

Devas, The Street, Pleshey, Essex

Planning application: 10/00600/FUL

HER Ref: PY 16

Archaeological Monitoring Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(November 2010)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman@keme.co.uk)

Site details for HER

Name: Devas, The Street, Pleshey, Essex, CM3 1HQ

Client: Ms T Ryde

Local planning authority: Chelmsford Borough Council

Planning application ref: 10/00600/FUL

Development: Erection of two bay garage/cart lodge

Date of fieldwork: 11 August, 2010

HER Ref: EHER 1126 (monument) PY16 (this application

Scheduled Monument No: Essex 22

Conservation Area: Pleshey town

OASIS Ref: johnnewm1-81034

Grid ref: TL 663 146

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Summary: Pleshey, Devas, The Street (PY 16, TL 663 146) monitoring of shallow floating type foundations for a garage/cart lodge revealed the top of one feature which could be large ditch or pit. Pottery from the upper part of this feature was of medieval date including 11/12th century coarsewares (John Newman Archaeological Services for Ms T Ryde).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Ms T Ryde commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application 10/00600/FUL and to meet the requirements of the related Scheduled Monument Consent. The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief set by Ms T O'Connor of the Historic Environment Team (HEM) of Essex CC to satisfy this condition (Appendix II). This development concerns the erection of a garage/cart lodge within the area covered by Scheduled Ancient Monument Essex 22- Pleshey Castle and Town Enclosure at Devas, The Street (see Fig. 1).

1.2 Pleshey lies to the north west of Chelmsford in central Essex, close to various small streams and astride a minor east-west route way. The property Devas is located towards the eastern side of the town and just above the 60m OD contour.

1.3 The brief outlines how Pleshey is a rare and well preserved example of a medieval castle and associated defended town. With origins in the earlier 12th century the survival of earthworks and a street plan directly related to the medieval layout has led to a high level of protection for the built and buried heritage at Pleshey. Much of the settlement forms part of the Scheduled Monument covering Pleshey castle and town (Essex 22) and Devas lies within this protected area. In addition the town forms a Conservation Area. Within Pleshey the line of Back Street probably marks the edge of the north bailey to the castle motte and Devas lies just to the east of the point where the east-west road through the town enters this bailey and just inside the probable site of the eastern medieval gate through the town's earthworks defences. In order to minimise ground disturbance, and help gain Scheduled Monument Consent, the planned timber framed structure was designed to be erected on a shallow floating foundation that should not impact on deposits below the existing drive make-up and adjacent grassed area. However the full extent of the potential disturbance was not totally clear as the grassed area on the eastern side of the footprint was significantly lower than the western side on the edge of the drive.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 A single visit was made to the site in order to monitor all of the ground works required for the planned shallow floating foundation. The ground works were carried out using a small 360⁰ mini-digger equipped with a 600mm toothed bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. At the time of the monitoring weather conditions were fine and dry with good site visibility. The shallow foundation trenches were mechanically excavated and all the upcast spoil was piled into the central part of the structure's footprint in order to raise the final floor level to that of the adjacent drive rather than try and lower the level to that of the grassed area to the east. By raising the central area of the footprint easier access from the drive could be created and any need to cause more extensive disturbance to the site was removed. In addition a large tree stump to the east of the planned structure was left in situ to minimise potential ground disturbance while a much smaller tree stump was removed as it impinged directly on the foundations. As the shallow foundation trench was excavated around the four sides of the footprint the base and sections were closely examined for archaeological deposits and finds and any other soil colour

differentiation. Where necessary areas were hand cleaned to gain more clarity. The upcast spoil was examined for archaeological finds. Finally the excavated trenches were plotted in relation to adjacent, mapped, features and a number of digital images were taken to record the monitoring (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 The shallow foundation trenches for the garage/cart lodge were 7.80m in length along the longer eastern and western sides and 5.80m along the shorter northern and southern sides, as noted above the trenches were 600mm wide. The observed results from the monitoring can most easily be summarised by trench as follows (see also Fig. 2 and images in Appendix I):

Northern side- this trench was 450mm deep at its eastern end and 500mm deep at the western, drive edge, end. Under 300mm of topsoil a 100/150mm thick layer of mid brown clay subsoil was noted. The western 3.60m of the trench came down onto the naturally occurring drift orange/yellow clay till deposit on the site with no archaeological features visible. However the eastern third of the trench came down onto a mid brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal flecks which appeared to be the upper part of an archaeological feature fill.

