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Access Cambridge Archaeology

Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Writtle, Essex 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014

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2017

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1 Summary

Two day test pit excavations were undertaken in the village of Writtle in south Essex for six years between 2009 and 2014. In that time a total of 63 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated by 200 local secondary school children as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) out of the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Cambridge. The excavations were coordinated with members of Heritage Writtle who also excavated a number of test pits themselves both with ACA and supervising test pits that were excavated by the pupils of Writtle Infant and Junior School, all of which have been included in this report.

The test pitting in Writtle revealed a range of activity dating from the later prehistoric period through to the modern day, both supporting what has already been found through the parish as well as providing new evidence. It also showed that earlier phases of occupation in Writtle are still present under the modern village; the small nature of the test pits allows excavation in otherwise inaccessible places for normal methods of commercial archaeological investigation. Both later prehistoric and Romano-British activity was found through the village as a continuation of settlements recorded on the HER alongside the Rivers Wid and Can, as well as further east in modern Chelmsford.

Writtle developed during the Late Anglo Saxon period as a royal estate and continued to thrive through the medieval period with the construction of a royal hunting lodge on the site of Writtle University College. The village appears not to have been greatly affected by the Black Death and other upheavals during the 14th century, although the creation of the medieval town of Chelmsford with its new crossing over the river shifted the focus of settlement away from Writtle to the new town. The test pit data has also demonstrated how the settlement shifts over time from a dispersed settlement during the medieval with polyfocal cores to a more nucleated settlement during the post medieval and forming the layout of the village that can still be seen today and with its Late Anglo Saxon/medieval green as its heart.

2 Introduction

A total of 63 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated over a six year period between 2009 and 2014 in the village of Writtle in East Essex. Yearly this breaks down as seven pits excavated in 2009, 11 in 2010, 13 pits excavated in 2011, 12 in 2012, eight test pits in 2013 and 11 pits excavated in 2014. The test pitting was run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) out of the University of Cambridge, initially as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) that gives local Year 9 and 10 school children the chance to try something new and to experience a world class university first hand. Excavations were also undertaken by Heritage Writtle utilising the methodology and recoding system of the HEFA programme, some under direct supervision of ACA and are so are all included within the results section of this report.

2.1 Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA)

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/) is an archaeological outreach organisation based in the department of Archaeology and Anthropology in the University of Cambridge which aims to enhance economic, social and personal well-being through active engagement with archaeology. It was set up by Carenza Lewis in 2004 and specialises in providing opportunities for members of the public to take part in purposeful, research-orientated archaeological investigations including excavation. Educational events and courses range in length from a few hours to a week or more, and involve members of the public of all ages.

Thousands of members of the public have taken part in scores of programmes run by ACA, including teenagers involved in Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) test pit excavation programmes intended since 2005 to build academic skills, confidence and aspirations. More widely, ACA has involved thousands of members of the public of all ages and backgrounds, including those with special needs, in a wide range of archaeological activities including field-walking, excavation, analysis and reporting. These have included projects funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and events in 2011-12 as part of the Cultural Olympiad for the 2012 London Olympic Games.

2.2 The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA)

The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme aims to raise the aspirations, enthusiasm and attainment of 14-17 year-olds with regard to higher education by making a valuable contribution to current academic research at the University of Cambridge. The three day learning-extension course has been run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) since 2005, aimed at UK students in state school years 9, 10 and 12. HEFA was developed as a collaboration between ACA, Aimhigher and the Assessment Research Division at Cambridge Assessment.

On HEFA, participants spend two days running their own small (1m^2) archaeological excavation within living villages, just like thousands did in TV's Big Dig in 2003 and

Michael Wood's Great British Story in 2012, with the aim of applying and developing a wide range of learning skills, boosting their academic confidence and giving them a taste of life and learning at university level. They make new discoveries for and about themselves, and in the process contribute to the university's CORS research into the development of rural communities and settlements in the past. The third day is spent in the University of Cambridge analysing the excavation results in discussive learning sessions which aim to engage and challenge participants, prepare them to produce a written analysis for assessment as well as provide an inspirational and positive experience of higher education. After the field academy, learners receive detailed individual feedback on their data collection, personal, learning and thinking skills developed during the fieldwork as well as their reporting and research skills exhibited in the written assignment, which will support applications to further and higher education.

2.3 Test-pit Excavation and Rural Settlement Studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003; Lewis et al 2001), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1954; Beresford & Hurst 1971), but until recently attention was focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements which are today deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation. Very few regions have seen any systematic research-driven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most of that which has taken place has not involved excavation, including those of a survey based nature (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Roberts and Wrathmell 2003). However, recent attempts to redress this bias in favour of the majority of medieval rural settlements which are still inhabited have opened up new areas for debate which are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999; Jones & Page 2007). However, despite these recent advances, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation including excavation remains very small. In order to begin to resolve this problem, Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 30 CORS, most in eastern England. This will help allow the evidence upon which knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, to be more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of sites which are currently deserted (Lewis 2005, 2006; 2007a; 2007b, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2013).

3 Aims, Objectives and Desired Outcomes

3.1 Aims

The initial aims of the test pit excavations in Writtle were as follows:

- Raise the educational aspirations of participants by providing the opportunity to acquire, develop, refine and demonstrate new skills, experience and confidence.
- Increase learners' capacity to succeed in applying to and studying at university by providing activities which enable them to reinforce generic skills in team-working, problem solving, communication, presentation and planning.
- To engage with local communities and widen the participation of people in the heritage of the area.
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting, origins and development of Writtle and its environs.

3.2 Objectives

The initial objectives of test pit excavations in Writtle were as follows:

- To provide the opportunity for participants to learn and develop cognitive, practical, personal and technical skills.
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project.
- To investigate the archaeology of the environs of Writtle through test-pitting carried out by school students in properties throughout the village.

3.3 Outcomes

The initial desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in Writtle were as follows:

- Raise the educational aspirations of participants.
- Provide an educational and vocational challenge allowing participants to develop transferable skills for life and learning in school and for higher education.
- An improved knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource of the village of Writtle.

4 Methodology

The six years of test pitting in Writtle was organised by ACA in conjunction with Heritage Writtle, with both the excavation and recording following the standard Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) instruction handbook and recording booklet.

The test pit digging takes place over two days, which begins with an initial lecture explaining the aims of the excavation, the procedures in digging and recording the test pit and the correct and safe use of equipment. Participants are then divided into teams of three or four individuals, with a mix of students from different schools. Each team is provided with a complete set of test pit excavation equipment, copies of the HEFA instruction handbook and a record booklet into which all excavation data are entered.

The test pits are all $1m^2$ and the turf, if present, was removed in neat squares by hand. Each test pit is excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The horizontal surface of each context/spit is then drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, a photograph taken and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in the written handbook. A pro-forma recording system was used by the students to record their test pit excavation. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with students and members of the public with no previous archaeological experience. The site code is WRI/year, so WRI/09 for 2009, WRI/10 for 2010, WRI/11 for 2011, WRI/12 for 2012, WRI/13 for 2013 and WRI/14 for 2014.

During the excavation 100% of the spoil is sieved through a 10mm mesh (with the occasional exception of very heavy clay soils which have to be hand-searched). All artefacts are retained, cleaned and bagged by context. Cut and built features are planned at 1:10 and excavated sequentially with latest deposits removed first. Pottery and most other finds are identified promptly by archaeological experts who are on site for the duration of the field academy and visit the test pits regularly; and at the same time provide advice and check that the excavation is being carried out and recorded to the required standard. Test pits are excavated down to natural or the maximum safe depth of 1.2m, whichever is encountered first. A minority of test pits will stop on encountering a feature, (ancient or modern) which archaeological staff deem inadvisable or impossible to remove, and occasionally excavation may cease at a level above natural due to time constraints. On completion of each test pit excavation, all four sections are drawn at 1:10 along with the unexcavated base of the test pit prior to backfilling by hand and the turf replaced neatly to restore the site.

After the two days of excavation are completed, the archaeological records and finds (all of which are kept and cleaned on site) are retained by ACA at the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HER's, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006, Burials Act 1857). ACA retain all finds in the short term for analysis and ideally also in the longer term in order that the excavation archives will be as complete as possible, but any requests to return finds to owners will be agreed.

5 Writtle

5.1 The Village Today

Writtle is situated in southeast Essex, on the western bank of the River Wid and only 2.7km from the centre of Chelmsford to the east, as the crow flies, separated only by the flood plain of the River Wid (figure 1). Essex is bounded by Suffolk to the north, Cambridgeshire to the northwest, Hertfordshire to the west, Greater London to the south and the North Sea to the east. The church of Writtle in the east of the village is centred on TL 45871 51874.

Figure 1: Map of England with insert of East Anglia and the approximate location of the village of Writtle highlighted in red

Writtle was once along the main road between Chelmsford and London until a new bridge crossing the river was constructed in Chelmsford during the medieval period. Today, the A414 bypasses Writtle to the south and connects Harlow and the M11 with Chelmsford and the village is also well placed for access onto the A12 south into London as well as other transport links including buses and the train station in Chelmsford.

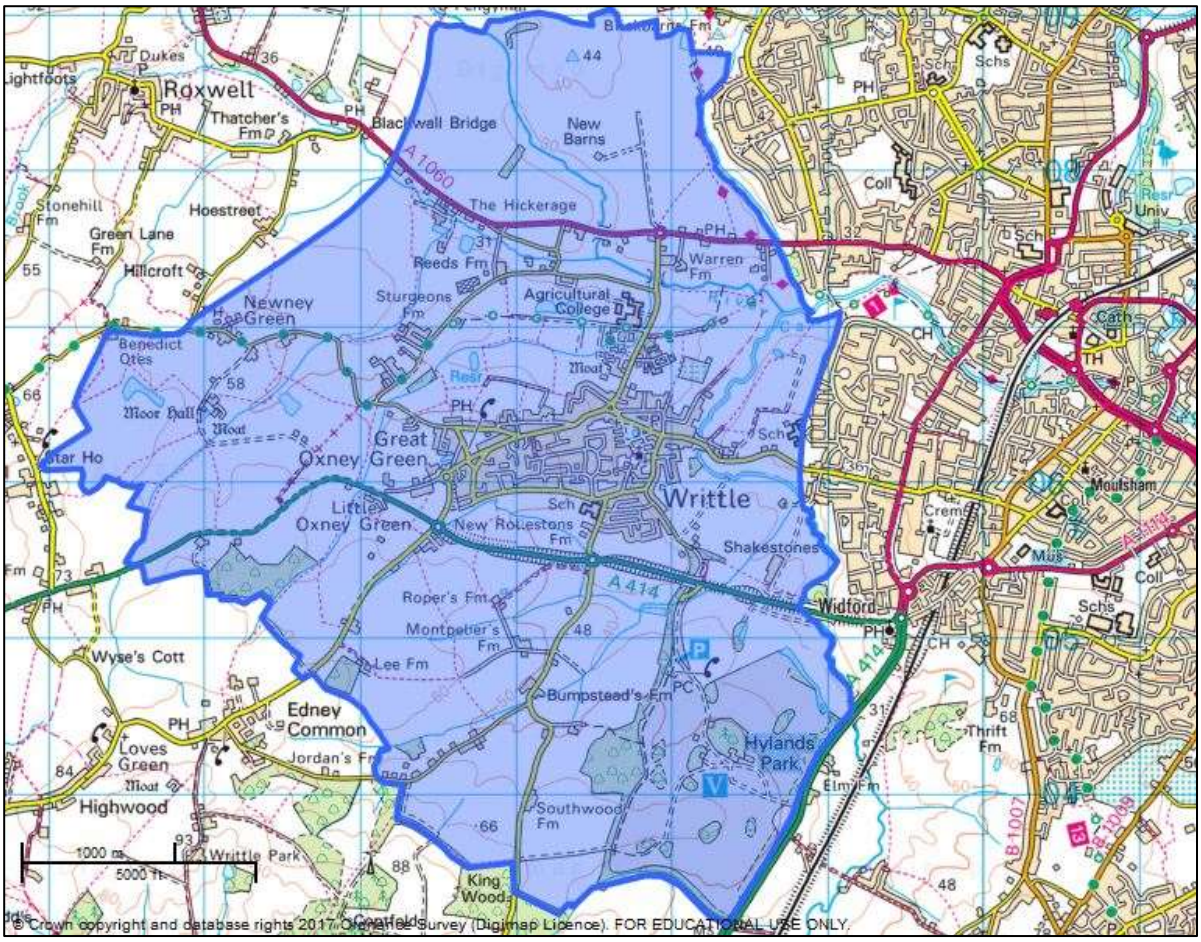

Figure 2: The extent of the parish of Writtle highlighted. © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1:40,000

The village has a traditional feel about it being centred on a large green, opposite the church with a large pond at its eastern end; to the east of this also sits the crossroads with the main road, the original and current main road into Chelmsford that now as a whole is more nucleated around a strong historic core (figures 3 and 4). The conservation area in Writtle is focused around the green in the east of the village and the houses around to it, to the church and bowls club in the south, to Guys Farm in the north and along Bridge Street to the River Wid in the east. The majority of Writtle today is made up from modern housing and infilling west beyond the conservation area.

Writtle has a variety of amenities including a wide range of clubs, societies and organisations, recreational facilities, a church with community rooms, village hall, a nursery and primary school, doctors, dentist and pharmacy, a library and archives, a variety of shops and services, pubs, B&B's, restaurants, take-a-way's, cafes, tea rooms and a number of footpaths and bridleways[1]. The population for Writtle on the 2011 census was recorded at 5383, down from 5632 on the 2001 census[2].

[1] www.writtlevillage.com (Accessed January 2017)
[2] http://www.chelmsford.gov.uk/parish-councils (Accessed January 2017)

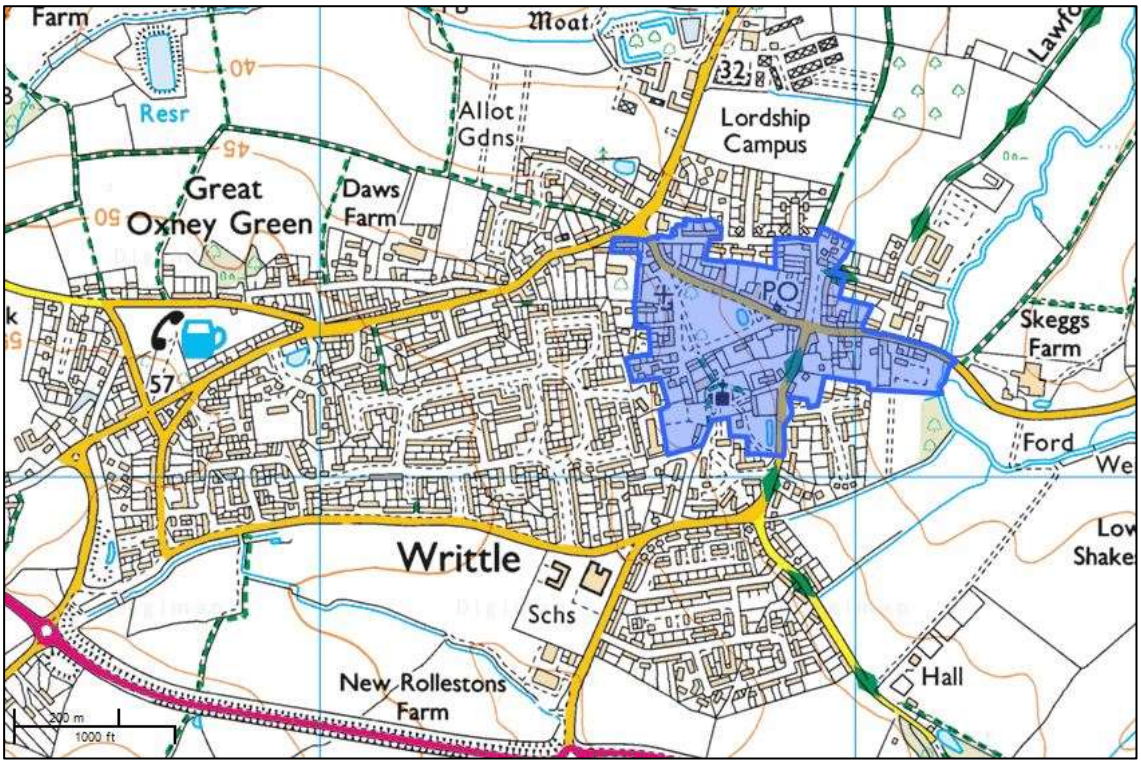

Figure 3: The extent of the Writtle conservation area (highlighted). © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1:10,000

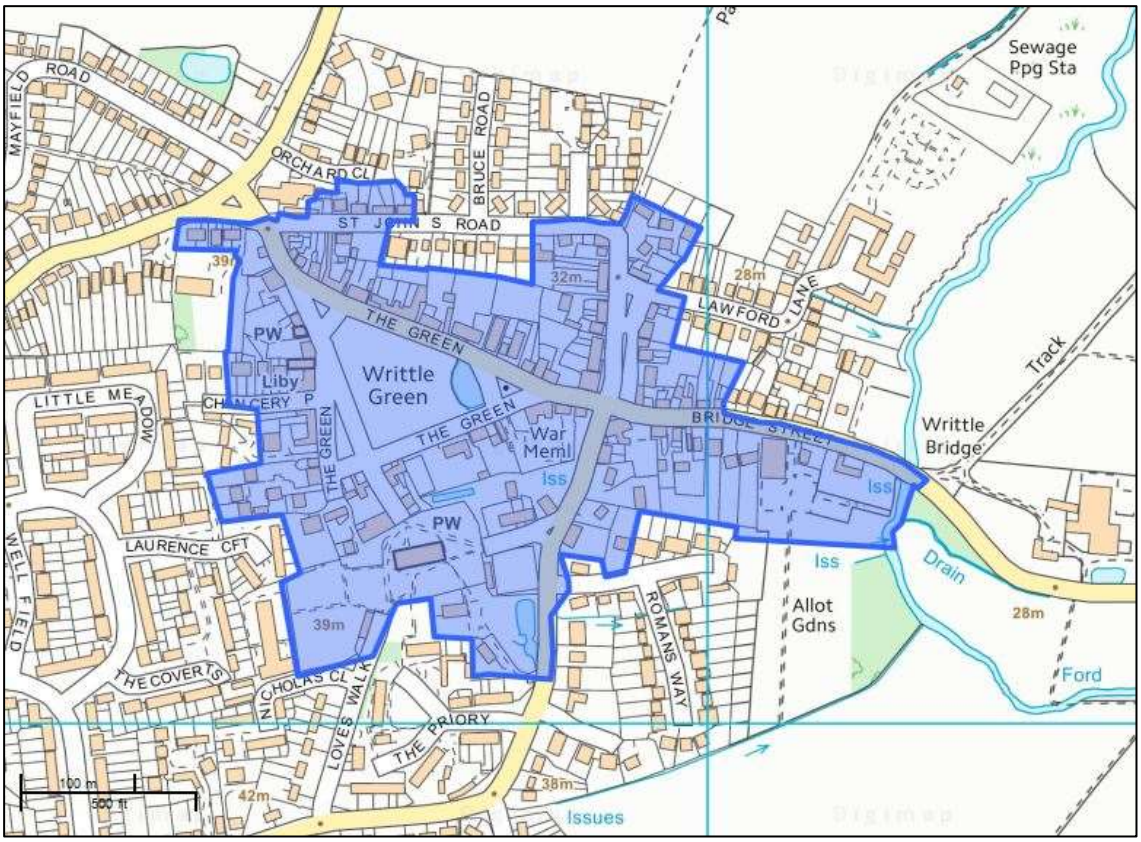

Figure 4: A close up of the Writtle conservation area in the east of the village (highlighted). © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1:10,000

5.2 Geology and Topography

The landscape characterisations of the topography around Chelmsford have been subdivided and the land north of the A414 (the northern half of the parish) has been classified as 'Writtle Farmland Plateau' (B20), which is described as a 'gently undulating glacial till farmland plateau landscape' that denotes a predominately arable landscape with patches of pasture close to settlements among a network of narrow winding lanes. This plateau is also crossed by small brooks and overlooks the confluence of the Rivers Can and Wid in the east[3]. The village of Writtle formed on the higher ground over-looking the rivers and brooks to the east, north and west; the highest point in the village is in the west beyond Great Oxney Green at 55m OD that slowly leads down to the river valley's to 35m OD in the north and east.

The bedrock geology at Writtle is Essex Till, a chalky boulder clay, part of the London Clay Formation that consists of a mix of clay, silt and sand. The superficial geology comprises mainly sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt, clay or peat and organic material with alluvial material along the river valleys, consisting of clay, silt, sand and gravel[4].

[3] www.brentwood.gov.uk/pdf/pdf_1180.pd (Accessed January 2017)
[4] http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html (Accessed January 2017)

6 Archaeological and Historical Background

6.1 Historical Background

One of the first references to Writtle was when it was known as *Writele* at the time of the Norman Conquest and was subsequently recorded as *Writelam* in the Domesday Book of 1086. It is believed that it would have originally been a river name for the River Wid and taken from the Old English word '*writol'* to mean babbling (Mills 2003). Another interpretation of the name has been suggested to derive from the Celtic words of '*Rhyd'* meaning ford and '*Dol'* meaning valley to get *Rhyddol*[5]. Versions of the name Writtle through the medieval period have been recorded as *Writil* in 1219, *Wretele* in 1339, *Writill* in 1535 and as *Ritle* in 1657[6].

There are two entries for Writtle in the Domesday Book; the largest was the manor that belonged to King Harold during the Late Anglo Saxon period as a manor and 16 hides. Post conquest this land belonged to the new King William as 14 hides. The manor had woodland for 1500 pigs under Harold and only 1200 in 1086, with 80 acres of meadow, two mills, nine horses, and five colts, 40 head of cattle, 318 sheep and 172 pigs. The Bishop of Hereford also held two hides and 20 acres in Writtle, one hide of which belonged to the church with a priest, woodland for 100 pigs and eight acres of meadow (Williams and Martin 2003). The settlement during the Late Saxon and high medieval periods was a high status royal estate and one of the largest in England in terms of population, wealth and territory. The population of Writtle in 1086 was included in 186 households, a huge number for that time in England and dwarfed the neighbouring hamlet of Chelmsford, one of the smallest in Essex at that time with a population of four (Green 2001). The settlement would likely have been focused around Writtle green as well as other greens and common lands in the parish at Greenbury, Oxney, Edney and Radley and as dispersed farmsteads (*Ibid*).

All Saints church in Writtle (SMR No: 707) is situated to the south of the largest green and the current structure was built in the early 13th century as a nave and chancel, with alterations and additions added through the subsequent centuries and is now quite a substantial building[7]. As records of a church and priest in Writtle were recorded in the Domesday Book, the current church would have likely replaced an earlier wooden structure, potentially on the same site or very close by. In 1143 King Stephen granted the church and lands to the Priory of Bermondsey in London, but in 1204 King John granted the church and all its revenues to the Hospital of the Holy Ghost in Rome. The revenues from the church at this time supported a newly built hospital for English pilgrims travelling to Rome, but a stipulation of its construction was that it must be maintained by the English. As Writtle was the largest parish in the area it was decided it would be responsible for producing the finances. When the church was re-built in the 1230's a priory was also established on the neighbouring plot to the south to reflect its new status and would also be a further aid in channelling revenue to Rome. This contract with Rome was also renewed a further two occasions in 1291 and 1352, until Richard II seized the priory, church and lands

[5] http://www.allsaints-writtle.org.uk/all-saints-church-writtle.php (Accessed January 2017)
[6] http://placenames.org.uk/browse/mads/epns-deep-12-b-subparish-000156 (Accessed January 2017)
[7] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/essex/vol2/pp271-277 (Accessed January 2017

and sold them to William of Wykeham, who was then the Bishop of Winchester[8]. At this time William of Wykeham was also setting up a new college at Oxford University, known as the 'college of St Mary of Winchester at Oxford', although it quickly became known as just New College. The patronage of the church at Writtle remains in the hands of New College Oxford to the present day[9].

A hermitage is known from the parish from the early 12th century during the reign of King Stephen by a monk known as Robert, who received royal assistance in the form of a grant of land, woodland for building and pasture for cattle, to live a solitary religious life. Records show that he lived well, his cell later becoming under procession of the Abbey at Colchester, until the dissolution when the building fell into decay. The remains before they were lost were also constructed out of Roman brick and tile, much like the church and were known as Beadman's Berg that meant the 'prayer man on the hill'[10].

A chapel of St Mary (SMR No: 709) was mentioned in records dating to the late 14th century when the chaplain was granted land for a daily service; the chapel itself was situated in the graveyard, northeast of the present church. A licence was granted in the mid-15th century to the Duke of Buckingham and his wife to found a chantry in a chapel of St Mary within their manor in Writtle and is believed to be on the same site that was also later describes the chapel as being in a state of extreme decay by a 1521 survey of the manor (HW Report No.43).

As mentioned above, Writtle was a very large parish through the early medieval; it was a thriving market town whose population dwarfed that of neighbouring Chelmsford that was nothing more than a small village. The ford over the River Chelmer was considered to be too dangerous to attempt so as a consequence all traffic came through Writtle, and crossing the River Can to approach Chelmsford from the west, along the current A1060. Recent investigations by Heritage Writtle indicate the Roman road kept to the higher ground west of Lawford Lane, and was not liable to flood, unlike the latter. No Roman road was found under this road until the close of the ford. Lawford Lane that led to the crossing was known as the Kings Highway in 1292 (SMR 14137), in 1376 it was known as '*lollefordstrat*' and was still referred to a high road as late as 1739, before being downgraded to a bridle path after decades of disuse in 1871. It was this road though between London and Chelmsford that gave rise to Writtle's wealth and importance as a settlement, which only began to wane from the start of the 12th century when the Bishop of London erected Moulsham Bridge over the River Chelmer, thus diverting traffic away from Writtle. Chelmsford as a settlement grew quickly after this with an instantly successful market and the town became the main staging point between London and Colchester and eventually also replacing Colchester as the administrative capital of the county.

In 1210 King John built a hunting lodge in the village (SMR 659), at the site of the present Writtle Agricultural College that prolonged Writtle's high status. The royal residence expanded the poly-focal centres of settlement in the village and introducing a new second focus of occupation in the north, as well as still being around the green. Research undertaken during the 1970's has proposed that the village at this time was likely divided into three zones; the north but including Greenbury Green were part of the fertile land of the royal estate; the central zone belonged to sub

[8] http://www.allsaints-writtle.org.uk/all-saints-church-history.php (Accessed January 2017)
[9] http://www.new.ox.ac.uk/college-history (Accessed January 2017)
[10] http://www.blackmorehistory.co.uk/writtle.html (Accessed January 2017)

manors and would have been farmed by peasants and the slightly less fertile lands of the south were managed woodland for royal hunts (Green 2001). Writtle forest survives today as a medieval hunting forest to the southwest of the village with separate areas of both woodland and open planes that has remained largely unchanged from the 13th century to the present day.
The royal lodge continued to be used by subsequent Kings until it was sold to Isabel de Bruce in the mid-13th century and is the reported birth place of Robert the Bruce (was the king of the Scots who secured Scotland's independence from England) in 1274, but was in ruins after a steady decline by the mid-16th century when it was owned by the de Bohun family; and can be seen today as earthworks within a moated site, although a single 15th century barn still remains. The site would have been a substantial Royal residence (SMR No: 659) and consisted of a number of buildings and excavations have found several phases of building also evident. In documents, a hall, kitchen, chapel and gaol were all mentioned with a gatehouse and fishponds and in subsequent ownership the gatehouse was expanded as were the hall and kitchen and later still additional buildings, a porters lodge and counting house were all added to the complex. This site is still referred to as King Johns Palace today.

At least 12 possible manors have been recorded to be present in Writtle at various times; these are known as Rolstons, Shakestons (now Hylands), Fithlers, Turges (now Sturgeons), Haset's, More Hall, Bowers, Bedell's Hall, Benedict Otes, Lordships (mentioned above as owned by the de Bruce family), Montpellier and Waterhouse.

The manor at Rolstons was half a mile from the church on the road to Blackmore to the southwest of the village and during the late 14th century onwards was held by the Thomas family, who also owned Tye Hall in Roxwell from the Crown and was named after the de Rollestone family who held the manor. In subsequent years the manor was owned by the Astley family, the Wiseman family and then by the Adams family from the 1660's (Wright 1836).

Shakestons or Schehestons as it was originally known, was sited on the road leading south from Writtle church to Margaretting and was held by the Bedell family during the early 16th century, who was also the same family to hold Bedell's Hall manor. The manor was also in the hands of the Astley family, and subsequently the families of Browne, Rogers and Plummer, the latter of which sold the manor to Comyns, a highland family (*Ibid*). It was the Comyns family who rebuilt Shakestons manor house during the early 18th century, renaming it Hylands House, which is today still standing in Hylands Park to the south of the village. This estate was bought by Chelmsford Borough Council in 1966 after the death of the last Hanbury family member, who owned the estate from the 1920's. It was soon restored and opened to the public for all to enjoy, and the surrounding park is now also home to V-Festival held annually in the summer since 1996[11].

Fithlers was also named after the family in residence, spelt either Fithelers or Vithelers and had its manor house on the road out of Writtle to Blackmore and likely has its origins in the 13th century when Nicholas de Fithelir lived here. By the later 15th century it was in the hands of the Joslin family and Sir Ralph Joslin who was mayor of London in 1476. Through Joslin's daughter the manor belonged to the Browne family until the 17th century when the manor came to be part of a branch of

[11] http://www.chelmsford.gov.uk/history-hylands (Accessed January 2017)

the Petre family, who had many estates across the south of England between Devon and Suffolk (*Ibid*).

The manor of Turges Cassus and at other times Sturgeons has been in use from at least the mid-13th century as records show that the Bishop of Chichester and Chancellor of England Ralph Neville resided here. The manor has also been in the family of the Berners family and from the 16th century the Vere family, before being sold to the Pinchon family later in the same century and remained with them until the late 17th century when it was sold to William Wolfe of London. The manor of Hassets which also came to be owned by William Wolfe was also initially held by the Pinchon family during the 16th century (*Ibid*).

The small manor of More Hall or Standfords as it was sometimes known as was recorded as being on the road to Highwood to the northwest of the church and was endowed to the newly formed Wadham College Oxford in the early 17th century. It was reported that some fellows and the college warden came to More Hall in the Whitsun-week to hold court here. Wadham College also gained possession of Bowers manor, also known as Burrowes or Barrowes that was on the side of Edney Common and included the hamlet of Highwood. Two families are known to have been in possession of the manor prior to Oxford, with both the Luckyn family and after that the Brand family (*Ibid*).

Bedell's Hall was sited to the far north of Writtle on the road between Pleshley and Chignall-Smeley and the manor was one of the four hamlets already mentioned that belonged to Writtle that was also in use from the Late Saxon period as at the time of the Domesday Survey, the manor was recorded as being in procession of Robert Gernon, who was also Lord of Standsted-Mountfitchet.. It passed to the de Vere family and during the 16th century was in the Bedell family, from which the hall got its name and over the next few hundred years it subsequently passed through a number of hands, including the Glasscock, Maple and Wallace families (*Ibid*).

The manor of Benedict-Otes also received its name from the family who lived there and was sited along the road leading from Roxwell to Chelmsford and close to Cooksmill Green. It once belonged to Mountney's chantry in Chelmsford and upon the dissolution was granted to Sir John Pergant and Thomas Reve and then to the Cary, Agmondesham and Petre families (*Ibid*).

The Manor of Greenbury, likely part of Lordships manor at the site of Writtle College was said to have had the market place, likely at the site of St Johns Green today through which traffic would have had to pass on the way to Chelmsford, was granted the custom of "Leppe and Lasse" a not well known practice which meant that for every cart coming into Greenbury, a payment of 4d was to be given to the lord of the manor, the only exception to this payment being carts belonging to noblemen.[12]

The small possible manor of Waterhouse to the east of Writtle may actually have been just a large farmhouse or been too low a status to be fully documented and at the time of writing there is not enough evidence to comment further either way. The manor at Montpellier was to the south of the village and home of the de Brus family.

[12] http://www.historyhouse.co.uk/placeW/essexw38a.html (Accessed January 2017)

The parish has a charter for two fairs, on the Monday in Whitsun week (celebrated on the 7th Sunday after Easter) and on the 10th of October, the latter having been discontinued in 1752 (Hughson 1809). Writtle as a market town would also have flourished during the early medieval; the market itself likely sited on what is now St Johns Green with also the market house that once stood here in the manor of Greenbury. When the bridge was built over the River Chelmer and restoring the original London to Colchester Road, the once small hamlet at Chelmsford rapidly grew and prospered into an urban centre. A market was granted in 1199 by Royal Charter that also included tax concessions for freeman tenants in 1200 and an annual fair in 1201[13] that would have contributed to the loss of the market and its trade in medieval Writtle.

By the post medieval the royal status of Writtle was in major decline, along with the royal hunting lodge and its estate was subdivided between the various manors of Writtle. The village retained its dispersed nature of settlement, changing very little through the post medieval until the 20th century, when swathes of modern housing were built. The little post medieval development noted in Writtle would have been because of the continual rise of Chelmsford as a county town. The continual focus of occupation was around the greens and common lands, whilst Writtle Green remained the primary focus, with some expansion along the roads out of the village (Brudenell 2004). The Enclosure Act seemed to have little in the way of influence on the settlement during the 19th century, meaning a lot of the boundaries that are seen today are medieval in date (Chelmsford/ECC 2008), with large areas of greens surviving to the present day and still give Writtle that rural village feel that was further aided by the construction of the A414 bypass to the south of the village.

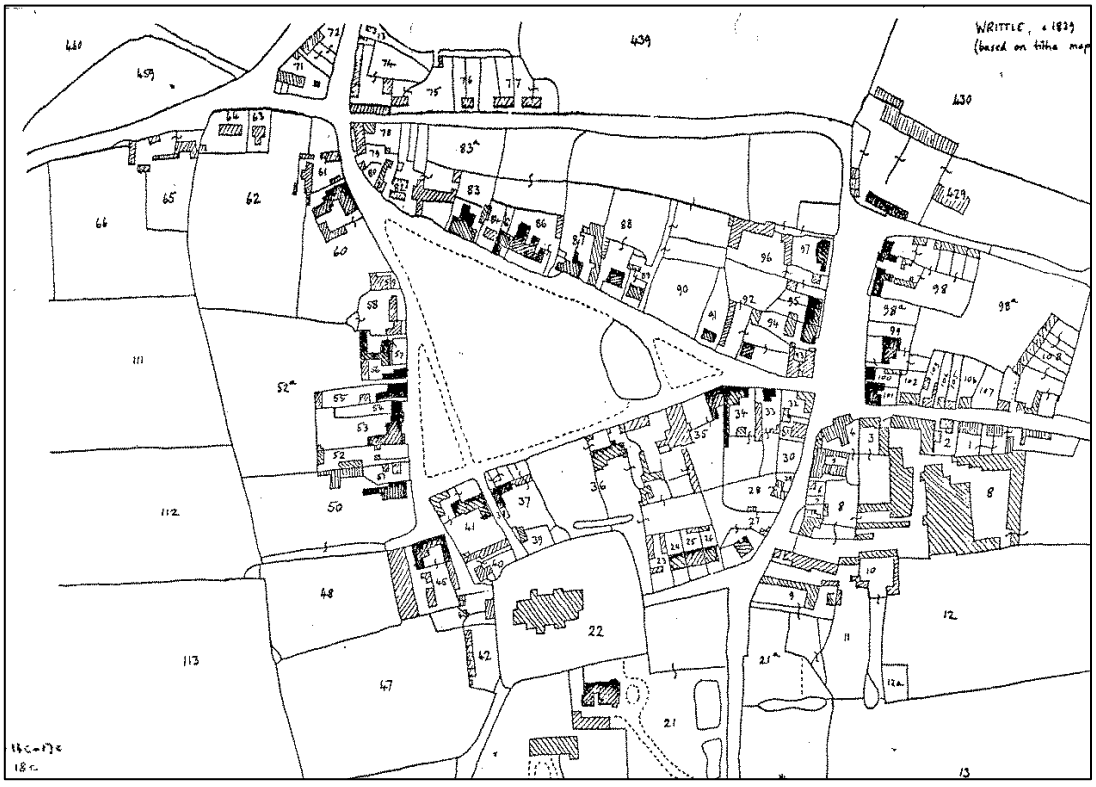

Figure 5: Map of Writtle, based on the tithe map of 1839 (© Heritage Writtle)

[13] http://unlockingessex.essexcc.gov.uk/uep/content_page.asp?content_page_id=111&content_parents=48,94 (Accessed February 2017)

The population has remained large for a village settlement and was recorded at 1599 in 1801 that rose to its peak of 2521 in 1841 but dipped through the latter half of the century to 2462 in 1891. By the time of the 1931 census the population had reached over 3000[14]. White's directory of Essex, written in 1848 describes Writtle as still being one of the largest parishes in the county comprising 8672 acres, the largest proportion of which was arable and lesser amounts for pasture, woodland and as open commons[15]. However in the spring of 1888 it was recorded that a part of the parish of Writtle was taken to form the new parish of Chignal to the southwest and so was recorded as 8325 acres of land and 27 acres of water in 1895[16]. The 19th century parish of Writtle include additional hamlets of Oxney Green, Edney Green, Highwood and Cooksmill Green that today all exist outside Writtle parish. The four quarters of the parish at this time were also known as Town Quarter, Romans' Fee, Highwood and Bedell's End.

A school was founded in Writtle in 1774 by John Blencowe that was recorded to have an income of £82 per annum, two thirds of that was given to the parish of Writtle, whilst a third was given to neighbouring parish of Roxwell[17]. A school board of five members was formed in October 1888 to take over former National schools and improve the buildings and in Kelly's Directory of 1895 the schools in the village were separated, 'the boys on the green and girls and infants near the churchyard'[18].

Writtle was on the end of the Epping to Ongar turnpike trust road that continued south to Stratford in north London in 1787. The villagers of Writtle in the late 18th century however did not want the road between Writtle and Chelmsford turnpiked as they did not want to pay a toll to get to Chelmsford market, so the toll road was stopped at the village boundary. Turnpiked roads into Chelmsford were therefore from the north, south and east instead, the earliest of which was from the early 18th century (Booker 1979). An Act of Parliament was passed in 1766 with the aim of making the rivers Chelmer and Blackwater navigable between Maldon and Chelmsford, primarily with the purpose of transporting timber, but with an increasing need for coal in Chelmsford, Maldon was bypassed under a new scheme in 1793 and the stretch of water was in use until the arrival of the railways, which led to a commercial decline, but from the late 20th century there has been a rise in leisure use of these waterways (ECC 2011b). The nearest railway line to Writtle is the station in Chelmsford which became part of the London to Colchester railway and opened in 1843 as part of the Eastern Counties Railway.[19]

The site of an extensive brewery is known in the east of the village and close to the River Wid that was established during the early 19th century as the Writtle Brewing Co. Limited who had ceased brewing by c.1907 (SMR 15278). The site itself was vast; housing a brewhouse, malthouse, malt mill, cask room, wheel horse rooms for power, a smithy, wheeler's shop and likely also stables and cart sheds as well as the Cock and Bell tap house. The malthouse still remains but the majority of the site was demolished and is now under housing and retail spaces. The brewery was also the owners of the gas works on St Johns Green/Road (SMR 40425).

[14] http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10249338/cube/TOT_POP (Accessed January 2017)
[15] http://www.historyhouse.co.uk/placeW/essexw38a.html (Accessed January 2017)
[16] *Ibid*
[17] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/topographical-dict/england/pp695-698#h3-0021 (Accessed January 2017)
[18] http://www.historyhouse.co.uk/placeW/essexw38e.html (Accessed January 2017)
[19] http://unlockingessex.essexcc.gov.uk/uep/content_page.asp?content_page_id=111&content_parents=48,94 (Accessed January 2017)

A workhouse in Writtle was constructed at the east end of Bridge Street in 1717 and an Act of Parliament in 1732 stated that paupers could only apply for poor relief if they were admitted to the workhouse, which unfortunately led to a rise in their use and demand, although only as a last resort. Parish records from 1777 wrote that the workhouse in Writtle had accommodation for 100 inmates. It was eventually sold at auction in 1844 and became part of the ever expanding site connected with the Writtle Brewing Co. works. [20]

The Marconi Wireless Radio Station (SMR 15937) moved to their site on Lawford Lane in the early 20th century as a remote location was needed away from the high power transmitters in Chelmsford. Indeed this facility was responsible for the world's first radio broadcast which became known as 2MT or Two Emma Toc after the shed in which it was based. This shed was in fact an ex-RAF/RNAS hut bought by Marconi after World War I, when it had been used as part of Writtle's landing field for WWI aircraft returning from the continent. The company was paramount through both World Wars developing and progressing research with radio transmitters and communications, particularly in the sales of radio systems for civilian air travel. The company closed its doors for the last time in November 1987 and the site redeveloped in the early 1990's into flats. Other related sites to the great company in Writtle was the Marconi research station that was on Roxwell Road (SMR 15939) and the site of Marconi factory was on Guys Farm until 1965 (SMR 15938). The coming of the Agricultural College in the 1930's to Writtle also bought new development of wealth to the village; today it is known as Writtle University College and continues to attract students from home and abroad with both a range of graduate and post graduate courses.

6.2 Archaeological Background

The following paragraphs summarise the finds and monuments listed in a 2km search centred on Writtle on the Heritage Gateway website[21].

6.2.1 Prehistoric

A number of prehistoric worked flints have been recorded from previous work in Writtle that were also identified to date from the Palaeolithic through to the Bronze Age, which is perhaps not surprising given that Writtle sits in an ideal location on the confluence of two rivers. During the early 20th century a number of Palaeolithic flint axes were found in the east of the village (SMR 653) and a Levalloisian flint flake was found to the south of the agricultural college (SMR 813). A single entry for Mesolithic finds were found also in the early 19th century when some 'Mesolithic tranchet axes and micro cores were found' to the south of the church (SMR 788). Recent Heritage Writtle work has shown that there is a prehistoric ditch system in Writtle from which Mesolithic worked flints was found, in the northwest of the parish.

In the wider landscape around Writtle later prehistoric features are known with the first permanent settlements of the area from around 4000 BC. A Neolithic causewayed enclosure was recorded at Springfield in the north of modern

[20] http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Chelmsford/ (Accessed February 2017)
[21] http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/advanced_search.aspx (Accessed January 2017)

Chelmsford with nearby and likely contemporary a long barrow and cursus monument. These were all close to where the Rivers Chelmer and Can meet with commanding views of the valley and hint at the significance the waterways would have played in the prehistoric period with people constantly passing up and down the river valleys exploiting natural resources and geologically sits on the edge of the boulder clay plateau and the more forested resources they provide (Chelmsford/ECC 2008). Neolithic sites when recorded on the HER are usually found by spot finds in the plough soil, which has also been the case here. These include worked flakes, cores, pot boilers, an arrowhead and scrapers that were all found in the 'upper part of brickearth in the Can valley at a depth of c.0.9m' (SMR 5543), with a separate site of Neolithic picks and polished axes that were found in the east of the village during the 1930's (SMR 654). Another small Neolithic flint pick was found on the surface at Reeds Farm (SMR 872), close to Roxwell Brook to the north of the village and a polished flint axe was reportedly found in Beech's pit although the exact location was not originally recorded (SMR 657).

