stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), clover (*Trifolium* sp.) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Sample 5, fill 31 of small pit **30** also contains a small legume (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and a small fragment of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell.
- C.1.7 A single sample taken from layer 101 in an undated tree bowl (Sample 9) contains twenty charred grains that are mostly unidentifiable to species but wheat and oat grains are present. This sample also contains a relatively large number (26) of stinking mayweed seeds and also a few dock seeds.
- C.1.8 Pottery was recovered from many of the deposits and a single flake of hammerscale was noted in Sample 8, fill 73 of shallow ditch **72**.

Discussion

- C.1.9 In general the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. The charred plant remains consist mainly of cereal grains that were all poorly preserved probably due to taphonomic factors. The poor preservation did not allow detailed identifications and most of the grains have been identified simply as cereals. The charred weed seed

assemblage has only limited species diversity but the presence of stinking mayweed is indicative of the cultivation of heavy clay soils as this plant has a particular ecological habitat. It would appear that none of features were used for the disposal of burnt culinary waste or hearth material as the small quantities recovered are unlikely to be indicative of deliberate deposition and preclude any further interpretation of the site.

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Map Sources: Early maps Essex Records Office
 OS maps 1863 to present; www.old-maps.co.uk

APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-206618			
Project Name	Sayers Farm Hadleigh Farm and Country Park, Olympic Legacy Project, Chaple Lane, Hadleigh, Essex			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	04-02-2014	Finish	28-02-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CPSF 14	Planning App. No.	CPT/0310/12/EFU
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

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
Boundary Ditch	Uncertain		Select period...
Ditch and Pits	Medieval 1066 to 1540		Select period...
Boundary Ditches	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...

Project Location

County	Essex	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Castle Point	Sayers Farm, Hadleigh Farm and Country Park, Chapel Lane, Hadleigh, Essex	
Parish	Hadleigh		
HER	Chelmsford		
Study Area	786 square metres	National Grid Reference	TQ 579490 186034

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Helen Saunders, Essex County Council Place Service
Project Design Originator	Field Archaeological Unit, Essex County Council
Project Manager	James Drummond Murray
Supervisor	Michael Tam Webster

Project Archives

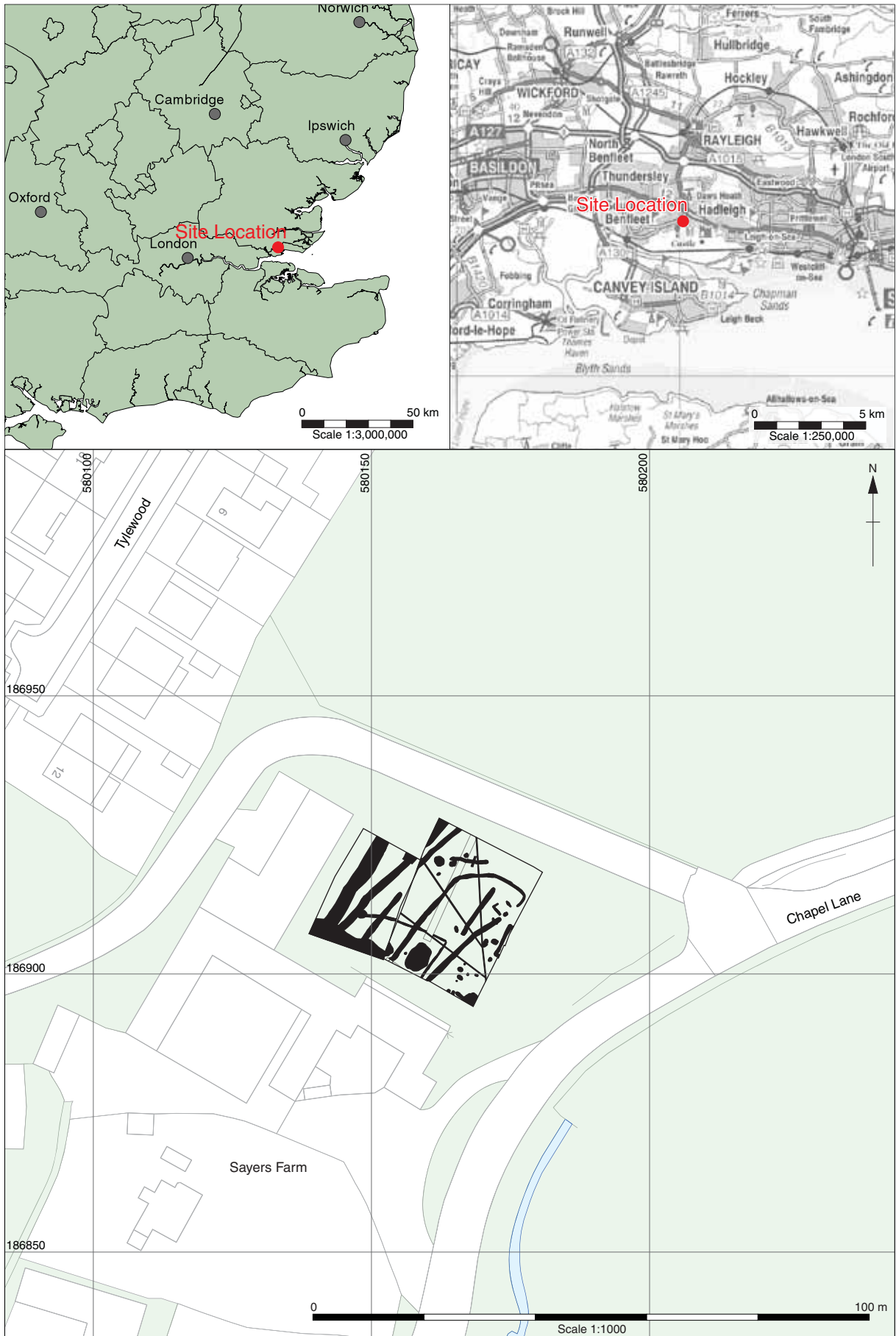
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Southend	Location ...OA East	Southend
Accession ID CPSF14	Accession ID CPSF14	Accession ID CPSF14