Eastern side- this trench was a maximum of 450mm deep at its northern end running to 500mm at the southern end. The mid brown clay apparent feature fill noted above at the eastern end of the northern footing trench was seen to run along the entire length of this trench. Here it is of value to note that the majority of the medieval pottery sherds recovered from the upcast spoil (0002) on the site came from observations of the disturbed material from this trench and therefore from above this possible feature. While this finds group (0002) is not a secure assemblage as it was collected from upcast spoil it does appear to represent associated material.

Southern side- this trench was 500mm at its eastern end and 600mm deep at the western end, however it should also be noted that the existing ground level rose by 300mm from east to west and the latter end remained in topsoil at its base. The possible feature seen at the base of the eastern end of the northern trench and along the complete length of the eastern trench was also noted at the base of the eastern half of the southern trench. Again some medieval pottery sherds came from the upcast spoil (0002) from above this likely feature.

Western side- the western side of the footprint ran up to the edge of the existing drive which, as noted above, is at a higher level. This trench was 600mm at its southern end and 500mm at the northern end and remained in topsoil deposits along most of its length save a small area of natural orange/yellow clay till at the very northern point.

4. The Finds- Pottery & CBM (Sue Anderson)

4.1 Forty-two sherds of pottery weighing 538g were collected from two contexts (0001 general topsoil finds and 0002 finds from upcast above probable feature on the eastern side of the footprint). Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix III. All post-medieval/modern pottery was unstratified (0001) and all earlier material was recovered from disturbed upper feature fill 0002.

Description	Fabric	Code	Essex fabric	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Roman greyware?	RBGW	1.10		2	13		2
Roman greyware micaceous	RBGM	1.20		2	30	0.07	2
Roman coarse grog?	RBCG	1.30		1	11		1
<i>Total Roman</i>				5	54	0.07	5
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	13	5	48	0.14	5
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	12B/C	7	82	0.04	6
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	20	14	147	0.12	14
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	3.21	20	1	26		1
Heddingham coarseware	HCW	3.43	20D	2	11		2
Mill Green coarseware	MGCW	3.46	20C	2	127	0.18	1
Heddingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	22	1	7		1
Essex sandy orange wares	ESOW	4.24	21	3	22		3
<i>Total medieval</i>				35	470	0.48	33
Post-medieval redwares	PMRW	6.10	40	1	7		1
Yellow Ware	YELW	8.13		1	7		1
<i>Total post-medieval</i>				2	14		2
Total				42	538	0.55	40

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998) and rim forms follow the Essex type series (e.g. Drury 1993). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Roman?

Five sherds were tentatively or positively identified as Roman. These comprised three body sherds in dense grey sandy and coarse grogged fabrics, a flat base sherd in a fine micaceous pale grey fabric, and a cavetto jar rim. All were abraded.

Medieval

The majority of sherds were of early or high medieval date. A variety of shelly and sandy wares were present, most of which are not identifiable to source. However there were a few sherds of coarse and fine wares from the known production sites at Sible Hedingham and Mill Green, Ingatestone. The other fabrics were typical of Essex early and high medieval coarsewares and comparable with other locally excavated assemblages (e.g. Walker 1988).

Five jar rims were present in the coarseware assemblage, one EMW and one EMWSS with upright thickened (B2?) rims, and three medieval coarseware rims (types B4 and H1). These forms include both early and late types, with H1 being the latest (dated mid to late 13th-century (Drury 1993). In addition to the jar rims, there was one possible spout from a sandy/shelly ware pitcher, and a fragment of ?handle.

Glazed wares were represented by a body sherd from a Heddingham ware jug with slip stripes under a pale green glaze, and three body sherds of sandy orange wares,

one with white slip externally and two with spots of clear glaze.