Bronze Age activity is extensive in this part of Essex, with the population utilising the well-drained soils in the south of the county as well as the areas of boulder clay, as noted at Writtle; a widespread agricultural landscape would have been dominant. Bronze Age barrows have been found along the River Chelmer valley including again at Springfield in Chelmsford. This area was also the site for a Late Bronze Age large ditched enclosure that was defensive given the internal bank and raised rampart and would also have had a large gatehouse entranceway with a major roundhouse in the centre. Again strategically this was well positioned in the landscape that was also 'strong with traditional/ancestral associations by the remains of the Neolithic causewayed enclosure nearby' (*Ibid*). Limited Bronze Age finds have been found in Writtle, but probably representing activity as part of this wider farming landscape, with a number of bronze axe heads as well as waste material found by metal detecting close to Lady Grove wood to the southeast of the village (SMR 16035). Heritage Writtle have found a Bronze Age ditch system (over the Mesolithic one mentioned above) and have recovered potsherds and an axe head.

The rest of the prehistoric sites on the HER have only been recorded as prehistoric in date, but given the range of artefacts already recorded on the HER, these could date from between the Palaeolithic and the Bronze Age. During an evaluation at the agricultural college, two residual waste flint flakes were recorded (SMR 14587) as were fragments of prehistoric pot, struck flint and burnt stone (SMR 18921). Probably found from the fields surrounding the village was a sandstone hammerstone that was reported in the 1880's (SMR 655) and a prehistoric flint flake was picked up from a pipe trench during the 1990's close to the site of King Johns Hunting Lodge (SMR 18550) between the moat and the road.

Very little Iron Age activity has so far been recorded in Writtle, which is surprising given the frequency of earlier prehistoric activity through the parish and along the Can and Chelmer River valleys. The recent excavations in the northwest of the parish by Heritage Writtle from which both Mesolithic and Bronze Age artefacts and features were recovered also yielded evidence for continual use of the ditches into the Iron Age with the presence of Iron Age pottery and a gold quarter stater also found (Ingram *pers comm*). It is known that the population was growing at this time so there was a need for expansion as large areas of the county were incorporated into territories. The *Catuvellauni* tribe most likely controlled this part of Essex and a hillfort at Danbury has been found just to the east of Chelmsford again on a

prominent position overlooking the river valleys as far south as the River Crouch, and a potential Iron Age settlement has been recorded within Chelmsford itself, likely a precursor to the Romano-British settlement there (*Ibid*). It is likely that a crossing of the River Can was in use from the later prehistoric and continued until the high medieval period when a bridge was built over the river in Chelmsford allowing a more direct route into the settlement there (Ingram and Stock 2004). Indeed, beneath the Roman ford in Lawford Lane were found substantial timbers which it was suggested may have been of Iron Age origin.

6.2.2 Romano-British

Nearby Chelmsford was a Roman town (*Caesaromagus*) that was also along the main road between two major Roman towns, London and Colchester, but the traffic would have likely traversed through Writtle, where the ford crossing the River Can, as mentioned above was located at the northern end of what is now Lawford Lane and then continued to the Moulsham area of the town which had the Roman development. Evidence for the road within Writtle was seen in the banks of the river of land at Warren Farm (SMR 804) as well as more recently during 2003 when the local history society in Writtle, Heritage Writtle, identified another stretch of Roman road that was in the process of being cleared to make a new road towards a new irrigation reservoir along Cow Watering Lane (Heritage Writtle 2008). This road through Writtle would have been quite a substantial highway, and was recorded as being 5m in width, which could have easily accommodated two-way traffic and suggests that the parish at that time would have been along the major thoroughfare and not just off some small rural lanes. It also increased in width at the ford to c.7m to continue north of the river. The Roman road south has been tracked by Heritage Writtle (figure 6 below) and from Lawford Lane the road follows the course of Fox Burrows Lane and then turned south through Writtle through St Johns Green and out along Lodge Road to continue southwest beyond the village and towards London (Ingram *et al* 2007).

Excavations were also then also undertaken by Heritage Writtle with guidance from professional archaeologists on land to the northwest of Sturgeons Farm, in the west of the village. A number of Romano-British artefacts were recorded, including two bronze statues, one of a tiger and the other of an eagle that may have been votive; as well as hipposandals, scales and lead weights, a number of hobnails and other metal artefacts including jewellery and cosmetic instruments, a number of coins, glass, building materials, pottery and animal bone. Some of the pottery found was made locally in Chelmsford as well as from elsewhere in the country, but the presence of amphora fragments suggests that the settlement here was well positioned with good trade links. The idea of trade was a major conclusion taken from the excavation, not only from the pottery examples found, but also from the presence of the scales and weights, the coins and the overwhelming evidence for butchery on site, but not for the consumption of animal remains. There would have been at least one high status building on site, given the presence of roof tile and box flue tile found, the latter as part of a heating system, but also lower status timber and thatch buildings, potentially shelters and/or workshops that all appear to have been part of a substantial complex of buildings, with an associated cobbled yard surface. The settlement was in use through the Early to Mid-Roman period, potentially also built over a prehistoric field system or enclosure that was at its peak by AD 260 and also continued to flourish until AD 348 (Hillman-Crouch 2008). A number of Roman villas have been found nearby to Writtle and along the river valleys so it is possible that a villa site was identified here, but further excavations would be needed to confirm this.

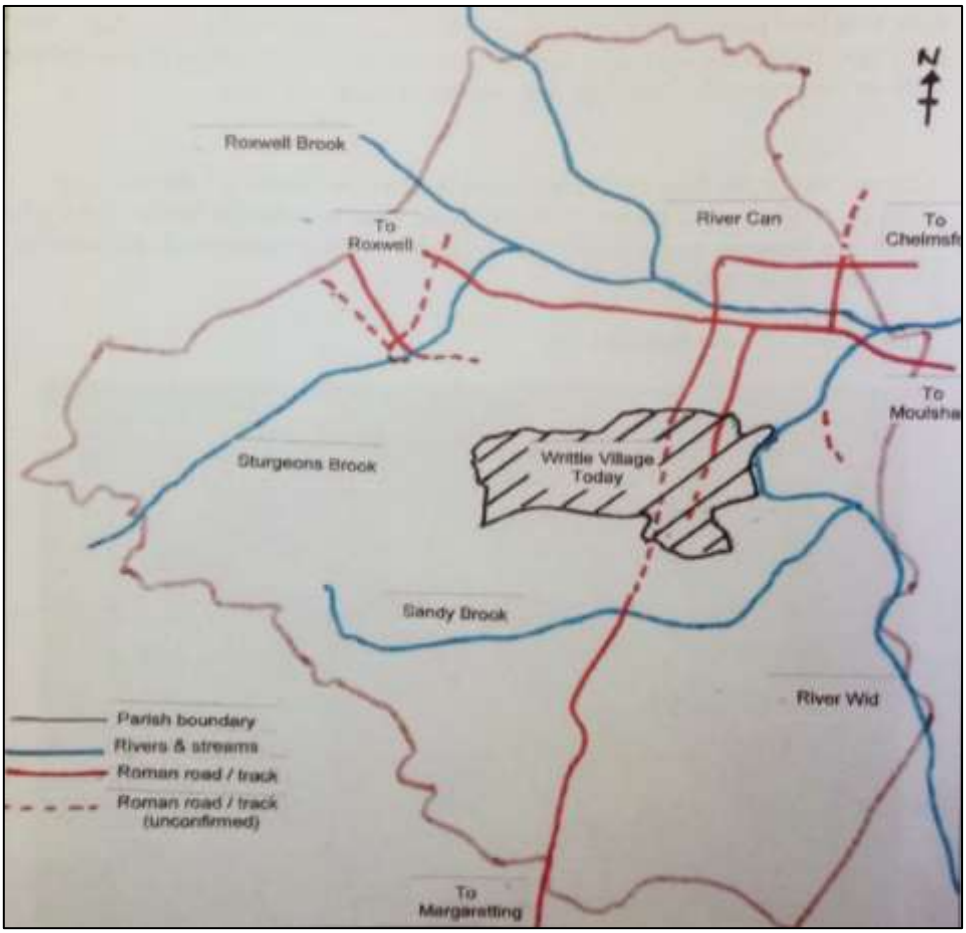

Figure 6: The projected Roman roads around Writtle (© Heritage Writtle Report No. 41)

Antiquarians have suggested that Writtle was a Roman station, the site of a Roman camp was marked on early 20th century maps on land immediately north of Guys Farm and Lawford Lane (SMR 18584), however, when the site was fieldwalked in 1949, no evidence of Roman activity was found. More recent thinking has supposed that the 'camp' is early 19th century in date and in use for the Napoleonic Wars, as artefacts of this date have also subsequently been found (Ingram *pers comm*). An unconfirmed villa site has also been suggested at Sturgeons Farm in the west of the village by fieldwalking despite the fact that no trace of Roman occupation was found at the time (SMR 703), although Roman pottery was found to the south of the farm during digging of a clay pit (SMR 704) but nothing to substantiate the claim of a settlement here, further work would certainly be needed on site to prove this.

Burial urns were found in the mid-19th century under the green of what is now the Writtle Bowling Club (SMR 711), but at the time would have been in the old walled garden of the vicarage, just east of the church. Both pottery and tile have also been found around the churchyard as well as in the construction of the church (SMR 705) and the archaeological evaluation at Writtle Agricultural College yielded abraded pottery sherds (SMR 18922). A Roman amphora handle was found in the later 19th century at Longmeads, the site is now under the modern housing (SMR 710) and also during the 19th century pottery was found in the area around Rectory Road that is also now under housing (SMR 18581). A likely 2nd century AD Hod Hill Type

brooch was found metal detecting to the south of the village by Shakeston Plantation (SMR 7322).

6.2.3 Anglo Saxon

A church was mentioned in the Domesday Book with a substantial population so from historical records we know that the settlement was thriving by the 11th century. A church was also mentioned in the Domesday Book, and although there is no evidence of it today, it is likely that the current 13th century church was built on the same site of the original Anglo Saxon structure (SMR 706). Despite the fact that Writtle at this time was a flourishing high status royal settlement and the origins of the village name derives from Anglo Saxon words, no artefacts of Anglo Saxon date have yet been recorded on the HER.

6.2.4 Medieval

During the high medieval in particular, Writtle was still a prosperous royal estate and the village at this time would have become more defined with poly-focal areas of settlement (as discussed above). The location of these main sites are still known in Writtle, such as All Saints church (SMR 707), the chapel of St Mary the Virgin (SMR 709) and King John's Palace (SMR 659). Additional remnants of the dispersed nature of the medieval village have also been recorded, including the site of a probable medieval windmill noted in 1963 (SMR 857) across what proved to be a natural mound and is now under the modern housing between Writtle Green and Great Oxney Green. Fragmentary remains of a moat were uncovered to the northeast of Montpelier's Farm to the south of Writtle (SMR 759) when a lot of overgrowth was cleared away. The remains of a second moated site were recorded to the southeast of Lee Farm, to the west of Montpelier's (SMR 805) and show that although the current property dates from the 16th century, the site may have much earlier origins.

Excavations in the village have also yielded further information of settlement at that time. At Writtle Agricultural College excavations revealed a number of sherds of medieval pottery, potentially 13th century in date that were also associated with a shallow feature which had been subsequently destroyed by hedge and tree planting (SMR 14588). An archaeological evaluation and monitoring was carried out in advance of redevelopment of a former public house site of Victoria Road, during which two pits and a gully were identified with a number of sherds of medieval pottery, suggesting activity on site as early as the 12th century, although no structural evidence was recorded (SMR 47390). During work at Cornells garage prior to an extension a number of sherds of medieval and late medieval pottery were found potentially from a large channel that had been cut at right angles to the road and the layers exposed were the upper fills of a much larger and deeper feature (SMR 868). Isolated spot finds of medieval pottery have also been recorded to the west of Beeches Road (SMR 854) and by Buttsbury Road (SMR 811). Research also undertaken by Heritage Writtle on the site of the current Bowling Green has shown that the brick wall surrounding the green was probably at least later 15th century in date, contemporary with a later medieval house that likely stood on the site (Fowkes and Ingram 2017).

6.2.5 Post Medieval

The decline in prosperity of Writtle was noted by the 16th century and had little in the way of growth at this time as the major focus of industry, trade and settlement had moved to the ever growing town of Chelmsford. From the 19th century however, this began to change and industry came back to Writtle bringing new life to the village.

The post medieval activity as already identified on the HER consists of a range of finds and features. All Saints church has post medieval alterations and additions recorded in its structure (SMR 708) and remnants of the brewery in the village have already been discussed above (SMR 15278). Writtle Bridge dates from 1891 (SMR 40255) and the site of a windmill on a mound was recorded to the north of Mill House and stood until 1897 when it was destroyed by gales (SMR 712). Another windmill site is known close to the River Wid in the east of the village and was mentioned in 18th century records and was also probably the site of the mill mentioned in the Domesday Book (SMR 40756). The present mill was built in the 1870's, closed in 1957 and was demolished in 2000.

During the excavations at Writtle Agricultural College and the Agronomy Centre, a number of both pits and post holes were excavated with pieces of animal bone, brick, nails, tile and pottery (SMR 14589) and suggests that the pits were probably utilised for the disposal of rubbish. Additional finds of post medieval brick and tile were also found elsewhere on site (SMR 14588). An evaluation and monitoring in advance of a site redevelopment in the garden of a former public house on Victoria Road yielded remains dating from between the 17th and 19th centuries and comprising of walls, floors, drains and ditches that all belong to buildings formally on site, as recorded through historic mapping (SMR 47391). Two trenches were excavated off Lordship Road at Kitts Croft (SMR 18174) and the activity identified is most likely associated with the creation of the garden during the 19th century. A line of post holes were identified with pits that also contained residual medieval pottery. The excavation at Cornells garage that was undertaken prior to an extension found a number of sherds of later 16th-18th century pottery in the upper fills of a channel that was identified running at right angles to the road (SMR 869). In the lower layers of this channel sherds of medieval pottery were also found (as above).

Spot post medieval finds also recorded include a fragment of tile likely from manuring (SMR 18923) and possible post medieval pottery sherds were found to the west of Beeches Road (SMR 855) as well as near the River Can on Lawford Lane (SMR 827). Several large stone blocks were reported from a garden on Lodge Road, one with the date of 1868 (SMR 873). It is not known if the stones are associated with a previous building on site or were brought in from elsewhere.

6.2.6 Modern and Undated

Being relatively close to the east coast a number of World War I and II related sites have been recorded on the HER, including a World War I landing ground (SMR 19365), a World War II gun site (SMR 20125), a prisoner of war camp at Hylands Park (SMR 20932), an anti-aircraft rocket site (SMR 20126) and two destroyed floodlight positions (SMR 20944 and 20945). The site of a radio listening station, now destroyed was originally sited to the north of Roxwell Road (SMR 20977). An RAF aerial photograph from the 1940's shows the possible site of a bomb crater around

Newney Green or it has been suggested it may also have been an agriculturally related quarry (SMR 14060). The full extent of 20th century activity in Writtle, with reference to both World Wars has been presented in a thorough and detailed account in a Heritage Writtle publication (2014) "Village Life through Misfortune and War" and so the reader is directed there for further information. Modern features were also recorded during the excavation at the Agricultural College that relate to the buildings and include a drain pipe, bricks and other building materials (SMR 14590).

A number of undated features have also been recorded on the HER that has mainly been identified as cropmarks and earthworks. Cropmarks of field boundaries and other features, possibly also ring ditches were found to the west of Beeches Road (SMR 853), and various cropmark features were also recorded to the east of Warren Farm (SMR 16252) as a possible extractia, linear features and a square macula feature. The cropmark of a circular enclosure has also been found on land between Lordship Farm and Lawford Lane (SMR 18180) and various ring ditches and linear features were noted at Daws Farm (SMR 17196), to the north of Warren Farm (SMR 856) and to the northwest of Sturgeons Farm (SMR 14059). Cropmarks of field boundaries were also noted at Lee Farm (SMR 18215) and Bumpstead's Farm (SMR 18214), some of which were visible on the 1st Edition OS Map.

Aerial photographs of earthworks have also been recorded to the north of Skeggs Farm as rectilinear features, potentially a water meadow (SMR 14057) with further rectilinear features also found to the south of Skeggs Farm thought to be possible field boundaries, drainage features or again part of the water meadow found to the north (SMR 14058). A shallow depression of a possible earthwork has been found in the southwest corner of Lee Wood, initial interpretations have suggested a marl pit with room to turn carts in (SMR 18573).

The archaeological evaluation undertaken at Writtle Agricultural College prior to the construction of the Agronomy centre also found some undated features, mainly in the form of post holes and pits (SMR 14591). When a new bridge was built over the River Wid in 1891, the remains of a human skeleton were reportedly found, but no further information was recorded at that time (SMR 716).

7 Results of the test pit excavations in Writtle

The approximate locations of the 63 test pits excavated across six excavation seasons between 2009 and 2014 can be seen in figure 7 below. The numbers of test pits for each year breaks down as follows; 2009 – seven test pits, 2010 – 11 test pits, 2011 – 13 test pits, 2012 – 12 test pits, 2013 – eight test pits and 2014 – 11 test pits. These also all include the pits dug by the school students through the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) as well as Heritage Writtle who excavated both with ACA and the pupils of Writtle Infants and Junior School.

The data from each test pit is set out below in numerical order and by year of excavation. Most excavation was in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm. An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Writtle and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 8).

Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 12). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

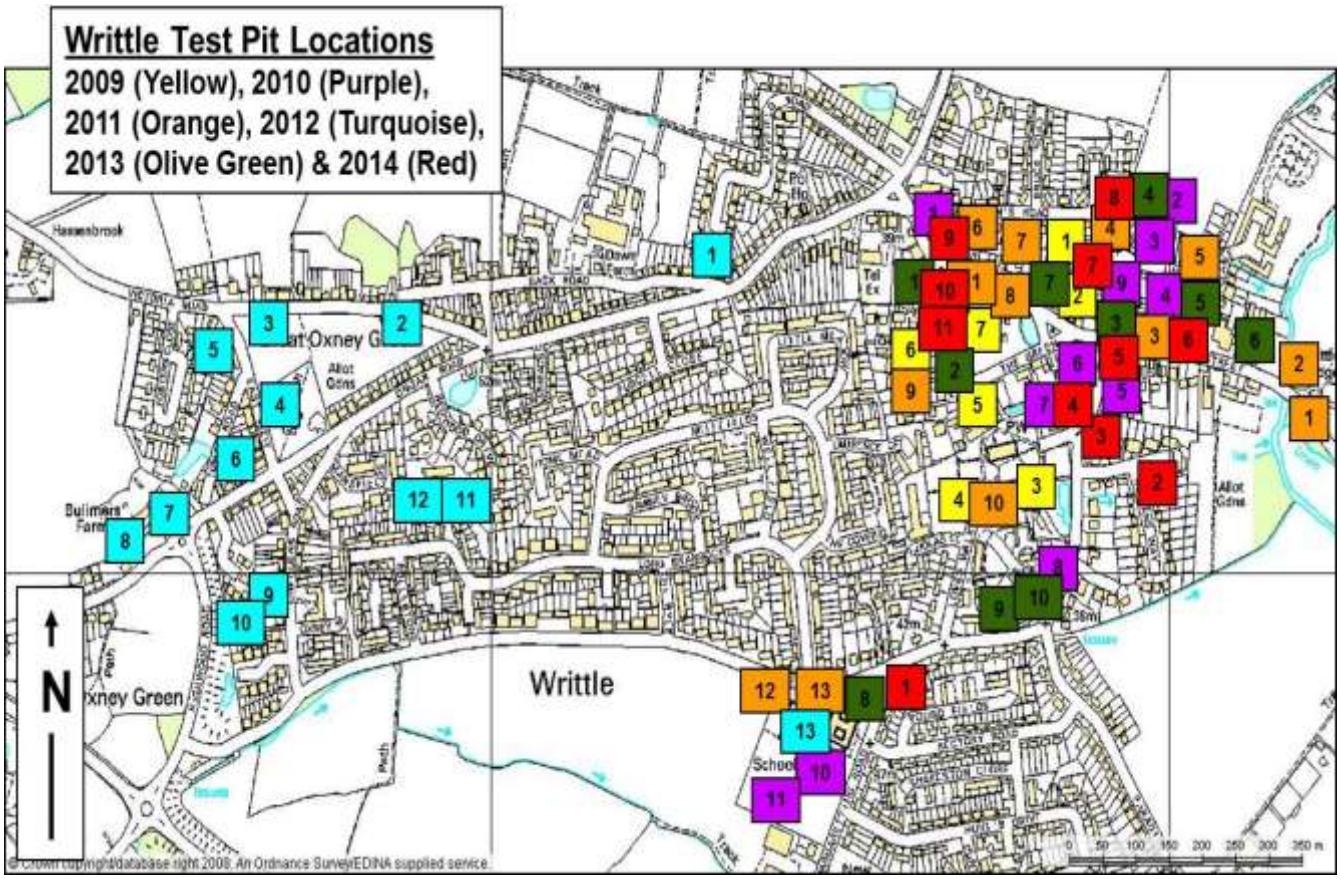

Figure 7: The six years of test pitting in Writtle (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

7.1 2009 Excavations

The 2009 excavations in Writtle were undertaken over the 1st and 2nd April where six 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated by 23 HEFA participants from The Plume School, Manningtree High School and Presdales School (school names correct at the time of participation). An additional test pit was also excavated by members of Heritage Writtle. The test pits were all focused in the east of the village, around the church and various greens.

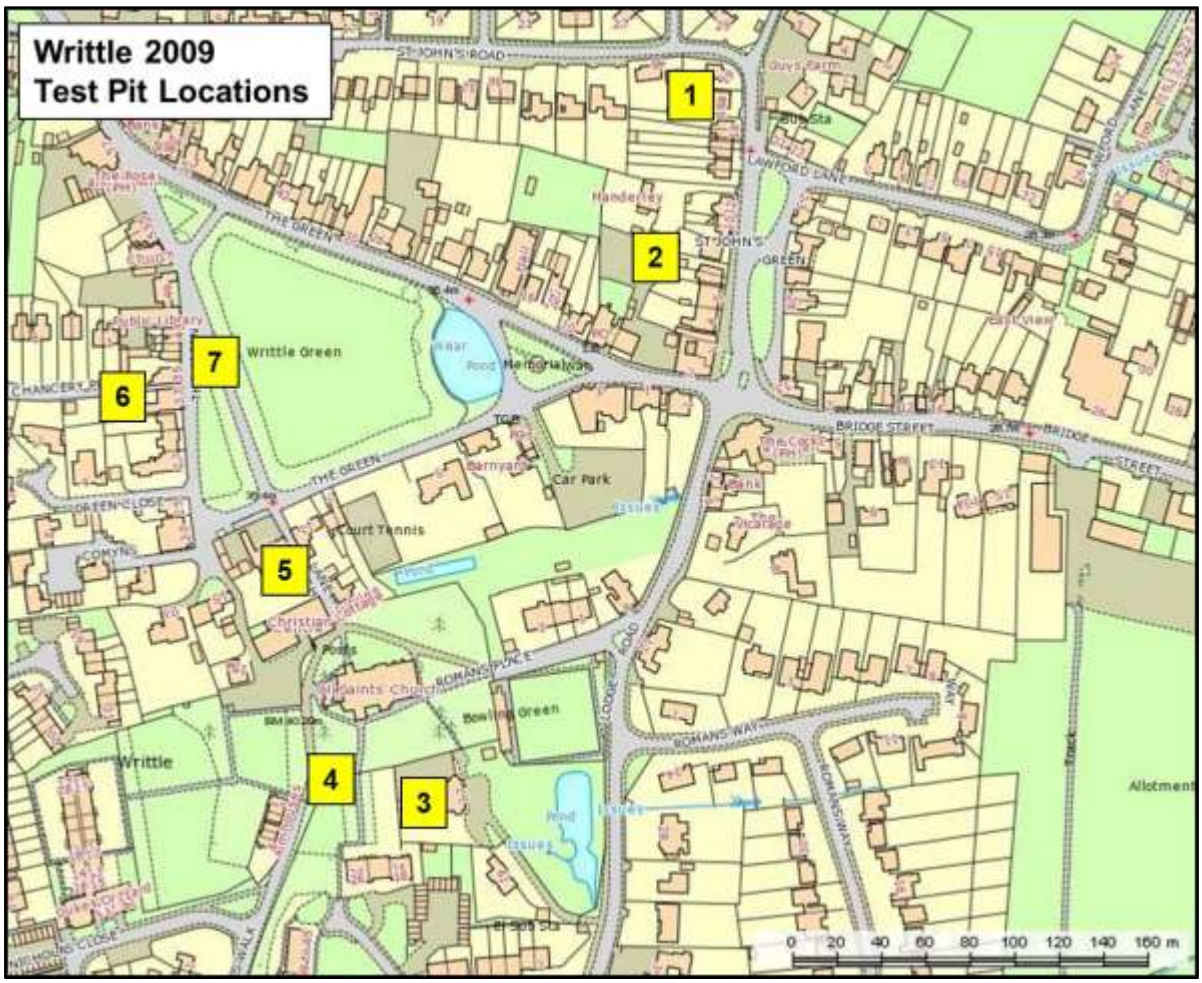

Figure 8: Location map of the Writtle test pits from 2009 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

Test Pit one (WRI/09/1)

Test pit one was excavated in a separate enclosed garden set back from the house on the main road that was once part of either a farmyard or orchard (Maypole House, St Johns Green, Writtle. TL 567866 206358).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

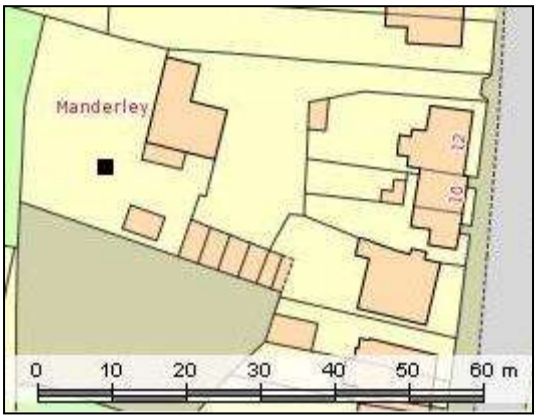

Figure 9: Location map of WRI/09/1

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/09/1 dates to the Victorian period and was found through the test pit. A small amount of both medieval Essex Grey Ware and Hedingham wares were also recovered with a small number of Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware and English Stoneware.

		Grey		HED		GRE		PSW		ES		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	1	5			1	4	1	10			7	20	1100-1900
1	2	1	2									21	56	1100-1900
1	3			1	2							5	12	1200-1900
1	4	1	5			1	6			1	14	17	32	1100-1900
1	5											1	5	1800-1900

Table 1: The pottery excavated from WRI/09/1

The medieval pottery excavated from WRI/09/1 indicates occupation on site during the high medieval, and was the only site of the test pits excavated in 2009 where there was no evidence for later medieval activity, which may be due to its location in the north of the village, the furthest test pit away from the church. There seems to be small amounts of post medieval activity that peaked into the Victorian period given the large amount of disturbance evident in the test pit. A range of finds were also excavated through the pit and include asbestos, glass, mortar, tile, CBM (ceramic building material), coal, tarmac, slate with oyster and snail shells, iron nails, a metal button, concrete, modern drain fragments and slag, which suggests metal working on or near site. The presence of both burnt stone and waste flint also excavated from test pit one may suggest prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit two (WRI/09/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the north eastern corner of a large enclosed garden of a Grade II listed house set on the road opposite the Green, dating to 1787 (Richmond House, 4 The Green, Writtle. TL 567884 206336).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.8 m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

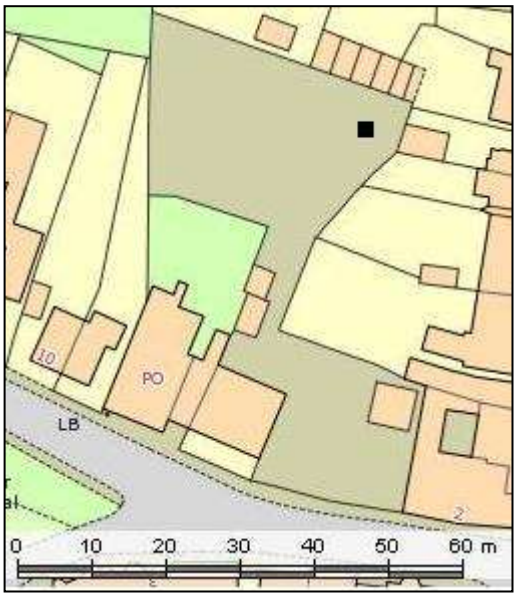

Figure 10: Location map of WRI/09/2

Three sherds of medieval pottery were excavated from WRI/09/2, including Essex Grey Ware, Hedingham Ware and Cistercian Ware that were mixed in with a larger amount of post medieval pottery of Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware, English Stoneware and Creamware. The vast majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper six contexts of test pit two.

		Grey		HED		CW		GRE		BW		ES		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1					1	2									9	15	1470-1900
2	2							2	17	1	5	1	38			40	108	1550-1900
2	3			1	8					1	4			1	3	41	81	1550-1900
2	4							1	14							17	87	1550-1900
2	6							2	5							1	4	1550-1900
2	7	1	3					1	1					1	4			1100-1780
2	8							1	1					1	1			1550-1790

Table 2: The pottery excavated from WRI/09/2

There appears to have been very little activity on site during the medieval period, with no definite evidence for occupation until the post medieval. The peak of activity appears to have been during the Victorian period with a great deal of disturbance also evident through the upper half of the test pit. A mix of finds were also recovered and include concrete, CBM, glass, slate, coal, tile, the metal spring from a clothes peg, metal wire, mortar, a slate pencil, iron nails, clay pipe and slag, along with a thin metal pin (below). A number of pieces of burnt stone were also identified and may suggest the presence of prehistoric activity on site.

Figure 11: The pin excavated from WRI/09/2, context 9

Test Pit three (WRI/09/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 18th century detached house immediately south of the church and just outside of the priory garden area (The Old Vicarage, 17 Lodge Road, Writtle. TL 567770 206091).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.65m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

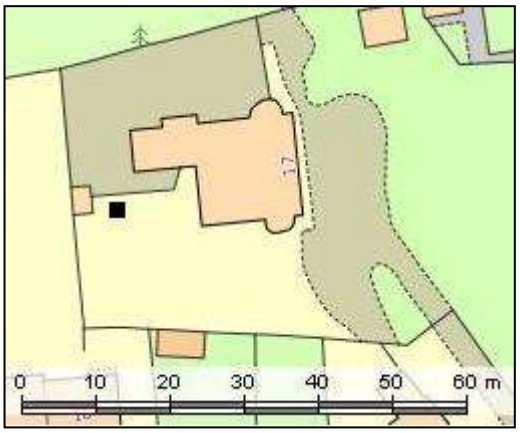

Figure 12: Location map of WRI/09/3

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/09/3 dates to the Victorian period and was also found mixed through the test pit. A range of post medieval wares were also recovered, including Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Creamware found from the lower half of the pit. An additional two sherds of Late medieval Colchester ware was also identified from context six.

		LMT		GRE		SWSG		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1									4	94	1800-1900
3	2									8	134	1800-1900
3	3							2	8	2	6	1750-1900
3	4			1	70	1	6	3	57			1550-1790
3	5							1	4	2	10	1750-1900
3	6	2	6	1	2					6	18	1400-1900
3	7							1	1	1	10	1750-1900

Table 3: The pottery excavated from WRI/09/3

Occupation on site appears to be evident from the 15th century given the pottery identified, and peaking into the Victorian period. A large amount of Victorian pottery and 19th – 20th century rubbish suggests the site was used as a rubbish dump during that time; the finds consist of tile, CBM, mortar, iron nails and bolts, glass, concrete, modern grey CBM and modern drain fragments, asbestos, coal, slate, oyster shell and a number of pieces of slag. Along the northern edge of the pit, a concrete wall was partially identified that may have been part of a boundary wall through the garden or part of an earlier outhouse structure, although further excavation would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit four (WRI/09/4)

Test pit four was excavated in walled communal gardens for some modern flats situated on priory land immediately to the south of the church (Priory Garden, The Priory, Writtle. TL 567738 206101).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

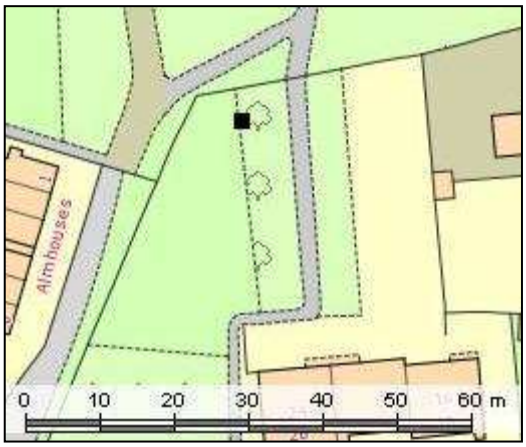

Figure 13: Location map of WRI/09/4

A small amount of medieval pottery was excavated from WRI/09/4 including Essex Shelly Ware, Essex Grey Ware and Late medieval Colchester ware that was mixed in with a single sherd of post medieval Delft Ware from the lower half of the pit. The majority of the pottery recovered however dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper half of the test pit.

		ESW		Grey		LMT		DW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	2									23	93	1800-1900
4	3									11	14	1800-1900
4	4	1	20			2	20			5	18	1050-1900
4	5					2	33	1	9			1400-1750
4	6	1	1	1	31							1050-1200

Table 4: The pottery excavated from WRI/09/4

The small amount of medieval and post medieval pottery excavated from WRI/09/4 suggests that there was limited activity on site during this time and that the area has always remained gardens, most likely associated with the church. The sherds of Essex Shelly Ware actually date to around the time of the construction of the church during the 11th century, which actually replaced an earlier wooden church, although no evidence for late Saxon occupation has so far been identified through test pitting in Writtle. A peak of occupation occurred during the Victorian period, when the site was likely used as a rubbish dump, the finds consist of iron nails, glass, tile and CBM, coal, scrap iron, and a metal button with concrete, mortar, modern tile, burnt CBM, slate and white quartz. Burnt stone and possible waste flint were also identified that may indicate prehistoric activity at that time.

Test Pit five (WRI/09/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 17th century cottage fronting the Green just to the north west of the church (Mundays, 13 The Green, Writtle. TL 567710 206198).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, with a sondage to 0.8m in the southern corner of the pit, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

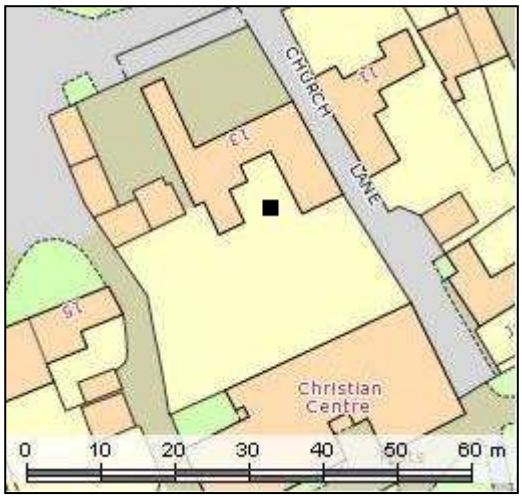

Figure 14: Location map of WRI/09/5

Single sherds of both high medieval (Essex Grey Ware and Hedingham Ware) and late medieval Cistercian Ware pottery were excavated from the lower half of WRI/09/5. A wide range of post medieval wares were also mainly recovered from the upper half of the pit, including Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Creamware with also a large number of Victorian sherds also identified.

		Grey		HED		CIST		GS		GRE		DW		SWSG		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2									5	10							23	48	1550-1900
5	3									2	3					4	4	16	33	1550-1900
5	4							1	5	4	29	1	7					4	10	1550-1900
5	5	1	4							3	9			1	4					1100-1750
5	6					1	6													1470-1550
5	8			1	7					4	22									1200-1600

Table 5: The pottery excavated from WRI/09/5

Given the small amount of activity identified at WRI/09/5 dating to the medieval period it seems likely that there was minimal occupation on site during that time that only appeared to increase into the post medieval, most likely corresponding with the construction of the house, which has also disturbed the earlier activity on site. The increase of activity into the Victorian period again disturbed the upper contexts of the test pit and a mix of finds were found including slate, a one penny coin dated to 1934 and a half penny coin dated to 1971, CBM, concrete, glass, iron nails, coal, mortar, tile, clay pipe and slag. A number of burnt stone pieces were also recovered that may indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit six (WRI/09/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed likely 16th century cottage fronting the western edge of the Green (Ratcliffes, 33 The Green, Writtle. TL 567644 206269).

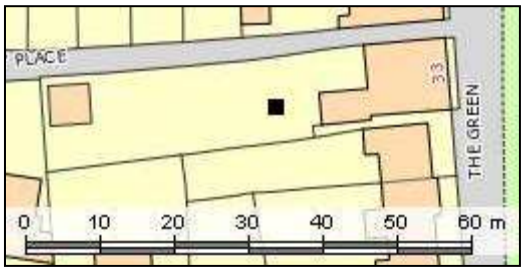

Figure 15: Location map of WRI/09/6

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A wide range of pottery sherds were excavated from WRI/09/6 and include Essex Grey Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late medieval Colchester ware with Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware, Delft Ware, English Stoneware and 'Scratch Blue' ware that were all mixed through the test pit with a large number of Victorian sherds.

		Grey		HED		LMT		GRE		BW		DW		ES		SB		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1	1	6	1	1			4	11					1	2			23	114	1100-1900
6	2							1	3									14	54	1550-1900
6	3	2	8	1	6			1	2	1	5							13	33	1100-1900
6	4	2	17			1	3	5	101			1	2	2	6	1	3	33	464	1100-1900
6	6					3	40											2	50	1400-1900

Table 6: The pottery excavated from WRI/09/6

The site of WRI/09/6 used to be part of the site of a school in the 19th century which may explain the great deal of disturbance evident in the test pit and the large amount of later finds and pottery. The finds consist of tile, CBM, glass, mortar, scrap iron, coal, concrete, iron nails, metal wire, plastic, oyster shell, slate pencils, modern nails and tile, a black rubber lid, slate, part of a metal hook, animal bone, old glass and clay pipe. Three pieces of slag were also recovered that suggests metal working on or near site. There also appears to have been occupation on site from the medieval period through to the present day, which is likely due to its location on the village green. The burnt stone also identified may suggest prehistoric activity.

Test Pit seven (WRI/09/7)

Test pit seven was excavated along the western edge of the village green situated to the north of the church (Opposite 35 The Green, Writtle. TL 567644 206269).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Figure 16: Location map of WRI/09/7

A single sherd of Badorf Ware was excavated from WRI/09/7 with a small number of Essex Grey Ware and 'Tudor Green' ware. A large amount of Late medieval Colchester ware was recovered from the pit with a lot of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware and English Stoneware. An additional two sherds of Victorian pottery were also identified from the upper contexts of the pit.

		BAD		Grey		TG		LMT		GRE		PSW		ES		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	3									2	4					2	5	1550-1900
7	4							1	22	17	143	6	88	3	7			1400-1700
7	5					2	8	35	247	19	104	1	9					1400-1650
7	6			2	5			14	167	3	37							1100-1600
7	20	1	4	4	24	1	8	23	111	4	82							1000-1600
7	21							6	89									1400-1550

Table 7: The pottery excavated from WRI/09/7

A circular feature was identified in the base of the test pit that was only able to be excavated to a depth of 0.88m and although further excavations are needed it seems likely that the feature was a pit and was in use through the medieval period up to the end of the 16th century. This may have been related to medieval occupation present around the village green and WRI/09/7 is also supposed to be the site of a cross, although the date of which is still speculative. The Badorf Ware is also indicative of a high status site likely on or near the Green and test pit seven. A large amount of CBM and tile were excavated from WRI/09/7 with slate, mortar and iron nails suggest demolition rubble had been spread over the Green, potentially during the post medieval. More recent disturbance has also been identified including a detachable ring pull from a drinks can, a half penny coin dated to 1971, coal, glass, plastic wrappers, a white bead, slate pencils, metal wire, plastic, a metal button, scrap iron, clay pipe, oyster and cockle shell with a number of pieces of slag suggestive of metal working on or near site. A single piece of waste flint was also present and may indicate prehistoric activity on site.

7.2 2010 Excavations

Eight test pits were excavated on the 29th – 30th March 2010 by 30 HEFA participants from The Plume School, Woodlands School and Tendring Technology College (school names correct at time of participation). An additional pit was also excavated by Heritage Writtle, who later in the year supervised pupils at Writtle Infant and Junior School by digging an additional two test pits in their school grounds. All the test pits were once again sited in the east of the village.

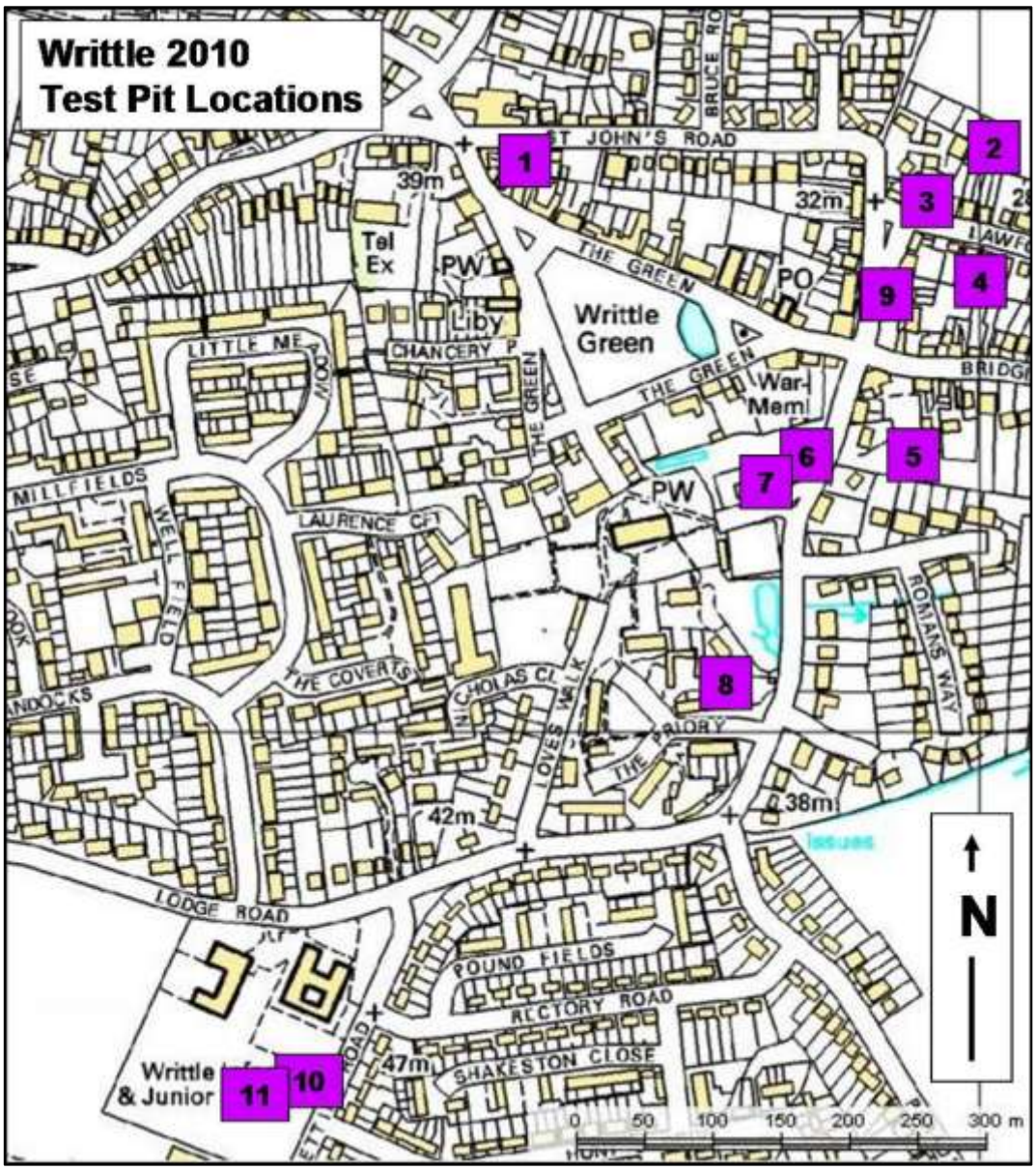

Figure 17: Location map of the Writtle test pits from 2010 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

Test Pit one (WRI/10/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the long enclosed rear garden of a pair of likely 18th century cottages fronting the northern edge of the Green in the centre of the village (54-56 The Green, Writtle. TL 567668 206417).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

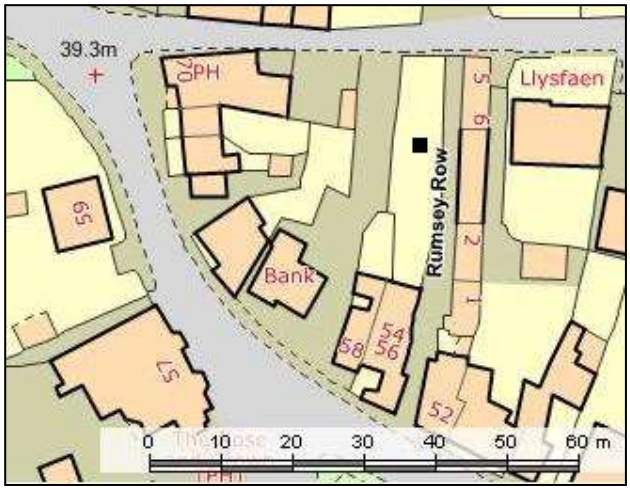

Figure 18: Location map of WRI/10/1

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/10/1 dates to the Victorian period and was found from the upper contexts of the test pit. A range of earlier medieval and post medieval pottery types were also recovered, consisting of small amounts of Essex Grey Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late medieval Colchester Ware with Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware and English Stoneware.