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location

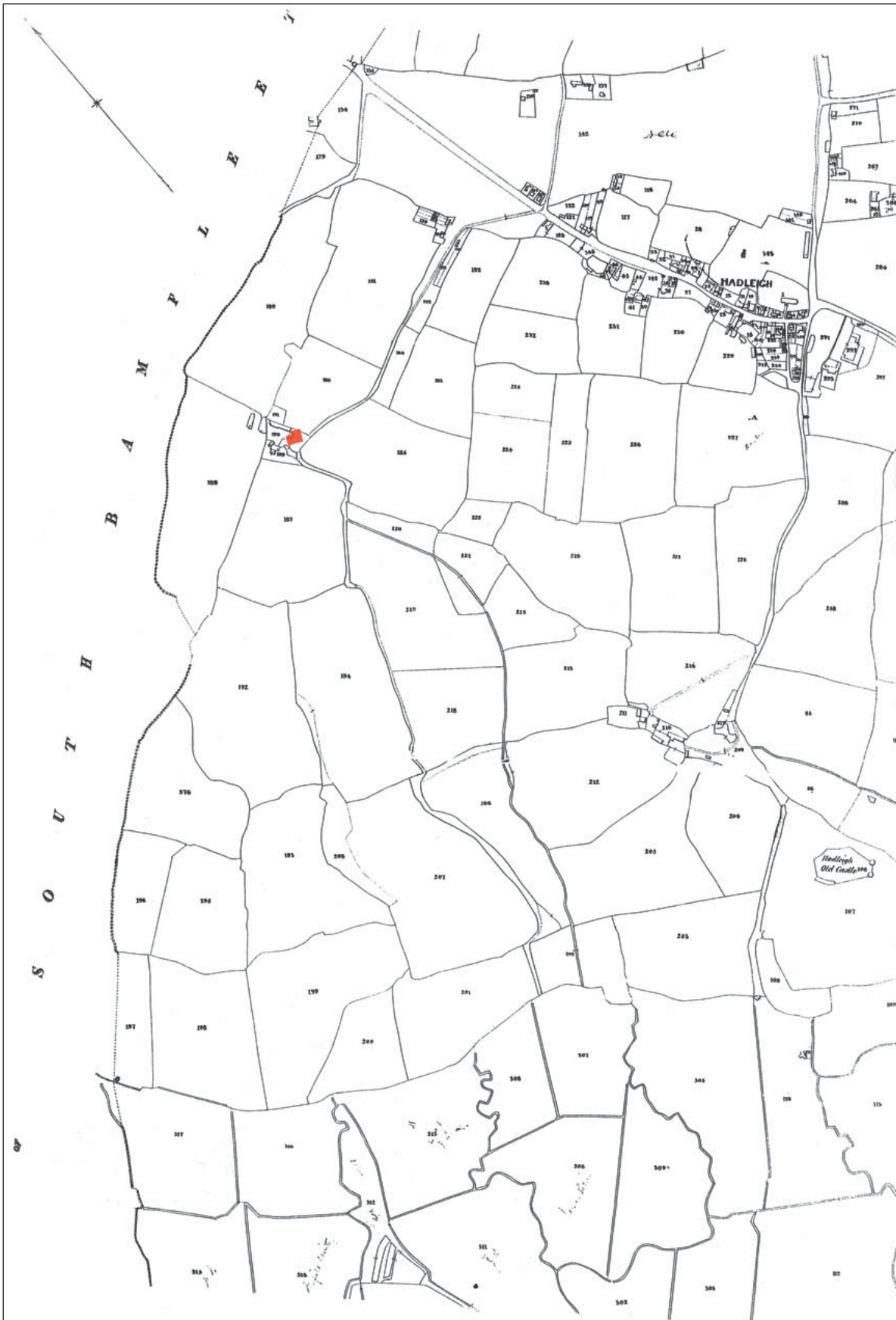


Figure 3: Tithe Map c1847

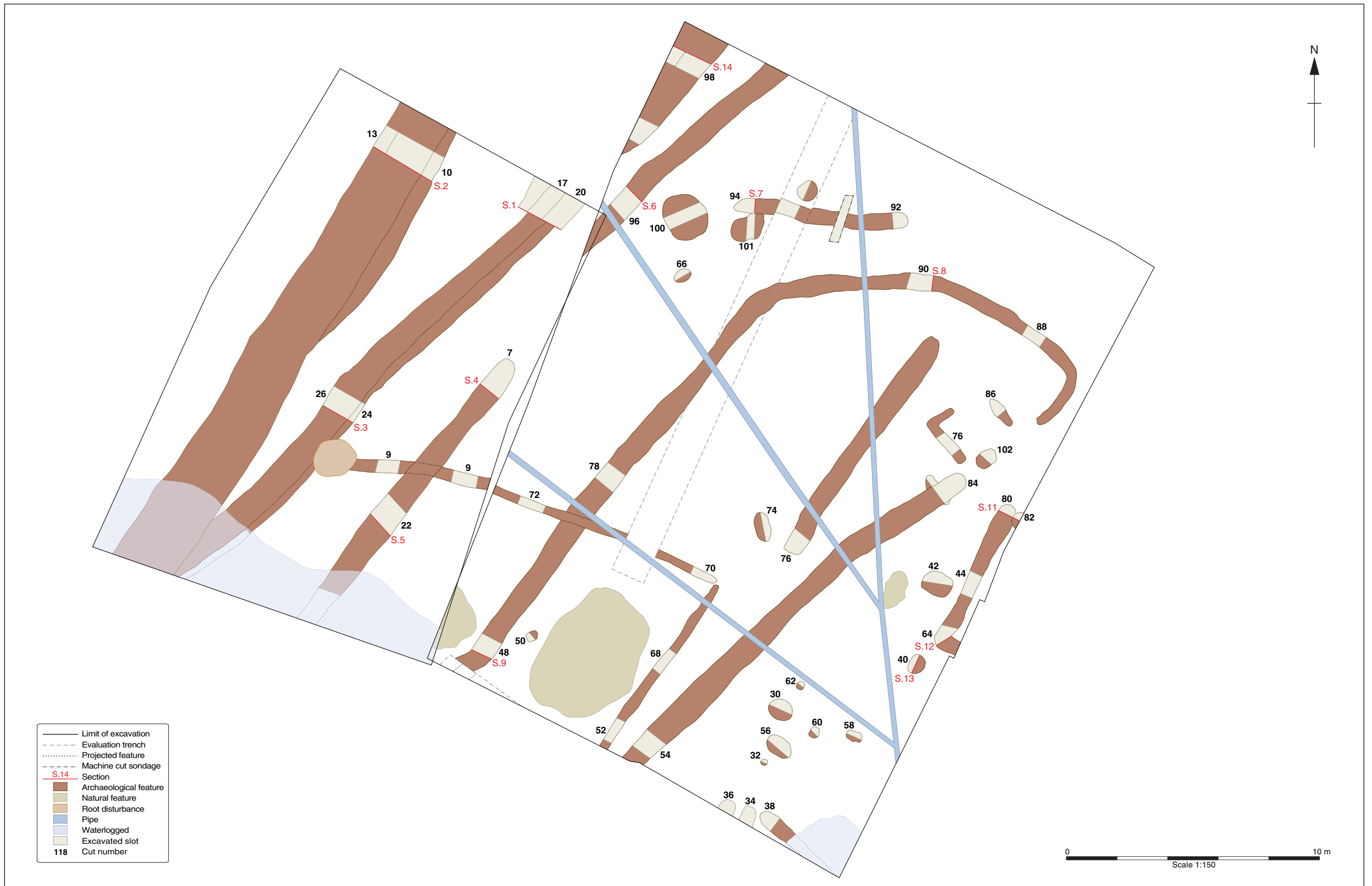


Figure 4: All features plan

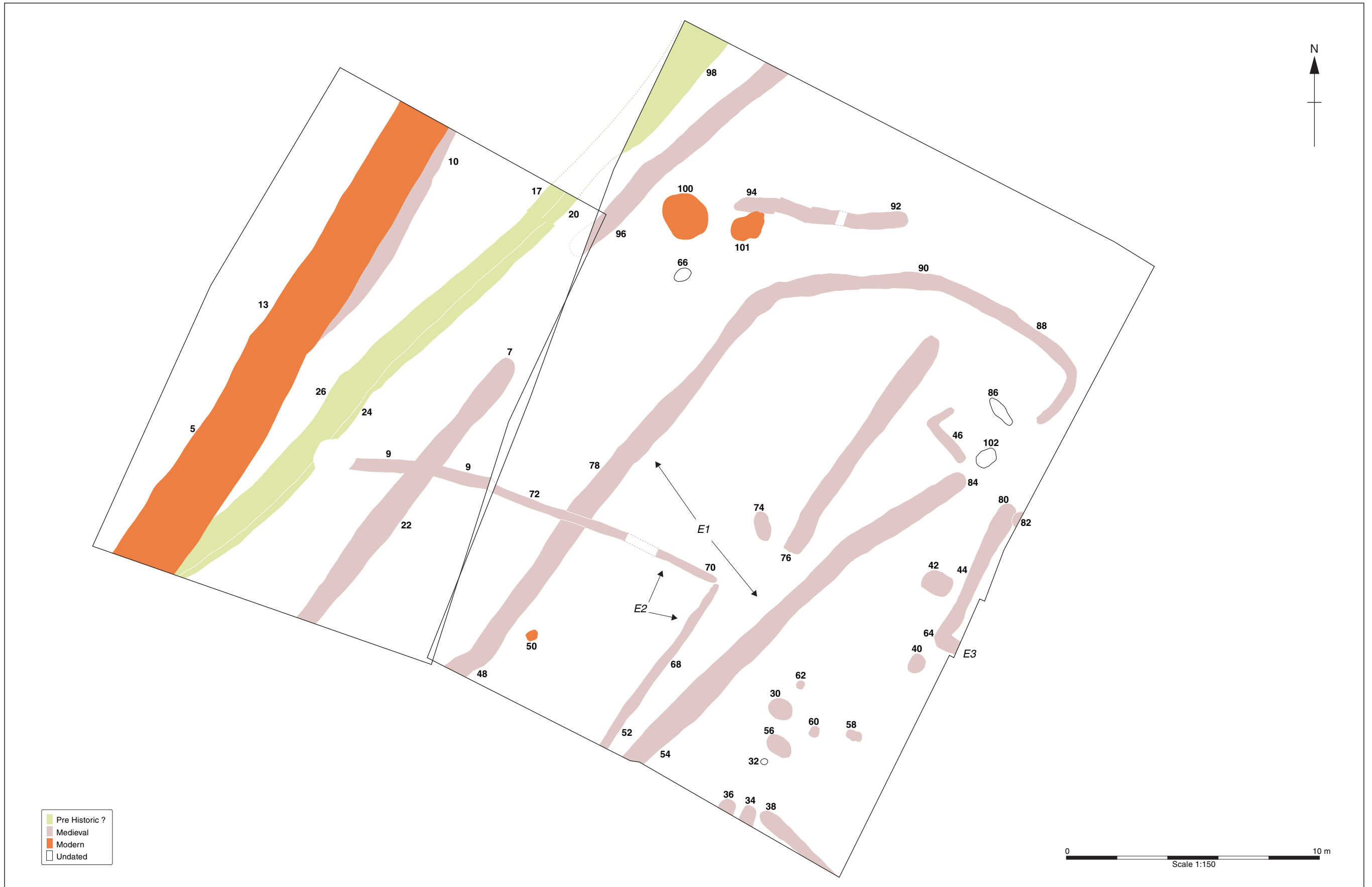


