Late Iron Age & Early Roman Activity at Weaverhead Close Thaxted, Essex



Archaeological Evaluation Report



November 2014

Client: CgMs

OA East Report No: 1700 OASIS No: oxfordar3-193851 NGR: TL 6144 3137



Late Iron Age and Early Roman Activity at Weaverhead Close, Thaxted, Essex

Archaeological Evaluation

By Stephen Morgan MA MSc AIFA

With contributions by Rachel Fosberry HNC (Cert Ed) and Sarah Percival (BA, MA, MIFA)

Editor: James Drummond-Murray BA, PG Dip, MIFA, FSA (Scot)

Illustrator: Charlotte Davies BA MPhil and Gillian Greer BSc MIFA

Report Date: November 2014



1700
Land at Weaverhead Close, Thaxted, Essex
TX 25
August 2014
CgMs
MF/14882/02
UTT/13/1170/OP
TL 6144 3137
TX 25
XEXTHX14
Saffron Walden Museum
Stephen Morgan
Project Officer (Acting)
Nov 2015
James Drummond-Murray
Senior Project Manager
Nov 2015
pros Mant Ming

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

Oxford Archaeology East,

15 Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill, Cambridge, CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500 f: 01223 850599 e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net w: http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast © Oxford Archaeology East 2011

Oxford Archaeology Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627

© Oxford Archaeology East 2011

Oxford Archaeology Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627



Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Summary	6
1 Introduction	8
1.1 Location and scope of work	8
1.2 Geology and topography	8
1.3 Archaeological and historical background	8
1.4 Acknowledgements	9
2 Aims and Methodology	10
2.1 Aims	10
2.2 Methodology	10
3 Results	11
3.1 Introduction	11
3.2 Results	11
3.3 Finds Summary	14
3.4 Environmental Summary	14
4 Discussion and Conclusions	15
4.1 Introduction	15
4.2 Late Iron Age / Early Roman	15
4.3 Late Medieval / Post-Medieval	15
4.4 Significance	15
4.5 Recommendations	15
Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory	16
Appendix B. Finds Reports	24
B.1 Metalwork	24
B.2 Slag	24
B.3 Flint	25
B.4 Glass	25
B.5 Latest Iron Age and Romano-British Pottery	25
B.6 Post-Roman Pottery	27
B.7 Ceramic Building Material	30
Appendix C. Environmental Reports	34
C.1 Environmental samples	34
C.2 Faunal Remains	35



C.3 Mollusca	35
Appendix D. Bibliography	36
Appendix E. OASIS Report Form	37



List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map showing location of trenches
- Fig. 2 Plan of archaeological features in trenches
- Fig. 3 Sections

List of Tables

- Table 1 Slag
- Table 2 Glass
- Table 3Pottery dating summary catalogue
- Table 4Post-Roman pottery sating summary catalogue
- Table 5
 Ceramic building Material summary catalogue
- Table 6Environmental samples from TX25
- Table 7 Mollusca



Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Weaverhead Close, Thaxted, Essex (TL 6144 3137) prior to development for housing. The fieldwork took place between the 6th and 11th of August 2014. A total of seventeen trenches were excavated within the proposed development area.

The first phase of activity, located to the north of the site comprised a Late Iron Age / Early Roman field system, aligned north to south. Late Medieval Ridge and Furrow on a north-west to south-east alignment encompassed the eastern half of the site and later Post-Medieval quarrying was present to the west of the site.





1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evalutaion was conducted on Land at Weaverhead Close, Thaxted, Essex (TL 6144 3137), between the 6th and 11th of August 2014.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Richard Havis of Essex County Council (Planning Application UTT/13/1170/OP), supplemented by a method statement prepared by CgMs (Flitcroft, 2014).
- 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 Essex County Council, 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 is located on Boulder Clay with an outcrop of glacial sand and gravel to its west. The elevation of the site lies between approximately 95m and 100m, with the higher ground being in its north-western part.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following is a summary of a Desk Based Assessment by Hawkins (2013).
- 1.3.2 Prehistoric pottery and flints were found on an evaluation on Weaverhead Lane to the south-west of the site (EHER 14672, Brooks *et al.* 2009). Evidence of Bronze Age activity includes Late Bronze Age features found during an evaluation at Thaxted windmill (EHER 46763, Rozwadowski and Williams 2008). Iron Age finds include an Early Iron Age amphora found to the north-west of the site and a Late Iron Age settlement site also to the north-west, at Bellrope Meadow off Stamford Road (EHER 46184).
- 1.3.3 Romano-British evidence comprises a continuation of the settlement at Bellrope Meadow which included cremation and inhumation burials. A section of the former Roman Road, which comprises the current B184 Walden Road / Dunmow Road, runs north to south through the village and was revealed at Thaxted Primary School in 1960 (EHER 1452). A further Roman Road appears to have ran to the north of the village and has been located at Proud's Farm and Terrier's Farm (EHER 7337 and 7338).
- 1.3.4 Thaxted dates to the Anglo-Saxon period (Arman 1978) with a reference to a deed of gift dating from AD 981 referring to the church. A Saxon church is believed to have been located on the site of the current Church of St John the Baptist, St Mary and St Laurence and test pit excavated under the south aisle revealed a churchyard soil (Andrews 1990). The Domesday Book records Thaxted as comprising a single manor with 52 villagers, 24 smallholders and 16 slaves (Rumble 1983).
- 1.3.5 The town of Thaxted was granted a market in 1205, although there is evidence that one existed prior to this. There is extensive evidence for medieval activity throughout the town suggesting that there was a rapid expansion at this time.



- 1.3.6 Thaxted declined during the early post-medieval period and was granted the status of a full borough in an attempt to halt this. It had three mills by the early 19th century.
- 1.3.7 Cartographic evidence, in the form of Chapman and Andre's map of 1777 shows the site as being agricultural land. The 1844 Tithe map shows the site as being two arable fields which appear to have been merged into one by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1876. Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps all show an arable use for the site.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The site was managed by and directed by Tam Webster. It was excavated by Tam Webster, Malgorzata Kwiatkowska, David Browne, Zoe Clarke, Chris Swain and Mary Andrews. Appendix A was written by Malgorzata Kwiatkowska and the author. The illustrators were Dave Brown and Charlotte Davies.



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 development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that required that an adequate sample of the potential development area be investigated by linear trenching.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Stuart Ladd using a Leica GSO8.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metaldetected 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 and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Three environmental samples were taken in order to assess the environmental potential of contexts deemed to be of archaeological significance.
- 2.2.7 Torrential rain was experienced during the evaluation, resulting in the flooding of several trenches.



3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results are presented on a trench by trench basis. Figure 2 shows the plan of archaeological features in trenches.

3.2 Results

3.2.1 All trenches were machined to the natural geology, comprising an orange clay with flint nodules. A subsoil layer (2), approximately 0.1m thick was recorded overlain by a topsoil deposit (1) measuring approximately 0.3m thick. Variations in the trench descriptions are listed in appendix A.

Trench 1

3.2.2 Trench 1 lay in the north-western central part of the development area and was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

3.2.3 Trench 2

- 3.2.4 Trench 2 was located in the north-western central part of the development area and was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west.
- 3.2.5 In the central western part of the trench lay a quarry pit (**17**) which was 6.60m wide, of unknown depth and filled with blueish grey and brown clay (18), containing Post-Medieval CBM. The central eastern part of the trench contained a further quarry pit (**11**) and this was over 3.20m long and of unknown depth. Quarry pit **11** was filled with blueish grey and brown clay (12), with Post-Medieval CBM present in the fill.
- 3.2.6 An oval pit (**5**), which had an irregular profile, was located in the eastern part of the trench and this feature was 1.13m long, 0.79m wide and 0.34m deep. The fill of pit **5** was a light grey silty clay (4) containing oyster and mussel shell fragments and one piece of burnt flint.