Post-medieval and modern

One sherd of unglazed post-medieval redware with combed horizontal lines and a flake of 19th-century yellow ware were recovered as unstratified finds (0001).

Ceramic building material

Two sherds of CBM were recovered as unstratified finds (0001). Both were in medium sandy fabrics. One fragment was a piece of hip tile with a semi-circular cut at the top and a knife-trimmed diagonal side. The other was a piece of plain peg tile with the remnants of a circular peg hole. The latter was in a softer-fired fabric than the former, but both were probably post-medieval.

Discussion

Residual Roman material is present and may indicate a Roman site in the vicinity. The medieval assemblage includes wares with a broad date range within the 11th–16th centuries, but dateable rim forms suggest the assemblage from 0002 is likely to date to the second half of the 13th century. All later material was unstratified.

The range of illustrated coarsewares from the village hall site in Pleshey (Walker 1988) includes several jar forms which are comparable with those found at 'Devas'. No bowls were identified here, but this is probably due to the small size of the assemblage. However, it may be of interest to note that this assemblage produced a significantly higher proportion of early medieval wares. Even though residual in context 0002, this may suggest a concentration of 11th/12th-century activity (or simply rubbish disposal) in this part of the village.

5. Conclusion

5.1 While the ground works for the shallow floating foundation were, as planned, limited in the disturbance caused to underlying deposits some useful information relating to medieval Pleshey has been recorded. A moderate sized group of pottery was recovered with some fabrics of earlier medieval date which, as noted above, hints at a nearby focus of activity perhaps contemporary with the earlier phases of the castle's construction and development. The apparent recognition of a large feature is also of interest though whether this is north-south aligned ditch is impossible to confirm as the ground works only touched the top of the upper fill. In this context it is of interest that earthworks (see Fig. 1) indicate that a ditch may be running just to the east of Devas close to this eastern access to the town. An alternative interpretation could be that the feature fill represents the location of one or more large pits, perhaps similar to those located at the village hall site (Priddy, 1988).

5.2 In conclusion it can be confirmed that very little disturbance has been caused in an area of high archaeological potential and the relevant specifications set for the ground works in the Scheduled Monument Consent have been fully complied with.

References

Drury, P.J., 1993, 'The later Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery', in Rodwell, W. and Rodwell, K., *Rivenhall. Investigations of a Villa, Church and Village, 1950-1977*, Vol. 2. Chelmsford Archaeol. Trust Rep. 4.2, CBA Res. Rep. 80.

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

Priddy, D., 1988 'Pleshey Castle – the northern bailey: excavations at the village hall site, 1987', *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* 19, 166–75.

Walker, H., 1988, 'The medieval and post-medieval pottery', in Priddy, D., 'Pleshey Castle – the northern bailey: excavations at the village hall site, 1987', *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* 19, 166–75.

(Archive deposition – the site archive will be deposited with the Chelmsford Museum Service under the relevant HER number – PY 16).

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Tracey Ryde for her close liaison regarding the monitoring, to the contractors for their close cooperation on site, to Teresa O'Connor of the HEM Team at Essex CC for supplying background information and to Sue Anderson of CFA Archaeology for the finds report).