Figure 5: Phase plan

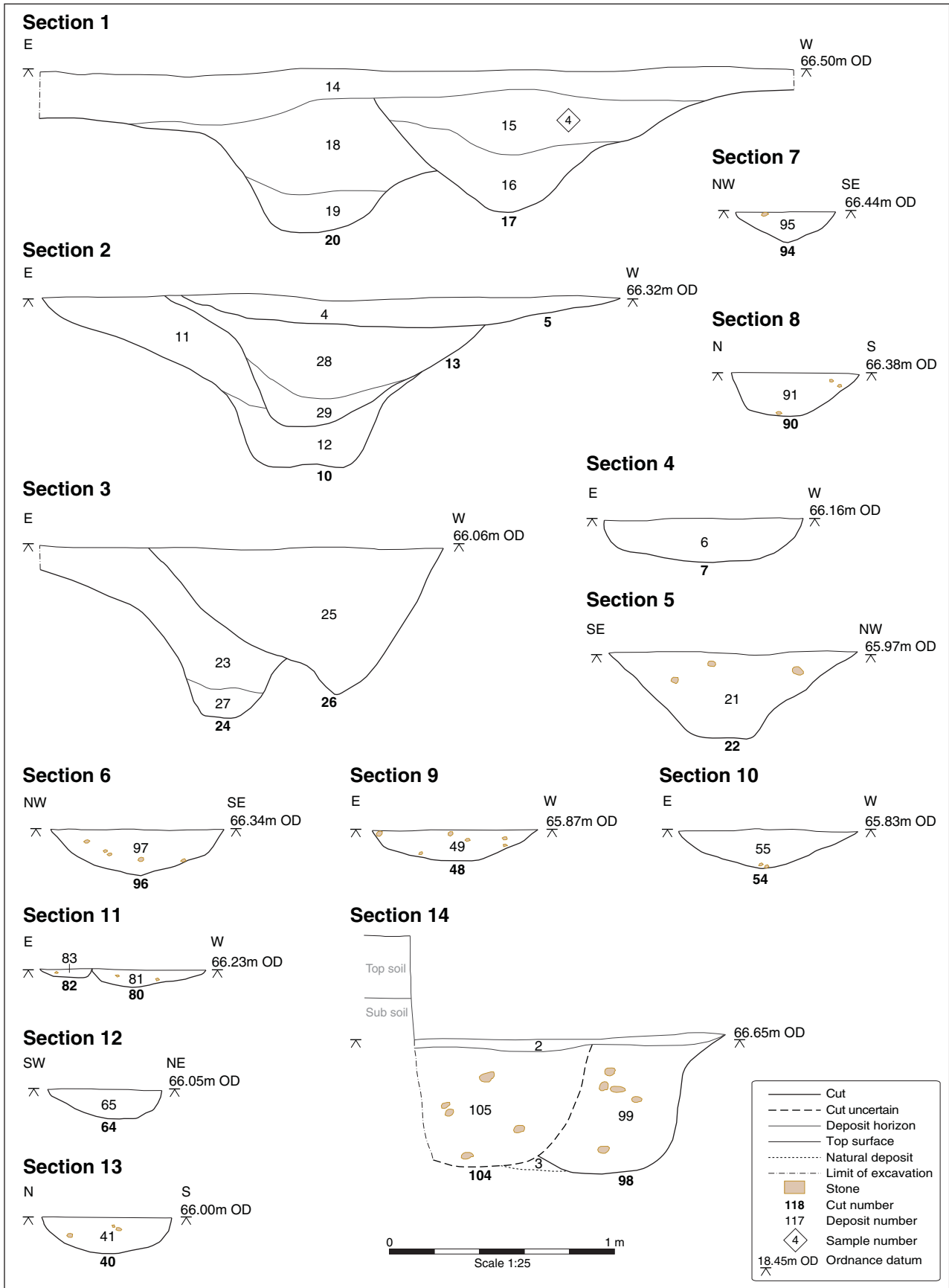


Figure 6: Sections



Plate 1: Pre-excavation shot of west side of site, from the north-east



Plate 2: General view of east side of site, from the south-west



Plate 3: Detail of section 1, ditches 17 and 20 from the north



Plate 4: Detail of section 2, ditches 10, 13 and 5 from the north



Plate 5: Detail of section 5, ditch **22** from the north-east



Plate 6: Features in the south-east corner of site



Plate 7: Ditch **80**, enclosure E3, from the north



Plate 8: West side of enclosure E1 from the south, cuts **48** and **78**



Plate 9: North edge of enclosure E2 from the west, cuts **70** and **72**



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