		Grey		HED		LMT		GRE		MB		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1							2	4					16	51	1550-1900
1	2									1	16	1	16	9	18	1550-1900
1	3	4	24	1	4	6	38	3	42					6	34	1100-1900

Table 8: The pottery excavated from WRI/10/1

The medieval and post medieval pottery excavated from WRI/10/1 suggests that there was almost continual occupation on site during that time, and most probably part of a focus of occupation around the Green. This is reinforced by the presence of a decorated fragment of floor tile that may hint at a higher than average status house on or close to site (right). There only appears to be a greater increase in activity into the 19th century, when large deposits of domestic rubbish are deposited on site, including tile, clay pipe, CBM, glass, screws, plastic, slate, coal, Perspex, concrete, mortar, asbestos and oyster shell. Both waste flint flakes and burnt stone were also both recovered and most probably also indicates prehistoric activity on site.

Figure 19: Glazed floor tile from WRI/10/1, context 3

Test Pit two (WRI/10/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house in the north of the village (3 Guys Farm, Writtle. TL 568007 206418).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of pottery were excavated from context five of WRI/10/2 and consist of a large sherd of Roman Grey Ware and a smaller sherd of Late medieval Colchester ware.

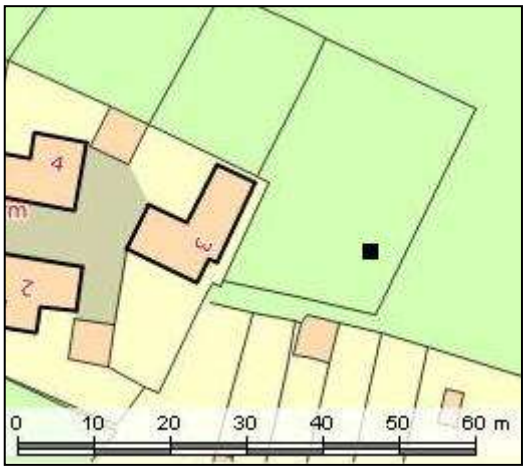

Figure 20: Location map of WRI/10/2

		RB		LMT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	5	1	81	1	22	100-1500

Table 9: The pottery excavated from WRI/10/2

The large sherd of a Roman storage jar that was excavated from WRI/10/2 is evidence of Roman occupation in the area and is also part of a cluster of Roman activity to the north west of the church. The original medieval road into the village, what is now Lawford Lane, may also have Roman origins as a route way between Writtle and Chelmsford and could be why there seems to be a concentration of Roman activity, identified through test pitting, in that part of the village. The large sherd of Late medieval pottery also indicates activity in the area, but that the site was most probably open fields and remained that way until the corner of the field was incorporated into the garden. The modern house was built on an old farmyard, but the majority of the finds seem to date to the construction of the current house and consist of tile, CBM, glass, a red plastic golf tee, a plastic tube, coal and a corroded iron bolt. The presence of both possible waste flint and burnt stone however, may indicate that there was also prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit three (WRI/10/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed garden to the east of a Grade II listed 18th century cottage fronting the Green and the original main road through the village (22 Johns Green, Writtle. TL 567961 206386).

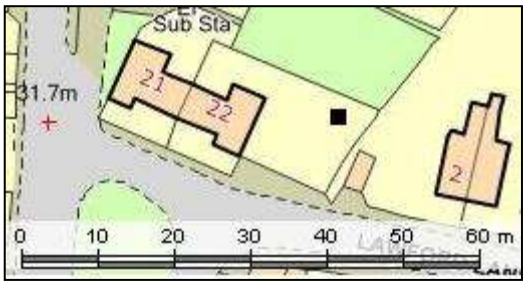

Figure 21: Location map of WRI/10/3

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.4m due to the presence of building rubble. A sondage was excavated in the western half of the pit to 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of later medieval German Stoneware was excavated from context four of WRI/10/3 along with small amounts of post medieval Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Stoneware and Creamware. The vast majority of the pottery recovered however dates to the Victorian period and was identified through the upper four contexts of test pit three.

		GS		SWSG		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1							8	29	1800-1900
3	2							14	54	1800-1900
3	3							5	20	1800-1900
3	4	1	4	2	5	1	1	3	4	1450-1900

Table 10: The pottery excavated from WRI/10/3

The vast majority of the pottery and finds that were excavated from WRI/10/3 date to the 18th century and later which correlates with the construction of the current house and its subsequent occupation. The large deposit of rubbish with the edge of a large plastic sheet and lots of building rubble suggests that the majority of the finds could be associated with builder's demolition rubbish that was spread over the garden, most likely during more recent works on site. The finds consist of tile, coal, CBM, iron nails, plastic, glass, concrete, snail shells, mortar, oyster shell, silver milk bottle lids, slate, scrap iron, part of a valve, plastic tags, empty yellow Dunlop tube of glue, asbestos and clay pipe. The single sherd of later medieval pottery also identified suggests there was also activity on site at that time, but it was likely that the area was open fields rather than settlement.

Test Pit four (WRI/10/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house on a main road that originally led down to a ford. The pit was also sited just outside an 18th/19th century brick boundary wall that was the back boundary for a pub that used to front St Johns Green (5 Lawford Lane, Writtle. TL 567997 206324).

Figure 22: Location map of WRI/10/4

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of c.0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of Roman Grey Ware pottery was excavated from context six of WRI/09/4 and a mix of medieval wares were also recovered from the lower half of the test pit consisting of Essex Grey Ware, Hedingham Ware and Mill Green Ware. A small number of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware and Creamware were identified from the upper half of the test pit with a larger number of Victorian sherds.

		RB		Grey		HED		MG		GRE		MB		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1									1	6			2	4	3	4	1550-1900
4	2															4	37	1800-1900
4	3									2	13	2	18			4	80	1550-1900
4	4			1	5											5	222	1100-1900
4	5			2	4	1	5	1	2									1100-1300
4	6	1	2															100-200

Table 11: The pottery excavated from WRI/10/4

The Roman activity identified at WRI/10/4 is part of a cluster of Roman activity to the north east of the church and along the original medieval road out of the village that may also have Roman origins. The site location on the main road and the finds suggest that there was almost continual activity on site from the medieval period until the current house was built in the 18th or 19th century. A lot of more recent finds were excavated with the Victorian pottery as the test pit location away from the house was probably used as an area to dump domestic rubbish. The finds consist of tile, CBM, iron nails, slag, modern white china tile, clay pipe, slate, mortar, lumps of scrap iron, coal and glass. The possible pieces of slag also suggest there was metal working on or close to site.

Test Pit five (WRI/10/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a large detached house, set back from the main road through the village (The Garth, Lodge Road, Writtle. TL 567955 206197).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

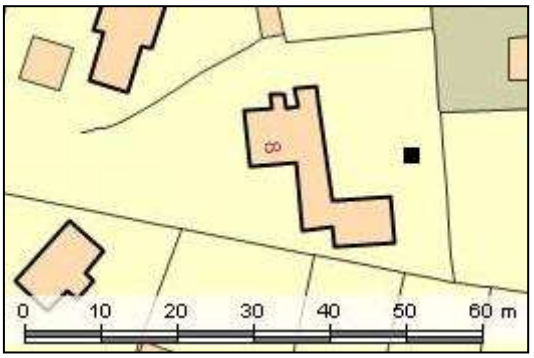

Figure 23: Location map of WRI/10/5

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/10/5 dates to the Victorian period and was mixed through the upper five contexts. An additional three sherds of post medieval Creamware were also recovered from the mid-contexts of test pit five.

		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1			1	1	1800-1900
5	2	2	5	9	80	1750-1900
5	4	1	8	6	45	1750-1900
5	5			1	8	1800-1900

Table 12: The pottery excavated from WRI/10/5

A lot of the disturbance of WRI/10/5 dates from the 19th and 20th centuries as a lot of domestic rubbish seems to have been spread across site. The finds consist of a one penny coin dated to 1979, metal screws, slate, glass, iron nails, a metal valve, CBM, mortar, concrete, coal, pieces of lino, corroded lumps of iron, oyster shell, metal buttons, tile, a thin copper hoop, slag and turquoise glass triangles set in thin metal frames that were possibly part of a necklace (below). The post medieval activity is the first evident through test pitting on the east side of Lodge Road, suggesting there was little activity on site until the 18th century. A number of pieces of burnt stone however were also recovered that may indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Figure 24: Possible necklace fragments from WRI/10/5, context 3

Test Pit six (WRI/10/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the large open sloping garden at the front and to the north of the Grade II listed 17th century property set just east of the church (Ropers Hall, Lodge Road, Writtle. TL 567859 206209).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

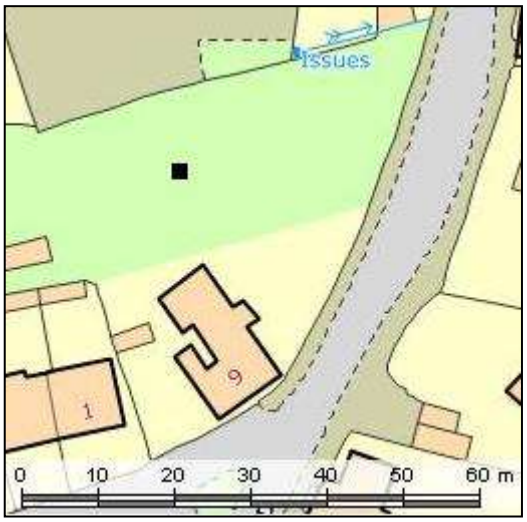

Figure 25: Location map of WRI/10/6

A single sherd of later medieval Cistercian Ware pottery was excavated from context four of WRI/10/6, but was mixed in with a range of post medieval wares including Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Creamware. A number of Victorian sherds were also identified from the mid-contexts of test pit six.

		CW		GRE		TGE		EST		SWSG		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	3			3	26					1	2			14	34	1550-1900
6	4	1	4	1	23			1	12			1	4	2	2	1470-1900
6	5			6	782	2	40			1	10	3	17			1550-1780

Table 13: The pottery excavated from WRI/10/6

Occupation on site is evident from about the 16th century which may relate to the construction of Ropers Hall at that time and the 17th century pottery is of a good quality, which suggests the inhabitants at that time were also quite wealthy. As a more recent disturbance, a lot of building material appears to have been dumped on site, with the later pottery. The finds consist of CBM and brick fragments, tile, glass, coal, mortar, oyster shell, clay pipe, iron nails and bolts, slate and modern cream tile fragments with a number of pieces of slag that suggests metal working was undertaken either on site or close to it.

Test Pit seven (WRI/10/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of an end of terrace property Grade II listed property built during the 18th century and fronting the eastern route way into the church (1 Romans Place, Writtle. TL 567843 206190).

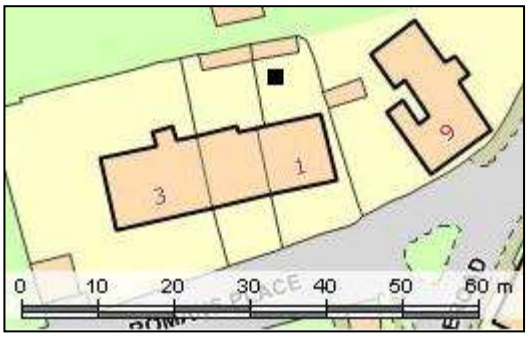

Figure 26: Location map of WRI/10/7

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/10/7 dates to the Victorian period that was also mixed through all the contexts of the test pit. A range of post medieval wares were also recovered and also mixed through the pit, consisting of Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and Creamware. A single sherd of later medieval Cistercian Ware was also identified from context five.

		CW		GRE		TGE		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1					1	4			5	26	1600-1900
7	4			1	65			1	7	3	4	1550-1900
7	5	1	29					4	10	4	7	1470-1900
7	6							3	20			1750-1800
7	7			1	8					6	35	1550-1900
7	8			1	14					3	24	1550-1900

Table 14: The pottery excavated from WRI/10/7

Despite the location of WRI/10/7 immediately east of the church there is no evidence for occupation on site until about the 16th century, which means that the site was certainly utilised before the current house was built in the late 18th century. There is a lot of later disturbance also evident and a range of finds were excavated including coal, CBM, glass, slate, tile, iron nails, oyster shell, concrete, clay pipe, metal fixings and scrap metal, white plaster and mortar and animal bone. Three pieces of burnt stone were also recovered suggesting possible prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit eight (WRI/10/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a modern terrace on land that was originally owned by the Priory set to the south of the church (8 The Priory, Writtle. TL 567809 206031).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.4m? Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

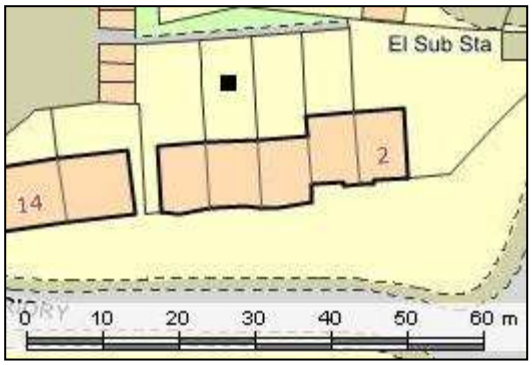

Figure 27: Location map of WRI/10/8

A single sherd of later medieval German Stoneware was excavated from context two of WRI/10/8 that was mixed in with a small amount of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. The majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period with a large number of sherds recovered from the upper three contexts of test pit eight.

		GS		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1			1	464	7	434	1700-1900
8	2	1	8	1	19	23	268	1450-1900
8	3					19	134	1800-1900

Table 15: The pottery excavated from WRI/10/8

Much like WRI/10/7, the location of WRI/10/8 close to the church to the south and on Priory lands, also did not produce any evidence for much activity before the 16th century, suggesting that the land was probably fields prior to the this date. There was a great deal of disturbance however into the 19th century that was also mixed with the further finds relating to the construction of the current modern house. A large number of finds were recovered and consist of tile, CBM, concrete, glass, a squashed blue biro lid, iron nails, asbestos, coal, piece of netting, tarmac, slate, plates of iron and scrap metal including hinges, hooks and screws, a plastic plant tag, mortar, modern lino, charcoal, clay pipe and a lump of melted metal, possibly lead.

Test Pit nine (WRI/10/9)

Test pit nine was excavated on the village green in the east of the village that used to be the site of the original medieval market place, being on the main road through the village from London to Chelmsford (St Johns Green, Writtle. TL 567926 206316).

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

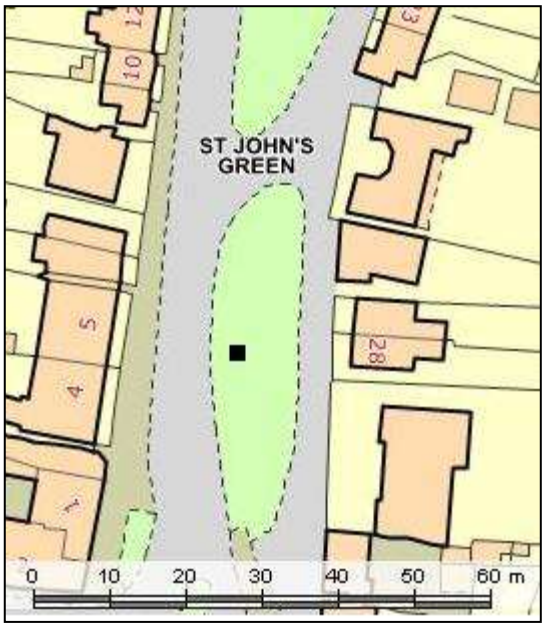

Figure 28: Location map of WRI/10/9

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from WRI/10/9, including a single sherd of Roman Grey Ware from context two. A large number of Late medieval Colchester ware sherds were excavated from the lower half of the pit with small numbers of later medieval German Stoneware and Cistercian Ware, with post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware, Harlow Slipware, English Stoneware and Creamware all generally recovered from the lower half of the test pit. A large amount of Victorian sherds were also identified from the upper five contexts of test pit nine.

		RB		LMT		GS		CW		GRE		MB		HSW		EST		CR		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	2	1	4							1	2									16	27	100-1900
9	3																			8	18	1800-1900
9	4			3	30	2	18	1	3	2	24	1	8	4	16	3	28	6	22	22	91	1400-1900
9	5			20	164					4	15	2	7	1	3			1	2	2	8	1400-1900
9	6			3	10																	1400-1500

Table 16: The pottery excavated from WRI/10/9

Although the area of WRI/10/9 is supposedly the site of a medieval market, there is no evidence for any activity until the later medieval, in the 15th century and after which there also seems to be continuous activity to the present day. The large amounts of building rubble and tile also recovered through the test pit suggest there was potentially a building on site or more likely that this area of the green has been used to deposit domestic and building rubbish through the post medieval and particularly into the 19th century and later as higher levels of disturbance are evident. The rest of the finds consist of partial plastic food containers, metal wire, coal, tarmac, slate, glass, modern nails and iron nails, with a half penny coin dated to 1957, clay pipe and oyster shell. The presence of a number of pieces of burnt stone may also be prehistoric in date and the single sherd of Roman pottery also suggests that was also limited Roman activity in the north eastern corner of the village as identified through test pitting.

Test Pit 10 (WRI/10/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated on the eastern boundary of the school playing field, immediately south of the Junior School and parallel with Margaretting Road. It was the eastern of two pits excavated within the school; see also WRI/10/11 (Writtle Junior School, Margaretting Road, Writtle. TL 567505 205733).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.35m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single small sherd of post medieval English Stoneware mug was found from context three of WRI/10/10.

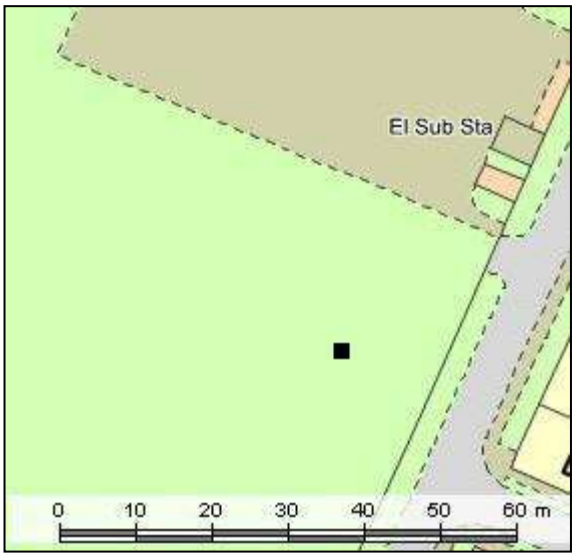

Figure 29: Location map of WRI/10/10

		EST		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
10	3	1	6	1680-1750

Table 17: The pottery excavated from WRI/10/10

The lack of earlier material excavated from WRI/10/10 suggests that the site was on the edge of the original extent of Writtle, which was concentrated to the north around the church and greens. As the village grew into the post medieval period, the site of the schools was most likely used for farming given the sparse finds also recovered from the test pit, the majority of which were probably used to manure the fields, with no evidence of occupation until the current school building were constructed in the 20th century. The finds consist of tile, CBM, glass, clay pipe, coal, oyster shell with a silver sixpence coin dated to 1942 and a five pence coin dated to 1995. A single small piece of possible worked flint was also recovered from context two.

Test Pit 11 (WRI/10/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated towards the eastern boundary of the school playing field, immediately south of the Junior School and back from Margaretting Road. It was also the western of two pits excavated within the school; see also WRI/10/10 (Writtle Junior School, Margaretting Road, Writtle. TL 567485 205732).

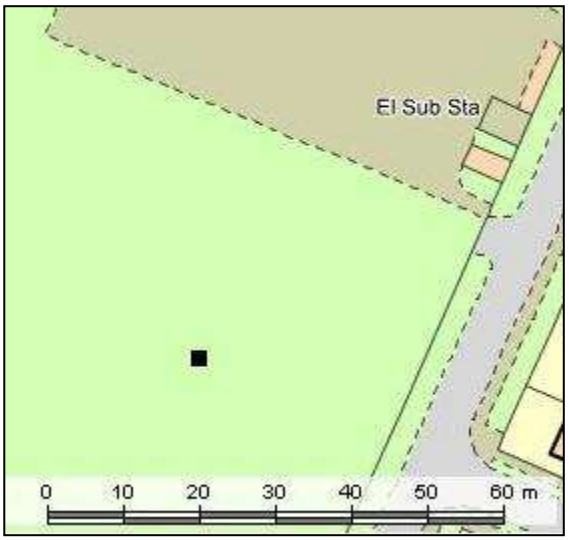

Figure 30: Location map of WRI/10/11

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of c.0.35m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from WRI/10/11 dates to the post medieval period and includes three sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and a single small sherd of Victorian pottery.

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	2			1	2	1800-1900
11	3	3	8			1550-1750

Table 18: The pottery excavated from WRI/10/11

Much like the finds and pottery that were excavated from WRI/10/10 just to the east, the lack of earlier material also not excavated from WRI/10/11 further supports the notion that the school is situated away from the original settlement around the church and greens to the north. The few finds of tile, CBM, coal, slate and part of a battery together with the post medieval and later pottery further suggests that there is only evidence for activity on site into the post medieval, but likely no occupation until the current school was built in the 20th century.

7.3 2011 Excavations

The 2011 excavations took place over the 30th – 31st March when 10 test pits were dug by 39 HEFA participants from Chafford Hundred Campus, Gable Hall School, Mark Hall School, The Plume School and St Helena School. As 2010, an additional test pit was also excavated by Heritage Writtle, as well as two test pits at the Infant and Junior School that was again led by Heritage Writtle and bringing the total number of test pits excavated to date to 31. The test pits were also again focused in the east of the village, filling in gaps from previous excavations as well as for the first time also spreading east and crossing the River Wid.

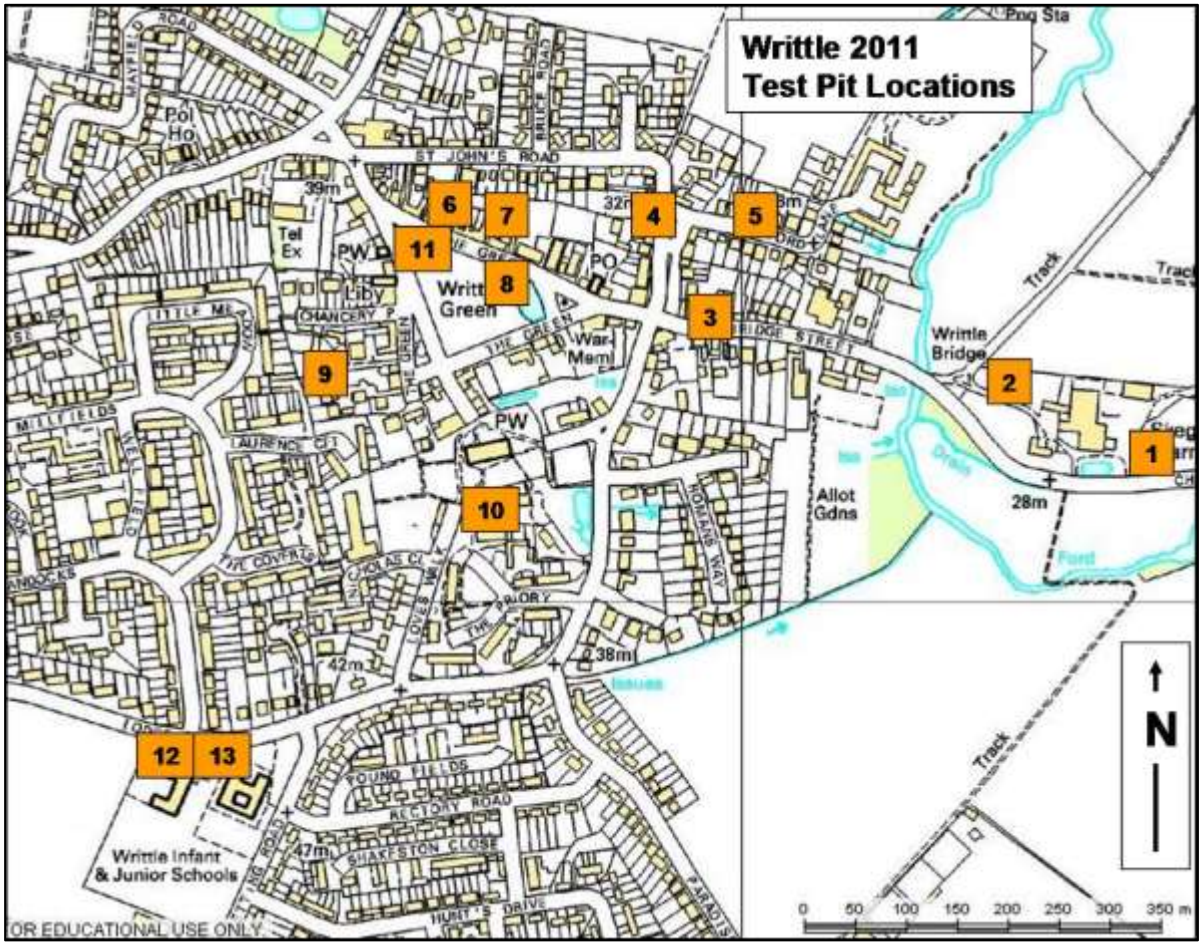

Figure 31: Location map of the Writtle test pits from 2011 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

Test Pit one (WRI/11/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the south west corner of a grass field, close to the main road to Chelmsford and east of the main farmhouse. It was also the southern of two pits excavated within the property; see also WRI/11/2 (Skeggs Farm (Field), Chelmsford Road, Writtle. TL 568389 206126).

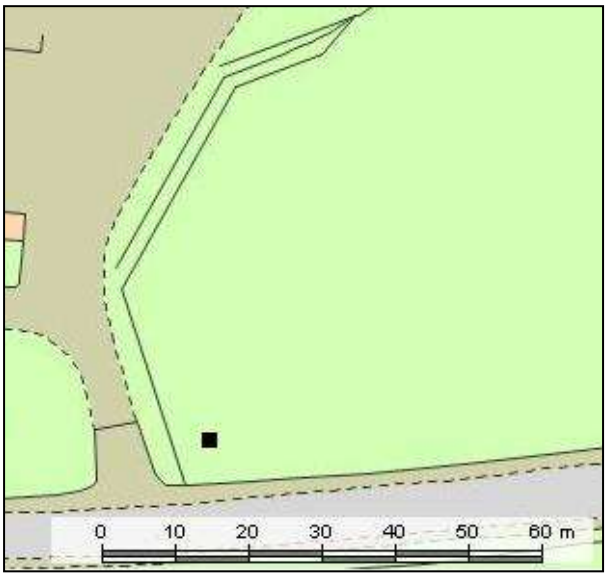

Figure 32: Location map of WRI/11/1

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from WRI/11/1 dates to after the 16th century with single sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware excavated from the upper contexts of the test pit. An additional five sherds of Victorian pot were also recovered from the lower half of test pit one.

		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1			1	5			1680-1750
1	2	1	57					1550-1750
1	3					2	2	1800-1900
1	4					3	10	1800-1900

Table 19: The pottery recorded from WRI/11/1

The small amount of both finds and pottery that were excavated from WRI/11/1 suggest that the site has likely been open fields, particularly when the land has been utilised as a farm, most likely from the 16th century onwards. There was no evidence for any activity on site prior to the 16th century. The few finds that were excavated consist of CBM, part of a belt, iron nails, coal, glass, tile and part of a horseshoe. Two pieces of burnt stone were also recovered and may be prehistoric in date.

Test Pit two (WRI/11/2)

Test pit two was excavated in a grassed field north of the driveway and northwest of the farmhouse. It was also the northern of two pits excavated within the property; see also WRI/11/1 (Skeggs Farm (Orchard), Chelmsford Road, Writtle. TL 568243 206214).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.56m, and 0.61m in corner 1, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

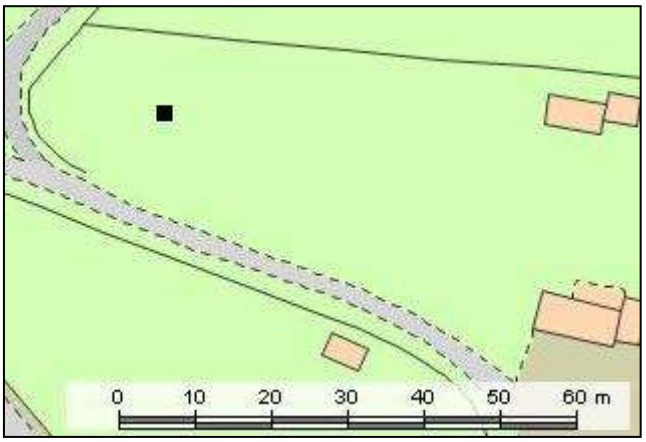

Figure 33: Location map of WRI/11/2

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/11/2 dates to the Victorian period, but small amounts of medieval pottery was also recovered, including two sherds of Essex Grey Ware and two sherds of Hedingham Ware.

		Grey		HED		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1	1	4			2	18	1100-1900
2	2			1	2	26	113	1200-1900
2	3			1	2	3	12	1200-1900
2	4					4	56	1800-1900
2	5	1	4			1	13	1100-1900

Table 20: The pottery recorded from WRI/11/2

Potentially as this test pit was sited slightly closer to the village of Writtle it may explain why there is evidence for high medieval activity on site, when none was found at WRI/11/1 further to the east. The pottery and finds are however both still limited in number and it is likely that the site has always been open fields from the 12th century, although with a great deal of disturbance into the 19th century and later. The finds consist of CBM, coal, iron nails, glass, a metal spring, brick, tile, clay pipe, slate and modern CBM. A single piece of burnt stone was also excavated from context one and may be prehistoric in date.

Test Pit three (WRI/11/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the small rear garden of a probable 18th or 19th century cottage fronting the main road to Chelmsford in the east of the village (2 Bridge Street, Writtle. TL 567961 206282).

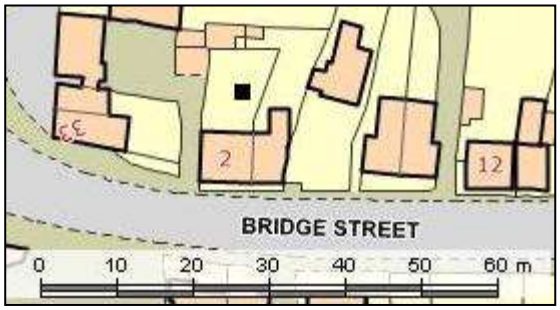

Figure 34: Location map of WRI/11/2

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/11/3 dates to the Victorian period with a number of sherds recovered from each context. A range of post medieval wares were also recovered through the test pit and consist of Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware, Delft Ware, Harlow Slipware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Very small amounts of medieval Essex Grey Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Ware were also identified from context seven and a single sherd of Late Saxon Thetford Ware pottery was also recovered from context four.

		Thet		Grey		HED		LMT		GRE		WCS		DW		HSW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1																					48	154	1800-1900
3	2									1	6									1	2	102	280	1550-1900
3	3									4	26	1	1									66	218	1550-1900
3	4	1	9							3	7							1	1			69	178	900-1900
3	5									4	16							1	3			51	193	1550-1900
3	6									4	23					1	2	3	11	3	7	27	48	1550-1900
3	7			2	13	1	4	3	5	5	42			1	3							12	24	1100-1900

Table 21: The pottery recorded from WRI/11/3

The single sherd of Late Saxon pottery excavated at WRI/11/3 is one of only two sites that have been identified through the test pitting strategy to yield evidence for activity at that time and suggesting that if there was a focus of settlement at that time in Writtle is was likely elsewhere. Occupation is also limited into the high medieval, the site was again likely peripheral to the centre of the village that was sited further west, until more intense activity from 16th century. There is evidence for a great deal of later disturbances on site, particularly from the 19th century and later with a mix of both finds and pottery identified. The finds consist of shoe laces, tile, fragments of modern drain, clay pipe, a metal button, iron nails, coal, a metal ring pull, glass, CBM, part of a horseshoe, concrete, slate, modern nails, half a new pence coin dated 1971, oyster shell, modern tile, a metal rod with a hoop attached, a metal pipe, window lining, pieces of scrap metal, mortar and a number of pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. A single piece of burnt stone was also recovered that may be prehistoric in date.

Test Pit four (WRI/11/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 18th century cottage fronting St Johns Green in the north east of the village (12 St Johns Green, Writtle. TL 567902 206362).

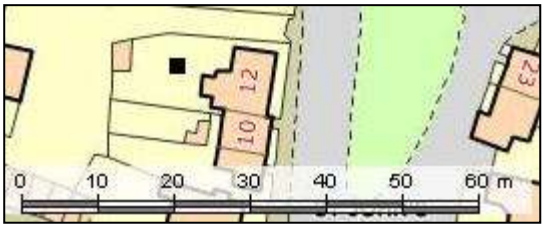

Figure 35: Location map of WRI/11/4

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.57m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of medieval pottery was mixed through WRI/11/4 with both Essex Grey Ware and Late Medieval Ware identified with a range of post medieval wares, including Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Creamware. However, the vast majority of the pottery excavated dates to the Victorian period with a number of sherds recovered from each context.

		Grey		LMT		GRE		EST		SWSG		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1													2	6	1800-1900
4	2	1	2			2	31							22	232	1550-1900
4	3									1	5	1	2	10	392	1720-1900
4	4													30	142	1800-1900
4	5A			3	33	1	26	1	5					146	1297	1400-1900
4	5B													37	624	1800-1900
4	6					1	4							29	203	1550-1900

Table 22: The pottery recorded from WRI/11/4

There was evidence for limited medieval and post medieval activity on site, although this may be due to later disturbances rather than a lack of settlement around St Johns Green. The 19th century and later disturbances however were most evident through the test pit and the large mix of finds identified consisting of CBM, coal, iron nails, slate, glass, including complete glass bottles, metal buttons, a metal tack, tile, fragments of concrete, pieces of scrap metal, modern nails, oyster shell, silver foil, a metal hoop, lead window lining, milk bottle tops, barbed wire, fragments of tarmac, mortar, plastic buttons and clay pipe.

Test Pit five (WRI/11/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the rear garden of a modern house, adjacent to the garage and set in the far north east of the village (16 Lawford Lane, Writtle. TL 568020 206386).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

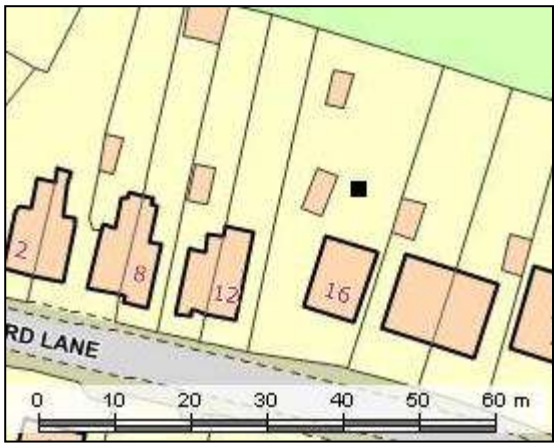

Figure 36: Location map of WRI/11/5

A large amount of high medieval pottery was excavated from the lower half of WRI/11/5 with a number of sherds of Essex Grey Ware, Hedingham Ware and Mill Green Ware all identified. A large amount of Victorian pottery was also recovered from the upper half of the test pit with an additional three sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware.

		Grey		HED		MG		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1							1	5	8	47	1550-1900
5	2A							1	23	11	58	1550-1900
5	2B							1	24	2	10	1550-1900
5	3									67	447	1800-1900
5	4	1	7							3	12	1100-1900
5	5	1	3	2	31	1	1					1100-1350
5	6	1	25	1	7					3	4	1100-1900
5	8	5	37	7	332	8	11					1100-1350

Table 23: The pottery recorded from WRI/11/5

The pottery that was excavated from WRI/11/5 suggests that there was occupation on site between the 12th and 14th centuries and may have been on the north eastern fringes of the settlement at that time, based on the test pit data from Writtle. The area was then likely abandoned until the 16th century, but only then utilised as open fields, which was probably also the case until the current houses were built in the mid-20th century. A large mix of finds were also recovered, mainly through the upper half of the test pit and consists of concrete, tile, coal, slate, strips of metal, oyster shell glass, CBM, a draw knob, iron nails, metal spoons, modern CBM, a plastic wrapper, a metal button, pieces of scrap metal, metal wire and a piece of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. The presence of burnt stone through the test pit may also indicate the presence of prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit six (WRI/11/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the enclosed wall garden close to the rear of a Grade II listed 18th century cottage fronting The Green in the centre of the village (Greenbury House, 46 The Green, Writtle. TL 567698 206386).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/11/6 dates to the Victorian period, with a number of sherds recovered from every context.

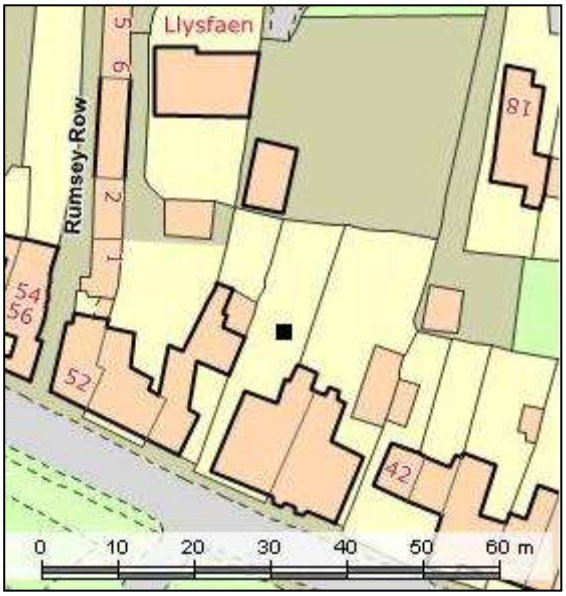

Figure 37: Location map of WRI/11/6

The rest of the pottery identified dates from the 16th century onwards with small numbers of Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, English Stoneware and Creamware all excavated.

		GRE		DW		EST		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	2					1	7			20	72	1700-1900
6	3			2	11			5	7	28	114	1600-1900
6	4	2	7					1	3	14	86	1550-1900
6	5							3	8	4	21	1750-1900
6	6	1	16							7	23	1700-1900

Table 24: The pottery recorded from WRI/11/6

Despite the location of WRI/11/6 close to the centre of the village and opposite the green, the is no evidence for occupation on site until the 16th century and suggesting that there was also likely an earlier house on site prior to the current building that dates to the 18th century. There was a great deal of disturbance on site from the 19th century and later, so it is possible that earlier deposits may lie at a greater depth. The mix of finds also recovered consist of tile, CBM, tarmac, glass, mortar, coal, slate, plaster, concrete, iron nails and bolts, oyster shell, lead window lining, pieces of scrap metal and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. A piece of burnt stone that was also excavated from context one may be an indication of prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit seven (WRI/11/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the large open rear garden, set back from a Grade II listed 18th century cottage, which fronts The Green in the centre of the village (Claredon House, 24 The Green, Writtle. TL 567775 206380).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

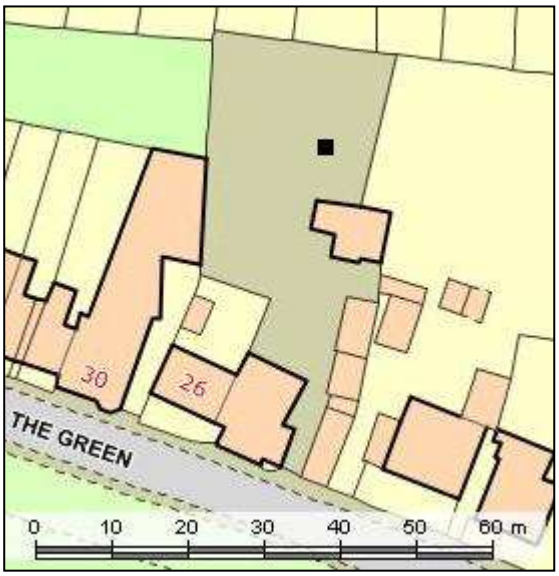

Figure 38: Location map of WRI/11/7

All the pottery excavated from WRI/11/7 dates to after the 16th century with a range of wares identified, including Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Cologne Stoneware, English Stoneware and Creamware. A large number of Victorian sherds were also excavated through the upper half of the test pit.

		GRE		DW		WCS		EST		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1							1	8			17	247	1680-1900
7	3	4	20					1	4			12	37	1550-1900
7	4	2	18	1	4	1	8	2	4	10	16	17	74	1550-1900

Table 25: The pottery recorded from WRI/11/7

Much like the results from WRI/11/6, the pottery and finds that were excavated from WRI/11/7 date from the 16th century and later, despite the quite central location opposite the village green, there is no evidence for any earlier activity. The two sherds of Delft Ware and Cologne Stoneware however do suggest that the residents in the 17th century were likely wealthier than others in Writtle as those types of pottery are quite rare outside of towns and ports. A mix of finds were also recovered with the 19th century and later disturbances and consist of tile, CBM, slate, coal, glass, buttons, iron nails and bolts, clay pipe, melted plastic, a metal hoop, fragments of metal pipe, modern brick, painted wood, asbestos, metal wire, modern drain fragments, plastic and a possible fragment of grey quern stone that may well indicate the presence of pre-16th century activity on site. The four pieces of burnt stone may also be evidence for prehistoric activity.

Test Pit eight (WRI/11/8)

Test pit eight was excavated along the north eastern edge of the village green, almost opposite the entrance of 24 The Green. It was the eastern of two pits excavated on the Green; see also WRI/11/11 (Writtle Green East, Writtle. TL 567759 206314).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of German Stoneware was excavated from context four of WRI/11/8 with an additional three sherds of Victorian pottery from context two.