Trench 3

- 3.2.7 Located in the north-western central part of the site, Trench 3 was aligned east to west.
- 3.2.8 A steep sided north to south aligned ditch (**16**) was uncovered in the central eastern part of the trench and was 2.90m wide and 0.50m deep. The fill of this ditch consisted of mid greyish brown clayey silts (13), (14) and (15). Post-Medieval CBM and a sherd of residual Early Roman pottery was recovered from these fills.

- 3.2.9 Trench 4 lay in the north-western central part of the development area and was aligned north-west to south-east.
- 3.2.10 The western part of this trench contained an east to west alignment of three subcircular postholes (**35**, **37** and **39**) which were 0.25m to 0.40m in diameter and 0.10m to 0.15m deep. These post-holes were filled with mid brown silty clays (36), (37) and (38) respectively.
- 3.2.11 Also in the western part of the trench was a ditch (**41**) which was 0.70m wide, 0.24m deep with a u-shaped profile. The fill of this ditch consisted of a mid brown and yellow silty clay (42).



3.2.12 A spread of mid brown clay silt (43) was present in the western central part of the trench.

Trench 5

- 3.2.13 Trench 5 was located in the north-western central part of the development area and was aligned north-east to south-west.
- 3.2.14 In the south-western part of the trench a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (49) was uncovered and this feature was 1.00m wide, 0.22m deep with a u-shaped profile. The fill of ditch 49 consisted of a mid yellowish brown sandy clayey silt (50). The north-eastern part of the trench contained further north-west to south-east aligned ditch (51) which was 1.48m wide, 0.27m deep and filled with dark brown silty clay (52).
- 3.2.15 Four north-west to south-east aligned furrows were also present in this trench.

Trench 6

- 3.2.16 Located in the northern part of the development area, Trench 6 was aligned north-west to south-east.
- 3.2.17 A north to south aligned ditch (7), which was 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep, terminated in the north-western part of this trench. The fill of this ditch consisted of light brown silty clay (6) which contained 1st century AD pottery.
- 3.2.18 A further north to south aligned ditch (**9**) appeared to terminate in the north-western part of this trench. This flat based ditch was 0.73m wide, 0.23m deep and filled with light orange brown silty clay (8) which contained sherds of the Latest Iron Age / Early Roman pottery.
- 3.2.19 A spread of light orange brown silty clay (10), 0.12m thick, was present in the central part of this trench.

Trench 7

- 3.2.20 Trench 7 lay in the southern part of the development area and was aligned north-east to south-west.
- 3.2.21 Uncovered in the in the north-eastern part of the trench north-west-west to south-easteast aligned ditch (**53**) which was 1.30m wide and 0.16m deep. This ditch had a ushaped profile and was filled with brown clay silt (54) containing Post-Medieval CBM.

Trench 8

3.2.22 Trench 8 was located in the central part of the development area and was aligned north-west to south-east. The only archaeological feature was an undated post-hole.

- 3.2.23 Located in the northern part of the development area Trench 9 was for the most part aligned north-east to south-west turning to a north-east-east to south-west-west alignment in its north-eastern part.
- 3.2.24 An east to west aligned ditch (**58**), which had a u-shaped profile, appeared to terminate in the south-western part of this trench. This ditch was 0.70m wide, 0.16m deep and was filled with a reddish brown clayey silt (57) containing Post-Medieval CBM and oyster shell fragments.
- 3.2.25 A spread of light orange brown silty clay (55) was uncovered in the central part of this trench. One sherd of residual High Medieval pottery and two fragments of Post-Medieval tile was recovered from this spread.



Trench 10

3.2.26 Trench 10 was located in the south-eastern part of the development area and was aligned north-west-west to south-east-east. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 11

3.2.27 Trench 11 lay in the south-eastern part of the development area and was aligned northeast to south-west. This trench was completely flooded due to excess rainfall and, therefore, no archaeological features were recorded within it.

Trench 12

- 3.2.28 Located in the eastern part of the development area trench 12 was aligned north-west to south-east.
- 3.2.29 An east to west aligned ditch (**34**), which had a v-shaped profile, was uncovered in the south-eastern part of this trench and this feature was 1.10m wide and 0.11m deep. A mid brown silty clay (33) was found to fill this ditch.

Trench 13

- 3.2.30 Trench 13 was located in the eastern part of the development area and was aligned north-west to south-east.
- 3.2.31 A possible occupation layer (56) was found in the central south-eastern part of this trench. This deposit consisted of mid yellowish brown clayey silt, containing Late Medieval/Early post-medieval pottery and CBM.

Trench 14

- 3.2.32 Trench 14 lay in the south-eastern part of the development area and was aligned northeast to south-west.
- 3.2.33 Ditch **20**, which was uncovered in the north-eastern part of the trench, was aligned east to west. This ditch had a u-shaped profile and was 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep with a fill which consisted of mid brown clayey silt (19) with CBM, slag present within the fill.
- 3.2.34 A north to south aligned ditch (**22**), which had a u-shaped profile, appeared to terminate in the north-eastern part of this trench. The fill of this ditch was a mid brown clayey silt (21).
- 3.2.35 Also in the north-eastern part of the trench, a sub-circular posthole (**24**) was excavated. This concave based posthole was 0.30m in diameter, 0.14m deep and filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt (23) containing High Medieval pottery.

Trench 15

- 3.2.36 Located in the eastern part of the development area trench 15 and was aligned northwest to south-east.
- 3.2.37 An amorphous hollow (**26**), which may have been a quarry pit or a natural feature, was uncovered in the north-western part of this trench. This feature was filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt (25).

- 3.2.38 Trench 16 was located in the eastern part of the development area and was aligned north-east to south-west.
- 3.2.39 A north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**32**), which had a v-shaped profile, was located in the south-western part of this trench. This steep side ditch was 0.65m wide, 0.24m



deep and had a fill which consisted of greyish brown sandy clayey silt (31) with one sherd of residual Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery and a fragment of Post-Medieval CBM.

Trench 17

- 3.2.40 Trench 17 lay in the eastern part of the development area and was aligned north-east to south-west.
- 3.2.41 The north-eastern part of this trench was found to contain north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**30**), which had a u-shaped profile. This ditch was 0.98m wide, 0.20m deep and filled with mid yellowish brown clayey silt (29).
- 3.2.42 Elongated sub-circular pit **28** was located in the south-western part of the trench and was 0.86m and 0.18m deep. This pit was filled with mid brown clayey silt (27).

3.3 Finds Summary

3.3.1 An assemblage of 87 sherds of pottery was recovered from feature fills and the topsoil. The majority of which date to the Post-Medieval period with three contexts producing Late Iron Age / Early Roman period. An assemblage of 160 sherds of ceramic building material, mainly Post-Medieval tile was retrieved form features fills and subsoil. A small assemblage of metalwork, glass, slag and flint was collected during the evaluation.

3.4 Environmental Summary

3.4.1 Three samples were taken during the evaluation, these were devoid of plant remains other than modern rootlets and sparse charcoal fragments. All three samples contain flakes and spheroids of hammerscale indicating that blacksmithing activities took place within the near vicinity.



4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The discussion concentrates on features that are dated and can be grouped. It is presented as an overall chronological format to help set the findings into context within their wider landscape setting.