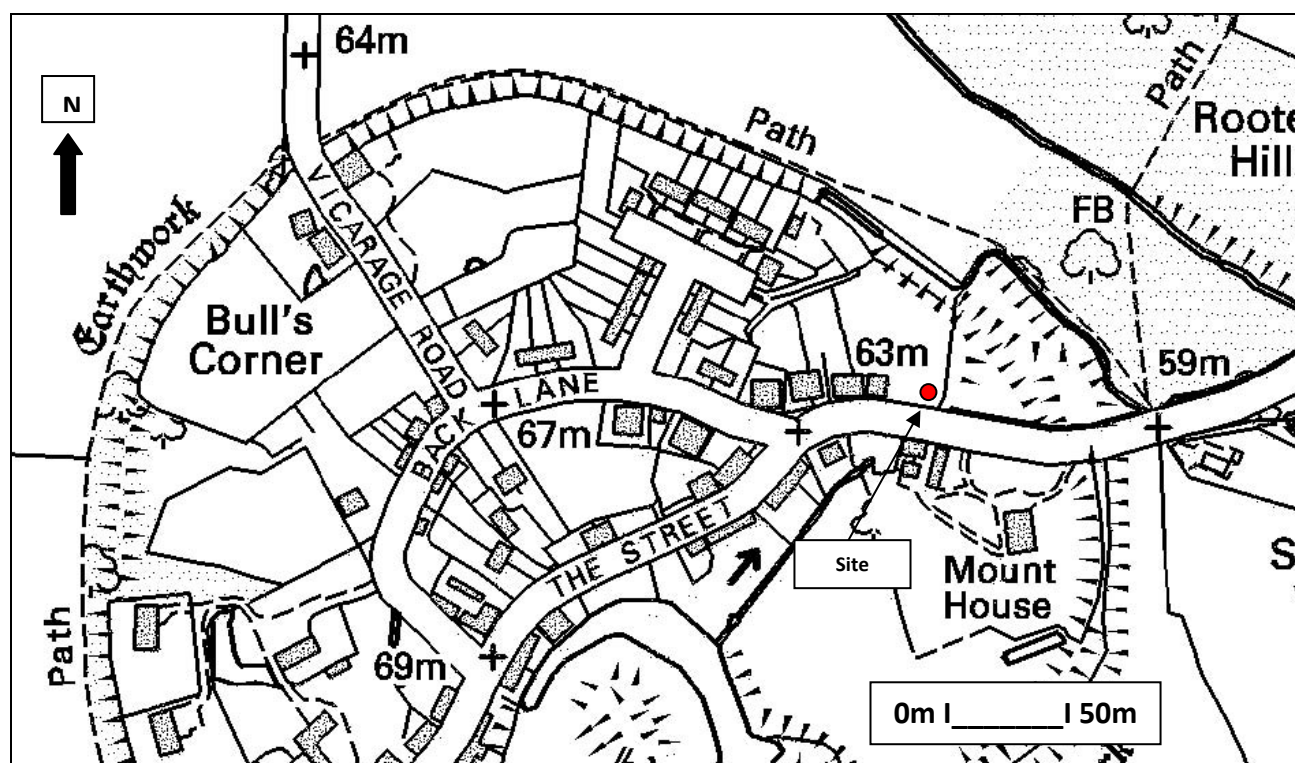


Fig. 1: Site location within Pleshey (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyrights.
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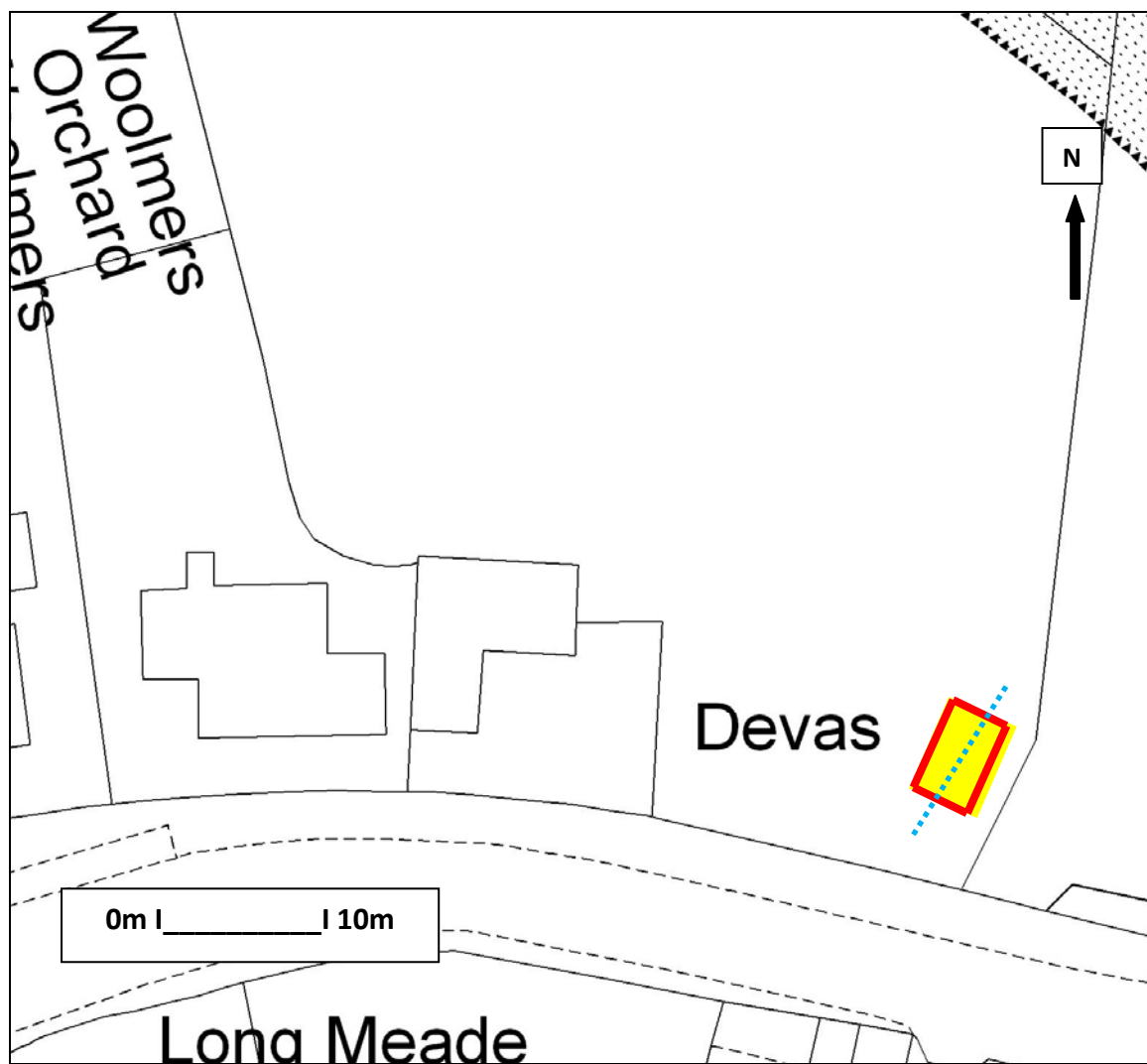


Fig. 2: Location of monitored foundations (red) and western edge (blue dashed line) of possible ditch noted in trench base (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyrights 2008.
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Appendix I – Images



Eastern foundation trench from south



Southern foundation trench from east



Western foundation trench from north (largely in topsoil/modern overburden)



Northern foundation trench from west (natural clay in foreground, feature fill in distance)



Site from south with trenches open

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING -
DEVAS,
THE STREET
PLESHEY,
CHELMSFORD**

March 2010



Essex County Council

Site: Devas, The Street, Pleshey, Chelmsford

Ref: Pre-application

Applicant: Tracey Ryde (traceyryde@tiscali.co.uk)

HEM Officer: Teresa O'Connor (01245 437638)

Museum: Chelmsford (01245) 615121

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the HEM Team of the Historic Environment Branch of Essex County Council should be contacted to assess if changes are required to the brief. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.

*The contractor is advised to visit the site before completing their **written scheme of investigation** as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.*

1. Introduction

The HEM Team of the Historic Environment Branch of Essex County Council has prepared this brief for archaeological monitoring and possible excavation on the site of Devas, The Street, Pleshey in advance of the erection of a car port/garage. The proposed development lies on land with significant archaeological potential particularly for remains of Medieval settlement and activity associated with the adjacent Castle which is a scheduled monument. The purpose of the archaeological work is to determine the presence or absence and significance of any surviving archaeology and record the deposits prior to development.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development is situated on land at Devas, The Street, Pleshey, northeast of the Castle (NGR TL6664 1463 1463) and within the scheduled area. The carport/garage is to be built to the east of the house close to the garden boundary and close to the street frontage. Part of the area is currently drive and is covered with gravel while part is garden and grassed. The grassed area is at a significantly lower level than the gravel and may need to be raised up for the construction of the carport/garage. The building is proposed to be built upon shallow floating foundations which will need minimal ground disturbance, however the area where the development is proposed is of uneven ground and may need to be regarded/levelled in places with the possibility of causing below ground disturbance in previously undisturbed areas.