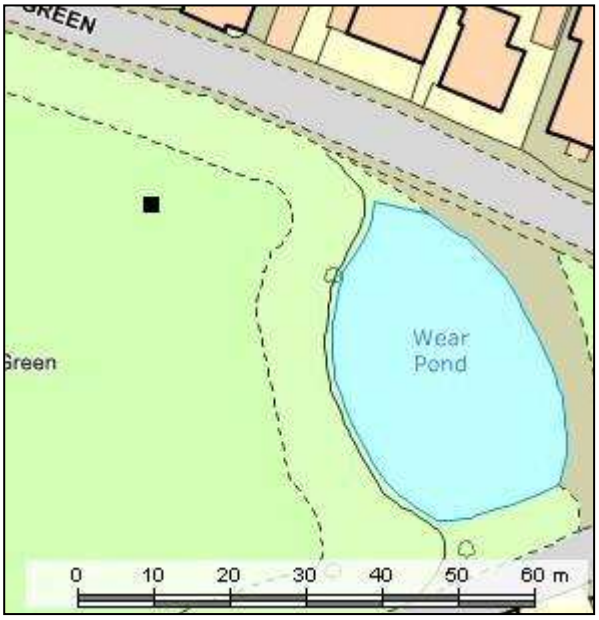

Figure 39: Location map of WRI/11/8

		GS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	2			3	6	1800-1900
8	4	1	8			1550-1750

Table 26: The pottery recorded from WRI/11/8

The limited finds and pottery that were excavated from WRI/11/8 suggest that the area has always been utilised as a village green, potentially from as early as the 16th century. The few finds support this and the high number of coins that were excavated suggests that it has been a communal space for a long time. These include a one penny coin dated 1912, a one penny coin dated 1915, a one penny coin dated 1928, a one penny coin dated 1959, a half new penny coin dated 1971 and a one penny coin dated 1980. The other finds consist of glass, plastic, CBM, tile, a metal button, a possible glass button, clay pipe, coal and pieces of scrap metal.

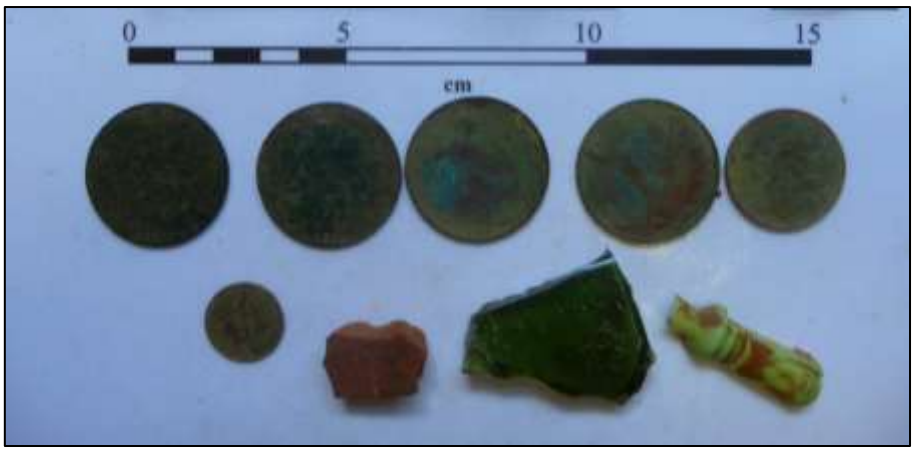

Figure 40: The coins and rest of the finds excavated from WRI/11/8, context 1

Test Pit nine (WRI/11/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house, set slightly up hill from Writtle Green to the west (2 Green Close, Writtle. TL 567569 206248).

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

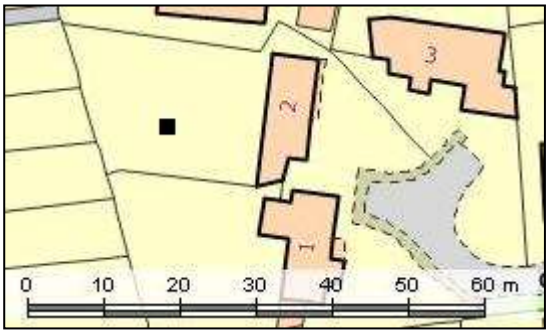

Figure 41: Location map of WRI/11/9

A large amount of medieval pottery was excavated from WRI/11/9, consisting of both Essex Grey Ware and Hedingham Ware, both of which were found mixed through the test pit with a number of sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and an additional six sherds of Victorian pottery.

		Grey		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1					1	6			1550-1750
9	2	2	8	1	2	3	44	6	21	1100-1900
9	3	1	5	2	11	1	1			1100-1750
9	4	4	10			3	19			1100-1750
9	5	2	5	2	18					1100-1250

Table 27: The pottery recorded from WRI/11/9

The pottery results from WRI/11/9 suggest that there was occupation on site in the 12th and 13th centuries and likely again in the 16th century, after which it was probably open fields until the current houses were built in the 20th century. The finds recovered consist of tile, CBM, modern CBM, glass, slate, iron nails, coal and a thin metal hoop and are generally all related to more recent building on site. A possible flint flake was also identified that may be prehistoric in date.

Test Pit 10 (WRI/11/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the walled Priory gardens set immediately south of the church and north of a modern block of flats (Priory Gardens, The Priory, Writtle. TL 5677737 206090).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

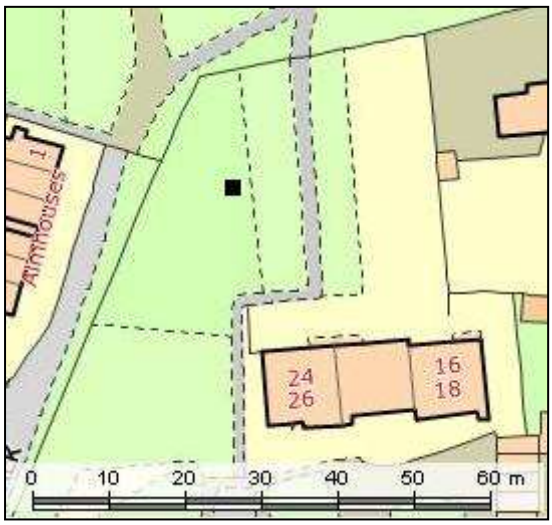

Figure 42: Location map of WRI/11/10

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/11/10 dates to the Victorian period with a number of sherds recovered from each context. A single post medieval sherd of German Stoneware was also identified with a range of medieval wares, consisting of Essex Grey Ware, Hedingham Ware and Mill Green Ware, all of which were excavated from the lower contexts of the test pit.

		Grey		HED		MG		GS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1									4	17	1800-1900
10	2							1	13	9	46	1550-1900
10	3									2	3	1800-1900
10	4					1	6			18	54	1250-1900
10	5	1	2	2	8	2	2			1	2	1100-1900

Table 28: The pottery recorded from WRI/11/10

The pottery results are slightly similar to those from the WRI/09/4, which was also dug in the same area of the garden, for which there is evidence for occupation on site during the high medieval period, although possibly not surprising given its location immediately south of the church. From the middle of the 14th century there was then little activity on site, perhaps due to the fact that the land was part of the priory and general activities were focused elsewhere, until the 19th century and again when the current flats were built in the 20th century. The few finds that were excavated from the pit consist of glass, CBM, mortar, coal, tile, a metal plate, pieces of scrap metal, iron nails and a piece of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. A single piece of burnt stone also recovered could also be prehistoric in date.

Test Pit 11 (WRI/11/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated towards the northwest corner of Writtle Green in the centre of the village. The pit was opposite a bus stop on The Green and the entrance of no. 42 The Green. It was also the western of two test pits excavated on the Green; see also WRI/11/8 (Writtle Green West, Writtle. TL 567702 206337).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

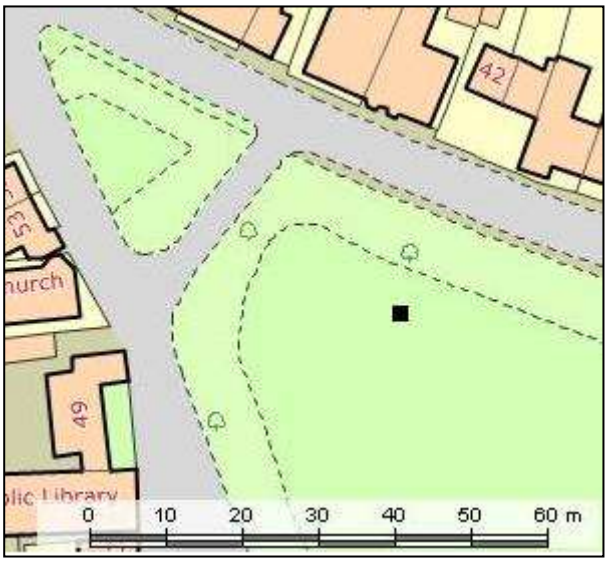

Figure 43: Location map of WRI/11/11

Single sherds of later medieval Cistercian Ware and Late Medieval Ware were both excavated from WRI/11/11. These were mixed in with a number of post medieval sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware and Creamware and 39 sherds of Victorian pottery.

		LMT		CW		GRE		EST		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	2							1	1			11	19	1700-1900
11	3	1	4			11	68	12	38	8	8	23	35	1400-1900
11	4					3	8	1	4	5	12	5	7	1550-1900
11	5			1	2									1450-1700

Table 29: The pottery recorded from WRI/11/11

It is likely that this area has always remained part of the village green, particularly from the 15th century, although there is evidence for greater disturbance that the other pit excavated further south on the green, WRI/11/8. The mix of finds also recorded consist of a red metal drinks cap, a modern Coco-Cola plastic screw cap, tile, slate, CBM, glass, coal, plastic wrappers, metal buttons, pieces of scrap metal, the metal neck of a tube, clay pipe, modern nails, two attached small pink plastic swans, iron nails and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. A number of coins were also excavated: a half penny coin dated 1957, a half penny coin dated 1916, a three pence coin dated 1940 and a six pence coin dated 1955 (right).

Figure 44: The coins excavated from WRI/11/11, context 2

Test Pit 12 (WRI/11/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated on grass to the front of the primary school, close to the main road in the south of the village. It was also the eastern of two test pits excavated at the school; see also WRI/11/13 (Writtle Junior School, Lodge Road, Writtle. TL 567529 205853).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

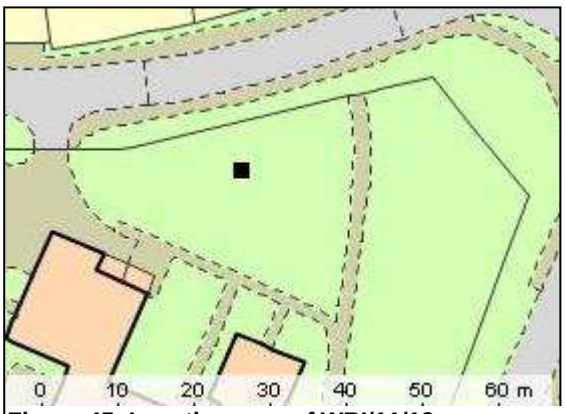

Figure 45: Location map of WRI/11/12

A small amount of Roman pottery was mixed in with later medieval and post medieval wares of Essex Grey Ware, Late Medieval Ware, Cistercian Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Harlow Slipware. An amount of Victorian sherds were also recovered.

		RB		Grey		LMT		CIST		GRE		HSW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	2			1	3	1	4	1	2					7	8	1100-1900
12	3	2	19	3	8			1	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1100-1900
12	4			3	17											1100-1200
12	5			1	6									2	2	1100-1900
12	6	1	10													100-400

Table 30: The pottery recorded from WRI/11/12

The Roman pottery excavated at WRI/11/12 is the first identified through the test pitting strategy in the south of the village as a cluster of Roman activity has already been noted around St Johns Green and Lawford Lane and may represent more of a spread of probable Roman rural activity on the western bank of the River Wid. It also seems to be the southern extent of activity in the medieval period, potentially in the form of a farmstead away from the focus of the settlement to the north. From the 14th century however it seems likely that the land as kept as open fields and probably stayed that way until the current school was built in the later 20th century. The finds consist of iron nails and bolts, CBM, tile, metal wire, clay pipe, slate, glass, coal and a corroded lump of metal.

Test Pit 13 (WRI/11/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated on grass to the front of the primary school, close to the main road in the south of the village. It was also the western of two test pits excavated at the school; see also WRI/11/12 (Writtle Junior School, Lodge Road, Writtle. TL 567537 205849).

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

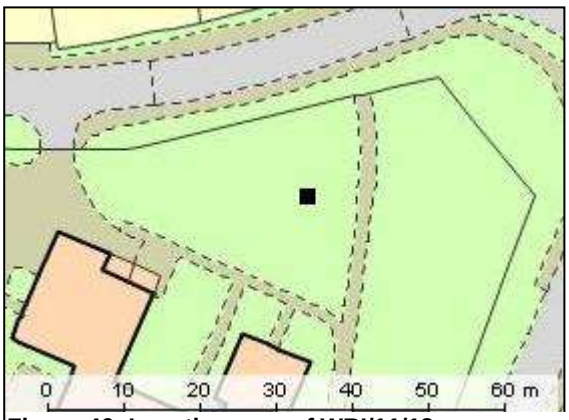

Figure 46: Location map of WRI/11/13

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/11/13 dates to the 19th century and later with only three sherds of post medieval pottery also identified, consisting of Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware.

		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	1					1	1	1800-1900
13	2			1	1	10	28	1720-1900
13	3			1	2	11	36	1720-1900
13	4	1	1			2	9	1550-1900

Table 31: The pottery recorded from WRI/11/13

Unlike the results from the neighbouring test pit WRI/11/12, the finds and pottery that were excavated from this test pit are much fewer, but support the idea that this area was in use as open fields to the south of the focus of settlement from the 16th century and likely until the current school was built in the 20th century. The finds consist of tile, CBM, iron nails and bolts, a very worn coin/token/button, modern CBM, glass, slate, clay pipe, a hexagon shaped bolt, coal and pieces of scrap metal.

7.4 2012 Excavations

Ten archaeological test pits were excavated in Writtle in 2010 on the 28th – 29th March by 40 HEFA participants from The Plume School, Passmores Academy, Mark Hall School and St Helena School (school names correct at the time of participation). An additional two test pits were excavated by Heritage Writtle and a single pit was also excavated by pupils at Writtle Infant and Junior School, supervised by Heritage Writtle. This dig bought the total so far excavated in the village to 44. For this excavation the test pits were all sited in the west of the settlement.

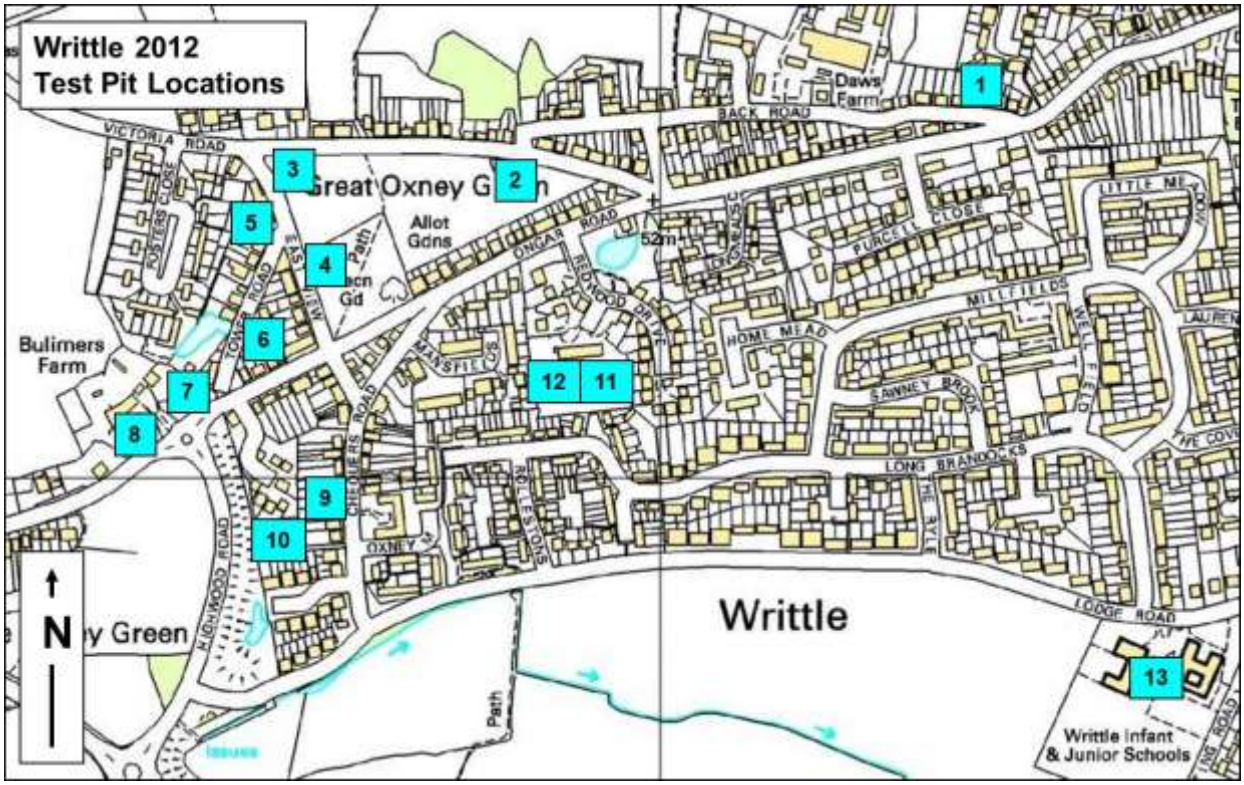

Figure 47: Location map of the Writtle test pits from 2012 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

Test Pit one (WRI/12/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house that was built in the garden of the house next door (dated 1835) and set in the north of the village (12a Back Road, Writtle. TL 567305 206370).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Figure 48: Location map of WRI/12/1

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/12/1 dates to the 19th century and later, although a small amount of both medieval and post medieval wares was also recovered. These consist of Essex Grey Ware, Late medieval Colchester ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware.

		Grey		LMT		GRE		DW		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1					1	5							24	60	1550-1900
1	2					1	2					1	2	35	110	1550-1900
1	3			1	3									12	20	1400-1900
1	4													7	18	1800-1900
1	5	1	4					1	4					3	5	1100-1900
1	6			1	2	1	2	1	3	1	16			4	13	1400-1900

Table 32: The pottery excavated from WRI/12/1

The limited medieval pottery that was recorded from WRI/12/1 suggests that the area was likely utilised as open fields at that time as it is to the west of the core of the medieval village, as identified through the test pitting. Activity increased into the post medieval period as the village expanded but it was not until the 19th century when the cottage next door was built and a lot more disturbance is evident. A large amount of finds were also recorded through the test pit and mixed in with the Victorian pot and consists of fragments of burnt newspaper, metal tags, a metal pin for a brooch, slate, glass, tile, mortar, pieces of scrap metal, battery cores, silver foil, charcoal, clay pipe, a metal hinge, metal rods, iron nails and bolts, a metal hook, brick, CBM and a plastic button.

Test Pit two (WRI/12/2)

Test pit two was excavated on an allotment plot towards the north eastern corner of Great Oxney Green along Back Road in the north of the village. IT was also the eastern of two pits excavated on the allotments; see also WRI/12/3 (Allotments on Great Oxney Green (east), Back Road, Writtle. TL 566855 206301).

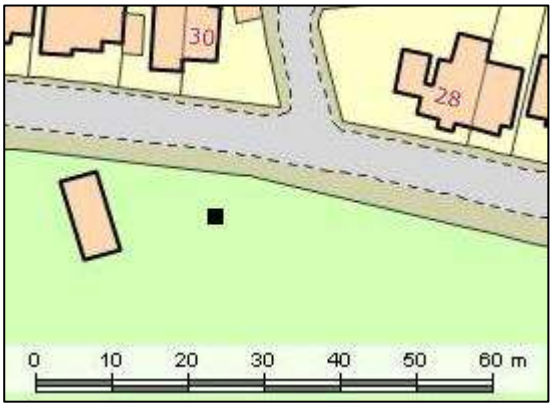

Figure 49: Location map of WRI/12/2

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery that was excavated from WRI/12/2 dates to the 16th century and later with single sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware both identified with a number of Victorian sherds.

		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1	1	12			4	12	1550-1900
2	2			1	2	4	7	1700-1900
2	3					2	7	1800-1900
2	4					4	5	1800-1900
2	5					1	1	1800-1900

Table 33: The pottery excavated from WRI/12/2

The site of Great Oxney Green was likely too far west from the core of the medieval village that was centred on and around the church, given the lack of pre-16th century finds that were excavated from WRI/12/2. The area was likely kept as open fields with more intense activity into the 19th century, most likely similar to the allotments that the land is utilised for today. The few finds that were also recovered consist of glass, coal, CBM, plastic sheeting and charcoal.

Test Pit three (WRI/12/3)

Test pit three was excavated on an allotment plot in the north western corner of Great Oxney Green and close to the junction with Back Road and East View in the far north west of the village. It was also the western of two pits excavated on the allotments; see also WRI/12/2 (Allotments on Great Oxney Green (west), Back Road, Writtle. TL 566618 206306).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

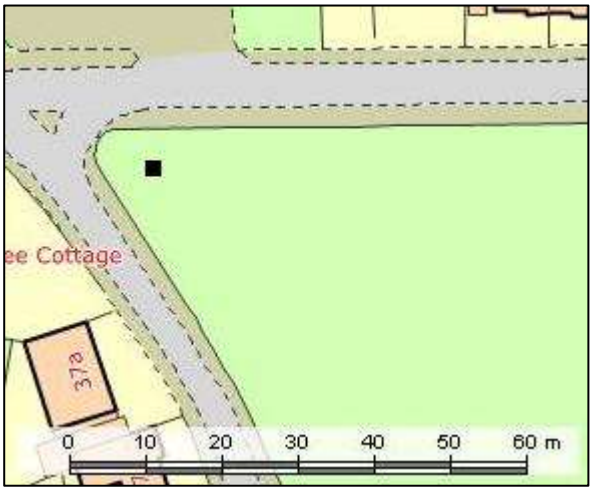

Figure 50: Location map of WRI/12/3

All the pottery that was excavated from WRI/12/3 dates to the Victorian period.

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1	1	1	1800-1900
3	3	6	8	1800-1900
3	4	3	5	1800-1900
3	5	1	7	1800-1900
3	6	1	1	1800-1900

Table 34: The pottery excavated from WRI/12/3

The results from WRI/11/3 are similar to those of the other pits excavated on the green and suggest that there was very little activity on site until more recent activities, particularly as its use as allotments. The finds also recorded consist of metal rods, plastic buttons, a plastic bag fragment, CBM, glass, a metal ring, modern tile, charcoal, metal screws and a piece of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site.

Test Pit four (WRI/12/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the north western corner of the grassed recreation ground set in the south eastern corner of Great Oxney Green in the north west of the village (Recreation Ground, Great Oxney Green, East View, Writtle. TL 566668 206212).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was excavated from WRI/12/4.

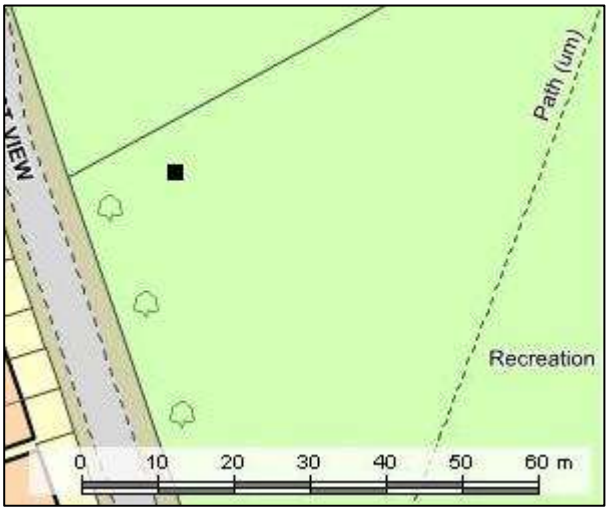

Figure 51: Location map of WRI/12/4

The south of Great Oxney Green has likely had fewer disturbances, compared with the test pits further north and perhaps related to its current use now as a recreation area with also only a few finds also recorded. These consist of metal wire, tile, shell, an iron rod, modern glazed tile and glass.

Test Pit five (WRI/12/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of an old farm house set back from the road and opposite Great Oxney Green in the far north west of the village (Fosters Farm, 33 East View, Writtle. TL 566606 206254).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

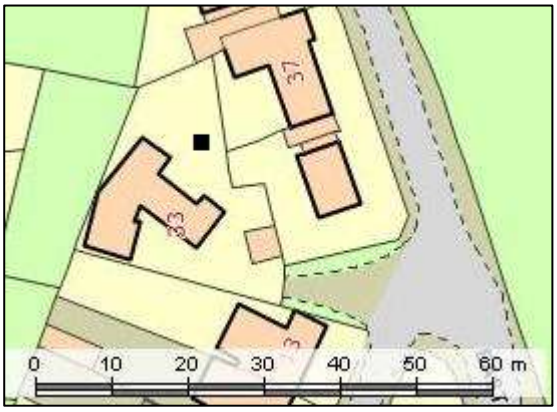

Figure 52: Location map of WRI/12/5

A single sherd of medieval Hedingham Ware was excavated from the lower half of the test pit. The rest of the pottery identified dates to the 16th century and later, consisting of sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pot.

		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1			1	3			1550-1600
5	2					4	9	1800-1900
5	3	1	20	1	8	8	14	1200-1900
5	4					1	4	1800-1900

Table 35: The pottery excavated from WRI/12/5

The limited medieval and post medieval pottery that was recorded from WRI/12/5, suggests that the site was likely kept as fields or gardens at that time, potentially related to a farmstead sited locally, despite being away from the core of the medieval village that is focused around the church. An increase of activity was evident into the 19th century, potentially relating to the construction of the current house. A mix of finds were recorded through the test pit and consist of a metal washer, metal rods, iron nails, a metal screw top lead, coal, slate, glass, tile, brick, CBM, a metal apostle St John spoon (below), oyster shell, silver foil, concrete, mortar, a metal bar and clay pipe. A single piece of slag also suggests metal working on or close to site.

Figure 53: Apostle Spoon excavated from WRI/12/5, context 2

Test Pit six (WRI/12/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely early 20th century semi-detached house set along the main road into the village from the west (218 Ongar Road, Writtle. TL 566608 206120).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Victorian pottery was only excavated from WRI/12/6.

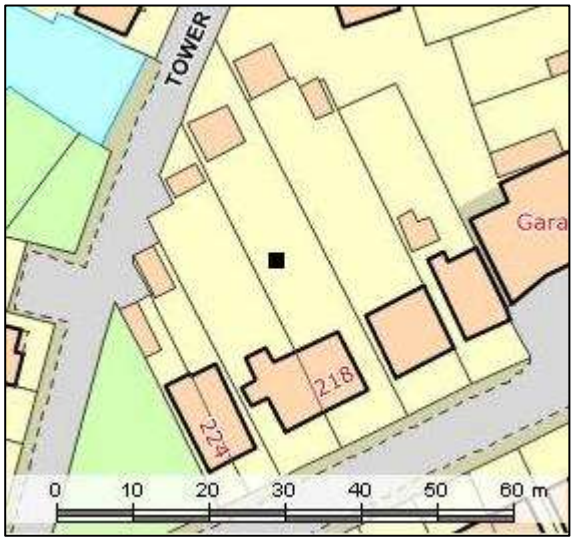

Figure 54: Location map of WRI/12/6

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
6	2	1	2	1800-1900
6	3	3	13	1800-1900
6	4	2	2	1800-1900

Table 36: The pottery excavated from WRI/12/6

Despite the location of the test pit along current the main road into the village from the west, there is very little evidence for any activity on site prior to the 19th century and was probably open fields until the current houses were built. A small mix of finds were also recorded and consist of mortar, slate, brick, foil, iron nails, glass, slate, a wooden bottle stopper, fragments of foam, tile, a metal belt buckle, a metal pin or brooch, modern tile and a metal tack.

Test Pit seven (WRI/12/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in a small grassed field to the front of a Grade II listed 16th century farmhouse set back from the main road into the village from the west. It was also the western of two pits excavated on the property; see also WRI/12/8 (Bulimers Farm, 236 Ongar Road, Writtle. TL 566537 206060).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.57m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/12/7 dates to the Roman period. A single sherd of post medieval Staffordshire Slipware was also recovered from the upper contexts.

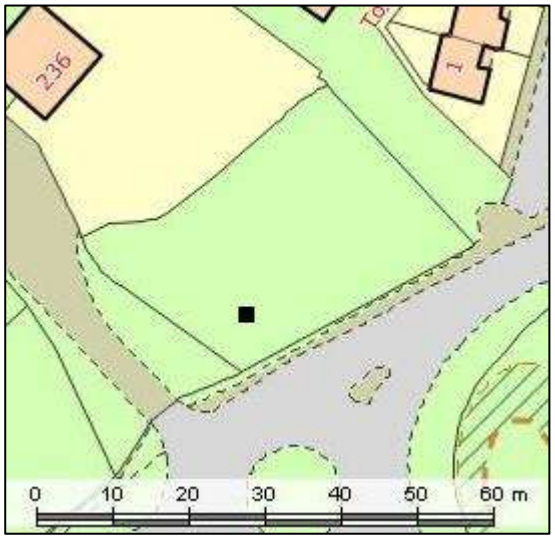

Figure 55: Location map of WRI/12/7

		RB		SS		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	2			1	63	1650-1750
7	4	5	14			100-400

Table 37: The pottery excavated from WRI/12/7

The Roman activity identified at WRI/12/7 as well as the other test pit on the property (WRI/12/8) both suggest that there was potentially a farmstead here at that time, as there is no definite cluster of Roman activity in the village as so far identified through the test pitting strategy. The site was then more or less abandoned until the current farmhouse was built in the 16th century, although there was still not too much of a focus of activity to the front of the farm, given the 16th century and later pottery and finds that were recorded. These consist of clay pipe, brick, CBM, tile, glass, iron nails, coal, fragments of drain and two pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on site.

Test Pit eight (WRI/12/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in a small grassed field to the front of a barns and farm buildings relating to a Grade II listed 16th century farmhouse, which is set back from the main road into the village from the west. It was also the eastern of two pits excavated on the property; see also WRI/12/7 (Bulimers Farm, 236 Ongar Road, Writtle. TL 566537 206060).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.52m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

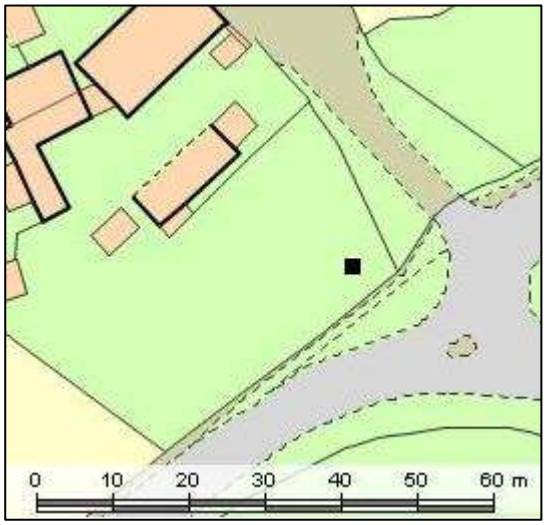

Figure 56: Location map of WRI/12/8

A small amount of pottery was excavated from context two of WRI/12/8 and consists of single sherds of both Roman pottery and post medieval English Stoneware. Two sherds of Victorian pot were also recovered.

		RB		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	2	1	8	1	25	2	13	100-1900

Table 38: The pottery excavated from WRI/12/8

The results from WRI/12/8 are similar to those excavated from WRI/12/7 in the opposite field and suggest the possibility of a farmstead on site during the Roman period, after which the site was likely abandoned until the current house was built in the 16th century. The land has then still seen minimal activity and was likely kept for pasture given the few finds that were also recorded. These consist of CBM, coal, tile and clay pipe.

Test Pit nine (WRI/12/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far south west of the village (26a Chequers Road, Writtle. TL 566655 205974).

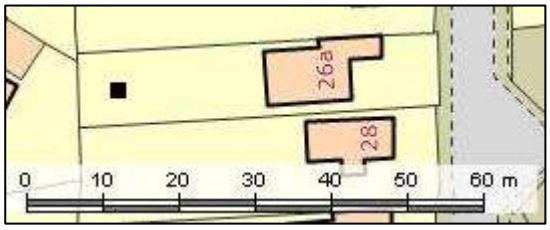

Figure 57: Location map of WRI/12/9

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/12/9 dates to the Victorian period, but single sherds of medieval Hedingham Ware and post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Chinese Porcelain were also identified.

		HED		GRE		CP		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1	1	5					1	1	1200-1900
9	2							6	19	1800-1900
9	3					1	5	4	15	1750-1900
9	4			1	4			6	9	1550-1900

Table 39: The pottery excavated from WRI/12/9

The location of the site in the far south-west of the village may be why there is limited activity on site prior to the 19th century, as the site is quite a distance from the core of the village. It was likely utilised as open fields during both the high medieval period and again from the 16th century, until more intense activity into the 19th century, prior to the construction of the current house. The finds consist of coal, slate, tile, CBM, iron nails, a fragment of copper pipe, glass, charcoal, iron bolts and a large worn coin.

Test Pit 10 (WRI/12/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set back from the road, in the far south west of the village (36 Chequers Road, Writtle. TL 566617 205940).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

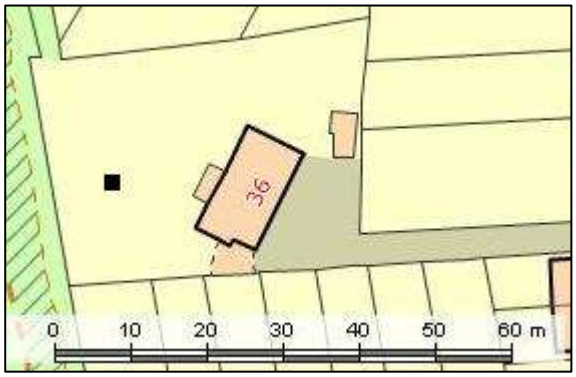

Figure 58: Location map of WRI/12/10

Victorian pottery was only recorded from WRI/12/10.

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1	4	15	1800-1900
10	2	9	10	1800-1900
10	4	3	10	1800-1900

Table 40: The pottery excavated from WRI/12/10

The results from WRI/12/10 are similar to those from WRI/12/9 in that there is very little evidence for activity on site prior to the 19th century, most likely because of the distance from the historic core of Writtle around the church. A large mix of finds was also excavated and dates from the 19th century and later, also relating to the construction of the current house during the 20th century. These consist of iron nails, pieces of scrap metal, foil bottle tops, plastic wrapper fragments, CBM, charcoal, string, the metal base of a light bulb, a plastic clothes peg, iron screws, foil wrapping, glass, part of a metal chain, a fragment of lead sheeting, a whet stone, fragments of plastic, mortar and a number of pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on site.

Test Pit 11 (WRI/12/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden to Longmeads House that was built in the 1880's and is now the community centre in the west of the village. It was the eastern of two pits excavated here; see also WRI/12/12 (Longmeads Community Centre, Redwood Drive, Writtle. TL 566949 206077).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to the presence of a concrete ornamental garden feature, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was excavated from WRI/12/11.

Figure 59: Location map of WRI/12/11

The presence of the large concrete ornamental feature that was identified from WRI/12/11 relates to the use of the hall as a residential house from the late 19th century until the 1950's, when the garden was potentially landscaped a few times to reflect changing tastes. It appears to have been a large round urn that was filled with lots of modern debris. The finds recorded from above the feature consist of modern tile, a plastic screw cap, coal, slate, metal wire, tile, CBM, glass, metal bolts, a metal bracket, metal screws, iron nails, concrete, mortar, clay pipe, modern nails, fragments of Bakelite, oyster shell, a piece of a cork, a fragment of metal bike axel and pieces of scrap metal.

Test Pit 12 (WRI/12/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden to Longmeads House that was built in the 1880's and is now the community centre in the west of the village. It was the Western of two pits excavated here; see also WRI/12/11 (Longmeads Community Centre, Redwood Drive, Writtle. TL 566917 206083).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.35m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

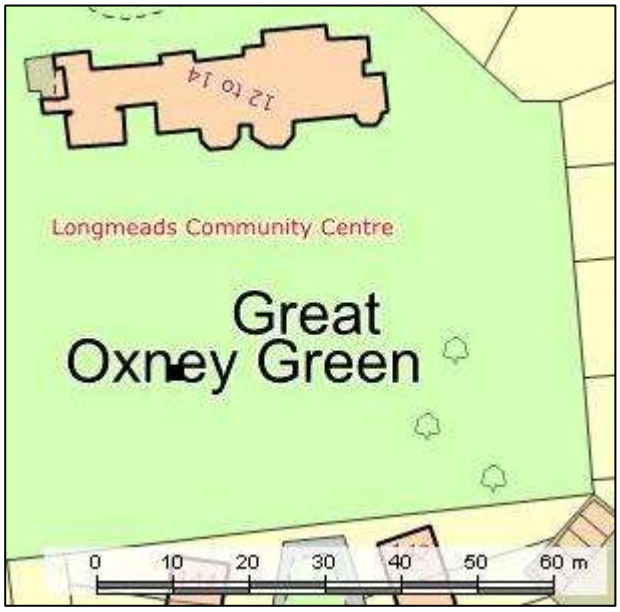

Figure 60: Location map of WRI/12/12

All the pottery excavated from WRI/12/12 dates to the 15th century and later with late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian sherds all recorded.

		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	2					1	1	1800-1900
12	3	1	5			2	8	1400-1900
12	4	4	21	2	13			1400-1600

Table 41: The pottery excavated from WRI/12/12

The pottery results from WRI/12/12 suggest that there was limited activity on site during the 15th and 16th centuries, potentially as a farmstead as this is the only site identified through the test pitting strategy in the west of the village with late medieval activity. The site was likely abandoned after the 16th century until the current hall was then built. A small mix of finds were also recovered and consist of tile, CBM, coal, a metal rod, glass, charcoal and a number of pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on site.

Test Pit 13 (WRI/12/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated on a small grassed area between the infant and junior schools, along the main road in the south of the village (Writtle Junior School, Lodge Road, Writtle. TL 567454 205775).

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery that was excavated from WRI/12/13 dates to the Roman period. Single sherds of both late medieval ware and Victorian pot were also both recorded.

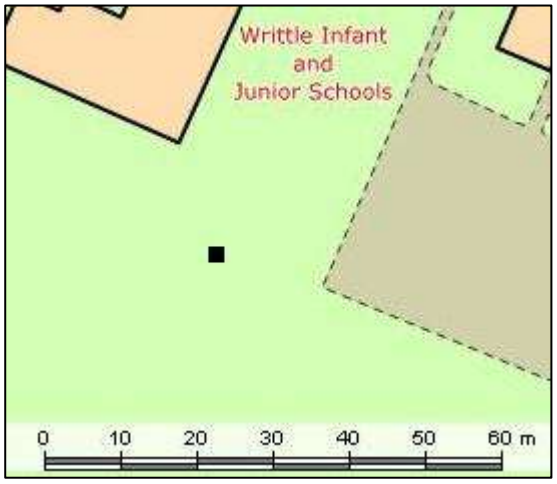

Figure 61: Location map of WRI/12/13

		RB		LMT		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	1	1	7					100-400
13	2	1	4			1	1	100-1900
13	3			1	2			1400-1550
13	4	1	5					100-400

Table 42: The pottery excavated from WRI/12/13

The presence of the Roman pottery excavated from WRI/12/13 suggests that there may have been a farmstead on site at that time, particularly as it is quite isolated from other clusters of Roman activity as so far identified through the test pitting strategy. The site has likely remained as open fields until the schools were built in the 1960's, with limited use evident during the 15th and 19th centuries. The small amount of finds also recorded consists of tile, CBM, brick, a metal rod and clay pipe.

7.5 2013 Excavations

The excavations in 2013 were postponed from their original dates in March due to snow so were instead undertaken on the 25th – 26th September when six test pits were excavated by 28 HEFA participants from William de Ferrers School and Ormiston Rivers Academy (school names correct at the time of participation). A single test pit was also excavated by Heritage Writtle as was one test pit at the Infant and Junior School and supervised by Heritage Writtle. The test pits were mainly excavated in the north and east of the village, bringing the total so far excavated up to 52.

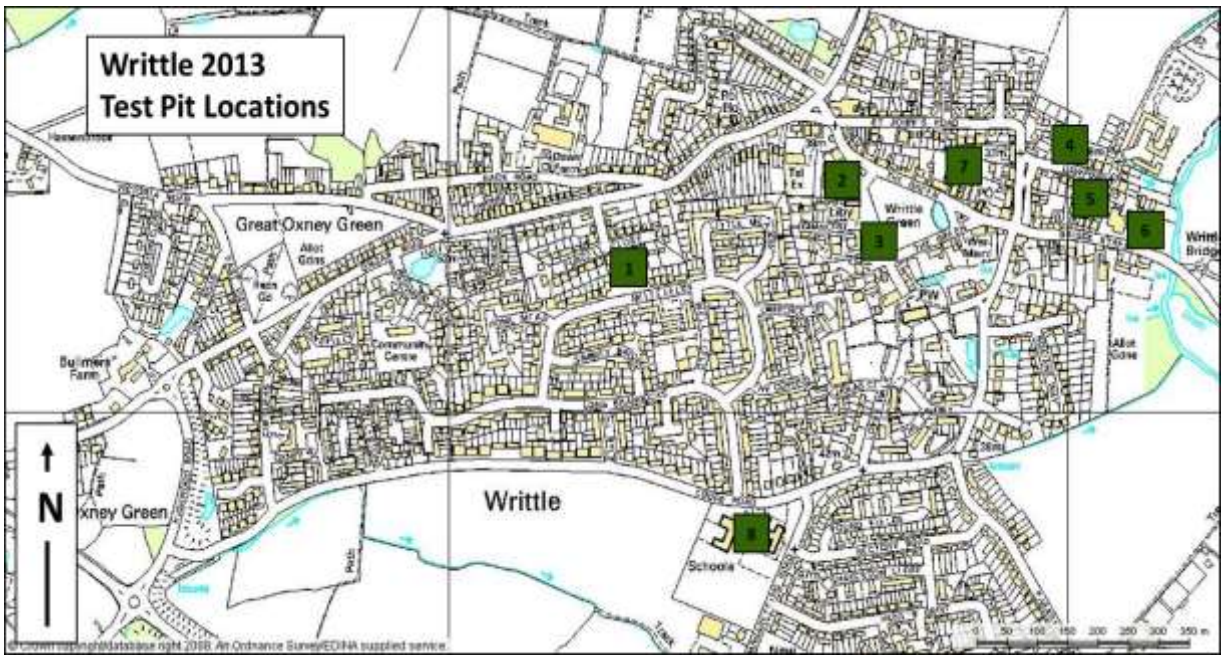

Figure 62: Location map of the Writtle test pits from 2013 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

Test Pit one (WRI/13/1)

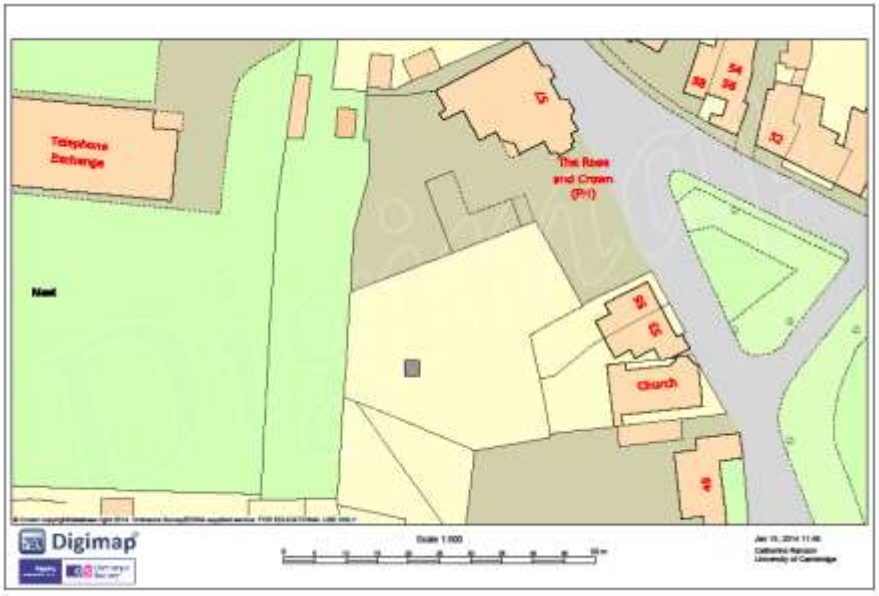

Figure 63: Location map of WRI/13/1

Test pit one was excavated in the south-western corner of the beer garden of a Grade II listed 19th century pub on the northern edge of the Green (Rose and Crown Public House, 57 The Green, Writtle. TL 67611 06345).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from WRI/13/1 dates to the 18th century and later, with a small number of both English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware recorded. The majority of the pottery however dates from the Victorian period.