4.2 Late Iron Age / Early Roman

filed system on east to west alignment

- 4.2.1 The first phase of archaeology on site is a Late Iron Age / Early Roman agricultural field system, located in the northern part of the site. This field system comprises two small ditches (7,9) on a north to south alignment. The ditch fills produced a relatively large assemblage of pottery sherds, suggesting that these ditches lay close to a domestic occupation site.
- 4.2.2 The presence of a settlement site nearby is further evidenced by the recovery of sherds of residual Early Roman pottery along the northern part of the site.

4.3 Late Medieval / Post-Medieval

- 4.3.1 During the Post-Medieval period the site was laid out as in the open field farming system, though the presence of Late Medieval pottery as residual finds suggest an early origin. A large north-west to south-east boundary ditch (49) was present within trench 5 which marked the edge of the field. To the north-east of this boundary ditch lay a series of furrows.
- 4.3.2 Three trenches also had large spreads of subsoil like material (43,55,66), which contained a small Late Medieval finds assemblage. These spread are lost likely the result of soil build up, caused by ploughing and agricultural activities.
- 4.3.3 To the west of the site lay a north to south boundary ditch (**16**) which is in line with the modern field boundary. To the west of this ditch was a series of quarry pits (**11**,**17**).

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 A small concentration of Late Iron Age / Early Roman remains was evident to the north of the proposed development area, consisting of a field system on the periphery of a settlement site. This coincides with a time of population growth and subsequent agricultural expansion, due to good climatic conditions
- 4.4.2 Elsewhere on site Post-Medieval ridge and furrow encompass the eastern part of the site and large quarry pits are present to the west of the site.

4.5 Recommendations

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



Appendix A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General d	lescription	l	Orientation	WNW-ESE		
			Avg. depth (m)	0.35		
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.					Width (m)	1.8
overiging a natural of sitty sand.					Length (m)	29.6
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 2							
General d	lescription	1	Orientation	ENE-WSW			
					Avg. depth (m) 0.54	
	nsists of to uarry pits.	psoil and	subsoil ov	erlying a tree bole and two	Width (m)	1.8	
	uarry pito.				Length (m)	29.3	
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
1	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-	
2	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	flint,	-	
3	Fill	0.79	0.15	Tree bole	Pottery, tile	-	
4	Fill	0.43	0.19	Tree bole	Pottery, shell, tile	-	
5	Cut	0.79	0.34	Tree bole	-	Post-Medieval	
11	Fill	3.2	Over 0.44	Quarry pit	Tile, bone	-	
12	Cut	3.2	Over 0.44	Quarry pit	-	Post-Medieval	
17	Cut	6.6	-	Quarry pit	-	Post-Medieval	
18	Fill	6.6	-	Quarry pit	Pottery, tile, bone	-	

Trench 3		
General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a possible quarry pit	Avg. depth (m)	0.41



or a ditch	aligned NW	/-SE and	Width (m)	1.8		
				Length (m)	26	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
13	Fill	2.9	0.15	Ditch or quarry pit	Iron Nails, pottery, tile	post medieval
14	Fill	2.1	0.05	Ditch or quarry pit	pottery	-
15	Fill	2.5	0.3	Ditch or quarry pit	Iron Nails, glass, tile	post medieval
16	Cut	2.9	Over 0.5	Ditch or quarry pit	-	post medieval
45	Fill	-	-	Rooting	-	-
46	Cut	-	-	Rooting	-	-

Trench 4							
General d	lescription	Orientation	NW-SE				
		Avg. depth (r	n) 0.38				
Trench co	nsists of th	ree post h	oles, a dit	ch and buried soil horizon	Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	26.4		
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-	
2	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	pottery, tile	post medieval	
35	Cut	0.25	0.12	Post hole	-	-	
36	Fill	0.25	0.12	Post hole	-	-	
37	Cut	0.37	0.15	Post hole	-	-	
38	Fill	0.37	0.15	Post hole	-	-	
39	Cut	0.32	0.1	Post hole	-	-	
40	Fill	0.32	0.1	Post hole	-	-	
41	Cut	0.7	0.24	Ditch	-	_	
42	Fill	0.7	0.24	Ditch	-	-	
43	Cut	-	-	Buried soil horizon	-	-	
44	Fill	-	-	Buried soil horizon	pottery	post medieval	



Trench 5								
General de	escription		Orientation	I	NE-SW			
			Avg. depth	(m)	0.47			
	Trench consists of soil and subsoil overlying a series of field drains, a furrow aligned NW-SE, a ditch aligned N-S and a furrow or a ditch Width (m) 1.8							
aligned NW-SE.							26.2	
Contexts					1			
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	da	ate	
1	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-		-	
2	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-		-	
47	Cut	2.55	0.15	Furrow	-		-	
48	Fill	2.55	0.15	Furrow	CuA		-	
49	Cut	1	0.22	Ditch	-	-		
50	Fill	1	0.22	Ditch	-		-	
51	Cut	1.48	0.27	Furrow or ditch	-		-	
52	Fill	1.48	0.27	Furrow or ditch	-		-	

Trench 6							
General d	escription	l	Orientatior	ı	NW-SE		
			Avg. depth	(m)	0.41		
				ving two ditches aligned N-S edieval soil.	Width (m)		1.8
					Length (m)	30.6	
Contexts					I		1
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	d	ate
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-		-
2	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	pottery		-
6	Fill	0.4	0.07	Ditch	Pottery, bone	-	
7	Cut	0.4	0.07	Ditch	-	Early	Roman
8	Fill	0.73	0.23	Ditch	Pottery, bone	-	
9	Cut	0.73	0.23	Ditch	-	Latest Iron Age – ea Roman	
10	Layer	1.9	0.12	Buried soil horizon	Pottery, tile, CuA,Iron	Post medieval	



Trench 7								
General de	escription		Orientation		NE-SW			
			Avg. depth	(m)	0.44			
Trench cor aligned NE		osoil and	erlying an undated ditch	Width (m) 1.8				
				Length (m)		13.7		
Contexts							1	
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	d	ate	
1	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-		-	
2	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	tile	post m	nedieval	
53	Cut	1.3	0.16	Ditch	-	-		
54	Fill	1.3	0.16	Ditch	Tile	-		

Trench 8						
General c	lescription	1	Orientation	NW-SE		
			Avg. depth (r	n) 0.43		
Trench contained a posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural clay.					Width (m)	2
overiging natural clay.				Length (m)	25.9	
Contexts						I
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	pottery, tile Iron slag	post medieval
59	Fill	0.8	0.25	Posthole	-	-
60	Cut	0.8	0.25	Posthole	-	-

Trench 9						
General d	lescriptio	n			Orientation	NE-SW
				Avg. depth	(m) 0.46	
		NW-SE ali ayer and c	Width (m)	2		
	onying a i	ayor and c	ay natara		Length (m)	21.1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date



1	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
55	Layer	-	-	Layer	pottery	medieval
57	Fill	0.7	0.16	Ditch	-	-
58	Cut	0.7	0.16	Ditch	-	-

Trench 10								
General d	escription				Orientation		NE-SW	
					Avg. depth	(m)	0.49	
	void of arch a natural of		Width (m)		2			
overlying		ciay.	Length (m)		26.20			
Contexts								
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds		date	
1	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-		
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	pottery, tile	post medieval		

Trench 11	Trench 11										
General d	lescription				Orientation	NE-SW					
					Avg. depth (m) 0.42					
	as complete a natural of		Width (m)	2							
overlying		ciay.		Length (m)	20.90						
Contexts											
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date					
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-					
2	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	tile	post medieval					