3. Background

The planning application requires scheduled monument consent for works within the scheduled area. The works proposed for the garage/car port are designed to cause minimal below ground disturbance

but lie within a potentially sensitive area of the scheduled monument close to the street frontage and gateway into the defended monument and within close proximity to the outer defences. Due to the uncertainty of the level of disturbance for the groundwork's into previously undisturbed horizons a programme of archaeological monitoring will be required to observe any significant below ground disturbance. This level will be confirmed in advance of any development. This brief will be submitted with the scheduled monument consent for works associated with the garage.

4. Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective contractors can visit the EHER prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation (To make an appointment contact Ms A. Bennett, 01245 437637).

Information on Pleshey Castle has been documented in Medlycott, M. (1999) Pleshey Historic Town Assessment Report and is summarised here with the most pertinent information.

The Essex Historic Environment Record shows the proposed carport/garage lies in an area of significant archaeological potential as it lies within the scheduled area for Pleshey castle and town enclosure (SM 22, EHER 1126) The scheduled monument is a good example of a motte and bailey type of earthwork, built in the 12th century with an unusually well-preserved town enclosure. The castle was slighted in 1157-8 but refortified in 1167. Only a short length of the north bailey remains, its line is marked possibly by Back Lane. The proposed development lies along the main road through the defended town, close to the gateway and within close proximity of the outer defences and so has a high potential for archaeological finds and features relating to the medieval settlement and town defences. Previous work in advance of an extension to the house revealed that the area around the house has been reduced in depth. The historic maps (1870's) show that the proposed car port/garage lies within an adjacent properties boundary which is no longer extant and has been incorporated into the curtilage of Devas.

5. Requirement for Work

The ground on which the car port/garage is proposed is uneven and of both hard and soft surfaces. It is proposed to lay a shallow floating foundation within this area. The level of regarding/levelling is uncertain and will need to be observed where they may uncover previously undisturbed horizons.

The specific aim of the archaeological monitoring is to preserve, by record, the archaeological deposits that will be uncovered by the removal of gravel and topsoil and laying of new foundations for the car port/garage. Any archaeological deposits identified will require excavation prior to any further work or machine activity in the area. A period of time to allow for investigation of any exposed

archaeological deposits will need to be agreed with the developer and stipulated in the written scheme of investigation. A timetable for the monitoring will be included in the WSI.

6. Monitoring Methodology

- 6.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the monitoring and recording. The number of staff involved and the structure of the team shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation. CV's may be requested for senior staff.
- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.3 A site code shall be obtained from the HEM Team officer of Essex County Council
- 6.4 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 6.5 Machine stripping, shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. The exposed natural or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 6.6 Details of the monitoring, recording and excavation strategy shall be provided within the written scheme of investigation.
- 6.7 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 6.8 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 6.9 Details of the photographic policy shall be given in the WSI. This shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

- 6.10 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed.
- 6.11 The IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological watching briefs and excavations*, and the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the Eastern Region* document should be used for additional guidance in the production of the archaeological written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

7. Finds

- 7.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 7.2 All pottery, and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 7.3 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.
- 7.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Chelmsford (01245) 615121) prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HEM Team.

8. Results

- 8.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 3 months) from the end of the fieldwork, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a copy supplied to the HER (A full digital copy of the report will be supplied to the HEM team).
- 8.2 This report must contain:
- Archaeological monitoring methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate, the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000) and the Historic Town Report (Medlycott, 1999).
 - Location plan of groundworks observed during the archaeological monitoring with at least two corners of each area given 10 figure grid references.

- Copies of plans and/or sections drawn at an appropriate scale of any archaeological features excavated or recorded during the course of the investigation.
- A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- All specialist reports or assessments.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

8.3 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

8.4 An HER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the HEM Team officer. This will be completed in digital form (copy can be emailed) This shall include a plan of the monitored area.

8.5 Publication of the results at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in *Essex Archaeology and History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate peer reviewed journal.

9. Archive Deposition

9.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Chelmsford (01245) 615121), and confirmed in writing to the HEM Team.