		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	1	2			1	1	1700-1900
1	2	1	5			2	9	1700-1900
1	3					4	28	1800-1900
1	4					23	174	1800-1900
1	5			3	10	10	25	1720-1900

Table 43: The pottery excavated from WRI/13/1

Despite the location of the site along the Green in the centre of the village, it seems likely that this area had been left as open fields until the current pub was built in the 19th century. The majority of the finds and pottery date to these later occupational disturbances on site. The finds consist of tile, a detachable can ring pull, coal, slate, glass, pieces of scrap metal, metal wire, a one penny coin dated 1988, iron nails, an aluminium cap, a fragment of lead pipe, CBM, clay pipe and fragments of concrete.

Test Pit two (WRI/13/2)

Figure 64: Location map of WRI/13/2

Test pit two was excavated along the western edge of Writtle Green in the centre of the village (Writtle Green (opposite 27 The Green), Writtle. TL 67078 06255).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.45m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints and the presence of a cobbled surface, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from WRI/13/2 dates from the 15th century and later with a range of sherds identified. These have been identified as Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, English Stoneware, Chinese Porcelain, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Victorian pottery.

		LMT		GRE		DW		EST		CP		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	2							1	2					4	14	1700-1900
2	3	15	179	8	78					1	3	2	7	5	11	1400-1900
2	4	1	5	7	48	1	2							9	68	1400-1900
2	5	2	8											3	8	1400-1900

Table 44: The pottery excavated from WRI/13/2

A likely 15th century cobbled surface was recorded at c.0.42m that may have extended along the western edge of the Green and the pottery suggests that there has likely been continual activity on site through to the present day, with slightly more disturbances evident into the 19th century. Earlier pottery and finds may be present under the cobbles but further excavations would be needed to confirm this. The finds consist of CBM, a plastic comb, coal, tile, clay pipe, glass, pieces of scrap metal, a glass marble, a plastic tag, oyster shell, a half penny coin dated 1912, a three pence coin dated 1956, slag and iron nails.

Test Pit three (WRI/13/3)

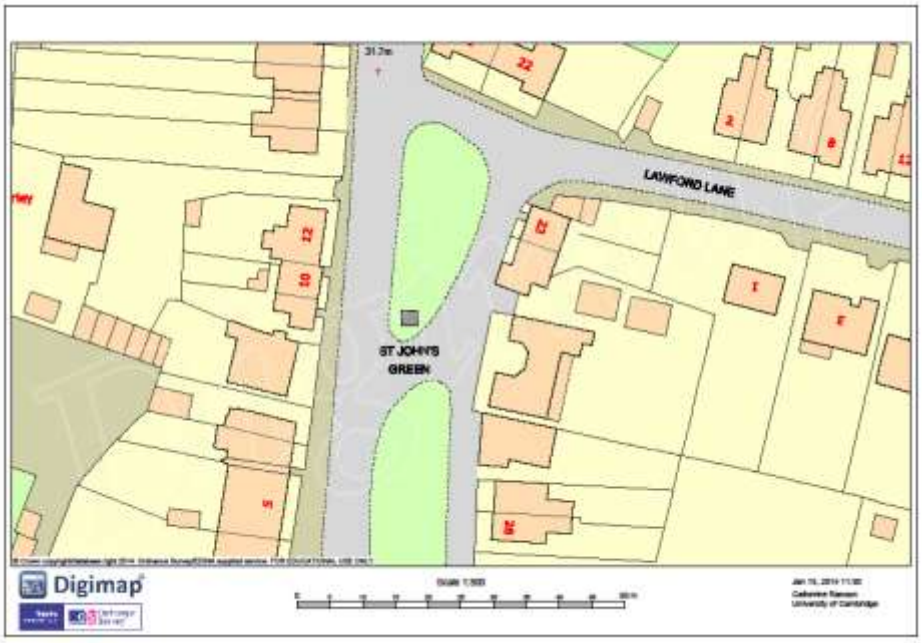

Figure 65: Location map of WRI/13/3

Test pit three was excavated on the southern edge of part of St Johns Green, opposite 25 St Johns Green (St Johns Green (opposite 25 St Johns Green), Writtle. TL 67927 06356).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.43m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from WRI/13/3 dates to the 18th century and later with single sherds of both English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Stoneware recorded. The vast majority of the pottery recorded however dates to the Victorian period.

		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1					1	1	1800-1900
3	2					12	65	1800-1900
3	3	1	13			15	40	1700-1900
3	4			1	2	1	3	1720-1900

Table 45: The pottery excavated from WRI/13/3

The results from the excavations at WRI/13/3 suggest a great deal of disturbances on site into the 19th century and later, whereas prior to that there was very little evidence for much activity, suggesting this area has always been an open space within the village. The finds recorded consist of tile, iron nails and bolts, pieces of scrap metal, CBM, glass, mortar, metal wire, a thick battery core, fragments of black rubber, modern glazed tile, slate and oyster shell.

Test Pit four (WRI/13/4)

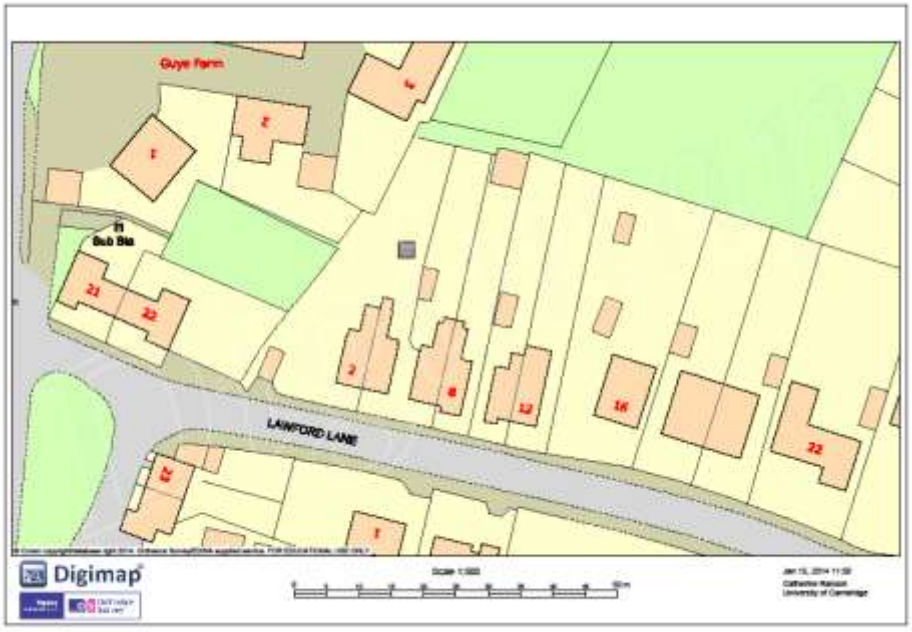

Figure 66: Location map of WRI/13/4

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of Writtle Dental Surgery, a likely 19th-20th century house set in the far north east of the village (Writtle Dental Surgery, 4 Lawford Lane, Writtle. TL 67985 06406).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Single sherds of Essex Shelly Ware, Hedingham Ware, Mill Green Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Chinese Porcelain were all recorded through the test pit and mixed in with a number of sherds of Victorian pottery.

		SHEL		HED		MG		GRE		CP		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	2					1	1	1	1	1	4	29	48	1250-1900
4	3											10	45	1800-1900
4	4	1	32	1	20							2	2	1100-1900

Table 46: The pottery excavated from WRI/13/4

The limited finds and pottery that were excavated from WRI/13/4 suggest that the site was likely peripheral to the main focus of occupation in Writtle during the medieval period and the area also likely remained as open fields until the current houses were built in the 19th-20th centuries. The finds consist of tile, CBM, coal, glass, a small painted china cows head, slate, coal, iron nails, metal wire, clay pipe and a small square metal disc with a corrugated edge.

Test Pit five (WRI/13/5)

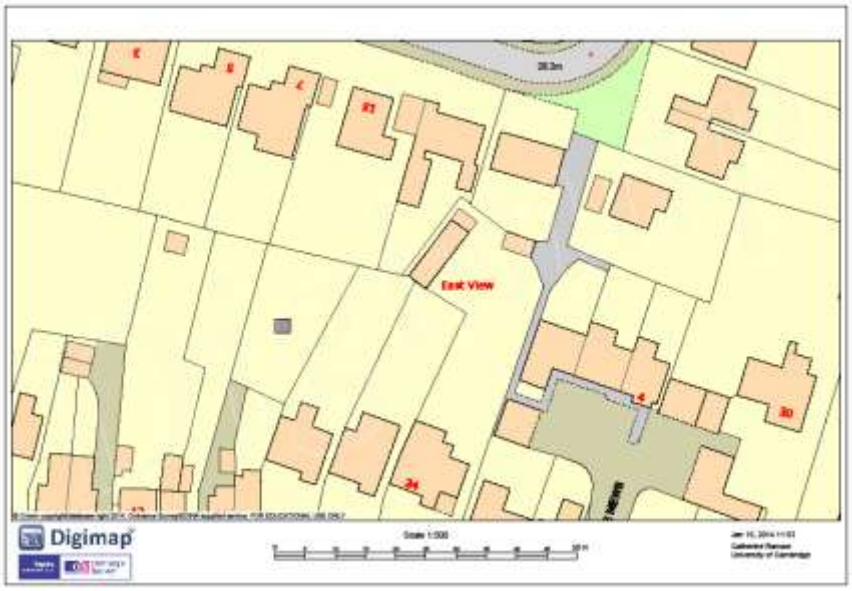

Figure 67: Location map of WRI/13/5

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far north east of the village (15 Lawford Lane, Writtle. TL 68018 06309).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A wide range of both medieval and post medieval pottery wares were recorded through WRI/13/5 that have been identified as Essex Grey Ware, Hedingham Ware, Mill Green Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware, Cologne Stoneware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Creamware. An additional 12 sherds of Victorian pottery were also recorded in the upper half of the test pit.

		Grey		HED		MG		GS		GRE		HSW		WCS		DW		SWSG		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1					1	3					1	22									3	6	1250-1900
5	2													1	8							3	9	1600-1900
5	3	1	4	2	6	1	7	2	3	5	52							1	5	2	2	6	18	1100-1900
5	4	1	3							1	7					1	3							1100-1700
5	5	1	10			1	5																	1100-1400

Table 47: The pottery excavated from WRI/13/5

The pottery evidence suggests that there was occupation at WRI/13/5 between the 12th and 14th centuries, which was then abandoned until the 16th century, perhaps due to shifts in settlement. Activity has continued ever since, although perhaps as open fields until more recent disturbances from the 19th century onwards. The small mix of finds also recorded consist of CBM, coal, tile, glass, lumps of scrap metal, clay pipe, modern CBM and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site.

Test Pit six (WRI/13/6)

Figure 68: Location map of WRI/13/6

Test pit six was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of an early 20th century house set back from the main road in the far east of the village (Drake House, 28 Bridge Street, Writtle. TL 68120 06297).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/13/6 dates to the Victorian period, although a single sherd of Delft Ware was also recorded from context four.

		DW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	2			11	69	1750-1800
6	3			1	3	1800-1900
6	4	1	4			1600-1700

Table 48: The pottery excavated from WRI/13/6

The proximity of the site to the river (sited just to the east), its location away from the core settlement of the village to the west and the heavy clay soils may suggest why there is such little evidence for activity on site prior to the construction of the house. The small number of finds also recorded seem to also relate to the construction of the house, consisting of tile, CBM, mortar, concrete, slate, iron nails, coal, a large metal washer and a fragment of sewer drain.

Test Pit seven (WRI/13/7)

Figure 69: Location map of WRI/13/7

Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 18th century house set on the northern side of the Green. The test pit was sited in a likely garden extension to the original property, set behind the neighbour's houses to the east of the main house (20 The Green, Writtle. TL 67232 06360).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/13/7 dates to the Victorian period with a number of sherds found through the test pit. A number of earlier wares were also identified as Essex Grey Ware, Hedingham Ware, Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and English Stoneware.

		Grey		HED		LMT		GRE		DW		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1									1	1			6	11	1600-1900
7	2							1	1			1	8	15	41	1550-1900
7	3							2	15					15	30	1550-1900
7	4													12	30	1800-1900
7	5					5	24	1	7					5	10	1400-1900
7	6			2	5	1	6	2	11					4	13	1200-1900
7	7	1	2			3	47	3	17					1	1	1100-1900

Table 49: The pottery excavated from WRI/13/7

There is evidence for limited activity at WRI/13/7 during the medieval period, despite its quite central location in the village, although occupation does seem prevalent from the 15th century. Further disturbances have been noted from the 18th century following on from the house construction. A mix of finds were also recorded and consist of CBM, tile, iron nails and bolts, coal, glass, oyster shell, slate, concrete, possible window lead, mortar, fragments of plastic, clay pipe and wire covering.

Test Pit eight (WRI/13/8)

Figure 70: Location map of WRI/13/8

Test pit eight was excavated in the open front grassed area of Writtle Junior School, close to the main road in the far south of the village (Writtle Junior School, Lodge Road, Writtle. TL 67537 05863).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of pottery was excavated from WRI/13/8 and has been recorded as Essex Grey Ware, Hedingham Ware, Mill Green Ware, Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pottery.

		Grey		HED		MG		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1											4	4	1700-1900
8	2									1	3			1550-1600
8	3									4	11	5	24	1550-1900
8	4	3	26			2	6	5	60					1100-1550
8	5			4	12	2	3							1200-1400

Table 50: The pottery excavated from WRI/13/8

The pottery results suggest that the site was in use through the medieval period, perhaps as a farmstead until perhaps the 16th century, after which is was likely utilised as open fields fringing the south of the village until the school was built in the 20th century. The finds recorded consist of CBM, coal, clay pipe, a thin scrap of copper, pieces of plastic, a one penny coin dated 2005, a 20 pence coin dated 1982, a heavily rusted two pence coin (date unknown), tile, glass, fragments of a tin can and a black oblong rubber item.

Test Pit nine (WRI/13/9)

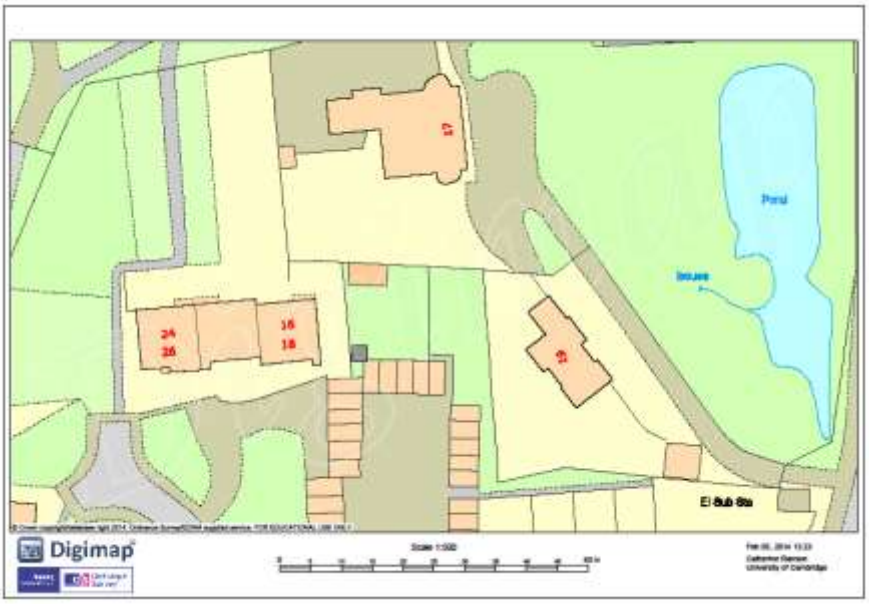

Figure 71: Location map of WRI/13/9

Test pit nine was excavated on grassland immediately north of a garage block for a modern estate in The Priory just south of the church. It was also the western of two pits dug here; see also WRI/13/10 (Grassland at The Priory (west), Writtle. TL 67777 06060).

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 1m. Natural was not found, but due to reaching the groundwater, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A wide range of pottery was excavated from WRI/13/9 consisting of a number of both medieval and post medieval wares. Essex Shelly Ware, Essex Grey Ware, Surrey Whiteware and Late Medieval Ware were all found through the test pit with Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware, Harlow Slipware, Delft Ware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. A number of Victorian sherds were also identified mixed through the contexts.

The land here used to be part of the Priory that was associated with the church, so the presence of a large amount of medieval pottery is most likely associated with the occupation at the Priory, although the pottery results also suggest that there was a hiatus in activity between 1400 and 1550, perhaps related to the dissolution of the Priory. The 16th century and later disturbances are likely related to the land use as open fields prior to the construction of the estate in the 20th century. A mix of finds were also recovered and consist of brick, tile, CBM, slate, coal, metal wire, glass, iron nails, clay pipe, oyster shell, asbestos, slag, a bent metal strip and pieces of scrap metal.

		SHEL		Grey		SWW		LMT		GRE		MB		HSW		DW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1					1	5					1	1			1	1	1	3			5	12	1250-1900
9	2	3	8							1	1					1	3					7	25	1100-1900
9	3									1	6			1	5			1	6			11	54	1550-1900
9	4	1	8							2	6							1	5			7	19	1100-1900
9	5	1	11	1	14			1	4	1	36									1	1	5	36	1100-1900
9	6			1	5																			1100-1200
9	7	1	1							1	5											1	1	1100-1900
9	8	1	4							1	8	1	4			1	2							1100-1650
9	9									1	4											5	11	1550-1900
9	10	1	2																					1100-1200

Table 51: The pottery excavated from WRI/13/9

Test Pit 10 (WRI/13/10)

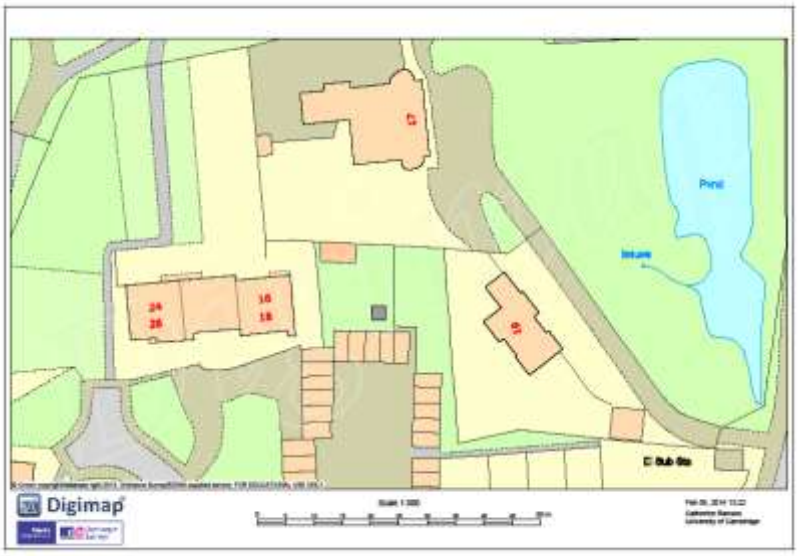

Figure 72: Location map of WRI/13/10

Test pit 10 was excavated on grassland immediately north of a garage block for a modern estate in The Priory just south of the church. It was also the eastern of two pits dug here; see also WRI/13/9 (Grassland at The Priory (east), Writtle. TL 67786 06062).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 1m. Natural was not found, but due to reaching the groundwater, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery dates to the 15th century and later as Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware, Delft Ware, English Stoneware and Victorian. Single sherds of both Essex Grey Ware and Mill Green Ware were both also recorded.

		Grey		MG		LMT		GS		GRE		MB		DW		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1									1	4							5	66	1550-1900
10	2	1	4			1	2							1	2			3	9	1100-1900
10	3			1	3													4	14	1250-1900
10	4					1	4	1	4	2	2	1	1					17	34	1400-1900
10	5															1	3	3	3	1700-1900
10	6					1	3			2	10							3	8	1400-1900
10	7					1	4			3	28									1400-1600
10	8									2	6									1550-1600

Table 52: The pottery excavated from WRI/13/10

Much like the results for WRI/13/9, the land at WRI/13/10 used to be part of the Priory that was associated with the church, so the presence of medieval pottery is most likely associated with the occupation at the Priory. Again however the pottery results suggest that there was a hiatus in activity between 1400 and 1550, perhaps related to the dissolution of the Priory. The 16th century and later disturbances are likely related to the land use as open fields prior to the construction of the estate in the 20th century. The finds recorded from test pit 10 consist of brick, tile, CBM, glass,

iron nails, coal, oyster shell, a small metal washer, clay pipe and a fragment of a rim of a metal plate.

7.6 2014 Excavations

The final year of test pitting at Writtle took place on the 19th – 20th March when nine archaeological test pits were excavated by 40 HEFA participants from William de Ferrers School, Ormiston Rivers Academy, The Plume School and King Edward VI Grammar School (school names correct at the time of participation). An additional two test pits were also excavated by Heritage Writtle and the majority of the test pits were also excavated in the east of the village, again filling in the gaps between previous year's excavations and bringing the final total of test pits excavated to 63.

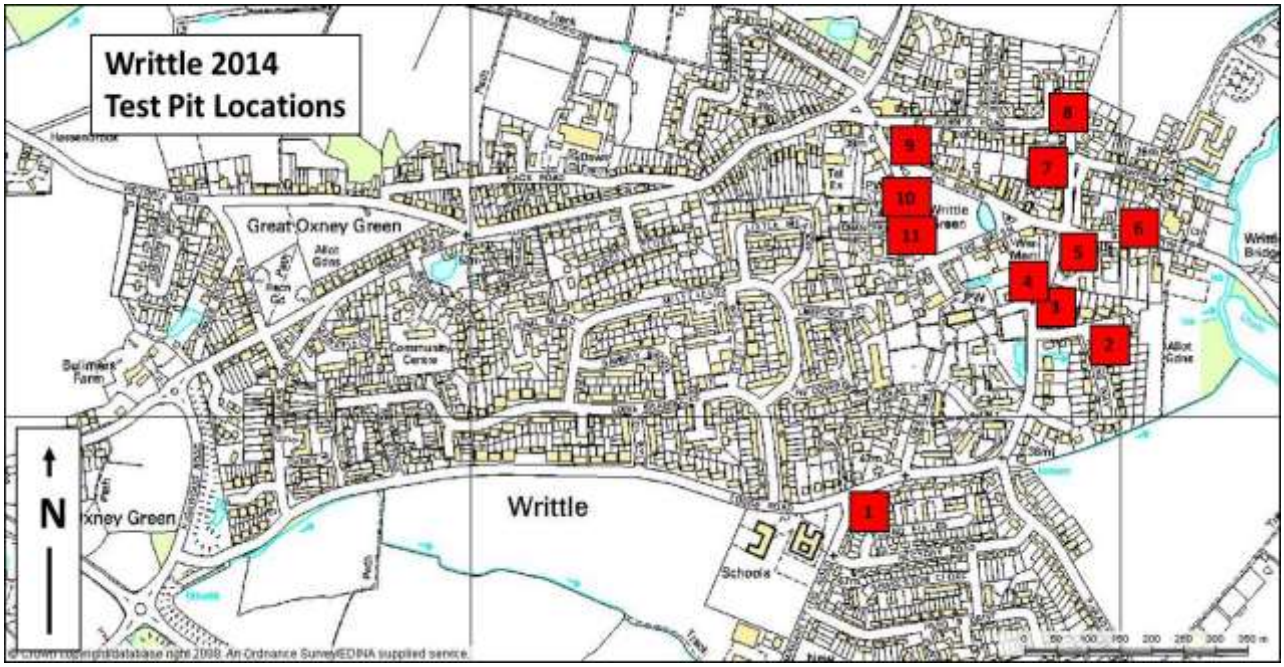

Figure 73: Location map of the Writtle test pits from 2014 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

Test Pit one (WRI/14/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set along the main road in the far south of the village (80 Lodge Road, Writtle. TL 67640 05871).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of Late Medieval Ware pottery was only found from WRI/14/1 in context four.

		LMT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
1	4	1	4	1400-1550

Table 53: The pottery excavated from WRI/14/1

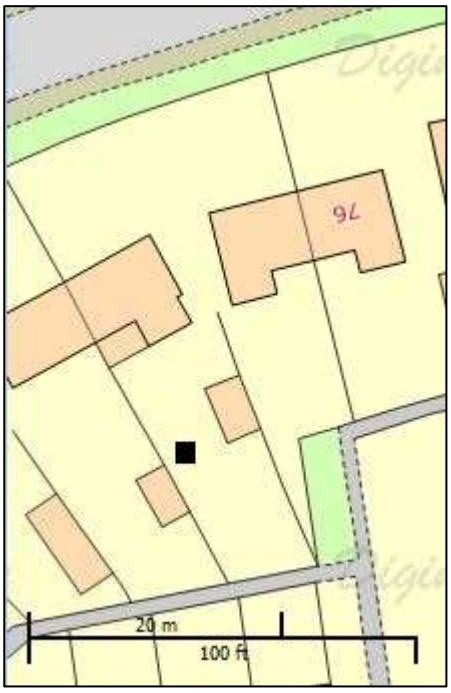

Figure 74: Location map of WRI/14/1

The limited pre-20th century finds that were recorded from WRI/14/1, suggest that there was very little in the way of activity on site prior to the construction of the current house, with evidence that the site was likely peripheral to the focus of activity through the medieval period to the north as well as also just to the west around the site of the primary school. The finds that were recorded consist of concrete, cement, mortar, coal, CBM, tile, asbestos, glass, a metal washer, a piece of melted plastic, a silver toy grenade and an unidentified object with lots of small holes through it. The presence of both flint flakes and burnt stone from test pit one may also indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit two (WRI/14/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house in an estate built opposite the bowling green in the east of the village (11 Romans Way, Writtle. TL 67982 06109).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 1m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of Victorian pottery were only recorded from WRI/14/2.

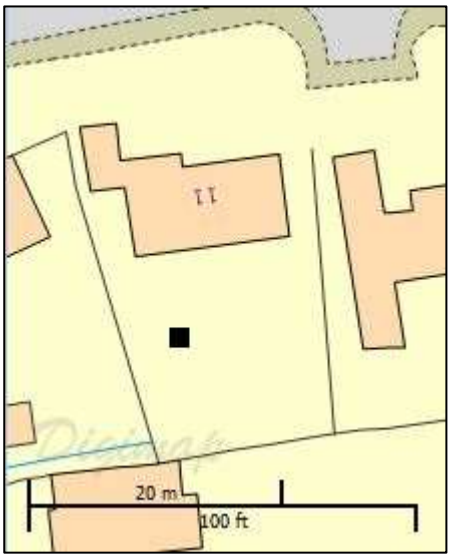

Figure 75: Location map of WRI/14/2

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
2	2	1	1	1800-1900
2	3	1	2	1800-1900

Table 54: The pottery excavated from WRI/14/2

The vast majority of the finds and pottery date from the last couple of hundred years and suggest that prior to the construction of the modern estate, the land was utilised as open fields. The large piece of Roman tile that was found in context six, does however suggest that there may have been Roman occupation in the area, despite the lack of Roman pottery recorded through the test pitting strategy from this part of the village. A potential Roman villa site is thought to exist under the bowling green just a few hundred metres to the west. The rest of the finds excavated from WRI/14/2 consist of glass, iron nails, coal, CBM, tile, mortar, concrete, melted glass, an unidentified metal object and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. A number of pieces of animal bone were also recorded.

Test Pit three (WRI/14/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of an early 19th century Grade II Listed house set opposite the lane leading towards the church from the east (Romans House, 12 Lodge Road, Writtle. TL 67890 06157).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from WRI/14/3 dates as Victorian.

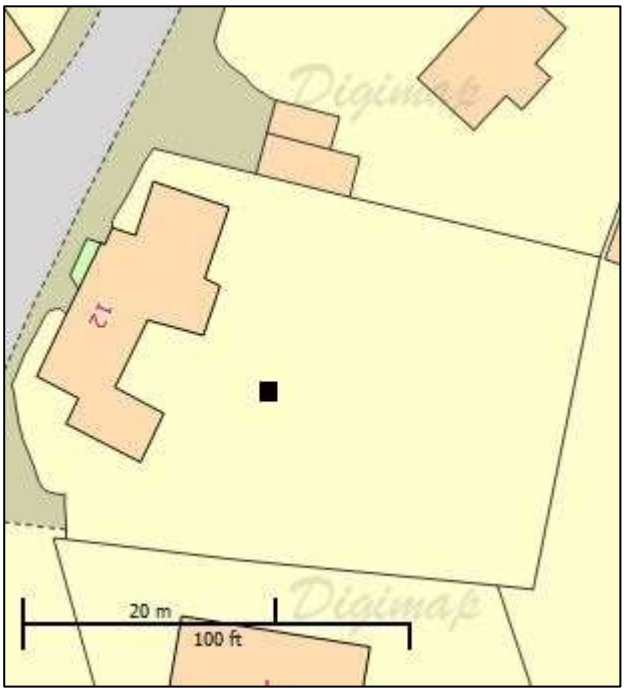

Figure 76: Location map of WRI/14/3

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
3	2	11	58	1800-1900
3	3	7	47	1800-1900
3	4	5	18	1800-1900
3	5	5	91	1800-1900
3	6	5	11	1800-1900
3	7	1	4	1800-1900

Table 55: The pottery excavated from WRI/14/3

All the finds and pottery that were excavated from WRI/14/3 date to the construction of the house and its subsequent occupation and suggests that from the test pitting strategy in Writtle, this area may have been outside the southern extent of the original medieval and later village The finds consist of concrete, tarmac, modern CBM, clay pipe, slate, coal, glass, tile, CBM, iron nails, slag, glazed tile and pieces of scrap metal. A number of pieces of bone were also found, along with possible worked flint from context four.

Test Pit four (WRI/14/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of an early 17th century timber framed house set along the approach to the church from the east (Ropers Hall, 9 Lodge Road, Writtle. TL 67856 06176).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/14/4 dates as Victorian, although a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware was also recorded from context five.

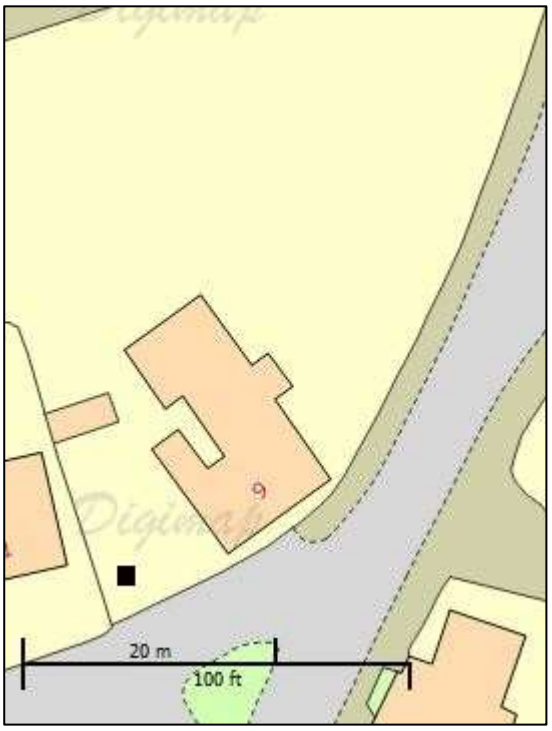

Figure 77: Location map of WRI/14/4

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			8	49	1800-1900
4	3			29	215	1800-1900
4	4			2	9	1800-1900
4	5	1	11	3	28	1550-1900
4	6			1	1	1800-1900

Table 56: The pottery excavated from WRI/14/4

Despite the location of WRI/14/4 close to the original part of the house, and the house location close to the church, there is little evidence for occupation prior to the 19th century, when a lot of the alterations to the property took place. The area of the garden was most certainly used for the disposal of rubbish as a range of finds were found with a number of pieces of animal bone. The finds have been identified as CBM, tile, coal, glass, plastic, iron nails, pieces of scrap metal, brick and burnt CBM. The presence of both worked flint and burnt stone may also indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit five (WRI/14/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the south western corner of the grassed beer garden, set far back from the road at the eastern crossroads of the village (The Blue Bridge Bar and Restaurant, Bridge Street, Writtle. TL 67939 06222).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/14/5 dates as Victorian, although a small number of earlier wares were also recorded through the central contexts of the test pit. These consist of Essex Grey Ware, Late Medieval Colchester Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware.

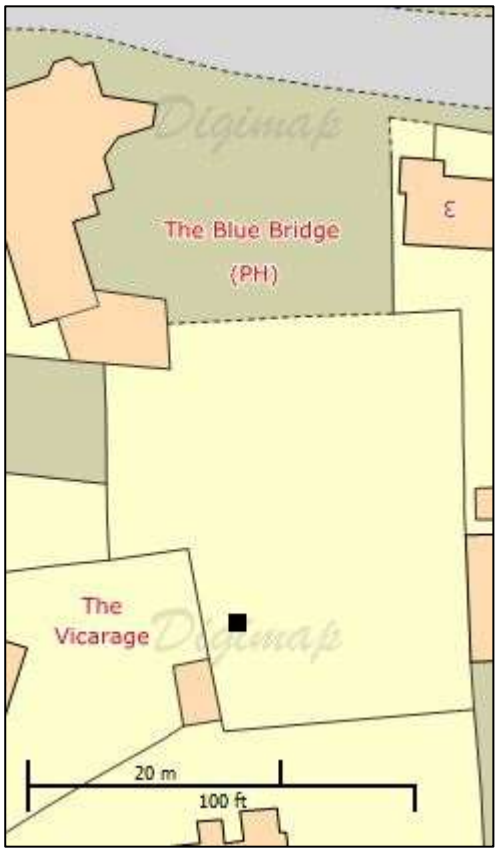

Figure 78: Location map of WRI/14/5

		Grey		LMT		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2									6	18	1800-1900
5	3					1	18			23	120	1550-1900
5	4	1	7	2	22	2	13	1	57	5	17	1100-1900
5	5			2	5					2	9	1400-1900
5	6					6	104					1550-1600

Table 57: The pottery excavated from WRI/14/5

The small amount of pre-19th century pottery and finds suggest that the site was likely unoccupied at that time, although still within the limit of the medieval and post medieval village. From the test pitting it seems probable that the site was only occupied from the 19th century, most likely when the current building was erected. A lot of more recent finds were found through the test pit, suggesting quite a lot of later disturbances, which also mixed the finds up through the test pit. These consist of brick, tile, CBM, iron ails, a possible drill bit, coal, slate, mortar, glass, modern drain, clay pipe, a one penny coin date 1971, a large hanging spring, plastic wire, asbestos, concrete, a paper clip, concrete, modern brick, oyster and whelk shells. A number of pieces of animal bone were also recorded with both burnt stone and worked flint, both of which suggests potential prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit six (WRI/14/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely late 19th to early 20th century cottage fronting the main road to Chelmsford in the east of the village (Lyndsey Hair Stylist, 16 Bridge Street, Writtle. TL 68008 06288).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WRI/14/6 dates as Victorian, although a wide range of post medieval wares was also recorded with two sherds of medieval Essex Grey Ware and Hedingham Ware. The post medieval wares consist of Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware, Delft Ware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware.

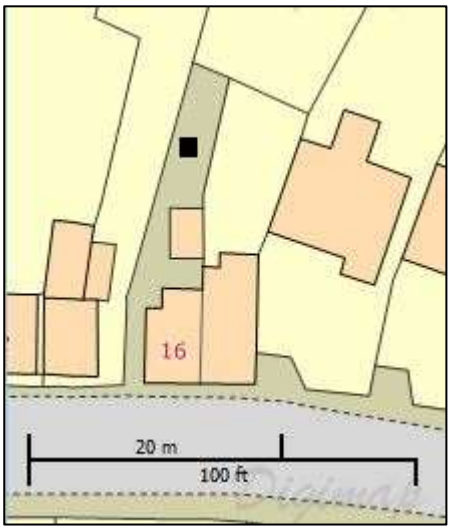

Figure 79: Location map of WRI/14/6

		Grey		HED		GRE		BW		DW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1			1	5	2	25	1	3	1	3					39	183	1200-1935
6	2															41	111	1800-1935
6	3					2	18									52	116	1550-1900
6	4	1	7			4	38	1	4			1	2	3	13	96	303	1100-1900
6	5					1	7					3	40			74	398	1550-1900

Table 58: The pottery excavated from WRI/14/6

The limited high medieval pottery that was excavated from WRI/14/6 suggests that the site was likely peripheral to the main focus of the settlement, as identified through test pitting just to the west. Although the current property dates to the 19th century and later, it seems likely that it would have replaced a post medieval plot, given the range of post medieval pottery that was recorded through the test pit. The majority of the finds and pottery do however date to the 19th century and later, likely when this area of the garden was utilised for the disposal of rubbish. The finds consist of concrete, asbestos, mortar, strips of corroded metal, iron nails, part of a possible horseshoe, melted plastic, modern drain, glass, tile, CBM, coal, modern tile, a hair clip, the central core of a battery, the heel of a shoe, a metal washer, clay pipe, a rounded metal key hole cover, a metal button, a wooden button, slate and a slate pencil. A number of pieces of animal bone were also recovered through the test pit with both burnt stone and possible worked flint, both of which may be prehistoric in date.

Test Pit seven (WRI/14/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 19th century mid-terrace cottage set in the east of the village opposite St Johns Green. (15 St Johns Green, Writtle. TL 67877 06386).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

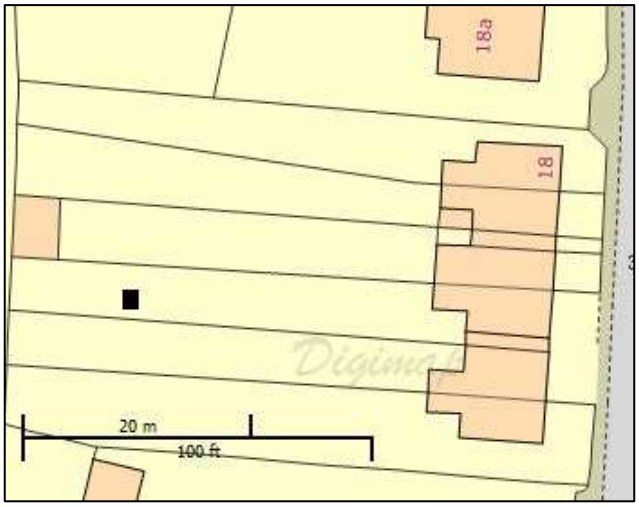

Figure 80: Location map of WRI/14/7

A single sherd of Essex Grey Ware was recorded from WRI/14/7, but the rest of the pottery recorded from the test pit dates as Victorian.

		Grey		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1			4	11	1800-1900
7	2			20	31	1800-1900
7	3			23	43	1800-1900
7	4			16	38	1800-1900
7	6	1	11	28	71	1100-1900
7	7			7	18	1800-1900

Table 59: The pottery excavated from WRI/14/7

As identified through the test pitting strategy in Writtle, the location of WRI/14/7 would have been within the extent of the medieval village, although the results from the excavation found only a single sherd of medieval pottery, suggesting that this area may have been unoccupied at that time. The large amount of later finds recovered from the test pit do however suggest a great deal of disturbances on site, likely related to the construction of the cottages as this area away from the house was ideal for the disposal of rubbish. Further earlier finds may be present at a greater depth, although more work would be needed on site to determine this. The finds that were recorded consist of coal, iron nails, glass, CBM, tile, pieces of modern fabric, slate, clay pipe, whelk shell, tarmac, foil, part of a tiny light bulb, plates of scrap iron, a metal rod, Perspex, concrete, brick, melted plastic, milk bottle tops and a small unidentified metal object. A number of pieces of animal bone and burnt stone were also recovered.

Test Pit eight (WRI/14/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far north east of the village (5 Guys Farm, Writtle. TL 67949 06458).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of 16th century and later pottery was recorded from WRI/14/8, consisting of single sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware. The majority of the pottery has been identified as Victorian.

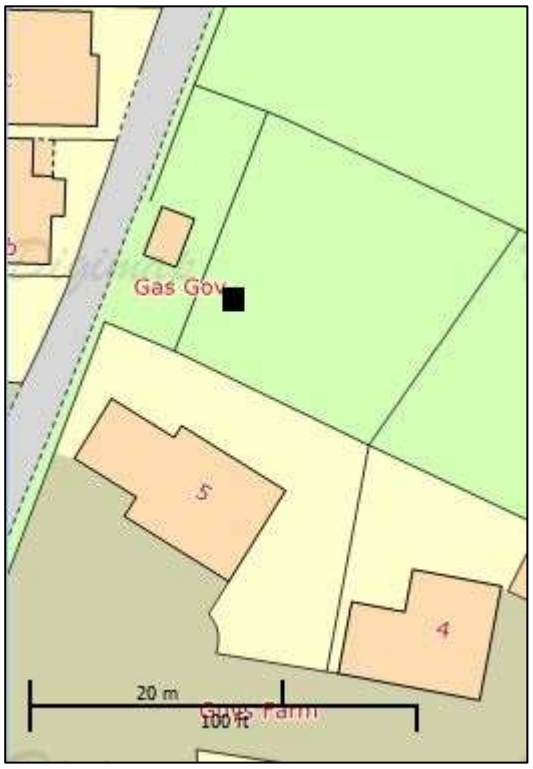

Figure 81: Location map of WRI/14/8

		GRE		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1&2					1	5	1800-1900
8	2			1	4	5	8	1650-1900
8	3					1	1	1800-1900
8	5b	1	1			1	4	1550-1900

Table 60: The pottery excavated from WRI/14/8

A great deal of disturbance was noted on site as the test pit was dug over the edge of a previously unknown soakaway. A lot of modern finds were also recorded from when the current estate was built in the late 20th century, consisting of CBM, tile, melted plastic, pieces of scrap metal, glass, modern brick, mortar, iron nails, cockle shell, coal, concrete, slag, plastic mesh, modern drain and a metal hinge bracket for a door. The presence of a small amount of 16th century and later pottery may have been bought it to site to landscape and cover over the soakaway, but does suggest that this area was utilised as open fields until the current house was built.

Test Pit nine (WRI/14/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the long enclosed rear garden of a modern commercial property on The Green close to the centre of the village (Witchcraft Jewellery, 54-56 The Green, Writtle. TL 67667 06416).

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A large amount of both Essex Grey Ware and Late Medieval Colchester Ware were both recorded from WRI/14/9. These were mixed in with both Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and a number of Victorian wares that were also found through the upper half of the test pit only.