Trench 12	2					
General c	lescriptio	n			Orientation	NW-SE
				Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
		n E-W aligi natural of c	Consists of topsoil and	Width (m)	2	
	onying a		ici y.		Length (m)	20.90
Contexts						
context	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date



no		(m)	(m)			
1	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	pottery, tile	post medieval
33	Fill	1.10	0.11	Ditch	-	-
34	Cut	1.10	0.11	Ditch	-	-

Trench 13	;						
General d	escription				Orientation		NW-SE
			Avg. depth	(m)	0.40		
Trench col of clay.	nsists of to	osoil and	Width (m)		2		
or clay.			Length (m)		29.70		
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	da	ate
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-		-
2	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	tile	post medieval	
56	Layer	-	-	Layer	pottery	post medieval	

Trench 14						
General de	escription				Orientation	NE-SW
					Avg. depth (m) 0.37
Trench cor of topsoil a				tch and a posthole. Consists	Width (m)	2
01 1003011 8		overlying	Length (m)	15.20		
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	pottery, tile	post medieval
19	Fill	0.55	0.15	Ditch	tile	post medieval
20	Cut	0.55	0.15	Ditch	-	post medieval
21	Fill	0.60	0.18	Ditch	-	-
22	Cut	0.60	0.18	Ditch	-	-
23	Fill	0.30	0.14	Posthole	pottery, tile	post medieval
24	Cut	0.30	0.14	Posthole	-	post medieval



General d	escription	l			Orientation		NW-SE
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Trench cor a natural c		ollow. Co	nsists of to	opsoil and subsoil overlying	Width (m)		2
	n ciay.		Length (m)		17.10		
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	da	ate
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-		_
2	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	tile	post medieval	
25	Fill	-	-	Hollow	-		_
26	Cut	-	-	Hollow	-		_

Trench 16	6						
General o	description	l			Orientatior	ı	NE-SW
					Avg. depth	(m)	0.36
	ntained a N a layer and			sts of topsoil and subsoil	Width (m)		2
overlying	a layor and	anatarar	Length (m)		22.30		
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	c	late
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-		-
2	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	pottery	post r	nedieval
31	Fill	0.65	0.24	Ditch	pottery	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	
32	Cut	0.65	0.24	Ditch	-		Age / Early oman

Trench 17	,					
General d	lescription	1			Orientation	NE-SW
					Avg. depth (m) 0.33
	ntained a N erlying a na		Width (m)	2		
			ici y.		Length (m)	26.40
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-



2	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	pottery, tile	post medieval
27	Fill	0.86	0.18	Ditch	-	-
28	Cut	0.86	0.18	Ditch	-	-
29	Fill	0.98	0.20	Pit	-	-
30	Cut	0.98	0.20	Pit	-	-



APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Chris Faine

B.1.1 A small assemblage of metalwork was recovered. Those items which could be identified, date mainly to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

B.1.2 Metal Small Finds Catalogue

SF **1** (15): Cast copper alloy buckle pin, probably from a single loop buckle. Very good condition. Length 32.1mm. Straight shaft then bends down towards the plate. Date: Medieval.

SF 2 (48): Copper alloy strip. Date and function uncertain.

SF **3** (2): Cast copper alloy pin. Length: 69mm Width: 28mm. No head remaining with circular shaft. Without the head exact dating is difficult but given the size and profile it is more likely to be Roman or medieval/Post-Medieval than Saxon or Prehistoric.

SF **4** (2): Copper alloy stamped composite button with iron shank. Diameter:18mm. Front missing. Date: Late Medieval/Post Medieval.

SF 5 (2): Unidentifiable copper alloy fragment.

SF **6** (2): Copper alloy fitting. Width: 16.8mm. Small amount of knop remains. Possibly a strap end fragment. Date: Possibly Medieval SF **8** (33): Copper alloy plate. Possibly a strap end fragment.

SF 9 (2): Unidentifiable copper alloy fragment.

SF **10** (10): Copper alloy fitting. Possible furniture or book fitting. Date uncertain.

SF **11** (10): Iron square section masonry nail. Length: 80.3mmm Clenched at tip with square head. Date: Medieval/Post-Medieval

SF **12** (13): Collection of 3 square section nail shanks. Max length 49.5mm Min length: 20.8mm Date uncertain. Probably Medieval/Post-Medieval

SF 13 (15): Clenched Iron nail fragment. Date uncertain

SF 14 (2): Iron agricultural fragment. Date uncertain

SF 15 (2): Clenched Iron nail fragment. Date uncertain

SF **16** (15): Collection of 3 square section nails with square heads. Max length 53.6mm Min length: 31.2mm. Date uncertain. Probably Medieval/Post-Medieval

B.2 Slag

By Carole Fletcher

B.2.1 An assemblage of slag weighing in total 0.059kg, was recovered from three contexts in three different trenches. The subsoil in Trench 2 produced the only definitely metallic slag, which is evidence of smelting but not smithing. The three fragments from context 15, fill of ditch 16, in Trench 3 may be from a silica-rich fuel source, while the fragment of lining from context 19, fill of ditch 20, in Trench 14 may be related to metalworking or domestic activities. Although these materials are not closely datable, other associated finds suggest that the material from 15 is 19th century or later.

Context	Trench	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
2	8	0.040	Formless fragment of ferrous non-magnetic	Not closely



			slag.	datable
15	3	0.005	Three small fragments of non-magnetic silicaceous slag.	Not closely datable
19	14	0.014	Fragment of non-metallic kiln, oven or hearth lining.	Not closely datable

Table 1: Slag

B.3 Flint

By Anthony Haskins

B.3.1 One fragment of heavily burnt flint was recovered from context (4) of Trench 2. Two natural thermally fractured fragments of flint were also recovered from contexts (18 and 31) and have been discarded.

B.4 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

B.4.1 An assemblage of glass weighing in total <0.002kg, was recovered from a single context (15). The glass is not closely datable, although the blue-green shard from context 15, ditch 16 may be Roman, although this is a residual element in an other wise post-Roman assemblage from that feature.</p>

Context	Trench	Weight (kg)	Description	Date
15	3	<0.001	Shard of clear, blue-green glass from a bottle or phial	?Roman
		<0.001	Shard of clear, pale green glass	Not closely datable

Table 2: Glass

B.5 Latest Iron Age and Romano-British Pottery

By Carole Fletcher with pottery identification by Stephen Wadeson

- B.5.1 A small pottery assemblage of 46 sherds, weighing 0.322kg, was recovered from seven contexts. The Roman sherds being are mostly relatively abraded with some, such as the small sherd of South Gaulish Samian, being highly abraded. The Late and Latest Iron Age material has survived better in some areas and suggests less reworking of these contexts. The average sherd weight from individual contexts is low at 7g.
- **B.5.2** The subsoil across the site produced a number of pottery sherds including two sherds from a ?Dressel 20 Amphora and a coarse quartz and flint tempered jar rim of the Latest Iron Age. Post-Roman pottery was on the whole absent from the subsoil of several of those trenches that produced predominantly Late Iron Age and Roman pottery but is present elsewhere on site.
- **B.5.3** Ditch **16** in Trench 3 produced single abraded sherd of South Gaulish Samian, which appears to be residual, the ditch also having produced 19th century fabrics.
- B.5.4 Trench 6 produced the bulk of the pottery assemblage from two ditches. A single fill (context 6) in Ditch 7 produced seven sherds of a quartz tempered (with occasional flint) fabric including rim and body sherds (possibly from more than one vessel) dating to the 1st century AD. Also present were six sherds of grog tempered greyware (1st century AD), including a rim sherd from a jar or bowl, and from sample 1 the pottery



recovered included a small sherd from an Iron Age flint tempered vessel and a sherd of Roman oxidised sandy ware (mid 1st century AD). Overall the pottery recovered would suggest a 1st century AD date with some earlier material present indicating some degree of residuality from pre-Roman settlement.