9.2 A summary of the archive shall be provided to the HEM team one month after the completion of site work.

9.3 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.

9.4 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 2 months of the completion of the final publication report and confirmed with the HEM Team in writing.

10. Monitoring

10.1 The HEM Team of Essex County Council, Historic Environment Branch & Deborah Priddy of EH will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

10.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the HEM Team and EH one week in advance of its commencement.

10.3 All excavated areas must be inspected by the HEM Team prior to their backfilling.

10.4 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the HEM Team and EH prior to them being carried out.

11. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

11.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide *the basis for a measurable standard*.

11.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a WSI to the HEM Team of Essex County Council for validation prior to fieldwork commencing.

11.3 The involvement of the HEM Team shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

- | | | |
|----------------|------|--|
| Brown, N. and | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2.</i> |
| Glazebrook, J. | | <i>Research agenda and strategy</i> East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8 |
| Gurney, D. | 2003 | Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14 |
| Medlycott, M. | 1999 | Pleshey Historic Town Assessment Report. ECC. |

For further information regarding the content of this brief and as part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content and

presentation of this archaeological brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

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HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD/ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

SUMMARY SHEET

<i>Site name/Address:</i>	
<i>Parish:</i>	<i>District:</i>
<i>NGR:</i>	<i>Site Code:</i>
<i>Type of Work:</i>	<i>Site Director/Group:</i>
<i>Date of Work:</i>	<i>Size of Area Investigated:</i>
<i>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</i>	<i>Funding source:</i>
<i>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</i>	<i>Related HER No.s:</i>
<i>Final Report:</i>	
<i>Periods Represented:</i>	
<i>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</i>	
<i>Previous Summaries/Reports:</i>	
<i>Author of Summary:</i>	<i>Date of Summary:</i>

Appendix III – Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Essex fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
0001	PMRW	40			1	7	16th-18th c.
0001	YELW				1	7	L.18th-19th c.
0002	RBGM				1	5	Rom
0002	RBGM		jar	cavetto	1	25	Rom
0002	RBCG?				1	11	Rom
0002	RBGW?				2	13	Rom
0002	EMWSS	12B			1	8	11th-13th c.
0002	EMWSS	12B	jar	B2	1	10	11th-13th c.
0002	EMWSS	12C			4	40	11th-13th c.
0002	EMWSS	12B	spouted pitcher?		1	24	11th-13th c.
0002	EMW	13			4	32	11th-12th c.
0002	EMW	13	jar	B2?	1	16	12th c.
0002	MCW	20			11	101	L.12th-14th c.
0002	MCW	20	jar	B4	1	16	L.12th-14th c.
0002	MCW	20			1	17	L.12th-14th c.
0002	MCW	20	jar	H1	1	13	L.12th-14th c.
0002	MCWG	20			1	26	L.11th-13th c?
0002	MGCW	20C	jar	H1	2	127	13th-14th c.
0002	HCW	20D			2	11	L.12th-13th c.
0002	HFW1	22			1	7	M.12th-M.13th c.
0002	ESOW	21			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0002	ESOW	21			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
0002	ESOW	21			1	7	L.12th-14th c.

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD/ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: Devas, The Street, Pleshey, CM3 1HQ	
Parish: Pleshey	District: Chelmsford BC
NGR: TL 6664 1463	Site Code: PY 16
Type of Work: Monitoring of ground works	Site Director/Group: John Newman Archaeological Services
Date of Work: 11/08/2010	Size of Area Investigated: 24m of shallow foundation trench for a 7m x 5m structure
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Chelmsford Museum Service	Funding source: Landowner
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER No.s: EHER 1126 (SAM Essex County 22)
Final Report: Client report archaeological monitoring at 'Devas, The Street, Pleshey, Essex'	
Periods Represented: Med & Pmed	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Monitoring of shallow foundation trenches revealed a possible north-south ditch which could relate to earthworks to the NNE, alternatively the exposed feature could be a pit or series of pits, as only the very upper fill was revealed interpretation is tentative. The pottery disturbed from the upper part of this feature was of medieval date with some 11/12 th century coarsewares.	