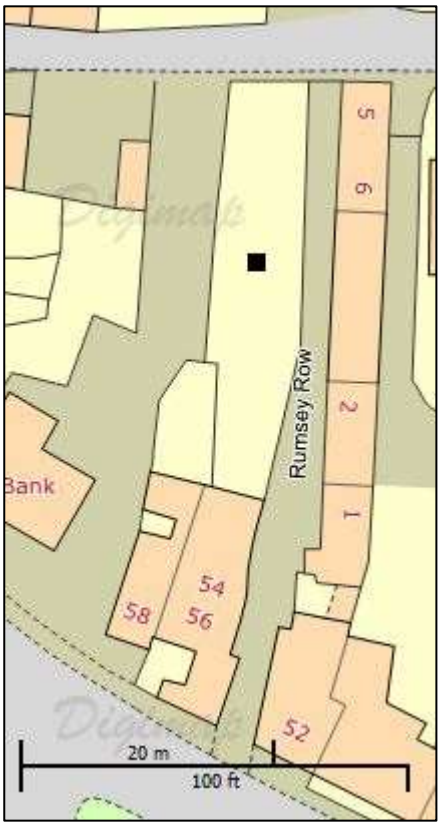

Figure 82: Location map of WRI/14/9

		Grey		LMT		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1									1	2	1800-1900
9	2					2	10			14	27	1550-1900
9	3									5	21	1800-1900
9	4	1	54			1	2	1	5	7	32	1100-1900
9	5	2	7	1	9	6	58	1	14	4	6	1100-1900
9	6			3	27	4	66					1400-1550
9	7	1	17	5	126							1100-1550

Table 61: The pottery excavated from WRI/14/9

Despite the location of the test pit along the northern edge of the Green, the results from WRI/14/9 suggest that there has been occupation on site from the medieval period through to the present day. Quite a bit of later disturbance has also been noted on site from the 19th century onwards but was mainly seen through the upper half of the test pit. The finds consist of tile, CBM, a half penny coin dated 1944, clay pipe, mortar, glass, a lump of lead, slate, coal, a one penny coin dated 1988, a two pence coin dated 1979, metal screws, iron nails and bolts, melted plastic, a metal hinge, a plate of copper and oyster shell. Animal bone was also found with burnt stone in the upper contexts of the test pit.

Test Pit 10 (WRI/14/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated on the western most area of The Green, opposite 35 The Green. It was also one of two pits excavated here; see also WRI/14/11. (The Green north, Writtle. TL 67676 06284).

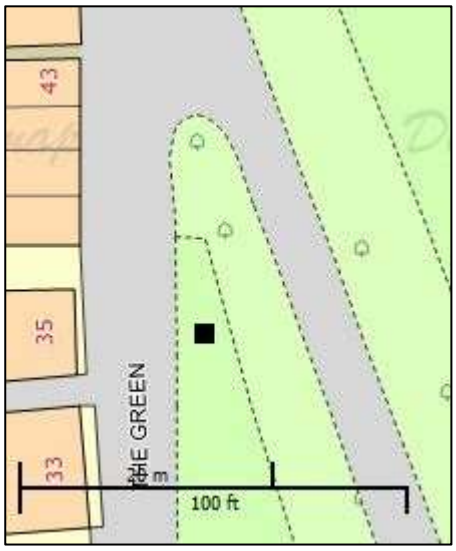

Figure 83: Location map of WRI/14/10

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.75m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from WRI/14/10, including a single sherd of Late Saxon Thetford Ware. Essex Grey Ware, Mill Green Ware and Late Medieval Colchester Ware were also recorded through the lower half of the test pit. From the upper half of the test pit, a number of 16th century and later wares were recovered, consisting of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware with also a number of Victorian wares.

A wide range of pottery and finds were recorded from WRI/14/10 and suggest that there was limited activity on site during the Late Saxon period, only one of three sites to so far produce Late Saxon pottery from the test pitting strategy in Writtle. There was also a small amount of medieval pottery, but an increase in activity was noted from the 15th century onwards. A late 16th or early 17th century jetton was recorded from context four and some of the 17th century pottery also suggests that it was thrown away by people who were above average wealth, who either had a house on the green or lived close by. The rest of the finds consist of detachable metal ring pulls, coal, slate, CBM, tile, glass, metal pins, a tiny bullet casing, fragment of a central battery core, iron nails, part of a horseshoe, metal buttons, a squashed tube of glue, plastic, clay pipe, pieces of scrap metal, whelk and oyster shell. A large amount of animal bone was also recorded.

		THET		Grey		MG		LMT		GS		GRE		HSW		DW		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	2									1	1	1	14											15	45	1550-1900
10	3											20	100	2	9	4	6	2	21			6	9	21	41	1550-1900
10	4	1	7			1	2	12	65			23	89			4	19			1	4			18	66	850-1900
10	5			1	5			17	81																	1100-1550
10	6			3	16																					1100-1200

Table 62: The pottery excavated from WRI/14/10

Test Pit 11 (WRI/14/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated on the western most area of The Green, opposite 29 The Green. It was also the southern of two pits excavated here; see also WRI/14/10. (The Green south, Writtle. TL 67677 06259).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A large amount of 15th century and later pottery wares were excavate from WRI/14/11, consisting of Late Medieval Colchester Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Victorian wares. An additional two sherds of Essex Grey Ware were also found from context three.

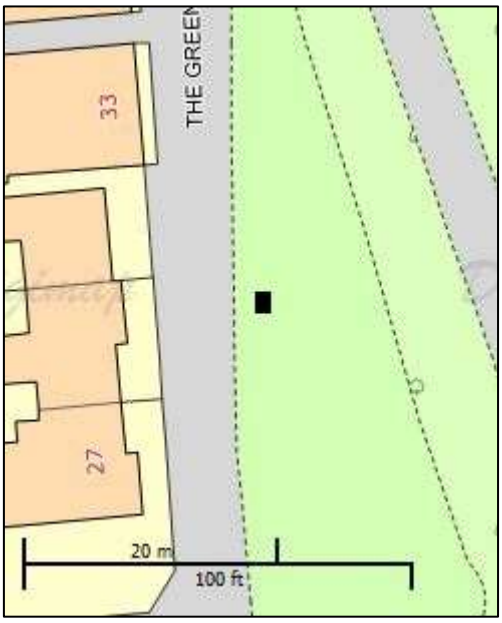

Figure 84: Location map of WRI/14/11

		Grey		LMT		GS		GRE		DW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	2															2	2	1800-1900
11	3	2	9			1	2	54	341	2	3	1	6	1	2	4	12	1100-1900
11	4			13	105	1	3	23	109									1400-1600
11	5			2	10													1400-1550

Table 63: The pottery excavated from WRI/14/11

The results from WRI/14/11 were similar to those from WRI/14/10 just to the north, in that there was limited activity on site during the medieval period, with a then increase in activity from the 15th century onwards, perhaps with houses on the green, or the land being utilised more by the houses along the edge. A mix of finds were recorded including a large amount of brick and tile, CBM with clay pipe, a metal button, iron nails, glass, coal, part of an aluminium lid, a toy metal soldier missing a head, a large metal key, pieces of scrap metal and oyster shell.

Figure 85: The metal key excavated from WRI/14/11, context 4

8 Discussion

The test pitting in Writtle was highly successful, producing a wealth of finds and other data that chart of the development of the village as well as engaging over 200 school students and staff in a hand-on investigation of the past. Despite the relatively small number of pits excavated over such a large area, and notwithstanding the fact that due to time constraints many test pits were not excavated to natural, some significant general observations on the results can be made and contextualised within wider archaeological and historical research in Maldon, Essex and East Anglia.

As pottery can be accurately dated, often within one hundred years or so, and is the one of the most frequent finds excavated from the test pitting, it has been utilised as the main sources of dating the occupation and activity identified during the test pit excavations. These observations are discussed below in chronological order by historic period.

8.1 Prehistoric

Evidence for prehistoric activity in Writtle through the test pitting strategy was identified in the form of worked flints and burnt stone only. As the format of this writing is at the grey report stage, a full analysis of the lithics has not been undertaken, the analysis of prehistoric activity therefore will only discuss the presence of any lithics and their distribution through the test pits.

Although both Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flints have already been found elsewhere in Writtle the lithics excavated from the test pitting are more likely to be later prehistoric in date, perhaps Neolithic and/or Bronze Age. The lithics were initially looked at by professional archaeologists on site as they were unearthed and there were no diagnostic pieces in the assemblage that specifically looked early prehistoric in date, although of course without a full analysis this cannot be ruled out. A later prehistoric date though for the lithics here does seem to fit in with what is already known archaeologically from the parish and the surrounding landscape. The river valleys of Essex would have been ideal for early prehistoric settlers with plentiful natural resources, but when permanent settlements were established and the introduction of land management for agriculture and woodland clearance, the notion of territory and marking the land became an important factor. This is particularly highlighted by the Neolithic causewayed enclosure and long barrow found at Springfield, immediately east of Writtle and must have been of some significance, given their location at the confluence of the Rivers Can and Wid and near to the edge of the boulder clay plateau. Although the evidence for occupation during the Bronze and Iron Age has been to the east of Writtle under modern Chelmsford and further east at Danbury, likely prehistoric field systems were recorded from the Heritage Writtle excavation near to Sturgeons Farm and the prehistoric finds that were recorded during the excavation at the Agricultural College, hint that additional prehistoric remains survive under Writtle today, as also evident by the number of worked flints and burnt stone that were recorded through the test pitting strategy.

8.2 Romano-British

Evidence for Romano-British activity in Writtle is well attested on the HER at the time of writing. The work undertaken by Heritage Writtle has helped trace the Roman roads through the parish and it is now known that from the roads sections observed in the village ranged from between 5m and 7m in width (the average road width in Britain being anything between 5m and 10m wide)[22]. So the routeways identified in Writtle would not have been small rural tracks but substantial roads, likely capable of two-way traffic and most likely also part of the main road network that connected London and Colchester that was known to go via the Roman town of Chelmsford (*Caesaromagus*). Evidence for settlement around Writtle has also been noted; Roman bricks were used in the construction of the church and have also been found from the churchyard, so there must have been a structure close by, particularly also given the burial urns that were found on the now bowling green site immediately east of the church. These urns were also alongside the likely course of the Roman road from St Johns Green in the north to where Lodge Road runs today. Perhaps surprisingly though, the test pitting dug not reveal any Romano-British activity from around the current church, so the exact location of this Roman site remains lost under modern Writtle.

The additional spot finds that were also recorded on the HER were enhanced by the test pitting where three distinct areas of Romano-British activity were identified with a total of 15 sherds of pottery Romano-British found. An area of activity was noted where primary school now sits which actually may have been along or close to the main road south from Chelmsford toward London and may hint at occupation there. A second area of activity was noted in the west of the village at Bulimers Farm; this is relatively close to the Romano-British site that was excavated by Heritage Writtle around Sturgeons Farm to the north and may be contemporary, although further analysis of the pottery would be needed to confirm this. The extensive site that was excavated to the northwest of Sturgeons Farm comprised structural remains, a cobbled surface as well as a variety of finds and the main conclusion drawn from the excavation was that this site may have been a trading post, particularly given the presence of scales and a number of weights, the coins and the butchery remains suggesting that the animal processing was done for trade and not on-site consumption. Unfortunately no direct evidence for trade was recorded from the test pitting, but the pottery excavated from Bulimers Farm test pits may represent the southern extent of that site.

The final area of Romano-British activity as identified through the test pitting was in the northeast of the village at St Johns Green and to its east. This area is close to the crossing of the River Can that would also have been along the main thoroughfare during the Roman period and roughly followed the course of Lawford Lane. It could represent settlement activity along the roadside or given that this area had the fewest amount of pottery present from the three separate sites, it may represent manuring of open fields. This notion is supported by the abraded Roman pottery that was identified from the excavations at the Agricultural College and that this part of Writtle was likely mainly open fields during the Roman period.

The test pitting results have shown that evidence for Romano-British activity is still present under the village settlement, but due to the intermittent nature of the test

[22] http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/story-of-england/romans/roman-roads/ (Accessed February 2017)

pitting, the full of extent of these sites identified cannot be determined through this type of excavation strategy, but can provide a basis for future work.

8.3 Anglo Saxon

The three sherds of Late Anglo Saxon pottery excavated from the test pitting are the first of this date to be recorded on the HER for Writtle. The two sherds of Thetford Ware and the single sherd of Badorf Ware were all recorded from test pits excavated along the western fringes of the main green (WRI/09/3 and WRI/14/10) and from one property just southeast of St Johns Green on Bridge Street (WRI/11/3). The sherd of Badorf Ware recorded from the green (WRI/09/7) is interesting as this German pottery is usually found in port sites, such as Ipswich or London and only found in other types of sites that 'are high-status with royal or ecclesiastical connections' (Blinkhorn, appendix 12.1). Historical records state that Writtle was a royal estate from the Late Anglo Saxon period that was also of a very high status by the 10th century to be receiving imported pottery as well as probably a range of other goods. It was believed that Writtle Green was one of the focal points for occupation and close to the probable church at that time and the test pitting results have supported that notion with certainly some degree of activity evident along the western edge of the green. The pottery also recorded from Bridge Street (WRI/11/3) supports later descriptions of the village as a dispersed settlement with activity around the green for sure but also at other farmsteads through the parish; one of which may have been associated with early activity around St Johns Green and close to the river.

There is still no archaeological evidence for when the first Anglo-Saxon settlers came to Writtle, given that no Early to Mid-Saxon remains have so far been identified from the parish, it is likely that the land here was generally abandoned after the Roman administrative withdrawal from Britain. The test pitting here however has shown that there still is the potential for Late Anglo-Saxon remains to be recovered from the village, despite the last 1000 years of continuous occupation, particularly on the remaining open spaces and other 'early' farmstead sites.

8.4 Medieval

Over 350 sherds of medieval pottery were excavated from the six years of test pitting in Writtle and divides roughly as 148 sherds found dating to the high medieval (AD 1066-1399) and 204 sherds as late medieval (1400-1539) in date that were also recorded from 30 and 31 of the 63 test pits respectively.

The distribution of these test pit sites with high medieval pottery was overwhelmingly in the east of the village from the western edge of Writtle Green, St Johns Green and Lawford Lane, to the south of the church and around the primary school with isolated areas at Great Oxney Green, the eastern end of Back Road and along Chequers Road. The isolated areas likely represent manuring of fields or perhaps the focus of remote farmsteads, particularly at Oxney Green that was also part of the dispersed nature of the settlement during the high medieval.

Historical records have shown that the dominant sites of occupation in Writtle during the high medieval period were around the church and at King John's Hunting Lodge

(where Writtle University College now sits); although there were a number of moated farms and greens to also indicate a quite dispersed settlement pattern, Writtle was a large and prosperous Royal estate at this time whose population continued to grow from the c.1000 people recorded at the time of the Domesday Survey. No test pitting was undertaken in the northeast of the village at the Agricultural College so this report cannot attest to the extent of high medieval occupation there after the lodge was built in 1211. The test pit results do however show large amounts of medieval activity in the core of the village today, although not as a continual spread of occupation but rather as multiple polyfocal areas of activity as demonstrated from the test pits between these areas of activity that yielded no medieval pottery (Appendix 12.3). The western edge of Writtle Green and St Johns Green were the most dominant areas of occupation at this time and the test pits excavated on Writtle Green yielded some of the best preserved evidence for medieval activity. A circular feature was identified toward the base of WRI/09/7 that was not able to be fully excavated due to the confines of the test pit, but was thought to have been a pit that was in use from perhaps AD1400-1600, although further excavation would be needed to confirm this. Another two test pits excavated on the west of the green also yielded large amounts of animal bone (WRI/14/10 and WRI/14/11), which given the disturbance here are hard to date, but could be as early as medieval and potentially disposed of in the ditch surrounding the green to keep in livestock that was just not visible in the confines of the test pit. Part of this ditch and bank (*Infra Barras*) around Writtle Green has already been recorded by Heritage Writtle in Lodge Road and in the gardens of houses that back onto St Johns Road (Hibbett and Fowkes 2014). The large amount of animal bone on the green though may suggest the presence of near-by butchering or processing of animal carcasses in this part of the village as the only evidence for industrial activity to be noted from all the 63 test pits.

The test pit results have also shown a degree of high medieval activity to the south of the church as another separate area of activity with the six test pits that were excavated on priory land (WRI/09/3, WRI/09/4, WRI/10/8, WRI/11/10, WRI/13/9 and WRI/13/10), four of which yielded high medieval pottery. An area of potentially previously unknown medieval activity is on the site of Writtle Infant and Junior School in the south of the village and particularly from the test pits excavated to the front of the school along Lodge Road; WRI/11/12 and WRI/13/8 that both yielded high medieval pottery. The lack of construction along Lodge Road until the school was built has preserved a perhaps greater quantity of pottery from a relatively small area and in particular under playing fields and other open spaces around the school. Further work would certainly be needed here to determine the extent of medieval occupation on site but it could well have been a farmstead or similar on a prominent location on the main road south out of the village.

The high medieval pottery excavated from the Writtle test pits has shown that the village was still thriving at this time, in line with ever growing population and despite the development of the town of Chelmsford, although this would eventually affect village life. The later medieval was a time of great turmoil across not just Essex but England as a whole and the 14th century in particular was marked by a series of economic and social disasters, including poor weather that resulted in widespread crop failure and famine, the Black Death and the subsequent peasants revolt arising from a lack of labour due to the population fall and a shortage of food (ECC 2011a).

Writtle however does not seem to have been greatly affected by any of these factors, although of course the village likely had a part to play in the above to some degree. We cannot precisely link the amount of pottery found to the population of a

settlement at that time, but in Writtle a greater amount of late medieval pottery was excavated compared to the number of high medieval wares, whereas the general trend across East Anglia has been for a dramatic fall in the amount of pottery found dating to the 14th and 15th centuries, as recorded through various other test pitting projects undertaken by Access Cambridge Archaeology (Lewis 2016). From the pottery distribution however there were potential shifts in settlement within the village, particularly around St Johns Green as well as evidence for contraction from the sites identified in the west of the village at Great Oxney Green and Chequers Road to further east around Longmeads. Activity was still found to continue along Back Road however. The largest concentration of late medieval occupation was found to be along the western edge of Writtle Green, a major focus during the high medieval and continued to flourish through the later medieval period. We can assume that as Writtle's status as a royal estate ceased with the decline of the hunting lodge that that area of the settlement in the northeast of the village may have been gradually abandoned to instead concentrate on the village green in Writtle, a focus which is still seen today.

8.5 Post Medieval and later

The 16th century was a period of prosperity for Essex, partly due to the expansion of London as a market for agricultural produce as well as due to the prosperity linked with the wool trade to the continent (ECC 2011a). The wool trade although extensive in north, central and some part of east Essex as well as Suffolk[23] it was never as prevalent around Chelmsford and Writtle, the latter of these saw the rise of malting and brewing as a major industry instead. Agriculture remained at the core of village life though, the village proximity to London with the improvement to both the roads and the rivers, navigable to Chelmsford and beyond, with the development of the railway network, enabling a range of agricultural products to arrive daily in the capital, fresh and unspoiled. Historical records show that Enclosure had little effect on Writtle, which may be why the preservation of the archaeology on the greens in particular is very good; it has never been built on. No direct correlation between the reformation and the subsequent collapse of the priory to the test pitting results has been found, apart from an increase of post medieval pottery from the six test pits excavated on priory land, which does hint at a possible change in land use at that time.

Writtle still continued to thrive through from the 16th century and any population loss from the Black Death likely soon built up, again probably due to its well-connected position close to the capital. A total of 498 sherds of post medieval pottery were found from 51 of the 63 test pits and nearly accounting for 15% of all the pottery found. For the first time a continual line of settlement was recorded in all the test pits excavated around Writtle Green and connecting to St Johns Green, Lawford Lane, Bridge Street and south past the church along Lodge Road, creating a nucleated settlement not previously been seen in the village. There was also an expansion of settlement from the later medieval at the Infant and Junior School, again supporting the notion that there was a likely farmstead here through the medieval and early post medieval periods. Activity also increased in the west of the village, from Great Oxney Green and to the south which would have contributed to the continual dispersed nature of the settlement.

[23] http://www.essexfieldclub.org.uk/archivetext/s/028/o/0257 (Accessed February 2017)

Only a small proportion of the post medieval pottery identified from the Writtle test pits was imported; consisting of 10 sherds of German Stoneware, three sherds of Cologne Stoneware and three sherds of Chinese Porcelain. There was no evidence of the high status wares that were recorded during the 10th century, which is related to what is documented about Writtle at this time; the royal hunting lodge was in a ruinous state and the village had lost its status as a royal estate. The demise of the wealth of Writtle can be directly correlated with the rise of Chelmsford as the county town of Essex and attracted the wealth and industry that may once have been focused in Writtle.

By far the most common pottery type was that described as 'Victorian' and dating from the 19th century with 2,625 sherds found from 57 out of 63 of the test pits and accounted for just over 75% of all the pottery recorded. Writtle during the 19th century and later was well documented by maps and various written resources that are not referred to here. The pottery of this date follows the pattern of activity noted during the post medieval, but more intense activity was likely taking place, the village starting to expand into the bustling settlement it is today.

9 Conclusion

Overall, the archaeological test pit excavation programme carried out in Writtle over the six year period, as part of the University of Cambridge's Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) and in conjunction with the community excavations undertaken by Heritage Writtle, was highly successful. The archaeological evidence gained from the excavations has advanced knowledge and understanding of the historic development of each settlement, providing evidence from the prehistoric period through to the 19th century. The test pit results have also added to the 'bigger picture' of the settlements and beyond as well as providing a new insight into the level of archaeological remains that are still present under the current village.

The location of Writtle on the confluence of the Rivers Can and Wid has long been an ideal territorial location through prehistory as well as having good trade and communication routes with good agricultural land that continued to be utilised through the Roman period. Writtle was an established royal estate by the Late Anglo Saxon period that continued to flourish through the medieval period, despite the social and economic upheavals that were taking place during the 14th century and eventually losing its royal status by the 16th century and competing with the development of the town of Chelmsford. During the post medieval the village became more nucleated, with greens being joined by a line of settlement for the first time and Writtle started to take the shape of what can still be seen today, a thriving rural settlement.

The evidence from the excavations also allows inferences to be drawn about the volume and extent of further evidence of archaeological value remaining buried under the streets, gardens and houses of the existing homes in the parish. The excavations clearly indicate there is a high probability of these being present, and that the value of such evidence for further advancing understanding of the historic development of the settlement is also likely to be high, and should be of use in managing this resource in the future.

10 Acknowledgements

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Thanks must go to all the property owners and Writtle Parish Council who allowed the excavations to continue in their gardens and on public greens. Thank you also to the 200 Year 9 and 10 students who excavated 49 of the test pits and the staff and volunteers who supervised them. The schools involved with the excavations were The Plume School, Manningtree High School, Presdales School, Woodlands School, Tendring Technology College, Chafford Hundred Campus, Gable Hall School, Mark Hall School, St Helena School, Passmores Academy, William de Ferrers School, Ormiston Rivers Academy and the King Edward VI Grammar School (school names correct at the time of the excavations).

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12 Appendices

12.1 Pottery Reports – Paul Blinkhorn

12.1.1 Pottery Types

RB: Roman Grey Ware. Roman pottery, made in many different places in Britain. Many different types of vessels were made, especially cooking pots. 1st - 4th century.

THET: Thetford ware. So-called because archaeologists first found it in Thetford, but the first place to make it was Ipswich, around AD850. Potters first began to make it in Thetford sometime around AD925, and carried on until around AD1100. Many kilns are known from the town. It was made in Norwich from about AD1000, and soon after at many of the main towns in England at that time. The pots are usually grey, and the clay has lots of tiny grains of sand in it, making the surface feel a little like fine sandpaper. Most pots were simple jars, but very large storage pots over 1m high were also made, along with jugs, bowls and lamps. It is found all over East Anglia and eastern England as far north as Lincoln and as far south as London.

BAD: Badorf Ware. 8th – 12th century. Fine, buff-coloured pottery manufactured in the Rhineland in Germany. Classic vessels are jugs and large, heavy wine jars. Sherd from this site is from a jug, and probably of 10th – 12th century date. Very rare at sites other than ports such as Ipswich and London. Usually otherwise only found at high-status sites with royal or ecclesiastical connections.

ESW/ SHEL: Essex Shelly Ware. AD1050-1200. The clay that the potters used has a lot of small pieces of fossil shell in it, giving the pots a speckled appearance. Sometimes, in acid soils, the shell dissolves, giving the sherds a texture like cork. Mainly cooking pots.

Grey: Essex Grey ware. 12th – 14th century. Grey pottery with lots of visible sand grains mixed in with the clay. Seven kilns which were making this pottery type were sited just outside the north gat of the medieval town of Colchester. Similar pottery was made at other places in Essex, such as Mile End, Great Horkesley and Sible Hedingham. Most of the pots were simple cooking pots or jars, and were not glazed.

HED: Hedingham Ware: Late 12th – 14th century. Fine orange/red glazed pottery, made at Sible Hedingham in Essex. The surfaces of the sherds have a sparkly appearance due to there being large quantities of mica, a glassy mineral, in the clay. Pots usually glazed jugs.

MG: Mill Green Ware. 1250 – 1350. Made near the village of Mill Green in Essex. Thin, fine, grey or red pottery, usually with a coating of white clay (slip) on the outside, over which is a glaze which appears yellow or bright green. Vessels mainly glazed jugs.

SWW: Surrey Whiteware, AD1230 – 1400. White or buff-coloured pottery, often with a bright green glaze. Similar to Border Ware, but with more visible sand in the clay. Made at places such as Kingston-On-Thames and Cheam. Mainly jugs and jars, but other specialist vessels for cooking and brewing beer were made in the later medieval period.

TG: 'Tudor Green' ware. 1380 – 1600. Fine white pottery, usually with a bright green glaze on the inner or both surfaces. Made at a number of sites in Surrey and Hampshire. Usually specialist drinking pottery such as lobed bowls or cups/

LMT: Late medieval Colchester ware. 1400 – 1550. Very hard red pottery with lots of sand visible in the clay body. Main type of pots were big jugs, some with geometric designs painted on them in white liquid clay ('slip'). Evidence of their manufacture has been found near Colchester Castle, and also in Magdalen Street, which is located just outside the walls of the medieval town of Colchester. Similar pottery was also made at Chelmsford.

CW: Cistercian Ware: Made between AD1475 and 1700. So-called because it was first found during the excavation of Cistercian monasteries, but not made by monks. A number of different places are known to have been making this pottery, particularly in the north of England and the midlands. The pots are very thin and hard, as they were made in the first coal-fired pottery kilns, which reached much higher temperatures than the wood-fired types of the medieval period. The clay fabric is usually brick red or purple, and the pots covered with a dark brown- or purplish-black glaze on both surfaces. The main type of pot was small drinking cups with up to six handles, known as 'tygs'. They were sometimes decorated with painted dots and other designs in yellow clay. Cistercian ware was very popular, and is found all over England.

GS: German Stonewares. First made around AD1350, and some types still made today. Made at lots of places along the river Rhine in Germany, such as Cologne, Siegburg and Frechen. Very hard grey clay fabric, with the outer surface of the pot often having a mottled brown glaze, with some having blue and purple painted decoration, and others moulded medallions ('prunts') with coat-of-arms or mythical scenes on them. The most common vessel type was the mug, used in taverns in Britain and all over the world. Surviving records from the port of London ('port books') show that millions such pots were brought in by boat from Germany from around AD1500 onwards.

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenwares: Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, usually on the inner surface. Made at numerous locations all over England. Occurs in a range of practical shapes for use in the households of the time, such as large mixing bowls, cauldrons and frying pans. It was first made around the middle of the 16th century, and in some places continued in use until the 19th century. Such pottery was made in both Colchester and Chelmsford.

MB: Midland Blackware. AD1550 – 1700. Similar to GRE, but has a black glaze on one or both surfaces. Vessels usually tall cups, jugs and bowls.

BW: Border Ware. Made near London, in Surrey and Hampshire, between 1550 and 1700. White, slightly sandy clay, lots of different types of pots such as cups, mugs, bowls and candlesticks, as well as many types of specialist cooking and eating vessels, usually with a bright green or yellow glaze.

PSW/HSW: Harlow Slipware. Similar to glazed red earthenware (GRE), but with painted designs in yellow liquid clay ('slip') under the glaze. Made at many places between 1600 and 1700, but the most famous and earliest factory was at Harlow in Essex.

WCS: Cologne Stoneware. Hard, grey pottery made in the Rhineland region of Germany from around 1600 onwards. Usually has lots of ornate moulded decoration, often with blue and purple painted details. Still made today, mainly as tourist souvenirs.

DW/TGE: Delft Ware. The first white glazed pottery to be made in Britain. Called Delft ware because of the fame of the potteries at Delft in Holland which first made it in Europe, although it was invented in the Middle East. Soft, cream coloured fabric with a thick white glaze, often with painted designs in blue, purple and yellow. First made in Britain in Norwich around AD1600, and continued in use until the 19th century. The 17th century pots were expensive table wares such as dishes or bowls, but by the 19th century, better types of pottery was being made, and it was considered very cheap and the main types of pot were such as chamber pots and ointment jars.

SS: Staffordshire Slipware. Made between about AD1640 and 1750. This was the first pottery to be made in moulds in Britain since Roman times. The clay fabric is usually a pale buff colour, and the main product was flat dishes and plates, but cups were also made. These are usually decorated with thin brown stripes and a yellow glaze, or yellow stripes and a brown glaze.

ES/EST: English Stoneware: Very hard, grey fabric with white and/or brown surfaces. First made in Britain at the end of the 17th century, became very widespread in the 18th and 19th century, particularly for mineral water and beer jars.

SWSG: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Hard, white pottery with a white glaze with a texture like orange peel. Made between 1720 and 1780, pots usually table wares such as tea bowls, tankards and plates.

CP: Chinese Porcelain, mid-17th century **+**. Hard, slightly translucent white fabric with a clear glaze, often with hand-painted polychrome decoration. Known in Europe from the 13th century, but did not become common until the 18th century. Wide range of table- and decorative wares.

SB: 'Scratch Blue' ware. 1750 – 1820. A quite rare version of SWSG, which has designs scratched into the clay and coloured blue. Pots mainly small bowls for drinking tea in Chinese fashion, which was the fashion at the time.

CR: Creamware. This was the first pottery to be made which resembles modern 'china'. It was invented by Wedgewood, who made it famous by making dinner surfaces for some of the royal families of Europe. Made between 1740 and 1880, it was a pale cream-coloured ware with a clear glaze, and softer than bone china. There were lots of different types of pots which we would still recognise today: cups, saucers, plates, soup bowls etc. In the 19th century, it was considered to be poor quality as better types of pottery were being made, so it was often painted with multi-coloured designs to try and make it more popular.

VIC: 'Victorian'. A wide range of different types of pottery, particularly the cups, plates and bowls with blue decoration which are still used today. First made around AD1800

No. = number of sherds

Wt. = weight of sherds in grams

12.1.2 2009 Results

Test Pit 1

		Grey		HED		GRE		PSW		ES		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	1	5			1	4	1	10			7	20	1100-1900
1	2	1	2									21	56	1100-1900
1	3			1	2							5	12	1200-1900
1	4	1	5			1	6			1	14	17	32	1100-1900
1	5											1	5	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people were living here in the early part of the medieval period, from the 12th – 14th centuries. The site then seems to have been abandoned until after the medieval period, around 1550. It then seems that people have been living here ever since.

Test Pit 2

		Grey		HED		CW		GRE		BW		ES		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1					1	2									9	15	1470-1900
2	2							2	17	1	5	1	38			40	108	1550-1900
2	3			1	8					1	4			1	3	41	81	1550-1900
2	4							1	14							17	87	1550-1900
2	6							2	5							1	4	1550-1900
2	7	1	3					1	1					1	4			1100-1780
2	8							1	1					1	1			1550-1790

The pottery from here included small amounts of medieval pottery, suggesting people may have been living at the site at that time. The was a lot of pottery dating to around 1550 and later, indicating that people have been living here since then.

Test Pit 3

		LMT		GRE		SWSG		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1									4	94	1800-1900
3	2									8	134	1800-1900
3	3							2	8	2	6	1750-1900
3	4			1	70	1	6	3	57			1550-1790
3	5							1	4	2	10	1750-1900
3	6	2	6	1	2					6	18	1400-1900
3	7							1	1	1	10	1750-1900

There was no early medieval pottery form this test-pit, but that which was found shows that people have been living here ever since around 1400.

Test Pit 4

		ESW		Grey		LMT		DW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	2									23	93	1800-1900
4	3									11	14	1800-1900
4	4	1	20			2	20			5	18	1050-1900
4	5					2	33	1	9			1400-1750
4	6	1	1	1	31							1050-1200

This test-pit produced a range of pottery which suggests that people were living at the site from around AD100 until the end of the medieval period. It then seems the site was abandoned until the 18th century, after which people lived here again. The last context, 6, produced only medieval pottery, showing that it was an undisturbed context dating to that time. It produced the earliest pottery from all the test-pits in the form of the Essex Shelly ware, which dates to around the time of the construction of the church.

Test Pit 5

		Grey		HED		CIST		GS		GRE		DW		SWSG		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2									5	10							23	48	1550-1900
5	3									2	3					4	4	16	33	1550-1900
5	4							1	5	4	29	1	7					4	10	1550-1900
5	5	1	4							3	9			1	4					1100-1750
5	6					1	6													1470-1550
5	8			1	7					4	22									1200-1600

This test –pit produced a wide range of pottery, which suggests that people have been using the site continuously for about 900 years, since early on in the medieval period.

Test Pit 6

		Grey		HED		LMT		GRE		BW		DW		ES		SB		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1	1	6	1	1			4	11					1	2			23	114	1100-1900
6	2							1	3									14	54	1550-1900
6	3	2	8	1	6			1	2	1	5							13	33	1100-1900
6	4	2	17			1	3	5	101			1	2	2	6	1	3	33	464	1100-1900
6	6					3	40											2	50	1400-1900

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery, which suggests that people have been using the site continuously since early on in the medieval period. It contained the largest number of sherds of medieval wares, and almost certainly shows that people having been living here for around 900 years.

Test Pit 7

		BAD		Grey		TG		LMT		GRE		PSW		ES		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	3									2	4					2	5	1550-1900
7	4							1	22	17	143	6	88	3	7			1400-1700
7	5					2	8	35	247	19	104	1	9					1400-1650
7	6			2	5			14	167	3	37							1100-1600
7	20	1	4	4	24	1	8	23	111	4	82							1000-1600
7	21							6	89									1400-1550

This test-pit produced a range of pottery which suggests that there are a series of well-preserved archaeological deposits at the site. The Badorf and Essex Grey wares indicate that there was almost certainly occupation at the site around the time of the Norman Conquest to the 12th century, and that it was of quite high status. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the 15th century, from which time onwards there was quite intense activity until about 1700, after which it seems to have been more or less undisturbed.

12.1.3 2010 Results

Test Pit 1

		Grey		HED		LMT		GRE		MB		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1							2	4					16	51	1550-1900
1	2									1	16	1	16	9	18	1550-1900
1	3	4	24	1	4	6	38	3	42					6	34	1100-1900

This test-pit produced a fairly good range of medieval and later pottery which show that there were people living at the site from around 1100 until the present day.

Test Pit 2

		RB		LMT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	5	1	81	1	22	100-1500

This test-pit only produced two sherds of pottery, but they are both of interest. The piece of Roman storage jar is quite important, as it is known that there is a Roman Road nearby, but this is the first evidence that people were living by it. The piece of LMT ware is also useful, as it shows that people were using this area of the village in; late medieval times, but perhaps as fields rather than a settlement.

Test Pit 3

		GS		SWSG		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1							8	29	1800-1900
3	2							14	54	1800-1900
3	3							5	20	1800-1900
3	4	1	4	2	5	1	1	3	4	1450-1900

This test-pit shows that the site was not really used by people before the beginning of the 18th century, although the single piece of German Stoneware suggests that there might be earlier settlement nearby.

Test Pit 4

		RB		Grey		HED		MG		GRE		MB		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1									1	6			2	4	3	4	1550-1900
4	2															4	37	1800-1900

4	3									2	13	2	18			4	80	1550-1900
4	4			1	5											5	222	1100-1900
4	5			2	4	1	5	1	2									1100-1300
4	6	1	2															100-200

This test-pit produced a lot of different types of pottery and shows that the site has been well-used. These is one piece of Roman material, suggesting that the area was fields at that time, but it then appears to have been abandoned until around 1100, after which time there was probably people continuously living here.

Test Pit 5

		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1			1	1	1800-1900
5	2	2	5	9	80	1750-1900
5	4	1	8	6	45	1750-1900
5	5			1	8	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to 1750 or later, and shows that the site was not used by humans before that time.

Test Pit 6

		CW		GRE		TGE		EST		SWSG		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	3			3	26					1	2			14	34	1550-1900
6	4	1	4	1	23			1	12			1	4	2	2	1470-1900
6	5			6	782	2	40			1	10	3	17			1550-1780

The pottery for this test-pit shows that people have been living here more or less continuously since around 1550 and perhaps even a little earlier. The pottery from the 17th century is of particularly good quality and would have been expensive at the time, so the inhabitants of the period are likely to have been quite wealthy.

Test Pit 7

		CW		GRE		TGE		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1					1	4			5	26	1600-1900
7	4			1	65			1	7	3	4	1550-1900
7	5	1	29					4	10	4	7	1470-1900
7	6							3	20			1750-1800
7	7			1	8					6	35	1550-1900
7	8			1	14					3	24	1550-1900

The pottery for this test-pit shows that people have been living here more or less continuously since around 1550 and perhaps even a little earlier.

Test Pit 8

		GS		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1			1	464	7	434	1700-1900
8	2	1	8	1	19	23	268	1450-1900
8	3					19	134	1800-1900

This test-pit shows that the site was not really used by people before the beginning of the 18th century, although the single piece of German Stoneware suggests that there might be earlier settlement nearby.

Test Pit 9

		RB		LMT		GS		CW		GRE		MB		HSW		EST		CR		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	2	1	4							1	2									16	27	100-1900
9	3																			8	18	1800-1900
9	4			3	30	2	18	1	3	2	24	1	8	4	16	3	28	6	22	22	91	1400-1900
9	5			20	164					4	15	2	7	1	3			1	2	2	8	1400-1900
9	6			3	10																	1400-1500

This test-pit produced a very wide range of pottery which shows that people have been continuously using the site since around 1400, but, the Roman sherd aside, it does not appear to have been lived on before then. There appears to be quite a lot of pottery from mugs and cups, particularly in the 16th and 17th centuries, so it is very likely that there was an inn on the site at that time.

Test Pit 10

		EST		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
10	3	1	6	1680-1750

This test-pit produced only a single sherd of pottery, a fragment of a mug dating to the late 17th or early 18th century.

Test Pit 11

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	2			1	2	1800-1900
11	3	3	8			1550-1750

This test-pit only produced a small quantity of pottery, dating to the 17th century and later. It shows that people probably did not live at the site, and that it was probably fields until quite recently.

12.1.4 2011 Results

Test Pit 1

		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1			1	5			1680-1750
1	2	1	57					1550-1750
1	3					2	2	1800-1900
1	4					3	10	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to the post-medieval period, and shows that people were not using the site in a way which left any trace before that time. The small amount of pottery that was found suggests that it has been a field for around 500 years and maybe even longer.

Test Pit 2

		Grey		HED		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1	1	4			2	18	1100-1900
2	2			1	2	26	113	1200-1900
2	3			1	2	3	12	1200-1900
2	4					4	56	1800-1900
2	5	1	4			1	13	1100-1900

This test-pit produced small amounts of medieval pottery, and shows that people were probably living here in the 12th and 13th centuries. It seems to have been abandoned after that time, and not really used again until Victorian times.

Test Pit 3

		Thet		Grey		HED		LMT		GRE		WCS		DW		HSW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1																					48	154	1800-1900
3	2									1	6									1	2	102	280	1550-1900
3	3									4	26	1	1									66	218	1550-1900
3	4	1	9							3	7							1	1			69	178	900-1900
3	5									4	16							1	3			51	193	1550-1900
3	6									4	23					1	2	3	11	3	7	27	48	1550-1900
3	7			2	13	1	4	3	5	5	42			1	3							12	24	1100-1900

This test-pit produced a lot of different sorts of pottery which show that people have been continuously using this site since around the time of the Norman Conquest, and possibly as early as Viking times, the 10th century. Some of the 17th century pottery such as DW and WCS is quite rare outside towns and ports, so the people living here at that time may have been wealthier than most of the other people in Writtle.

Test Pit 4

		Grey		LMT		GRE		EST		SWSG		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1													2	6	1800-1900
4	2	1	2			2	31							22	232	1550-1900
4	3									1	5	1	2	10	392	1720-1900
4	4													30	142	1800-1900
4	5A			3	33	1	26	1	5					146	1297	1400-1900
4	5B													37	624	1800-1900
4	6					1	4							29	203	1550-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit dates from the 15th century or later, and shows that people have been continuously using the site since that time. There is also a single piece of early medieval ware, so it is possible that the first settlement was as early as the 12th century.

Test Pit 5

		Grey		HED		MG		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1							1	5	8	47	1550-1900
5	2A							1	23	11	58	1550-1900
5	2B							1	24	2	10	1550-1900
5	3									67	447	1800-1900
5	4	1	7							3	12	1100-1900
5	5	1	3	2	31	1	1					1100-1350
5	6	1	25	1	7					3	4	1100-1900
5	8	5	37	7	332	8	11					1100-1350

This test-pit produced a lot of large pieces of medieval pottery from the deepest context, and as there was no later pottery there, it shows that people were living at the site in the 12th – 14th centuries. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the 16th century at the earliest, with very little activity before Victorian times.

Test Pit 6

		GRE		DW		EST		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	2					1	7			20	72	1700-1900
6	3			2	11			5	7	28	114	1600-1900
6	4	2	7					1	3	14	86	1550-1900
6	5							3	8	4	21	1750-1900
6	6	1	16							7	23	1700-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to the post-medieval period, and shows that people were not using the site in a way which left any trace before that time. Some of the 17th century pottery, the DW, is quite rare outside towns and ports, so the people living here at that time may have been wealthier than most of the other people in Writtle.

Test Pit 7

		GRE		DW		WCS		EST		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1							1	8			17	247	1680-1900
7	3	4	20					1	4			12	37	1550-1900
7	4	2	18	1	4	1	8	2	4	10	16	17	74	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to the post-medieval period, and shows that people were not using the site in a way which left any trace before that time. Some of the 17th century pottery, the DW and WCS, is quite rare outside towns and ports, so the people living here at that time may have been wealthier than most of the other people in Writtle.

Test Pit 8

		GS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	2			3	6	1800-1900
8	4	1	8			1550-1750

This test-pit did not produce very much pottery, which suggests that the area has always been a village green. The sherd of GS suggests that it was laid out as early as the late 16th century.

Test Pit 9

		Grey		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1					1	6			1550-1750
9	2	2	8	1	2	3	44	6	21	1100-1900
9	3	1	5	2	11	1	1			1100-1750
9	4	4	10			3	19			1100-1750
9	5	2	5	2	18					1100-1250

This test-pit produced only medieval pottery of the 12th and 13th centuries from its deepest contexts, which show that there were people living on the site at that time. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the 16th century or even later.

Test Pit 10

		Grey		HED		MG		GS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1									4	17	1800-1900
10	2							1	13	9	46	1550-1900
10	3									2	3	1800-1900
10	4					1	6			18	54	1250-1900
10	5	1	2	2	8	2	2			1	2	1100-1900

The medieval pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was used by people from around 1100 – 1350, then more or less abandoned until the 19th century, apart from one piece of late 16th – 17th century pottery.