- **B.5.5** From ditch **9**, 19 sherds of pottery were recovered, the bulk of these (15 sherds) are locally produced grog tempered greyware, from a vessel copying a Gallo-Belgic carinated, cordoned jar or bowl, dating to the 1st century AD. Also present are three sherds of Latest Iron Age quartz tempered reduced ware and a grog tempered greyware with oxidised surfaces dating to the Latest Iron Age-1st century AD. Overall the context dates from the Latest Iron Age to early Roman.
- **B.5.6** Context 10, a layer within Trench 6 produced a single sherd of a micaceous sandy reduced ware which can only be broadly dated 1st-3rd century AD.
- **B.5.7** Layer 56 in Trench 13 produced abraded sherds of Roman Sandy greyware and sandy oxidised ware alongside a sherd from a shell and grog tempered storage jar with scored surface decoration, the sherd is likely to have been produced locally. The layer also contained post-Roman pottery and the earlier sherds are likely to be residual, perhaps part of a manuring scatter.
- **B.5.8** Overall it would appear that there are a number of latest Iron Age and Early Roman features present, the greatest concentration being in Trench 6, where the ditch pottery within the ditch fills can be dated to the dated to the Latest Iron Age -1st century AD, and 1st century AD indicating latest iron age and Early Roman settlement close to the area. The presence of earlier Iron Age material suggests some earlier occupation and the possibility of continuous use of the area throughout the Iron Age until the 2nd century AD. Some of the Roman pottery present in the assemblage is more abraded than that of the earlier periods suggesting that any later Roman pottery is part of a manuring scatter and that by the end of the 2nd century AD any settlement had relocated.

Context	Trench	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
2	6	Grog tempered greyware	Body sherd	1	0.021	Latest Iron Age-1st century
	13	Amphora ?Dressel 20 fabric	Amphora body sherd	2	0.047	Late Iron Age-3rd century AD
	14	Sandy greyware	Jar rim sherd	1	0.021	Late 1st-3rd century AD
		Coarse quartz tempered with occasional flint	Jar rim	1	0.019	Latest Iron Age
6	6	Quartz tempered with occasional flint	Jar/bowl rim and body sherd	7	0.040	1st century AD
		Grog tempered grey ware	Jar/bowl rim and body sherd	6	0.019	1st century AD
Sample 1		Flint tempered	Body sherd	1	0.002	Iron Age
Sample 1		Roman oxidised sandy ware	Body sherd	1	0.010	Mid 1st century AD



Context	Trench	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
Sample 1		Quartz tempered with occasional chalk	Body sherd	1	0.005	Mid-Late Iron Age
8	6	Local grog tempered reduced ware	Carinated cordoned jar/bowl body sherd	12	0.065	1st century AD
		Quartz tempered reduced ware with oxidised surface	Body sherd	3	0.014	Latest Iron Age
		Grog tempered grey ware with oxidised surface	Body sherd	1	0.003	Latest Iron Age-1st century
Sample 2		Local grog tempered reduced ware	Carinated cordoned jar/bowl body sherd	3	0.021	1st century AD
10	6	Sandy reduced ware (mica)	Neck sherd	1	0.003	1st-3rd century AD
15	3	South Gaulish Samian	Body sherd	1	0.001	Mid 1st-early 2nd century
31	16	Shell tempered	Body sherd	1	0.005	Late Iron Age or early Roman
56	13	Shell and grog tempered	Storage jar body sherd with scored decoration	1	0.018	1st century
		Sandy greyware with oxidised surfaces	Body sherd	1	0.004	Mid 1st-2nd century AD
		Sandy oxidised ware	Body sherd	1	0.004	Mid 1st-2nd century AD
Total				46	0.322	

Table 3: Pottery Dating Summary Catalogue

B.6 Post-Roman Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.6.1 The excavation produced a small pottery assemblage of 37 sherds, weighing 0.397kg, recovered from eight contexts from various trenches across the site. The condition of the overall assemblage is abraded. The average sherd weight from individual contexts is small to moderate at 10g.

Methodology

- **B.6.2** The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents *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.
- **B.6.3** Dating 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. All sherds have been counted, classified



and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

- B.6.4 The majority of the pottery recovered is abraded and the identifications are in the most part tentative. Subsoil context 2 produced the largest group of sherds from across the site and includes a single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy ware (Fabric 13) and sherds from various Hedingham Fine ware (Fabric 22),?Harlow-type transitional fabric and Post-medieval Red earthenware (Fabric 40) vessels. The range of fabrics within the subsoil date from the mid 12th to mid 17th century.
- B.6.5 Trench 2 produced three sherds of pottery, recovered from tree throw 5, two sherds tentatively identified as Harlow type transitional fabric and a sherd of Mill Green (fabric 35).
- **B.6.6** In Trench 3, ditch **16**, which contained two fills, produced a mixture of 19th century, post- medieval and medieval fabrics. Context 13 contained medieval coarseware (Fabric 20) alongside two sherds of transfer print decorated Refined White earthenware (19th century). Context 15 produced two sherds of ?Harlow-type transitional fabric and a post-medieval Redware sherd alongside a rim sherd from a shell-edged Pearlware plate dating to the early 19th century, as well as transfer print decorated Refined White earthenware.
- **B.6.7** Post hole **24** in Trench 4, produced a single abraded sherd from a Hedingham fineware (Fabric 22) vessel and from layer 44 a rim sherd from a Metropolitan-type slipware (Fabric 40A) and a sherd of Hedingham coarseware (Fabric 20D). A layer (context 44) in Trench 9 also produced a single sherd of Hedingham coarseware (Fabric 20D).
- **B.6.8** In Trench 13 context 56 produced four sherds of pottery, including two abraded sherds from a Hedingham fineware (Fabric 22) vessel and a small sherd from a Terracotta plant pot. The medieval sherds date to the mid 12th-mid 13th-century, however the fragment of plant pot is likely to be considerably later in date.

Domestic in origin, these sherds represent occupation close to the site or rubbish disposal on the site from the 11th to the late 19th century.

Context	Trench	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
2	4	Post-medieval Red earthenware (Fabric 40)	Bowl rim sherd	1	0.047	16th-mid 17th century
2	8	Post-medieval Red earthenware (Fabric 40)	Jug or jar base sherd	1	0.062	16th-mid 17th century
		?Harlow-type transitional fabric	Bowl base sherd	1	0.035	15th-16th century
		?Harlow-type transitional fabric	Bowl base sherd	1	0.025	15th-16th century
		Hedingham fineware (Fabric 22)	Base sherd	1	0.003	Mid 12th-mid 13th-century
		Hedingham fineware (Fabric 22)	Base sherd	1	0.006	Mid 12th-mid 13th-century
		Unidentified	Body sherd	1	0.008	Not closely datable