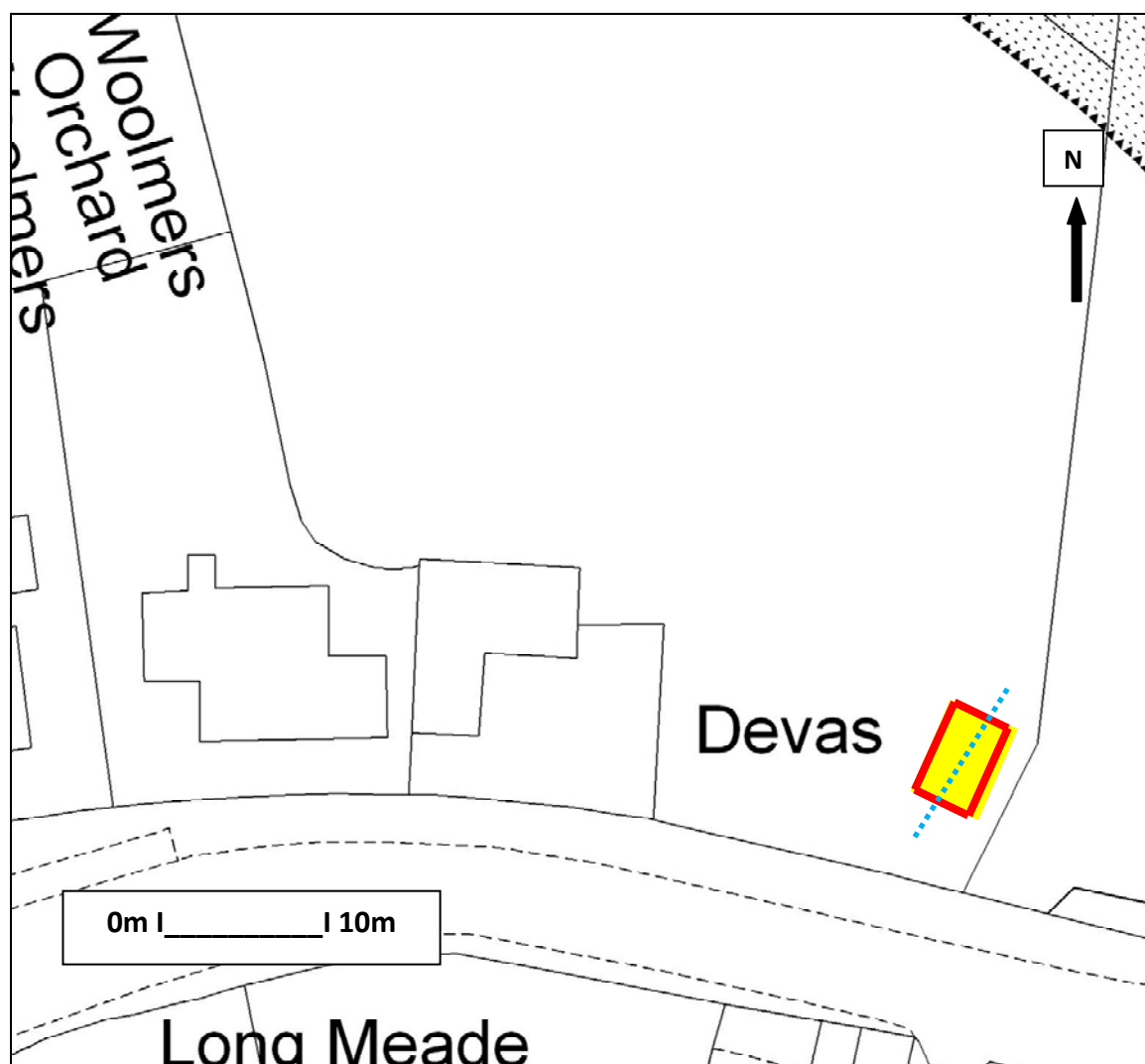


Fig. 2: Location of monitored foundations (red) and western edge (blue dashed line) of possible ditch noted in trench base (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyrights 2008.
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<i>Previous Summaries/Reports:</i>	
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