Test Pit 11

		LMT		CW		GRE		EST		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	2							1	1			11	19	1700-1900
11	3	1	4			11	68	12	38	8	8	23	35	1400-1900
11	4					3	8	1	4	5	12	5	7	1550-1900
11	5			1	2									1450-1700

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to the 15th – 16th century or later, and suggests that the site was not used before that time. A lot of the pottery from the 17th century is stoneware beer-mugs and the like.

Test Pit 12

		RB		Grey		LMT		CIST		GRE		HSW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	2			1	3	1	4	1	2					7	8	1100-1900
12	3	2	19	3	8			1	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1100-1900
12	4			3	17											1100-1200
12	5			1	6									2	2	1100-1900
12	6	1	10													100-400

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people were living here more or less all the way through the medieval period, and it has probably been permanently in use since then. There are also sherds of Roman pottery, and it seems likely that a site of that date is nearby.

Test Pit 13

		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	1					1	1	1800-1900
13	2			1	1	10	28	1720-1900
13	3			1	2	11	36	1720-1900
13	4	1	1			2	9	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, and suggests that the site was not used by people before the early 18th century.

12.1.5 2012 Results

Test Pit 1

		Grey		LMT		GRE		DW		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1					1	5							24	60	1550-1900
1	2					1	2					1	2	35	110	1550-1900
1	3			1	3									12	20	1400-1900
1	4													7	18	1800-1900
1	5	1	4					1	4					3	5	1100-1900
1	6			1	2	1	2	1	3	1	16			4	13	1400-1900

This test-pit produced fairly wide range of pottery types which suggest that people started using the site in the early medieval period, late 11th – 12th century, and have done ever since. Pottery is quite scarce before the Victorian era, so the site may have been fields before then.

Test Pit 2

		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1	1	12			4	12	1550-1900
2	2			1	2	4	7	1700-1900
2	3					2	7	1800-1900
2	4					4	5	1800-1900
2	5					1	1	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian apart from two sherds, and there is nothing dating to before AD1550. It seems that the site was probably a garden or field from the 16th – 18th century.

Test Pit 3

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1	1	1	1800-1900
3	3	6	8	1800-1900
3	4	3	5	1800-1900
3	5	1	7	1800-1900
3	6	1	1	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, which suggests that people did not use the site before that time.

Test Pit 5

		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1			1	3			1550-1600
5	2					4	9	1800-1900

5	3	1	20	1	8	8	14	1200-1900
5	4					1	4	1800-1900

This test-pit produced a single large sherd of medieval pottery, from the base of a jug, so there were people using the site at that time. Everything else dates to the mid-16th century or later, with most of it Victorian. It seems probable that the site was fields or gardens before the 19th century.

Test Pit 6

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
6	2	1	2	1800-1900
6	3	3	13	1800-1900
6	4	2	2	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, which suggests that people did not use the site before that time.

Test Pit 7

		RB		SS		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	2			1	63	1650-1750
7	4	5	14			100-400

This site produced very little pottery, although five sherds of it were Roman. They are all from the same pot and are very worn, so it is likely that the site was a field in Roman times. The site then seems to have been largely abandoned until the 17th or 18th century, but not used much then or at all since.

Test Pit 8

		RB		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	2	1	8	1	25	2	13	100-1900

This site produced very little pottery, although one sherd was Roman, and very worn, suggesting it was fields at that time. The others are 18th – 19th century, and indicate that it was put to a similar use then.

Test Pit 9

		HED		GRE		CP		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1	1	5					1	1	1200-1900
9	2							6	19	1800-1900
9	3					1	5	4	15	1750-1900
9	4			1	4			6	9	1550-1900

This test-pit produced a shed of medieval pottery, and another dating to the 16th or 17th century. It seems likely that it was used as fields in medieval times, and again from the 16th or 17th century to the Victorian era.

Test Pit 10

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1	4	15	1800-1900
10	2	9	10	1800-1900
10	4	3	10	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, which suggests that people did not use the site before that time.

Test Pit 11

No pottery excavated

Test Pit 12

		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	2					1	1	1800-1900
12	3	1	5			2	8	1400-1900
12	4	4	21	2	13			1400-1600

This pottery produced some late medieval sherds, indicating that there were people living at the site at that time, and possibly into the 16th century. After that, it was abandoned until Victorian times.

Test Pit 13

		RB		LMT		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	1	1	7					100-400
13	2	1	4			1	1	100-1900
13	3			1	2			1400-1550
13	4	1	5					100-400

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but there were several Roman sherds present. It seems likely that the site was used as fields or similar during that time, and also in the late medieval period.

12.1.6 2013 Results

Test Pit 1

		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	1	2			1	1	1700-1900
1	2	1	5			2	9	1700-1900
1	3					4	28	1800-1900
1	4					23	174	1800-1900
1	5			3	10	10	25	1720-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to the 18th or 19th centuries, so it is unlikely people used the site before that time.

Test Pit 2

		LMT		GRE		DW		EST		CP		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	2							1	2					4	14	1700-1900
2	3	15	179	8	78					1	3	2	7	5	11	1400-1900
2	4	1	5	7	48	1	2							9	68	1400-1900
2	5	2	8											3	8	1400-1900

The earliest pottery from this test-pit is late medieval, with the rest of the assemblage suggesting that people have been continuously using the site since that time to the present day.

Test Pit 3

		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1					1	1	1800-1900
3	2					12	65	1800-1900
3	3	1	13			15	40	1700-1900
3	4			1	2	1	3	1720-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to the 18th or 19th centuries, so it is unlikely people used the site before that time.

Test Pit 4

		SHEL		HED		MG		GRE		CP		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	2					1	1	1	1	1	4	29	48	1250-1900
4	3											10	45	1800-1900
4	4	1	32	1	20							2	2	1100-1900

The medieval pottery from this test-pit shows that people were using the site from the 12th – 14th centuries, but it then seems to have been abandoned pretty much until the 19th century

Test Pit 5

		Grey		HED		MG		GS		GRE		HSW		WCS		DW		SWSG		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1					1	3					1	22									3	6	1250-1900
5	2													1	8							3	9	1600-1900
5	3	1	4	2	6	1	7	2	3	5	52							1	5	2	2	6	18	1100-1900
5	4	1	3							1	7					1	3							1100-1700
5	5	1	10			1	5																	1100-1400

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery. With the medieval wares shows that people were using the site from the 12th – 14th centuries. It then seems to have been abandoned until the mid-late 16th century, when it was re-occupied, and has been in use ever since.

Test Pit 6

		DW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	2			11	69	1750-1800
6	3			1	3	1800-1900
6	4	1	4			1600-1700

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, other than a single piece of 17th – 18th century material. This suggests that the site was not used before that time.

Test Pit 7

		Grey		HED		LMT		GRE		DW		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1									1	1			6	11	1600-1900
7	2							1	1			1	8	15	41	1550-1900
7	3							2	15					15	30	1550-1900
7	4													12	30	1800-1900
7	5					5	24	1	7					5	10	1400-1900
7	6			2	5	1	6	2	11					4	13	1200-1900
7	7	1	2			3	47	3	17					1	1	1100-1900

This pottery from this site suggests that it was used throughout the medieval period, although it may have been fields before the 15th century. Occupation continued in the post-medieval period, quite probably continuously, until the present.

Test Pit 8

		Grey		HED		MG		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1											4	4	1700-1900
8	2									1	3			1550-1600
8	3									4	11	5	24	1550-1900
8	4	3	26			2	6	5	60					1100-1550
8	5			4	12	2	3							1200-1400

This pottery from this site suggests that it was used throughout the medieval period, and into the 16th century. It then seems to have been abandoned until the 19th century.

Test Pit 9

		SHEL		Grey		SWW		LMT		GRE		MB		HSW		DW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1					1	5					1	1			1	1	1	3			5	12	1250-1900
9	2	3	8							1	1					1	3					7	25	1100-1900
9	3									1	6			1	5			1	6			11	54	1550-1900
9	4	1	8							2	6							1	5			7	19	1100-1900
9	5	1	11	1	14			1	4	1	36									1	1	5	36	1100-1900
9	6			1	5																			1100-1200
9	7	1	1							1	5											1	1	1100-1900
9	8	1	4							1	8	1	4			1	2							1100-1650
9	9									1	4											5	11	1550-1900
9	10	1	2																					1100-1200

This test-pit produced a fairly wide range of pottery which suggests that there has been unbroken activity at the site since the beginning of the medieval period, although there seems to have been something of a hiatus between 1400 and 1550.

Test Pit 10

		Grey		MG		LMT		GS		GRE		MB		DW		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1									1	4							5	66	1550-1900
10	2	1	4			1	2							1	2			3	9	1100-1900
10	3			1	3													4	14	1250-1900
10	4					1	4	1	4	2	2	1	1					17	34	1400-1900
10	5															1	3	3	3	1700-1900
10	6					1	3			2	10							3	8	1400-1900
10	7					1	4			3	28									1400-1600
10	8									2	6									1550-1600

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that there was not much activity at the site in the earlier medieval period, but it does seem to have been occupied from around AD1400 onwards.

12.1.7 2014 Results

Test Pit 1

		LMT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
1	4	1	4	1400-1550

This test-pit produced only a single sherd of pottery which indicates that the area may have been fields in the late medieval period, but has otherwise not been used by humans.

Test Pit 2

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
2	2	1	1	1800-1900
2	3	1	2	1800-1900

The few sherds of pottery from this test-pit are Victorian, which shows that it has never been used by people before that time.

Test Pit 3

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
3	2	11	58	1800-1900
3	3	7	47	1800-1900
3	4	5	18	1800-1900
3	5	5	91	1800-1900
3	6	5	11	1800-1900
3	7	1	4	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, which shows that it has never been used by people before that time.

Test Pit 4

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			8	49	1800-1900
4	3			29	215	1800-1900
4	4			2	9	1800-1900
4	5	1	11	3	28	1550-1900
4	6			1	1	1800-1900

Most of pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, which shows that it was not used much by people before that time, other than perhaps as fields in the 16th or 17th century

Test Pit 5

		Grey		LMT		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2									6	18	1800-1900
5	3					1	18			23	120	1550-1900
5	4	1	7	2	22	2	13	1	57	5	17	1100-1900
5	5			2	5					2	9	1400-1900
5	6					6	104					1550-1600

Most of pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, which shows that it was not occupied by people before that time, although it was probably used as fields from medieval times onwards.

Test Pit 6

		Grey		HED		GRE		BW		DW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1			1	5	2	25	1	3	1	3					39	183	1200-1935
6	2															41	111	1800-1935
6	3					2	18									52	116	1550-1900
6	4	1	7			4	38	1	4			1	2	3	13	96	303	1100-1900
6	5					1	7					3	40			74	398	1550-1900

Most of pottery from this test-pit is Victorian or 20th century, which shows that it was not occupied by people before that time, although it was probably used as fields from medieval times onwards.

Test Pit 7

		Grey		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1			4	11	1800-1900
7	2			20	31	1800-1900
7	3			23	43	1800-1900
7	4			16	38	1800-1900
7	6	1	11	28	71	1100-1900
7	7			7	18	1800-1900

Most of pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, which shows that it was not used much by people before that time, other than perhaps as fields in the 12th – 14th century

Test Pit 8

		GRE		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1&2					1	5	1800-1900
8	2			1	4	5	8	1650-1900
8	3					1	1	1800-1900
8	5b	1	1			1	4	1550-1900

Most of pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, which shows that it was not used much by people before that time, other than perhaps as fields in the 16th or 17th century

Test Pit 9

		Grey		LMT		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1									1	2	1800-1900
9	2					2	10			14	27	1550-1900
9	3									5	21	1800-1900
9	4	1	54			1	2	1	5	7	32	1100-1900
9	5	2	7	1	9	6	58	1	14	4	6	1100-1900
9	6			3	27	4	66					1400-1550
9	7	1	17	5	126							1100-1550

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that people were living at the site throughout the medieval period, and probably continued to do so in the 16th and 17th centuries. It appears to have been used too much in the 18th century, but was then-occupied in the Victorian era.

Test Pit 10

		THET		Grey		MG		LMT		GS		GRE		HSW		DW		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	2									1	1	1	14											15	45	1550-1900
10	3											20	100	2	9	4	6	2	21			6	9	21	41	1550-1900
10	4	1	7			1	2	12	65			23	89			4	19			1	4			18	66	850-1900
10	5			1	5			17	81																	1100-1550
10	6			3	16																					1100-1200

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery. It suggests that the site was used as fields in the late Saxon and early medieval periods, and was then perhaps occupied from the 15th century onwards. Some of the 17th century pottery is relatively expensive, and suggests that the people who were living here at that time may have been slightly more wealthy than average.

Test Pit 11

		Grey		LMT		GS		GRE		DW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	2															2	2	1800-1900
11	3	2	9			1	2	54	341	2	3	1	6	1	2	4	12	1100-1900
11	4			13	105	1	3	23	109									1400-1600
11	5			2	10													1400-1550

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site was used as fields in the early medieval period, and was then perhaps occupied from the 15th century onwards.

12.2 Other Finds – Catherine Collins

12.2.1 2009 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x3 = 33g, red CBM fragments x14 = 80g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 = 16g, modern drain fragment x1 = 6g, modern CBM fragments x1 = 9g	clear window glass x3 = 4g, clear container glass x3 = 29g, green bottle glass x1 = 3g	slag x4 =16g	coal x23 = 47g, slate (with hole) x1 = 18g, burnt stone x1 = 5g	asbestos x1 = 15g, mortar x25 = 106g, mortar with plaster x2 = 23g, tarmac x1 = 5g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x6 = 148g, red CBM fragments x63 = 335g	clear round glass base =23g, clear window glass x4 = 6g, clear container glass x6 =16g	metal triangle with metal bead attached = 3g, iron nails x2 = 10g, slag? =11g, metal ring = <1g	slate x1 = 12g, coal x24 =48g, chalk x4 = 28g	concrete/mortar x6 = 51g, melted plastic =1g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x4 = 66g, red CBM fragments x23 = 179g	clear container glass x3 =27g, clear window glass x1 = 1g	thin metal pin? = <1g	coal x15 =22g	oyster shell fragments x2 = 6g, mortar x1 =21g, snail shell x2 = 2g
C.4	red CBM fragments x73 = 306g, red flat tile fragments x8 = 177g	clear container glass x1 = 6g, green bottle glass x2 = 16g, clear window glass x6=1 6g	iron nails x2 =14g, lumps of iron x3 =11g	slate x3 = 9g, chalk x1 = 3g, coal x29 = 56g, flint? x1 =1g	mortar x12 = 50g, oyster shell fragments x1 = <1g
C.5	flat red tile fragments x4 = 95g, red CBM fragments x6 = 39g	clear window glass x1 = <1g	metal button = <1g	coal x2 =5g	mortar x2 = 10g

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x15 = 199g, red CBM fragments with hole = 8g, slightly curved red tile fragments x2 =35g, flat red tile fragment x1 = 24g	green bottle glass x2 =22g, clear container glass x1 = 1g	slag x2 =25g	slate x1 =34g, coal x43 = 72g, burnt stone x1= 4g	concrete x1 = 61g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x12 = 521g, red CBM fragments x32 = 233g, decorated clay pipe bowl fragment = 4g	clear container glass x8 = 44g, green bottle glass x5 =40g, clear window glass x4 = 8g	metal spring from clothes peg = 2g, twisted metal wire = 3g, flat metal handle with rounded ends? = 6g, slag x5 = 56g, metal hoop = 2g	slate x2 =21g, burnt stone x1 = 98g, coal x22 = 65g, chalk x1 =8g	concrete x8 = 48g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x6 = 168g, red CBM fragments x18 = 104g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =<1g	clear container glass x2= 17g, green bottle glass x4 = 10g, clear window glass x4 = 4g, orange bottle glass x1 = 4g	flat metal washer = <1g	slate pencil x2 =4g, burnt stone x2= 6g, coal x13 = 35g, slate x3 =13g	mortar x2 = 13g

C.4	flat red tile fragments x3 = 58g, red CBM fragments x11 = 20g	green bottle glass x4 = 7g, clear window glass x1 =<1g, orange bottle glass x1 = <1g, clear container glass x5 = 9g	slag x1= 1g, iron nails x2 = 14g, scrap iron x3 = 5g	burnt stone x3 = 10g, coal x34 = 68g, slate x4 = 49g	
C.5	flat red tile fragments x5 = 150g, red CBM fragments x12 = 103g	clear container glass x2 = 2g, orange bottle glass x1 =1g, clear window glass x4 = 4g, green bottle glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x2 = 6g, scrap iron x3 =8g	slate x3 =15g, coal x9 = 15g	
C.6	flat red tile fragments x3 = 109g, red CBM fragments x6 = 17g		iron nails x2 = 18g, scrap metal x3 = 24g	chalk x1 = 11g, coal x1 =1g	animal bone x1 = 9g, button = <1g
C.7	curved red tile fragments x1 = 57g, flat red tile fragments x5 = 86g, red CBM fragments x9 = 49g, clay pipe stem x1=1g	green bottle glass x1 = 7g		coal x5 = 9g	
C.8	flat red tile fragments x1 =13g, red CBM fragments x2 = 11g		iron nails x1= 3g	coal x1 =10g	
C.9				coal x1 =<1g	

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x21 = 885g, red CBM fragments x6 = 117g, curved red tile fragments x2 =67g	clear window glass x5 = 17g, yellow glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x1 =6g, slag? x1 =8g		mortar x6 = 133g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments (with hole) x5 = 302g, red CBM fragments x5 = 47g, flat red tile fragments x12 = 637g, modern drain fragments x2 = 126g, modern grey CBM fragments x1 = 48g	clear container glass x2 = 11g, clear window glass x2 =11g, green bottle glass x1= 47g	iron nails x12 = 134g, modern nail x1 = 7g, lump iron x1 = 79g, flat decorated metal hanging piece = 28g, slag x2 =5g	slate x2 = 8g, coal x4 =10g	concrete x9 = 107g, mortar x13 = 145g, part of modern tube x2 =15g, asbestos x1 =7g
C.3	red CBM fragments x8 = 1191g, flat red tile fragments x3 = 169g, flat red tile fragments (with hole) x2 = 143g, modern grey CBM fragments x2 = 243g	clear decorated and shaped glass stem and base = 67g,, green bottle glass (including neck and base) x4 = 269g	slag x1 =16g, iron bolts x2 =74g, scrap iron x1 =10g	flat sand stone tile? = 41g, coal x3 = 105g	concrete x3 =172g, oyster shell x3 =68g
C.4	red CBM fragments x18 = 360g, red flat tile fragments x2 =85g, modern drain fragment x1 = 57g	clear container glass x4 =24g, green bottle glass x3 =23g		coal x6 =56g	mortar x9 =56g
C.5	flat red tile fragments x3 = 224g, burnt CBM x1 = 8g	green bottle glass x1 = 4g, clear container glass x8 = 29g	lump iron x1 =18g		oyster shell x1 = 5g, concrete x1 = 17g
C.6	flat red tile fragments x8 = 324g, flat red tile fragments (with round hole) x1 = 85g, red CBM fragments x14 =145g	green bottle glass x2 = 10g, clear window glass x1 = 3g	scrap iron x5 = 12g, iron nails x6 = 46g	coal x21 = 64g, slate x1 = 8g	concrete x3 = 142g

C.7	flat red tile fragments x6 = 729g (1 with hole), red CBM fragments x9 = 144g, modern grey CBM fragments x1 = 78g	clear container glass x1 = 9g, green bottle glass x1 =24g	slag x1 =24g, iron nails x2 =15g, scrap iron x6 =82g	coal x4 =10g	oyster shell fragments x1 =10g

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear container glass x1 = 9g	round head iron nails x2 = 18g		
C. 2	red flat tile fragments x3 = 30g, red CBM fragments x6 = 20g, modern tile? =10g	clear window glass x9 = 10g, green bottle glass x2 = 4g, clear container glass x1 = <1g	scrap iron x3 = 5g, metal button = <1g, iron nails x3 = 21g	coal x12 = 23g, burnt stone x4 = 8g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x9 = 192g, red CBM fragments x21 = 100g, clay pipe stem x2 = 9g	clear window glass x1 = 3g, green bottle glass x2 = 7g	iron bolt = 55g, iron nails x2 = 4g	coal x9 = 21g	shell x1= 3g, animal bone x1 = <1g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x15 = 625g, red CBM fragments x27 = 575g	green bottle glass x1 = 9g	scrap iron x1 = 11g, round head iron nail = 12g	coal x9 = 13g, slate x2 = 10g, flint? x2 =11g	
C.5	flat red tile fragments x13 = 543g, red CBM fragments x19 = 230g		iron nails x1 = <1g	lump chalk x1 = 6g, coal x9 = 5g	mortar x3 = 11g, concrete x1 = 32g
C.6	red CBM fragments x16 = 77g, flat red tile fragments x2 = 58g, burnt CBM x2 = 25g			iron nails x1 = 6g	concrete/mortar x1 =4g
C.7	red CBM fragments x3 = 8g			coal x1 = <1g	concrete/mortar x1 = 11g

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x5 = 21g	clear window glass x1 = 1g	one penny coin dated 1934 = 9g	slate x2 = 3g, burnt stone? x1 =2g	concrete x1 = 10g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x38 = 184g, clay pipe stem x10 = 17g, flat red tile fragments x6 = 121g (1 with hole), dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =12g	clear container glass x5 = 45g, clear window glass x10 = 17g, degraded green bottle glass x2 = 3g	iron nails x12 = 93g, half new penny coin dated 1971 = 1g, half new penny coin dated 1982 =2g	slate x2 = 18g, coal x21 = 28g, lumps of chalk x5 = 13g, burnt stone x5 = 15g	mortar x1 = 19g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x10 = 200g, red CBM fragments x20 = 284g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 = 27g, clay pipe stem x8 = 8g	green bottle glass x1 =<1g, clear window glass x5 = 8g	iron nails x8 = 71g	slate x1 =4g, coal x4 = 14g, burnt stone x1 =14g	oyster shell x2 = 1g, mortar x2 = 16g

C.4	flat red tile fragments x3 = 79g, red CBM fragments x11 = 231g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =<1g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =3g	clear container glass x1 =14g, degraded green bottle glass x1= 8g, clear window glass x2 = 3g	slag x1 =14g, iron nais x3 =31g	coal x12 = 31g	oyster shell fragments x3 = 4g
C.5	red CBM fragments x10 = 93g, flat red tile fragments x2 =32g, clay pipe stem x3 = 4g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =1g	degraded window glass x1 = 2g		coal x6 = 27g	oyster shell x1 = 37g, oyster shell fragments x4 = 7g, mortar x1 =5g
C.6	clay pipe stem and bowl = 19g, red CBM fragments x4 = 80g, clay pipe stem x3 = 17g				
C.8	clay pipe stem x1 =0g, flat red tile fragments x2 =35g, red CBM fragments x4 = 36g				

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x15 = 555g, flat red tile fragments with holes x3 = 167g, curved red tile fragments x2 = 105g, red CBM fragments x77 = 626g, modern black glazed tile = 27g, small square white china box with hole in side and base = 7g	green bottle glass x2 =14g, orange bottle glass x2 =5g, clear window glass x33 = 98g, clear container glass x11 = 32g	slag x3 = 74g, scrap iron x4 = 31g, iron nails x16 = 79g, twisted metal wire = 2g	coal x111 = 263g, slate x3 = 8g	mortar x28 = 125g, sea shell x1 = 3g, concrete x11 = 128g, melted plastic x2 = 2g, oyster shell fragments x4 = 8g, plastic = 4g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x7 =70g, flat red tile fragments x6 = 147g, curved red tile fragments x1 = 19g, clay pipe stem x2 = 3g, modern tile fragment x1 = 9g	clear window glass x18 = 60g, part of clear glass tube = 2g, part of small orange glass bottle = 48g, small complete clear glass bottle = 16g, green bottle glass x4 = 86g, clear container glass x16 = 71g, orange bottle glass x3 = 11g	metal wire x2= 8g, iron nails x37 = 175g, modern nails x1 = 2g, scrap iron x5 = 30g, metal washer? = 3g, small metal thimble, part of metal tube = 3g	coal x19 = 44g, slate pencil x1 =2g, burnt stone x3 = 60g	large button = 2g, black plastic and metal circular object = 71g, concrete x6 = 49g, mortar x4 =35g, melted plastic x2 =<1g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x14 = 541g, curved red tile fragments x2 = 139g, red CBM fragments x5 = 207g	green bottle glass x4 =24g, clear window glass x5 =15g, old glass =4g	iron nails x4 =26g	slate x4 = 21g, coal x19 = 216g, lump of chalk x1 =4g	oyster shell fragments x4 = 3g, part of black rubber lid = 2g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x13 = 432g, clay pipe stem x4 = 7g, clay pipe bowl fragment x2 = 2g, red CBM fragments x24 = 347g	clear window glass x2 = 13g, green bottle glass x5 = 27g, orange bottle glass x3 = 78g, clear container glass x4 =44g	flat strip lead (slightly twisted) = 39g, scrap iron x6 = 50g, large curved lump iron = 153g, iron nails x8 =58g	coal x32 = 253g, slate x8 = 91g, slate pencil x2 = 5g	animal bone x3 =8g, oyster shell x9 = 22g, mortar x2 = 7g
C.6	red CBM fragments x1 = 11g		scrap iron x18 = 48g, metal button = <1g, part of metal hook? = <1g, metal bottle top = 2g, metal wire = 10g	coal x11 =63g	oyster shell x8 = 52g, mortar x1 =<1g, wooden handle? with rusted metal attached? = 39g

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			metal old style detachable ring pull from a drinks can x2 = <1g		
C. 2	red CBM fragments x13 = 57g, flat red tile fragments x1 =11g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 = 13g	clear container glass x8 = 36g, green bottle glass x1 =12g	new half penny coin dated 1971 = 2g, iron nails x1 = 12g, small thin metal tube = <1g, metal wire = 3g, slag x1 =12g	slate x5 =15g, coal x4= 2g, slate pencil x1 =4g	black plastic comb (without teeth, spine only) x2 = 5g, white bead = 2g, white wrappers x3 = <1g, centre part of battery = 3g, very small round clear plastic pot with green plastic lid = 1g, plastic x1 =1g, mortar? x1 = 3g
C.3	red flat tile fragments x12 =299g, glazed tile/pot? x2 = 49g, modern dark red and grey CBM fragments x1 =26g, red CBM fragments x4 = 10g	green bottle glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x3 =21g, metal button = 2g	chalk x3 =1g	
C.4	flat red tile fragments x55 = 1654g, flat red tile fragments with holes x3 = 159g, red CBM fragments x59 = 336g, clay pipe stem x8 = 17g, clay pipe bowl fragment x2 =5g	clear container glass x2 =4g, green bottle glass x4 = 54g	iron nails x3 =20g, decorated curving metal fixing = 57g, scrap iron x3 =25g	chalk x1 = 9g	oyster shell x3=4g, mortar x3 =24g
C.5	flat red tile fragments x63 = 2052g, red CBM fragments x193 = 1873g, flat red tile fragments (with hole) x4 =179g		scrap metal x2 = 69g, iron nails x8 = 53g, slag x3 = 290g	coal x8 =91g	oyster shell x31 = 46g
C.6	flat red tile fragments x30 = 1383g, red CBM fragments x27 = 415g		iron nails x7 =47g		snail shell x1 =2g, oyster shell x6 =22g, cockle shell x1 =2g, mortar x3 =12g
C.7	flat red tile fragments x3 = 71g, red CBM fragments x1 =2g		metal flat strip (handle?) = 37g	flint? x1 =3g	cockle shell fragments x1 =<1g, oyster shell x3 = 10g
C.20	flat red tile fragments x33 = 1916g, red CBM fragments x24 = 425g, flat red tile fragments with round hole = 122g, modern grey tile x3 = 188g		slag x3 = 370g, iron nails x6=32g, scrap iron x2 = 28g	coal x2 =2g	oyster shell x51 = 268g, mortar x3 = 6g, cockle shells c6 = 9g
C.21	red CBM fragments x1 =218g, flat red tile fragments (with holes) x3 = 107g				mortar x5 =11g

12.2.2 2010 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile fragments x10 =279g, clay pipe stem x4 =9g, red CBM fragments x13=49g, dark greyish red CBM fragment x1 = 77g, brown/black 'spiky' feature from top of clay china figurine/animal (e.g. a horses mane?) = 24g	clear flat glass x4 =5g, clear container glass x1 =4g, green bottle glass x2 =8g	metal screws x2 =5g, squashed flat metal (copper?) tube =6g, corroded flat plate of iron x1 =16g	slate x4 = 27g, coal x9 =12g, red granite? stone =25g, waste flint flake? x1 =<1g, burnt stone? x1 =2g	melted plastic x1 =<1g, clear plastic x1 =1g, concrete x1 =73g, orange Perspex? x5 =8g, dirty yellow mortar fragment with red CBM on outside x1 =15g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x11 =46g, flat red tile fragments x3 =24g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g, dirty greyish/red flat tile fragments with white paint/plaster on outside x1 =17g	green bottle glass x1 =5g, clear container glass x2 = 22g	lump of iron x1 =34g	coal x9 =13g	thin red plastic x1 =<1g, asbestos x1 =5g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x27 = 965g (3 with holes), flat red tile fragment with decorated glaze x1 = 52g, red CBM fragments x42 = 260g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =1g	clear flat glass x1 =2g	corroded lumps of iron x6 = 153g	burnt stone x1 =3g, coal x12 =11g, slate x1 =2g	oyster shell fragments x1 =<1g

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x2 =81g				
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x1 =19g, red CBM fragments x2 =8g	clear flat glass x1 =2g		burnt stone? x1 =2g	red plastic golf tee =1g
C.3	red CBM fragments x8 = 74g, flat red tile fragments x5 =120g	green bottle glass x3 = 79g, clear flat glass x1 =3g		coal x1 =2g, white building stone? x1 =229g, waste flint? x1 =4g	green/yellow plastic tube =2g
C.4	red CBM fragments x3 =125g, flat red tile fragments x2 =44g				
C.5	red CBM fragments x3 =16g			burnt stone? x1 =29g	
C.6		clear flat glass x1 =1g	corroded iron bolt = 71g		

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile fragments x11 = 585g, red flat tile fragment with hole x1 =36g, red CBM fragments x50 = 394g, modern red flat tile fragment x1 =24g	clear container glass x1 =10g, clear flat glass x1 =2g, green bottle glass x2 = 7g	corroded iron nails x5 =24g	coal x16 =48g, granite? x7 =62g	thin white plastic x2 =<1g, oyster shell fragments x1 =<1g, concrete x3 =111g, snail shell x1 =1g, mortar x1 =1g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x11 = 583g, red CBM fragments x31 = 385g, red brick fragment with mortar =506g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =29g	green bottle glass x3 =13g, clear container glass x1 =8g, clear flat glass x1 =8g	corroded iron nails x5 =33g, small metal valve part? =2g, silver foil milk bottle lid =<1g, corroded triangular rod of iron = 71g, corroded scraps of iron x2 =2g	coal x5 =19g, slate x2 = 10g, granite? X4 =30g	clear plastic tag with “Pull Here VIM A Lever Product” =<1g
C.3	red CBM fragments x39 = 372g, flat red tile fragments x6 = 108g	clear flat glass x2 =8g, clear container glass x5 =31g, green bottle glass x7 = 65g	corroded iron scraps x4 =10g, silver foil x2 =<1g, corroded iron bolt with a point at one end = 45g, corroded iron nails x1 =17g	coal x20 = 53g, slate x2 =21g, slate pencil x1 =2g	segment of ‘cone shaped’ black plastic x1 =7g, white plastic ‘button’ “Diapasm Creble 8ft”? =1g, empty yellow tube of glue? “Dunlop” =7g, concrete x1 =11g, fragments of lino? x2 =<1g, tiny clear glass tube “Lucas 8 Amps” on paper inside the tube with plastic caps at either end =2g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x6 = 227g (1 with hole), red CBM fragments x20 = 361g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g,	clear flat glass x2 = 9g, degraded green bottle glass x2 =37g	metal ring/washer =2g, corroded iron nails x4 =28g,	coal x4 =8g, slate x1 =3g, granite? X1 =17g	concrete x1 =28g, orange/brown plastic x1=<1gg, oyster shell fragments x4= 10g, asbestos x1 =19g

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x2 =83g, red CBM fragments x16 = 245g, modern flat white glazed tile fragments x2 =8g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g		corroded iron nails x2 =16g, slag? x2 = 54g, corroded lumps of iron x8 =124g	slate x3 =46g	pink mortar? x1 =5g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2=<1g, red CBM fragments x11 =71g, slightly curved red tile fragments x1 =50g, dirty yellow and grey modern flat tile fragment x1 =65g	green bottle glass x1 =4g	lumps of corroded iron x3 = 493g, corroded iron nails x3 =21g	coal x2 =6g, slate x1 =25g	greyish/yellow mortar x2 =14g
C.3	grey breeze block? fragments x1 =16g, flat red tile fragments x3 =91g, red CBM fragments x4 =150g, clay pipe stem x2 =6g		corroded lumps of iron x7 = 69g, slag x1 =4g	chalk x4 =5g, coal x5 =13g	dirty yellow sandstone/mortar fragments x6 =54g (one attached to grey CBM)
C.4	red flat tile fragments x4 =190g, red CBM fragments x1 =27g	clear container glass x3 =7g	corroded lumps of iron x7 = 81g		

C.5	red flat tile fragments x2 =65g		corroded lumps of iron x2 =20g		
C.6	flat red tile fragments x2 = 54g (one with hole), red CBM fragments x1 =25g				

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		green bottle glass x1 =3g, clear flat glass x1 =3g	one penny coin dated 1979 =4g, modern metal screw x1 =16g, corroded lumps of iron x1 =15g, corroded iron nails x1 =7g	slate x1 =17g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x3 =25g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =88g	green bottle glass x2 =11g, clear flat glass x1 =2g, clear container glass x1=10g	slag x2 =72g, corroded flat plate iron = 179g, metal valve? =10g, corroded lumps of iron x2 =11g, unidentified lump of metal =2g, corroded iron nails x2 =17g	slate x9 =63g, coal x2 =5g, burnt stone x1 =16g	dirty yellow/grey concrete/mortar with red CBM on outside = 69g, concrete x3 = 97g, modern black lino? fragments x2 =1g
C.3		turquoise glass triangles in thin metal frames joined together x2 =3g	thin metal ring (copper?) with partial corroded iron lump hanging from it =2g, corroded iron nails x3 =8g	coal x2 =1g, burnt stone x 4= 33g	concrete x2 = 123g, oyster shell x1 =4g
C.4	red CBM fragments x39 = 247g	green bottle glass x7 = 13g, clear flat glass x1 =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =10g, metal button =<1g	slate x9 = 45g, coal x4 =6g	oyster shell fragments x2 =5g
C.5	flat red tile fragments x3 = 70g, red CBM fragments x5 =25g, modern pink/red roof tile fragment x1 =43g	clear container glass x2 =5g, green bottle glass x1 =2g	slag? x1 =185g	slate x3 =48g, coal x1 =3g	
C.6	red CBM fragments x8 =10g				

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x6 = 40g, curved red tile fragments x1 =7g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =32g	green bottle glass x2 =4g			
C. 2	red flat tile fragments x12 = 396g (1 with hole), red CBM fragments x9 = 86g, red brick (235x109x62mm) = 2000g plus (exceeds balance)	green bottle glass x3 =42g	slag? x1 =18g	coal x13 =21g	

C.3	modern red brick fragment with mortar x1 =353g, flat red tile fragments x10 = 510g, red CBM fragments x13 =194g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =<1g	green bottle glass x11 = 119g	slag? x1 =9g, corroded iron nails x2 =21g	coal x7 =9g, slate x1 =11g	oyster shell fragments x1 =9g, white mortar x23 =73g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x6 = 158g, red CBM fragments x10 =133g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, modern cream glazed thin tile fragment x1 =2g	green bottle glass x4 =113g	corroded iron nails x3 =31g, slag x2 =26g	slate x4 = 303g, coal x8 = 7g	oyster shell x3 =15g, hint of red left on white plaster/mortar x1 =6g
C.5	flat red tile fragments x17 =1401g (4 with holes), red CBM fragments x3 = 47g	large green glass bottle base = 369g, green bottle glass x5 =42g, degraded flat glass x1 =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =25g, large corroded iron bolt x1 =67g	coal x5 =18g	oyster shell fragments x1 =2g, chalky mortar x3 = 14g

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.4	red CBM fragments x10 = 168g, flat red tile fragments x2 =105g	green bottle glass x1 =14g, clear container glass x2 =3g	unidentified modern metal fixings x1 =1g, corroded iron nails x10 = 86g, corroded lumps of iron x6 =10g	coal x18 = 142g, slate x1 =2g, burnt stone x1 =6g	oyster shell fragments x1 =2g, concrete x4 =69g
C.5	red flat tile fragments x4 =155g, red CBM fragments x2 =51g, clay pipe stem x1 =<1g	clear container glass x1 =<1g	corroded lumps of iron x2 =15g, corroded iron nails x2 =9g	coal x3 =27g, burnt stone x1 =4g	degraded bone? x1 =2g
C.6	clay pipe stem x1 =2g				
C.7	flat red tile fragments with holes x2 =69g, flat red tile fragments x6 =179g, red CBM fragments x13 = 432g, dirty yellow/grey CBM fragment x1 =2g	clear flat glass x1 =1g, clear container glass x3 =5g, degraded green bottle glass x1 =<1g	corroded iron nails x1 =3g, strip of folded metal (copper?) like window edging =12g	coal x10 =112g	oyster shell fragments x2 =2g, concrete x1 =8g
C.8	flat red tile fragments x8 = 266g, red CBM fragments x2 =68g, clay pipe stem x1 =6g		corroded iron nail x1 =4g, corroded lumps of iron x5 =43g	coal x1 =3g, burnt stone x1 =27g	white plaster and mortar =11g, brownish grey mortar/CBM = 13g, oyster shell fragments x1 =3g

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x19 = 676g (two with holes), red CBM fragments x24 = 582g	clear glass bottle necks x2 =109g, clear container glass x5 =34g, clear flat glass x8 = 50g, orange bottle glass x1 =9g, green bottle glass x1 =16g	corroded iron nails x19 = 119g, flat long plate iron = 37g, corroded hinge of iron with in situ screws = 57g, corroded lump of iron on white china screw =59g, two semi circles metal ring x1 =5g, iron wire in hook shape =5g, scrap iron lumps x6 =52g	coal x15=56g, slate x5 =23g	concrete x14 = 489g, piece of green plastic sheeting =1g, squashed blue biro lid =1g, asbestos x2 =20g, piece of netting x2 =<1g, tarmac x1 =38g, white plastic plant tag (with "SORREL…" handwritten) =<1g, mortar x1 =14g, commercial point end of plant tag =<1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x19 = 762g, flat red tile fragments x16 = 1218g (2 with holes), curved red tile fragments x1 =57g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g, black glazed flat red tile fragment x1 =21g, rim of large red pot/tile fragment? x1 =28g, large fragment of modern yellowish grey brick = 527g	complete clear rectangular glass bottle (3/4 full of soil) =201g, clear container glass x23 =171g, clear flat glass x12 =48g, green bottle glass x9 = 46g, clear glass bottle neck =13g	lumps of melted metal (lead?) x3 = 331g, curved plate metal (lead?) = 355g, corroded iron nails x22 =170g, flat square plate of metal with 4 screws (1 in each corner) to go over key hole as part of lock =83g	coal x9 =20g	modern grey lino type material x51 = 108g, concrete x13 = 416g, charcoal x7 =3g, asbestos x1 =15g

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x18 = 46g		metal wire =6g	coal x2 =1g	white plastic food pot fragments =<1g (partial nutritional values on one side), tarmac x4 =27g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x27 = 418g, red CBM fragments x61 = 196g	orange bottle glass x1 =1g, clear glass container/glass stem =27g, clear container glass x6 = 23g, clear flat glass x8 =10g	corroded modern nails x2 = 4g, coin 'half penny' dated 1957, corroded iron nails x5 =26g, corroded iron scraps x7 = 81g	slate x3 =18g, burnt stone? x1 =2g, coal x5 =4g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x16 = 280g, curved red tile fragments x1 =57g, red CBM fragments x40 = 169g, clay pipe stem x1 =<1g	clear container glass x3 =14g	corroded iron nails x3 =38g, corroded iron scraps x9 =50g	chalk x1 =1g, coal x17 = 27g, slate x1 =1g, burnt stone x1 =2g	oyster shell x4 =10g, sea shell x1 =1g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x107 =2885g, red CBM fragments x174 =1696g, clay pipe stem x10 =22g	clear container glass x1 =26g, clear flat glass x1 =6g, degraded curved glass x1 =4g	corroded iron nails x14 =68g, think U shaped 'tack' =40g, horseshoe =231g, corroded iron scraps x10 =166g	coal x2 =7g, slate x1 =4g	sea shell x1 =2g, oyster shell x45 =154g

C.5	flat red tile fragments x 158 = 5319g, slightly curved red tile with hole x1 = 213g, curved red tile x2 =118g, red CBM fragments x193 = 1177g	green bottle glass x1= 14g	horseshoe =233g, corroded iron nails x9 = 78g, corroded iron lump x1 =106g		oyster shell x52 = 147g
C.6	flat red tile fragments x7 = 135g, flat red tile fragments with hole x1=23g, red CBM fragments x17 = 137g		corroded iron nails x2 =20g	burnt stone x1 =10g	oyster shell x2 =5g

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x2 =32g, red CBM fragments x6 =9g, modern CBM fragments? x1 =1g		silver sixpence coin dated 1942 =3g, 5p coin dated 1995 =3g		
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x10 =183g, red CBM fragments x87 =250g	clear container glass x1 =7g	silver foil small pie case =<1g, corroded iron nails? x1 =6g	waste flint? x1 =2g	
C.3	clay pipe stem x1=2g, flat red tile fragments x4 =58g, red CBM fragments x9 =24g				oyster shell x2 =8g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x3 =52g, red CBM fragments x3 =6g			coal x1 =1g	oyster shell fragments x2 =1g

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x13 =146g, red CBM fragments x31 =74g			coal x1 =2g	part of battery x2 =12g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x6 =123g, red CBM fragments x37 = 68g			chalk x4 =11g, slate x2 =17g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x4 =5g				

12.2.3 2011 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x6 =468g		corroded iron nails x3 =24g	burnt stone? =1g	part of belt? =7g
C. 2				coal x3 =16g	
C.3	red flat tile =11g, red CBM x2 =21g	clear flat glass =1g	corroded iron nails x2 =19g, part of thick horseshoe? =138g	coal x4 =9g	
C.4	red CBM =17g	green bottle glass x2=3g	corroded iron nails =8g		
C.5				burnt stone =1g	

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x5 =30g		corroded iron nails x5 =9g, corroded iron scraps x3 =30g	coal x13 =13g, burnt stone =2g	
C. 2	red brick =631g, red CBM x20 =112g, red flat tile =25g, clay pipe stem x4 =8g	clear container glass x6 =39g, clear flat glass x3 =4g, orange bottle glass x7 =33g, green bottle glass x2 =10g	square metal spring (like from a mouse trap?) =8g, metal wire =9g, corroded iron nails x11 =77g, corroded iron scraps x10 =155g	coal x8 =23g	
C.3	red CBM x7 =74g	clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron scraps x10 =29g	coal x3 =4g	
C.4	red flat tile x3 =53g, red CBM x18 =150g, pink/orange CBM =2g, modern red/grey CBM =24g	clear flat glass x3 =3g		coal x4 =14g, slate =<1g	oyster shell =<1g
C.5	red CBM x7 =26g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g			coal =2g	
C.6	red CBM x3 =8g, clay pipe stem =3g			slate =15g, coal =4g	
C.7	red CBM x22 = 383g, red curved tile =34g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g, red flat roof tile =14g, modern drain fragments x2 =153g, red flat tile x6 =147g, dark red thick tile x2 =38g, dark red CBM =130g, grey CBM? =8g	clear flat glass x4 =15g, green bottle glass x2 =4g, clear container glass x2 =19g	metal wire =4g	coal x3 =3g, burnt stone x2 =8g, slate x2 =2g, building stone =778g	asbestos? =27g, concrete x3 138g, green plastic x2 =1g, half a clear plastic tube =<1g