Context	Trench	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
		Early Medieval Sandy ware (Fabric 13)	Base sherd	1	0.006	Mid 11th-early 13th century
2	10	?Harlow-type transitional sandy fabric	Jug body sherd	2	0.004	15th-16th century
2	14	Hedingham fineware (Fabric 22)	Jug base sherd	1	0.022	Mid 12th-mid 13th-century
		Post-medieval Red earthenware (Fabric 40)	Bowl body sherd	1	0.010	16th-mid 17th century
2	12	?Harlow-type transitional fabric	Body sherd	2	0.010	15th-16th century
2	16	?Harlow-type transitional fabric	Jug rim sherd with handle scar	1	0.020	15th-16th century
2	17	?Harlow-type transitional fabric	Bowl rim sherd	1	0.011	15th-16th century
		Hedingham fineware (Fabric 22)	Body sherd	1	0.009	Mid 12th-mid 13th-century
3	2	?Harlow-type transitional fabric	Bow rim sherd	1	0.024	15th-16th century
4	2	Mill Green (Fabric 35)	Body sherd	1	0.002	Mid 13th-end of 14th century
		?Harlow-type transitional fabric	Bowl base sherd	1	0.002	15th-16th century
13	3	Transfer printed Refined whiteware (? pearlware)	Bowl or plate rim and body sherd	2	0.013	Late 18th mid 19th century
		Medieval coarseware (Fabric 20)	Jug rim sherd	1	0.011	12th-14th century
15	3	Pearlware (shell-edged plate)	Plate rim sherd	1	0.002	Early 19th century
		Post-medieval Red earthenware (Fabric 40)	Jar body sherd	1	0.0.016	16th-mid 17th century
		Refined White ware (?creamware)	Body sherd	1	0.003	Mid 18th-early 19th century
		Transfer-printed Refined whiteware	Body sherd	1	<0.001	19th century
		?Harlow-type transitional fabric	Body sherd	2	0.006	15th-16th century
23	14	Hedingham fineware (Fabric 22)	Body sherd	1	0.003	Mid 12th-mid 13th-century
44	4	?Hedingham coarseware (Fabric 20D)	Body sherd	1	0.004	12th-14th century
		Metropolitan-type slipware (Fabric 40A)	Bowl rim sherd	1	0.007	17th century
55	9	?Hedingham coarseware (Fabric 20D)	Rim sherd	1	0.006	12th-14th century



Context	Trench	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
56	13	Hedingham fineware (Fabric 22)	Body sherd	2	0.013	Mid 12th-mid 13th-century
		?Harlow-type transitional fabric	Body sherd	1	<0.001	15th-16th century
		Terracotta	Body sherd	1	0.023	Not closely datable
Total				37	0.397	

Table 4: Post-Roman Pottery Dating Summary Catalogue

B.7 Ceramic Building Material

By Carole Fletcher with dating by Robert Atkins

- **B.7.1** A small to moderate assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the subsoil and excavated features. The bulk of the CBM is roof tile or peg tiles (where a nail hole survives) of a red-orange, oxidised coarse sandy fabric, with pimply surface (Fabric 1) of post-medieval date c.1600-1800+. The fragments are of a similar size and level of abrasion within each context, with those found in the subsoil being somewhat more abraded. The material may have formed part of a manure scatter or are perhaps the remains of a ploughed out track-way. The roofing material indicates a tiled building in the vicinity of the site sometime after 1600. No complete tiles survive and the only dimension that could be recorded is thickness, which has not been recorded during this assessment.
- **B.7.2** A small amount of medieval or late medieval roof tile fragments were recovered from Trench 2, context 4, the fill of tree throw **5**, which also produced medieval and 15th-16th century pottery. A single fragment of roof tile from the subsoil in Trench 12 was tentatively identified as medieval, the subsoil from this trench also produced 15th-16th century pottery. These fragments indicate a tiled or partially tiled building existed in the vicinity of the site, possibly in the late medieval period, however the low levels of material do not suggest the building was located within the area of excavation and these sherds may also be the result of a manuring scatter.
- **B.7.3** A single sherd from a soft, pale buff sandy tile (Fabric 2), was recovered from context 4, a layer or spread in Trench 4. This tile fragment has been tentatively identified as Roman, however this context produced only medieval and post-medieval pottery and the other fragments of CBM recovered from the context are the red-orange, oxidised sandy fabric of post-medieval date. A fragment of tile in a soft red-orange fabric with few inclusions (Fabric 6) may be part of a tegula as a small area of what might be a finger groove survives.

Context	Trench	Form	Fabric	Fragment Count	Weight (kg)	Date	
2	4	4	Roof tile	Fabric 1 (variant duller red better fired)	1	0.029	1600- 1800+
		Roof tile	Fabric 1	1	0.047		
	7	Roof tile	Fabric 1	15	0.361	1600- 1800+	

One fragment of brick was recovered from the subsoil of trench 12.



text	Trench	Form	Fabric	Fragment Count	Weight (kg)	Date
		Roof tile	Fabric 1 (variant 1, duller red better fired)	2	0.049	
		Peg tile	Fabric 1 (variant 1)	1	0.027	
	8	Roof tile	Fabric 1	16	0.404	1600- 1800+
		Roof tile	Fabric 1 (variant 1)	2	0.110	
	10	Roof tile	Dull red-orange slightly sandy soft feel with mid grey core (Fabric 5)	1	0.014	1600- 1800+
		Roof tile	Fabric 1 (variant 1)	1	0.060	
		Roof tile	Fabric 1	9	0.417	
	11	Roof tile	Fabric 1	10	0.463	1600- 1800+
	12	Roof tile	Fabric 1	6	0.100	1600- 1800+
		Roof tile	Fabric 6	1	0.038	?Roman
		Roof tile	Dull red-brown surfaces and margins thick mid grey-brown core coarse sand and flint (Fabric 7)	1	0.048	?Medieva
		Peg tile	Darker red more compact hard fired, quartz tempered fabric (Fabric 3)	1	0.028	1600- 1800+ (perhaps a the later end of this range)
		Brick	Dull red-orange fabric coarse quartz some voids (Fabric B1)	1	0.031	1600- 1800+
	13	Roof tile	Fabric 1	6	0.161	1600- 1800+
		Peg tile	Fabric 1 (over fired)	1	0.050	
		Peg tile	Fabric 1 (complete peg hole)	1	0.132	
	14	Roof tile	Fabric 1	6	0.099	1600- 1800+
		Roof tile	Fabric 3	1	0.028	1600- 1800+ (perhaps a the later end of this range)
	15	Roof tile	Fabric 1	3	0.070	1600- 1800+
		Peg tile	Fabric 1 (variant 1)	1	0.030	



Context	Trench	Form	Fabric	Fragment Count	Weight (kg)	Date
	16	Roof tile	Fabric 1 (variant 1)	3	0.068	1600- 1800+
		Roof tile	Fabric 1	3	0.075	
	17	Roof tile	Fabric 1	4	0.049	1600- 1800+
		Roof tile	Fabric 1 (variant 1)	4	0.123	
3	2	Roof tile	Fabric 1	1	0.010	1600- 1800+
4	2	Peg tile	Fabric 7	1	0.083	?Medieval
		Peg tile	Fabric 7 (slightly reduced)	1	0.068	
		Roof tile	Fabric 7 (reduced)	1	0.006	
		Roof tile	Fabric 1	2	0.031	1600- 1800+
		Roof tile	Fabric 1/variant 1(over fired and reduced)	3	0.060	
		Undiagnostic	Fabric 1 (variant 1)	1	0.004	
10	6	Peg tile	Fabric 1 (variant 1)	1	0.059	1600- 1800+
		Undiagnostic	Fabric 1 (variant 1)	1	0.007	
sample 1		Tile	Fabric 1 (variant 1)	1	0.033	
11	2	Roof tile	Red-orange, oxidised sandy fabric with dull red core (Fabric 4)	1	0.030	1600-1800+
		Roof tile	Fabric 1 (reduced)	1	0.041	
		Roof tile	Fabric 1 (variant 1)	1	0.135	
		Roof tile	Fabric 1	7	0.290	
13	3	Undiagnostic	Fabric 1	1	0.002	1600- 1800+
15	3	Roof tile	Fabric 1	7	0.112	1600- 1800+
18	2	Peg tile	Fabric 1	1	0.013	1600- 1800+
		Undiagnostic	Fabric 1	1	0.002	
		Roof tile	Fabric 1	2	0.021	
		Roof tile	Fabric 7 (oxidised)	1	0.039	?Medieval
		?Tegula	Fabric 6	1	0.007	Roman
19	14	Roof tile	Fabric 1	1	0.037	1600- 1800+
23	4	Roof tile	Fabric 1	1	0.112	1600- 1800+
31	16	Roof tile	Fabric 1 (variant 1)	1	0.006	1600- 1800+



Context	Trench	Form	Fabric	Fragment Count	Weight (kg)	Date
44	4	Roof tile	Fabric 2	1	0.023	1600- 1800+
		Peg tile	Fabric 1	1	0.012	
		Roof tile	Fabric 1	1	0.016	?Roman
54	7	Roof tile	Fabric 1 (variant 1)	1	0.022	1600- 1800+
		Roof tile	Fabric 1	2	0.035	
		Roof tile	Fabric 1 (variant 1)	1	0.022	
		Roof tile	Fabric 7 (oxidised)	1	0.017	?Medieval
55	9	Roof tile	Fabric 1	2	0.035	1600- 1800+
56	13	Roof tile	Fabric 1	5	0.061	1600- 1800+
		Undiagnostic	Fabric 1	1	0.003	
57	9	Roof tile	Fabric 1	1	0.011	1600- 1800+
		Undiagnostic	Fabric 1	1	0.010	
Total				160	4.586	

Table 5: Ceramic Building Material Summary Catalogue



APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry Introduction

C.1.1 Three bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas at Land of Weaverhead Close, Thaxted, 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. Features sampled include ditches and a buried soil thought to date to the Iron Age.

Methodology

C.1.2 The total volume (up to 17 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 list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 6.

Quantification

C.1.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant.

Results

C.1.4 All of the samples were devoid of plant remains other than modern rootlets and sparse charcoal fragments. All three samples contain flakes and spheroids of hammerscale indicating that blacksmithing activities took place within the near vicinity.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Charcoal	Pottery	Bone	Hammerscale
1	6	7	Ditch	8	+	+	+	++
2	8	9	Ditch	15	++	+	+	++
3	10		Ditch	17	++			++

Table 6: Environmental samples from TX25

Discussion

C.1.5 Preservation of plant remains is poor with only sparse charcoal fragments surviving. The recovery of domestic and industrial refuse suggests that these features had been used for the disposal of such items but charred food remains such as cereals and pulses are absent precluding further interpretation of the deposits.



C.2 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

C.2.1 Three hundred and eighteen grams of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation. Fifteen fragments were recovered with 6 being identifiable to species. Contexts 6, 15 and 18 contained no identifiable fragments. All but one fragment was identified as cattle, the assemblage consisting of fragmentary lower limb elements (metapodia, tibiae etc.). A partial adult horncore was recovered from context 2. An adult sheep/goat 3rd molar was also recovered from context 8.

C.3 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

C.3.1 A total of 0.044kg of mollusc shells were collected, the shell does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed.

Context	Trench	Туре	Weight (kg)
2	12	Native/Flat/Common Oyster: Ostrea edulis	0.012
4	2	Common mussel: Mytilus edulis	0.006
4	2	Native/Flat/Common Oyster: Ostrea edulis	0.018
12	2	Native/Flat/Common Oyster: Ostrea edulis	0.003
57	9	Native/Flat/Common Oyster: Ostrea edulis	0.005
Total			0.044

Table 7: Mollusca



APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Andrews, D., 1990, 'Thaxted, Church of St john the Baptist', in Gilman, P.J. 'Excavations in Essex in 1989', *Essex Archaeological Hist.*, 21, p137

Arman, M., 1978, An Historical Guide and Brief Tour of the Ancient Town Thaxted in Essex, Private

Brooks H., Wrightman, A. and Lister, C. *An archaeological evaluation at Cowell and Cooper, Weaverhead Lane, Thaxted, Essex*, Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) unpublished report No. 08/11a

Cotter, J. 2000. *Post-Roman Pottery from Excavations in Colchester;* 1971-85. Colchester Archaeology Report 7

Crummy, N. 1998. Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85

Davis, S. 1992. A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites. AML rep. 81/91 London.

Davey, W. and Walker, H. 2009. *The Harlow Pottery Industries* Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional paper 3

Dobney, K & Reilly, K. 1988. A method for recording archaeological animal bones: the use of diagnostic zones. *Circaea* 5(2): 79-96

Drummond-Murray, J., 2014. *Method Statement for Excavation*. Oxford Arch. East Tender ref 13149 (unpub)

Egan, G & Pritchard, F. 1991. *Medieval Finds from Excavations in London. Part 3: Dress Accessories c 1150–1450. HMSO, London.*

Hawkins, D. 2013, Land at Weaverhead Close, Thaxted, Essex, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, CgMS Consulting

Margeson, S. M. 1993. *Norwich Households: Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations* 1971-78 East Anglian Archaeology 58.

Medieval Pottery Research Group. 1998. *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms.* Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper I

Medieval Pottery Research Group. 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Rozwadowski, M. and Williams, M. 2008, *Proposed Extension to the Burial Ground, Land North of Thaxted Windmill, Thaxted, Essex*, Archaeological Solutions unpublished report No. 3226

Rumble, A. (ed.), 1983, *Domesday Book – Essex*, Phillimore & Co., Chichester Simcoe, E. 1934, *A Short History of the Parish and Ancient Borough of Thaxted*. W. Hart & Son



APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number			
Project Name			
Project Dates (fieldwork)) Start	Finis	h
	·		
Previous Work (by OA E	,	Fulu	re Work
Project Reference Code	es		
Site Code		Planning App. No.	
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS	S No.
Type of Project/Techniq	lues Used		
Prompt			
Development Type			
Please select all tech	nniques used:		
Aerial Photography - interpr	retation Grab-	Sampling	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
Aerial Photography - new	Gravit	y-Core	Sample Trenches
Annotated Sketch	Laser	Scanning	Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
Augering	Measu	ured Survey	Targeted Trenches
Dendrochronological Surve	ey 🗌 Metal	Detectors	Test Pits
Documentary Search	🗌 Phosp	hate Survey	Topographic Survey
Environmental Sampling	Photos	grammetric Survey	Vibro-core
Fieldwalking	Photos	graphic Survey	Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
Geophysical Survey	Rectifi	ied Photography	
Monument Types/Signi	ificant Finds & The	eir Periods	
Monument Types/Signi			icant finds using the MDA Object type
	MR Monument Ty	pe Thesaurus and signif	icant finds using the MDA Object type , please state "none".
List feature types using the NI	MR Monument Ty	pe Thesaurus and signif	



County	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	
Parish	
HER	
Study Area	National Grid Reference

Project Originators

Organisation	
Project Brief Originator	
Project Design Originator	
Project Manager	
Supervisor	

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive

Archive Contents/Media



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

Notes:

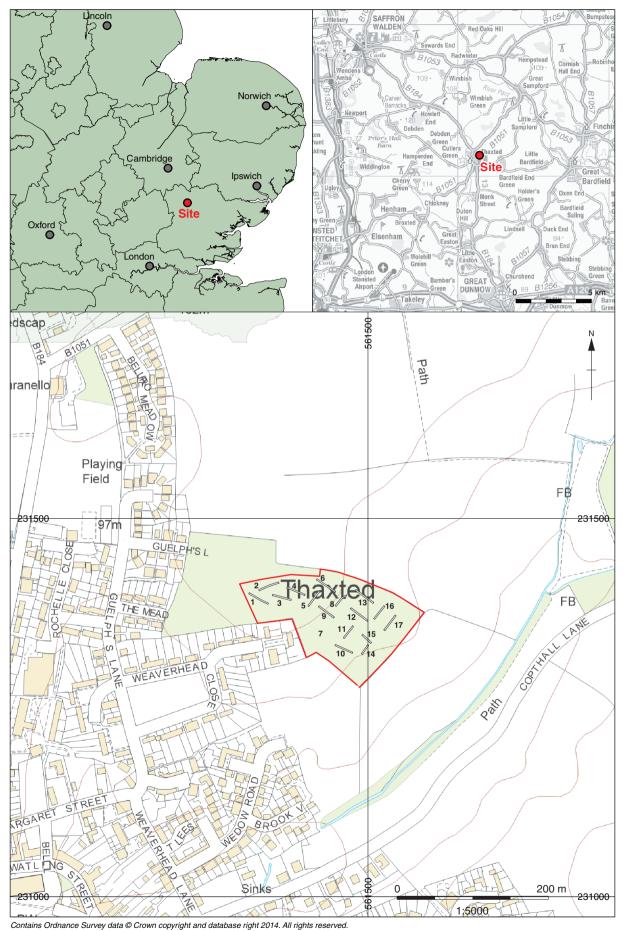
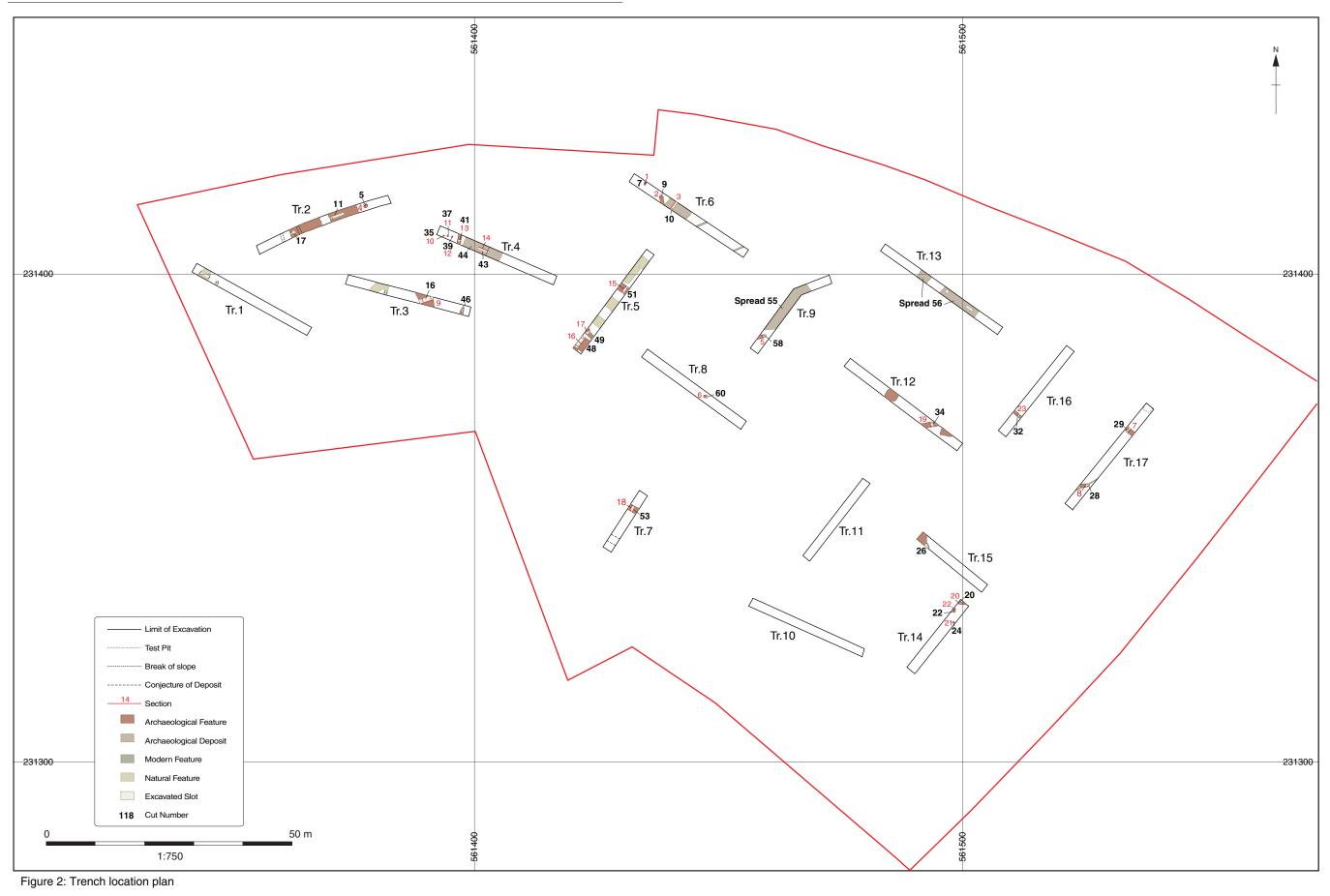


Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) within development area (red)





© Oxford Archaeology East

Report Number 1700



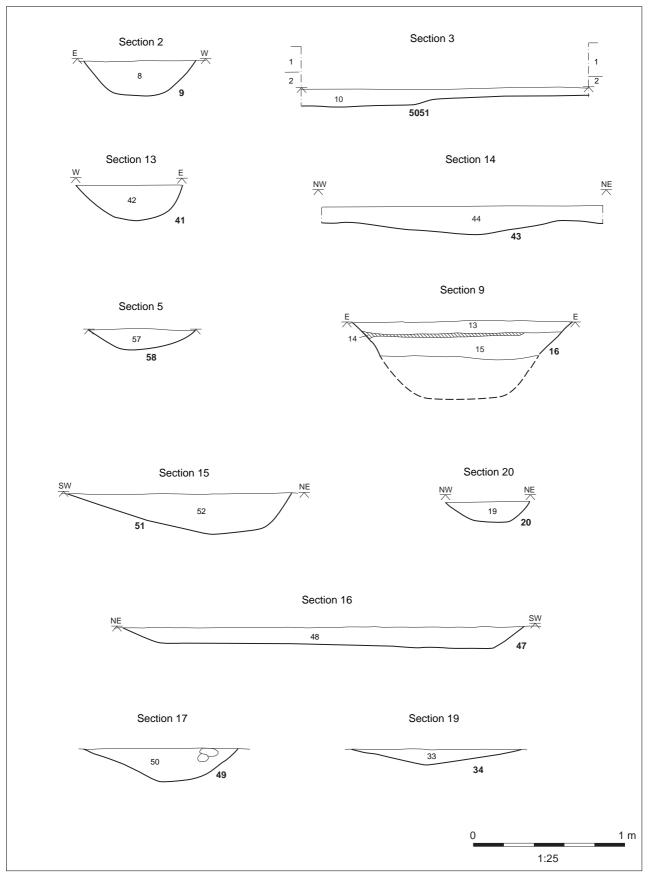


Figure 3: Sections

© Oxford Archaeology East



Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House Osney Mead Oxford OX2 0ES

t:+44(0)1865263800 f:+44(0)1865793496 e:info@oxfordarchaeology.com w:http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3 MoorLane LancasterLA11GF

t:+44(0)1524 541000 f:+44(0)1524 848606 e:oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com w:http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OAEast

15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB238SQ

t:+44(0)1223 850500 e:oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com w:http://oxfordarchaeology.com



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MIFA Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a Private Limited Company, N⁰: 1618597 and a Registered Charity, N⁰: 285627