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x6 =147g, modern drain fragment =6g, clay pipe stem =1g, dark red CBM x3 =276g, red CBM x24 =252g	clear flat glass x8 =23g, clear container glass x4 =24g, green bottle glass x2 =9g	metal button =2g, corroded iron nails x2 =9g, metal ring pull =<1g	coal x4 =12g, burnt stone x2 =6g	shoe laces =2g, sea shell x2 =6g
C. 2	red flat tile x15 =516g, red CBM x19 =281g, modern drain fragments x2 =38g, clay pipe stem x4 =8g, dirty yellow CBM x3 =16g, black modern tile =15g	clear container glass x2 =16g, dark green bottle glass x3 =27g, clear flat glass x4 =8g	corroded iron nails x9 =41g, part of horseshoe? =27g, metal hoop attached to rod =34g, corroded metal pipe? =109g, long corroded metal nails x2 =29g, modern nail =1g, corroded iron scraps x2 =12g, half a new pence coin dated 1971? =2g	slate x8 =49g, coal x3 =14g	concrete x2 =29g, melted plastic =8g, sea shell x5 =20g, oyster shell =<1g, mortar =13g
C.3	red flat tile x5 =89g, red CBM x5 =103g, curved red tile =16g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g, dirty yellow CBM x4 =46g	clear container glass x4 =11g, clear flat glass x10 =12g, green bottle glass x3 =7g	corroded iron scraps x4 =31g, slag x2 =48g, corroded iron nails x2 =4g	slate x2=16g, coal x2 =7g	oyster shell x2 =5g, sea shell x2 =4g
C.4	white top of statue/figurine – woman cloaked with basket over one arm =29g, red flat tile x4 =88g, red CBM x42 =291g, dark red CBM =138g, clay pipe stem x10 =16g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g	clear flat glass x13 =16g, green bottle glass x2 =15g, clear container glass x3 =11g	slag x5 =312g, metal button =4g, strip of lead? window lining? =40g, corroded iron scraps x5 =49g, corroded iron nails x10 =70g	coal x12 =27g, slate x3 =19g	
C.5	red flat tile x2 =68g, red CBM x53 =238g, dark red CBM x2 =146g, clay pipe stem x11 =19g, yellow CBM x2 =13g	clear container glass x5 =5g, clear flat glass x15 =22g, degraded green bottle glass x2 =35g	end of shotgun cartridge =7g, corroded iron scraps x19 =155g, slag x7 =91g, corroded iron nails x4 =36g	coal x20 =41g, burnt stone =5g, slate x1 =4g	shell x2 =2g, oyster shell x2 =3g
C.6	red CBM x12 =161g, red flat tile x7 =114g, clay pipe stem x5 =7g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, dirty yellow CBM x3 =19g	clear flat glass x7 =8g, green bottle glass =4g, clear container glass =2g	corroded iron scraps x2 =9g, corroded iron nails x2 =20g	coal x5 =10g, slate =1g	mortar =5g, oyster shell =<1g
C.7	red flat tile x5 =93g, red CBM x38 =191g, greyish red CBM =152g, glazed red tile/pot =28g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, clay pipe stem =2g, dirty yellow CBM =4g	clear flat glass x13 =17g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron scrap =10g, slag x2 =40g	coal x6 =6g	shell x2 =2g, mortar x2 =6g, bone? rounded end to something =3g

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x5 =34g	clear flat glass x2 =3g	corroded iron nails x5 =23g, thin strip metal =<1g, large corroded tapered at one end metal object =182g, U shaped metal tack =2g, metal button? =2g	coal x4 =9g, slate =5g	
C. 2	red flat tile x14 =855g, red flat roof tile x2 =113g, dirty yellow CBM x5 =175g, red CBM x37 =467g	clear flat glass x3 =12g, green bottle glass =1g	corroded iron nails x3 =27g, corroded iron scraps x5 =62g, silver foil x2 =<1g, modern nail =2g	slate =2g, coal x31 =51g	burnt wood =<1g, concrete x6 =126g, oyster shell =10g
C.3	clay pipe stem x2 =5g, red flat tile x3 =41g	clear flat glass =4g, clear container glass =13g (R CLARK & Co)	metal button =1g, metal hoop =4g, thin metal lining – window? =2g		
C.4	flat red tile x11 =719g, dirty yellow flat tile x2 =352g, curved red tile =67g, clay pipe stem =<1g, pink/yellow CBM x4 =577g, red CBM x59= 873g, dirty yellow CBM =65g	clear container glass x5 =45g, clear flat glass =3g	silver milk bottle top =<1g, barbed wire =11g, corroded iron nails =3g	coal x42 =41g, slate x2 =47g	concrete x4 =163g, mortar? x2 =12g, tarmac? x12 =47g, sea shell =2g
C.5a	red flat tile x22 = 1120g, clay pipe stem x9 =16g, clay pipe bowl fragments x3 =5g, red CBM x42 =811g, dirty yellow CBM x3 =31g	clear bottle glass x7 =99g, clear flat glass x5 =6g	corroded iron nails x7 =50g, corroded iron scraps x11 =106g	coal x84 =120g	tarmac? x2 =38g, oyster shell x4 =3g, black plastic button =2g, concrete =40g
C.5b	red flat tile x49 =2420g, curved red tile x3 =189g, dirty yellow CBM x15 =625g, black glazed red tile =59g, clay pipe stem =<1g, red CBM x51 =3091g	green bottle glass x5 =95g, clear container glass x8 =85g, rounded/pointed clear glass base =226g, blue container glass =2g, complete rectangular clear glass bottle =137g (HAZELTINE & Co, PISO S CURE, FOR CONSUMPTION), clear glass bottle neck =8g	corroded iron nails x2 =3g, , corroded iron scraps x2 =11g	coal =6g	oyster shell =4g
C.6	dirty yellow CBM x4 =318g, red flat tile x5 =168g, red CBM x63 =1027g	clear container glass x3 =13g, green bottle glass x2 =12g, clear flat glass =6g	corroded metal strip =20g, corroded iron scraps x6 =53g	coal x9 =22g	tarmac? x2 =45g

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	burnt red flat tile? =59g, red flat tile =32g, red CBM x3 =103g	clear flat glass x4 =25g, clear container glass x2 =11g, green bottle glass =3g	flat strip metal= 12g	coal x21= 47g, slate with small hole through it =20g, burnt stone x2 =21g	concrete =66g, oyster shell =4g, burnt wood =4g

C.2a	dirty yellow CBM =33g, red CBM x4 =82g, pink/orange CBM =83g, flat red tile =23g	clear container glass x11 =147g, clear flat glass x14 =302g, green bottle glass x4 =39g	corroded iron nails x2 =19g, 'head' part of a thin metal spoon? =2g	coal x6 =9g, burnt stone =12g	oyster shell =7g, concrete/mortar? x4 =62g, red plastic octagonal draw knob =8g
C.2b	red CBM x5 =289g, flat red tile x3 =147g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =30g, modern red/pink CBM =81g	clear flat glass =22g		slate =41g, coal =12g	oyster shell =4g, bone/wood carved thin handle? =1g, concrete x4 =258g
C.3	red flat tile x2 =58g, red CBM x6 =428g, yellow CBM x4 =167g, dark red/black CBM =519g	clear glass bottle neck =54g, clear container glass x15 =227g, clear flat glass x9 =83g, base small glass bottle =8g, green bottle glass =18g	corroded iron scraps x4 =90g, metal button =<1g, coal x10 =113g, long corroded iron nail x2 =52g, bent strip metal =23g, corroded iron nails x2 =15g, metal wire x2 =25g, slag =8g, metal spoon =29g		wrapper =2g, black plastic/bakelite? =6g, sea shell x3 =9g, concrete x4 =353g, oyster shell x2 =23g
C.4	yellow CBM =23g	clear flat glass =6g, clear container glass x3 =22g		coal =12g	
C.5	red flat tile =38g, red CBM x3 =46g	green bottle glass =12g		coal =2g	
C.8	red CBM x6 =170g		corroded iron scrap =18g	burnt stone x2 =8g	

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x7 =85g, red CBM x13 =214g	green bottle glass =2g, clear container glass x2 =2g	slag =37g, corroded iron nail =<1g	burnt stone? =36g, coal x6 =28g, slate =3g	tarmac =47g, mortar =16g, concrete/plaster =21g
C. 2	red CBM x19 =1002g, red flat tile x7 =438g, glazed red tile =73g	green bottle glass =4g, clear flat glass x2 =6g, clear container glass =4g		coal x4 =22g	concrete =158g
C.3	red CBM x26 =209g, red flat tile x3 =47g, curved red tile x2 =175g	clear container glass =12g, clear flat glass x5 =11g	corroded iron nails x2 =16g, large corroded iron bolt =29g, metal object =245g, slag x2 =64g	coal x14 =44g	oyster shell =6g, mortar x2 =31g
C.4	curved red tile x5 =481g, red flat roof tile =60g, red flat tile x4 =66g, red CBM x30 =242g	green bottle glass =19g, clear container glass x3 =8g, clear flat glass x2 =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =23g, lead? window lining? =6g, corroded iron scraps x2 =12g	coal x14 =15g, slate =2g	oyster shell x6 =36g

C.5	curved red tile =213g, red flat tile x7 =495g, red CBM x22 =332g, yellow/orange brick =1425g	green bottle glass x8 =108g, clear flat glass x4 =5g			mortar x2 =61g, concrete? x2 =56g
C.6	red flat tile x5 =180g, red CBM x18 =284g	green bottle glass x2 =12g	corroded iron scraps x3 =56g, slag =63g	coal x5 =5g	oyster shell x4 =7g, mortar =28g
C.7	yellow brick =872g, red brick =517g, red flat tile x3 =232g, red CBM x6 =153g			chalk =5g, coal x2 =2g	oyster shell x3 =4g

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.3	curved red tile =94g, red CBM x14 =402g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, red flat tile x3 =58g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g	clear container glass x3 =9g, clear/bluish glass bottle neck =11g, orange bottle glass =1g, clear flat glass x3 =6g	corroded iron nails x2 =4g, metal hoop =2g, large corroded iron nail =18g, pot x7=7g, metal pipe fragment =12g	slate x4= 26g, coal x7 =15g, burnt stone =9g	button =1g, melted plastic =<1g
C.4	red flat tile x5 =136g, modern drain fragments x2 =209g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, modern yellow brick =232g, red CBM x6 =36g	clear container glass =7g	modern bolt =14g, corroded iron bolt =19g	fragment of grey lava? quern stone? =602g, burnt stone =16g, coal x8 =31g	asbestos =10g, white painted wood =<1g

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =4g	green bottle glass =11g	one penny coin dated 1912? =9g, one penny coin dated 1915 =9g, one penny coin dated 1928 =9g, one penny coin dated 1959 =9g, two pence coin dated 1980 =7g, half a new penny? dated 1971? =2g		green plastic =<1g
C. 2	red flat tile =41g, red CBM x2 =42g	orange bottle glass =5g	metal button =<1g		
C.3	red flat tile x17 =661g, red flat roof tile =81g, red CBM x22 =526g, clay pipe stem =1g		corroded lump metal? =158g		
C.4	red flat tile x10 =368g, red CBM x6 =126g, clay pipe stem =3g	black glass? button =4g, clear flat glass =1g	corroded iron scraps x3 =15g	coal =4g	
C.5	red CBM x3 =10g				

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile =14g, red CBM x5 =12g				
C. 2	modern pink/red CBM =9g, red flat tile x2 =58g, red CBM x7 =18g	clear container glass =10g, clear flat glass =1g, degraded green bottle glass =8g	corroded iron nails x 2=7g	slate =4g, coal =<1g, waste flint flake? =2g	
C.3	red flat tile =18g, red CBM x4 =6g	clear flat glass =1g	thin metal hoop =<1g	coal x3 =1g, slate =1g	
C.4	red flat tile x2 =48g, red CBM x5 =16g		corroded iron nail =9g	coal =5g, slate =2g	
C.5	red flat tile =32g, red CBM x3 =10g				

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x6 =37g	clear flat glass x2 =6g	slag =20g	coal x8 =12g	yellow mortar x4 =57g
C. 2	red flat tile x4 =123g, red CBM x10 =80g, red thin curved tile =18g	green bottle glass x3 =19g, clear flat glass =1g	flat oval corroded metal plate with hole in one corner – attached to something at the base =23g	coal =1g, chalk? =8g	yellow mortar x2 =12g
C.3	red flat tile x2 =57g, red CBM x2 =5g		rectangular corroded iron scrap =91g		
C.4	red flat tile x12 =436g, red CBM x26 =575g, red curved tile =20g			burnt stone =5g, coal =4g	yellow mortar x5 =276g
C.5	red flat tile x8 =261g, red CBM x12 =65g		corroded iron nails x2 =10g	coal x3=6g	

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			red metal drinks bottle cap “SQUARE” =2g	slate =<1g	red plastic modern Coco-Cola drinks bottle screw cap =2g
C. 2	red flat tile x5 =85g, red CBM x10 =33g	green bottle glass =3g, black square glass? button =4g, dark green bottle glass x2 =19g, clear container glass x11 =32g, orange bottle glass =1g	slag x2 =52g, large flat metal button =8g, half penny coin dated 1957 =5g, half penny coin dated 1916? =5g, corroded iron scraps x6 =14g, length of lead? =28g, rectangular corroded iron scraps =26g, three pence coin dated 1940 =7g, six pence coin dated 1955 =2g, metal neck of tube (i.e. glue) =4g	slate x2 =20g, coal x4 =11g	two attached pink plastic swans – prongs sticking out the back to fix to something =1g, red plastic wrapper =<1g

C.3	red flat tile x19 =514g, red CBM x41 =113g, clay pipe stem x10 =17g, cream glazed modern flat tile x2 =32g	clear container glass x5 =6g, clear flat glass x4=4g, green bottle glass x2 =4g	corroded iron nails x2 =15g, corroded iron scraps x6 =95g, metal button =1g, small modern nail =4g	coal x6 =14g,	
C.4	red flat tile x12 =225g, red flat roof tile x1 =54g, red CBM x85 =345g, clay pipe stem x3 =6g	clear container glass =2g, green bottle glass =4g, clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nail =18g	coal x7 =4g	
C.5	red CBM x39 =328g, red flat tile x16 =302g		corroded iron scraps x2 =15g		

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x5 =8g		corroded iron bolt =20g, corroded iron nail =2g		
C. 2	red flat tile x30 =103g, clay pipe stem x2 =1g	clear container glass x2 =4g, green bottle glass x2 =7g	metal wire =2g, iron nails x4 =38g	coal x7 =22g, slate x2 =6g	
C.3	red/orange flat tile x5 =91g, red CBM x2 =4g, red/orange CBM x32 =60g, clay pipe stem x3 =2g	clear flat glass 2 =7g, clear container glass x2 =<1g	corroded lump of metal =23g		
C.4	slightly curved red/orange tile =31g, red/orange CBM x9 =22g	clear flat glass =2g			
C.5	red CBM x4 =6g	clear flat glass =<1g		coal x4 =14g	

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red/orange flat tile x3 =65g, modern red CBM x7 =18g		long corroded iron nail =23g, corroded iron nail =4g		
C. 2	modern red CBM x3 =39g, red/orange flat tile x8 =102g, red/orange CBM x8 =19g	clear flat glass =1g	very worn coin/token =8g, round corroded metal object =8g		
C.3	red/orange flat tile x4 =147g, modern red CBM x3 =18g, red/orange CBM x21 =74g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g	clear container glass =2g	thick corroded metal bolt =60g, corroded iron scraps x3 =9g, hexagon shaped corroded metal bolt/nut =39g	coal =4g, slate x2 =4g	
C.4	red/orange CBM x8 =19g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron lumps x2 =63g	coal x2 =1g	

12.2.4 2012 Finds

Test pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
No context					old charred and blackened newspaper, pre 1970 in many fragments =26g (including weight of bag)
C. 1	dirty cream/grey plaster =16g, creamy yellow mortar x3 =6g, curved red tile x3 =18g, flat red tile x2 =65g, red CBM x8 =104g, pot x4 =5g	complete small clear glass screw top bottle with oval base =15g, clear container glass x8 =20g, clear flat glass x42 =62g	metal tag inscribed "GLADYS SHARPE" =1g, part of a metal tag inscribed "KEI" =<1g, bent metal disc perforated with many holes =5g, piece of flat shaped metal disc =1g, metal loop with screw thread =4g, metal pin and fastening for a broach =4g, hollow metal cylinder, corroded, possibly a handle? =15g, corroded iron oval hoop =39g, corroded iron nails x10 =48g, corroded iron lump =10g	slate x8 =67g	charcoal x4 =9g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 =6g, red CBM x9 =77g	green curved glass =3g, brown curved glass =4g, clear curved corroded glass x4 =9g, clear flat glass x42 =65g, clear curved glass =1g, clear curved melted glass =2g	lump of corroded metal =17g, strips of lead window lining? X4 =7g, corroded iron bolt and washer =16g, corroded iron rods and short screws x16 =57g, corroded long iron rods x12 =79g, modern metal hinge =15g	slate x5 =12g	central core of a battery =2g, burnt stiff green plastic lump =5g, black plastic bin bag =1g, corroded or burnt sponge =2g, dirty clear plastic sheeting x2 =<1g, moulded flat black plastic fragment =2g, silver foil wrapper =<1g, silver foil wrapper inscribed "cream dessert" with picture of a strawberry x2 =<1g, charcoal x22 =24g
C. 3	flat red tile =21g, red brick fragments x2 =56g, red CBM x7 =18g, moulded flat dirty white plaster x4 =3g	curved green glass =2g, clear container glass x4 =19g, clear flat glass x50 =62g	metal hook =11g, corroded iron nails x2 =58g, corroded iron rods x12 =59g	slate =11g, coal x2 =3g	central core of a battery =5g
C. 4	red brick fragment =15g, curved red tile x4 =73g, dark grey CBM x2 =19g	top and base of a clear glass bottle neck from a small container = 14g, clear container glass x5 =35g, clear curved glass x17 =40g, clear flat glass x65 =141g	metal broach clip, or possibly an epilate clip =5g, bent metal eyed hook =2g, circular metal hoop x2 =7g, corroded iron fragments =12g, corroded iron nails x3 =30g	charred cinder x8 =7g, slate =24g	corroded battery =15g, Bakelite handle? in two refitting pieces =4g, woven cloth from socks? x2 =<1g, dirty cream mortar x2 =29g, cut rock crystal, decorated in a pattern =11g

C. 5	flat red tile x5 =174g, red CBM =9g	clear curved glass x2 =9g, curved green glass =8g, blue container glass =5g, clear flat glass x8 =17g	corroded iron nail =17g		black round plastic button =4g, dirty white clay ball =4g, charred black newspaper in many fragments =1g
C. 6	clay pipe bowl =1g, red brick fragment =66g, red CBM =3g	curved green glass =2g	corroded metal screw =6g, corroded iron bolt or bar =38g		corroded battery =19g

Test pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		curved green glass =6g, clear curved glass x3 =6g		coal x2 =7g	
C. 2	red CBM =5g	clear curved glass x2 =3g, flat clear glass x2 =2g		coal x2 =2g	fragment of burned stiff cream plastic sheeting =2g
C. 3	red CBM =2g	clear flat glass =<1g, clear container glass x3 =14g, melted clear glass lump =8g		coal x4 =4g	
C. 4		clear curved glass =6g	corroded iron rod =1g		tree bark =1g, charcoal x5 =5g
C. 5					flat green plastic fragment =<1g, charcoal x3 =<1g

Test pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dirty white CBM =<1g	clear flat glass =1g, clear curved glass =<1g	long corroded stiff iron rod =89g	coal =6g	black plastic game piece, round, like draughts =5g, round black plastic button =4g, black fragment of plastic bag =<1g
C. 2				slate =<1g	cream plastic fragment with perforation =<1g, blue plastic fragment =<1g, tree root/wood branch =<1g
C. 3		clear flat glass =2g	metal ring, about finger size but not jewellery =4g	cinder x4 =7g	chalk x2 =2g, clear plastic food wrapper x2 =<1g, cream plastic fragment =<1g

C. 4	red CBM x4 =29g, modern tile glazed light blue x2 =32g	clear container glass x2 =6g, clear flat glass x2 =4g	curved metal strip with many perforated holes x2 =2g, corroded iron screw =9g		thin burnt plastic with white and red veneer =<1g, silver foil, scrunched =<1g, white plastic wrapper fragment =<1g, charcoal x10 =13g
C. 5	burnt brick =16g			coal or burnt sediment x3 =5g	
C. 6		green curved glass x2 =2g	slag =5g	chalk x2 =<1g	charcoal x27 =22g

Test pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			bundle of thin twisted metal wire =2g		
C. 2	modern dirty cream tile =25g	clear curved glass x18 =45g	corroded iron rod =3g		shell x2 =<1g
C. 3	curved red tile =15g				

Test pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile with dark red glaze =14g, red flat roof tile =11g, flat red tile x3 =68g, fragment of red brick =31g, red CBM x27=110g	clear flat glass x3 =19g, clear curved glass =17g, curved brown glass =1g	metal washer =<1g, corroded metal rod with hook at one end =13g, corroded iron nail =5g, metal screw top lid =7g	coal x4 =36g, slate =15g	part of a black plastic washer =<1g, charcoal x34 =51g
C. 2	grey CBM =13g, red brick fragments =66g, curved red tile x4 =142g, flat red tile x5 =130g, red CBM x17 =130g, fragment of grey glazed tile =1g	clear container glass x4 =19g, clear flat glass x7 =24g	metal Apostle John spoon =11g, corroded iron lump =41g, corroded iron nail x3 =22g, slag =18g	slate x7 =43g, coal x15 =60g	concrete =13g, oyster fragment =<1g, silver foil wrapper =<1g
C. 3	red CBM (small fragments) x32 =118g, large red CBM and pieces of brick x16 =365g, flat red tile x10 =315g, curved thin red tile x3 =18g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g	clear flat glass x3g, degraded container glass =4g, clear container glass =4g	corroded iron nails x4 =23g, corroded iron scraps x2 =20g	grey sandstone =14g, slate =5g, coal x10 =22g	cream and yellow mortar x9 =44g, pencil lead x2 =<1g
C. 4	clay pipe stem =3g, curved red tile x6 =472g, flat red tile x7 =241g, flat red roof tile x5 =245g, fragment of house brick =134g, red CBM x9 =63g	clear curved glass =3g, clear flat glass x2 =4g	corroded metal bar x2 =51g		oyster fragment =4g, cream mortar =2g, charcoal x6 =22g

Test pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brick fragments x5 =117g	orange curved glass =1g, clear flat glass x2 =8g, clear container glass x4 =16g	corroded foil sheet =<1g, corroded square iron nail x2 =21g	slate x2 =7g	mortar =16g
C. 2			corroded iron nail =6g, foil fragment =<1g	slate =3g, chalk x2 =2g	mortar =5g, charcoal x3 =3g
C. 3	flat red tile =12g, red CBM x8 =19g	brown curved glass =3g, clear curved glass (burnt?) =5g	metal belt buckle =4g, metal corroded broach? or pin =8g	slate x2 =5g, flat stone tile =53g	wooden bottle stopper =9g, foam from inside clothing? =<1g, scrunched silver foil lumps x2 =2g
C. 4	modern tile, glazed blue =2g	clear curved glass x2 =12g			
C. 5		clear container glass =4g	corroded metal tack =3g	chalk x3 =2g	

Test pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	clay pipe stem =<1g, red brick fragments x2 =161g, red CBM x3 =8g, flat red tile x3 =132g	curved green bottle glass x2 =35g	corroded iron nail =4g, slag =2g	coal x5 =28g	
C. 3	curved red drain fragments x2 =97g, curved red roof tile (round hole) =9g, red CBM x18 =115g, clay pipe stem =<1g	green curved glass x2 =9g	flat length of corroded iron =22g		
C. 4	red CBM x4 =16g		slag =4g		

Test pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x2 =6g			coal =2g	
C. 2	red CBM x9 =14g, flat red tile x2 =60g				
C. 3	clay pipe stem =2g			coal x4 =15g, sandstone rock in pieces x4 =205g	

C. 4	red CBM =1g, flat red tile =25g				

Test pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile =51g, red CM x10 =80g			coal x6 =26g, slate =9g, chalk nodule =9g	
C. 2	red CBM x12 =23g, flat red tile x5 =128g	fragment of green glass =2g, clear container glass =7g	corroded iron nail =<1g, half-section of metal (copper?) pipe =25g, thin metal lid =5g	charcoal x5 =3g	
C. 3	curved red roof tile =51g, flat red tile x3 =74g, red CBM x6 =34g		corroded iron fragments x3 =12g, corroded iron bolt with attached nut =51g, large metal coin, heavily worn =16g	sandstone rock =15g, slate =7g, coal x5 =39g, chalk nodules x3 =22g	
C. 4	red CBM x4 =15g, flat red tile =25g			charcoal x2 =8g, slate =10g	
C. 5	flat red tile x2 =96g			chalk =9g	

Test pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x2 =3g		slag x3 =10g, corroded iron nail =2g, corroded metal fragment =11g, foil bottle tops x7 =5g		white and clear plastic wrapper fragments x4 =<1g, charcoal x13 =15g
C. 2	red CBM x8 =33g, black CBM x6 =99g	clear curved glass =1g	corroded iron screws x21 =12g, slag x18 =139g, silver foil bottle tops x17 =7g, blue foil wrapper =2g, stiff silver foil sheet =2g	yellow/cream sandstone =15g	blue string =<1g, metal part of light bulb =<1g, red plastic lid for a gas canister =<1g, scrunched stiff white plastic coating =4g, black plastic fragments x3 =<1g, part of blue plastic clothes peg =<1g, scraps of clear plastic food wrapping x8 =<1g, charcoal x45 =32g
C. 3	clay pipe stem=1g, red CBM x17 =76g	brown container glass =5g, clear container glass x3 =8g	slag x5 =13g, silver foil bottle tops x4 =3g, corroded iron nails x4 =8g, two links in a large metal chain =65g, scrap metal, highly corroded =25g, piece of lead sheeting =63g	whet stone for sharpening blades =8g	dark green string =<1g, plastic fragments of wrappers x5 =<1g, stiff plastic, white and green x2 =3g, charcoal x15 =14g
C. 4	red CBM x12 =61g, clay pipe stem =<1g	clear container glass x3 =7g	slag x4 =73g, corroded metal sheet =9g, silver foil bottle caps x2 =<1g		grey mortar x2 =15g, brown strip of fabric =<1g, charcoal x7 =19g

Test pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	thick cream tile =75g, flat red tile =51g, red CBM x10 =47g	clear curved glass x3 =10g, round clear glass base =97g	stiff metal wire, highly corroded =<1g	yellow sandstone fragment =16g, coal =4g, slate =<1g, chalk x2 =23g	grey mortar =4g, blue plastic screw-on bottle top =3g
C. 2	flat red tile x5 =66g, red CBM x25 =118g, clay pipe stem =<1g	green container glass x2 =9g, clear curved glass x9 =73g	corroded metal bolt, slide and fixings =85g, metal bracket with 2 corroded iron screws =10g, long thin metal wire =3g, small corroded metal tack =2g, corroded iron screws x4 =17g, metal floorboard nail =5g, corroded iron nails x17 =36g, corroded iron lumps and particles x100s =23g, metal silver bottle screw-on top inscribed “no deposit no return” =2g, metal silver screw-on bottle cap =2g	slate x2 =4g, charcoal x4 =14g, grey stone gravel pieces x10 =87g, yellow sandstone fragments x5 =47g	grey mortar x2 =11g, greyish cream concrete x3 =196g
C. 3	flat red tile x5 =130g, curved red tile x3 =138g, red brick fragments x7 =390g, red CBM x27 =133g	clear container glass x3 =7g, glass from a fire door =14g	Silver foil wrapper =<1g, corroded iron bottle cap =6g, corroded iron fragments x7 =120g, corroded iron tool with 2 prongs and adjustable screws =99g, modern metal nails x3 =5g, corroded iron screws x4 =30g, corroded iron nails x31 =119g	grey stone gravel x8 =86g	grey mortar/cement x2 =8g, concrete lumps x3 =349g, creamy grey mortar or tile x6 =138g
C. 4	flat red tile x3 =56g, red CBM x6 =70g, modern glazed ceramic tile with red, brown and white pattern x2 =15g	brown curved glass x2 =6g, clear bottle glass, mostly from 1 bottle? x24 =236g, clear bottle glass engraved “B78 ~ 6” =4g, clear patterned container glass x2 =7g	curved flat square of sheet metal =35g, saw-toothed corroded flat metal object =22g, corroded flat metal square with a hole in it =9g, corroded iron tack =14g, corroded metal bicycle axle =121g	charcoal lump =<1g, pieces of greenish-yellow sandstone slab x2 =336g	black curved bakelite (?) lug or handle? =76g, oyster shell =2g, moulded red plastic fragment =5g, fragments of cork (?) or wood vessel x3 =8g, concrete/mortar fragment =32g

Test pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	flat red tile =15g, red CBM x19 =70g			coal x4 =9g	
C. 3	flat red tile with dark red glazing =8g, flat red tile x5 =198g, red CBM x45 =225g	clear curved glass =<1g, clear flat glass x2 =1g, green curved glass x2 =2g	corroded iron banana-shaped metal rod =7g, slag x7 =209g		charcoal x8 =14g
C. 4	flat red roof tile (round hole) =49g, flat red tile x6 =105g, well-rounded red CBM x32 =114g		slag x2 =134g		

12.2.5 2013 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x3 =107g	orange bottle glass =5g, clear flat glass x10 =12g	metal detachable ring pull = <1g, curved plates of corroded metal x2 =96g, thin metal wire =<1g, an aluminium cap? =2g, one penny coin date 1988 =4g, corroded iron nails x2 =6g	coal x3 =7g, slate =3g	
C. 2	red CBM x9 =86g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear flat glass x9 =17g	fragment of lead pipe? =68g, corroded iron nails x2 =16g	slate x3 =49g, coal x9 =36g	
C.3	red flat roof tile x2 =182g, red CBM x3 =156g	clear flat glass x2 =4g, clear container glass =4g	corroded iron nails x5 =63g, corroded metal rod =27g	slate x4 =16g, coal x15 =19g	oyster shell =4g
C.4	red flat tile =23g, red CBM x4 =12g, clay pipe stem x3 =3g	clear container glass x7 =48g, clear flat glass x10 =16g, green bottle glass x6 =23g	long corroded iron nails x15 =265g	coal x4 =18g, slate x3 =23g	concrete x3 =20g
C.5	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g	green bottle glass =6g, clear flat glass x2 =2g, clear container glass x3 =6g	corroded iron nails x2 =22g	coal x7 =8g, slate =3g	

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =4g				
C. 2	red flat tile x8 =237g, red CBM x18 =86g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear container glass x10 =18g, glass marble =7g	corroded iron scraps x9 =23g, half penny coin dated 1912 =5g, three pence coin dated 1956 =5g	coal x4 =43g	small black plastic comb =7g, clear rounded plastic cap with corroded metal fragments on the inside =2g, yellow plastic tag =<1g
C.3	red flat roof tile x2 =146g, red flat tile x21 = 555g, red CBM x15 =50g, clay pipe stem x6 =15g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	green bottle glass x17 =161g, clear container glass =11g	corroded iron scraps x4 =25g, slag x4 =447g	coal =34g	oyster shell x7 =10g
C.4	red flat tile x40 =1382g, red CBM x41 =455g, clay pipe stem x4 =15g, clay pipe bowl fragment =7g	green bottle glass x5 =21g	slag x6 =242g, corroded iron nails x10 =102g	coal x10 =37g	oyster shell x18 =36g
C.5	red flat tile x6 =137g, red flat roof tile =38g, red CBM x13 =159g		corroded iron nails x3 =20g, slag =85g	coal x5 =39g	oyster shell x9 =19g

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x2 =78g, red CBM x3 =12g, yellow CBM =9g	clear flat glass =1g	curved triangular plate of metal =74g, corroded iron bolt =20g, corroded iron scraps x3 =29g		
C. 2	red flat tile x7 =97g, red CBM x8 =23g, white modern glazed tile x2 =16g, yellow CBM = 4g	clear container glass x31 =160g, clear flat glass x6 =9g,, green bottle glass x4 =38g, orange bottle glass =17g	thick metal wire =12g, corroded iron nails x8 =47g, squashed metal tube fragment? =3g, pieces of scrap metal x7 =261g, foil x2 =<1g	slate x4 =17g, coal x5 =10g	central battery core =1g, mortar =4g, fragment of black flat rubber =3g
C.3	red CBM x5 =48g, red flat tile x2 =25g	green bottle glass x9 =58g, clear flat glass x8 =11g, clear container glass x4 =11g	corroded iron nail =6g, corroded iron bolt =52g	slate x4 =17g	oyster shell x6 =9g
C.4	red flat tile x2 =38g,, red CBM =32g	green bottle glass x3 =5g	corroded iron nails x2 =18g		oyster shell = 3g

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile =72g, red CBM x6 =17g, yellow CBM x2 = 110g	clear container glass =5g		coal x2 =1g	
C. 2	red flat tile x4 =103g, red flat roof tile = 39g, red CBM 27 = 258g, yellow CBM x4 =30g, small painted china cows head =1g	clear container glass x3 =14g	small thin metal square disc with hole at top and a zig zag serrated edge =1g, slag x3 =31g, corroded square iron nails x2 =20g, corroded iron round nails x2 =9g	slate x5 =47g, coal x13 =30g, lava stone/burnt CBM? =134g	
C.3	red flat tile =23g, red CBM =2g		thin rounded metal wire =11g, corroded iron nails x2 =9g		oyster shell =5g
C.4	red flat roof tile = 50g, clay pipe stem - 3g	clear flat glass =<1g			

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x17 =104g	clear container glass x2 =2g		coal x3 =3g	
C. 2	red flat roof tile =69g, red flat tile =66g, red CBM x6 =86g, dark yellow CBM =18g	clear container glass =2g	slag x3 =27g, lump of metal =21g	coal x2 =<1g	
C.3	red flat tile x5 =133g, red flat roof tile =52g	orange bottle glass =4g, degraded green bottle glass =21g	slag =19g		

C.4	red brick fragment =243g, red CBM x4 =40g, red flat tile x2 =48g				
C.5	red flat tile 3 =91g, modern pink CBM 19g, red BM x3 =8g, clay pipe stem =2g				

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile = 48g, red CBM x7 =37g				yellow mortar = 33g
C. 2	red flat tile x6 =247g		long corroded iron nails x2 =36g, large thick corroded metal disc with hole through centre =106g	slate =41g, coal =<1g	concrete x3 =41g, yellow mortar x3 =11g,
C.3	red CBM =5g	clear container glass =11g	corroded iron scraps x8 =62g, corroded iron scrap with a stone rusted onto it =47g, corroded iron nails x3 =17g	slate =32g, coal = 32g	concrete x3 =162g
C.4	sewer drain fragment =201g				

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x14 =53g, red flat tile x2 =19g	clear container glass x2= 10g, clear flat glass x2 =12g, orange bottle glass =4g	corroded iron nails x2 =6g	coal x3 =9g	
C. 2	red flat roof tile =116g, red flat tile x6 =98g, red CBM x40 =117g	clear container glass x4 =20g, green bottle glass x4 =6g	corroded iron nails x4 =12g, twisted window lead? =109g	slate x4 =7g, coal x29 =91g	oyster shell =2g, concrete =4g, mortar x4 =9g
C.3	red flat tile x4 =79g, red CBM x15 =149g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g	clear flat glass x4 =7g, clear container glass x3 =9g	corroded iron nails x2 =4g	coal x25 =67g	
C.4	red flat tile =25g, red CBM x11 =68g, clay pipe stem =1g	green bottle glass =4g, clear container glass x2 =3g, clear flat glass x2 =5g	corroded iron nail =5g	coal x20 =44g	
C.5	red flat roof tile =64g, red flat tile x2 =115g, red CBM x13 =41g	green bottle glass x3 =46g		coal x21 =68g	white plastic fragment of wire covering? =<1g

C.6	red brick fragment =359g, red flat tile x4 =161g, red CBM x16 =48g	clear container glass x2 =10g	corroded iron bolts x2 =38g	coal x11 =18g	
C.7	red CBM x3 =40g, yellow CBM =32g	green bottle glass =30g		coal =1g, lump of sandstone =82g	

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x16 =44g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear container glass =1g, green bottle glass x2 =5g	one penny coin dated 2005 =3g, 20p coin dated 1982 =5g, two pence coin encrusted with rust so date unknown = 8g, fragment of tin can =<1g, thin scrap of copper? =1g	coal x2 =2g	small red plastic object =<1g, back rubber oblong shaped item = 5g
C. 2	red flat tile x6 =62g, red CBM x7 =28g	clear container glass x2 =6g	long corroded iron nail =30g	coal =1g	
C.3	red flat tile x7 =52g, red CBM x15 =21g, clay pipe stem =<1g			coal x3 =3g	
C.4	red flat tile x7 =194g, red CBM x33 =199g			coal x5 =8g	
C.5	red CBM x6 =12g			sand stone =23g	

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brick x141 = 1338g, tile x9 =240g, red CBM x20 =58g	clear flat glass x7 =23g, clear container glass x2 =3g, green bottle glass =15g, orange bottle glass =1g	slag =6g, thin metal wire =<1g, corroded iron nail with large round head =5g	slate =2g, coal x2 =4g	
C. 2	brick x45 =360g, tile x9 =155g, red CBM x4 =14g, clay pipe stem =2g	degraded green bottle glass x2 = 25g			
C.3	brick x53 = 394g, tile 4 =100g, red CBM x29 =76g, clay pipe stem =5g	green bottle glass x3 =10g, clear flat glass x8 =7g, clear container glass =4g		coal =1g	asbestos = 6g, oyster shell x2 =18g
C.4	brick x59 = 286, tile x24 = 252g, red CBM x10 =49g, clay pipe stem =1g	green bottle glass x5 25g,, clear flat glass x16 =19g, clear container glass x2 =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =18g, bent metal strip =16g	coal x8 =14g, slate x2 =7g	
C.5	brick x26 =204g, tile x2 =29g, red CBM = 17g	clear container glass =1g, green bottle glass x2 =2g, clear flat glass =1g	tiny square metal nail =2g, thin metal edging? =6g		oyster shell x2 =2g
C.6	brick x29 = 584g, tile 6 =131g	clear container glass =18g, green bottle glass =5g			
C.7	brick x22 =122g, tile x3 =101g	clear flat glass = 6g, green bottle glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =27g		

C.8	brick x7 =169g, tile x6 =168g, red flat roof tile = 57g, red CBM x 2 =23g				
C.9	brick x50 =49g, tile x5 =96g, red CBM x2 =8g	green bottle glass x2 =11g, clear flat glass =2g	corroded lump of metal =5g	coal x5 =6g	oyster shell =5g
C.10	brick x2 =480g, tile = 101g, red CBM x2 =8g				

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brick x37 = 753g, tile x9 =406g	clear container glass =5g			
C. 2	brick x56 = 302g, tile =15g, clay pipe stem =1g	green bottle glass x4 =24g, clear flat glass x5 =3g	corroded iron nail =3g		
C.3	brick x41 = 218g, tile x6 =109g	green bottle glass x3 =6g, clear flat glass x4 =6g, clear container glass =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =19g	coal =1g	oyster shell =<1g
C.4	brick x21 =311g, tile x6 =299g, clay pipe stem x5 = 20g	clear container glass x2 =19g, clear flat glass x5 =4g, white glass fragment =3g			
C.5	brick x26 =67g, tile x6 =346g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear flat glass x4 =2g, clear container glass = <1g		coal =5g	
C.6	brick x22 =326g, tile x5 =106g,clay pipe stem x3= 15g, clay pipe bowl =13g	clear flat glass x14 =12g, degraded green bottle glass =2g, blue degraded bottle glass =7g	metal plate rim fragment? =11g, small metal washer =<1g, corroded iron nails x2 =30g	coal x2 =4g	oyster shell x4 =16g
C.7	brick x79 =726g, tile x6 =177g		degraded green bottle glass x5 =72g, clear flat glass x2 =4g		oyster shell x53 =36g
C.8	brick x123 =559g, tile x15 =232g, red CBM x4 =46g				oyster shell x3 =37g
C.9	brick x109 =1212g, tile x13 =715g				
C.10	brick x60 =970g, tile x11 =752g				

12.2.6 2014 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red CBM x6 =39g, modern yellow glazed flat tile -16g			coal x6 =8g	concrete/cement x16 = 838g, yellowish/white mortar x2 =47g, asbestos? X3 =20g, small rounded object with lots of small holes through it =11g
C.3	red flat tile x2 =49g, red CBM x2 =9g	half orange glass bottle base =9g		coal x2 =12g	yellow mortar x2 =32g
C.4	red CBM x3 =9g		flat large corroded rounded metal washer/disc? =78g	coal x2 =21g	yellow mortar =14g
C.5	red CBM x10 =64g		corroded iron lump =30g	coal x10 =16g	yellow mortar x4 =49g, silver painted toy grenade =11g, melted pink plastic =2g

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		green bottle glass x6 = 52g, clear container glass =11g, clear flat glass =2g	corroded iron nail =8g, slag =85g,	coal x2 =2g	
C. 2	red flat tile x4 =161g, red CBM x3 =19g	green bottle glass x5 =60g, clear flat glass =5g	corroded iron nails x2 =16g	coal x2 =4g	concrete/mortar =52g, white mortar? =11g
C.3	red flat tile =14g	green bottle glass x4 =11g, clear flat glass =2g, melted glass? blobs x2 =23g	rounded corroded metal object that tapers out to a nail on one side =103g		
C.6	Roman grey tile =416g				
C.10	red CBM = <1g				

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					concrete and tarmac x2 =53g
C. 2	modern red CBM x2 =168g, red flat tile x2 =32g, clay pipe stem =<1g	clear container glass x6 =15g, clear flat glass 13 =46g, green bottle glass x2 =5g		slate x2 =12g, coal x5 =25g	
C.3	red flat tile x10 =241g, red CBM x16 =196g	green bottle glass x3 =13g, clear flat glass x12 =31g, clear flat glass x12 =31g, clear container glass x2 =6g	corroded iron nail? =21g	coal x6 =29g, slate x4 =11g	

C.4	clay pipe stem =3g, red CBM =3g	clear flat glass x3 =3g,	corroded iron nail =8g, slag =12g	slate x5 =95g, coal x6 =9g	mortar =10g
C.5	clay pipe stem x3 =6g, red glazed red tile =26g, yellow CBM 2 =39g	green glass bottle neck =69g, green bottle glass x10 =225g, clear container glass =8g	large thick corroded iron nail? =59g, corroded iron nails x17 =116g, corroded iron square nails x7 =101g	slate x4 =112g	
C.6	yellow CBM =21g, clay pipe stem =4g		curved strip of metal =36g, corroded iron nail =15g, corroded iron square nails x3 =53g		
C.7			corroded iron nail =11g		

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x13 =229g, red flat tile x3 = 57g, yellow CBM x3 =8g	clear container glass =1g		coal x4 =10g	white plastic =<1g
C.3	red flat tile x17 =398g, red CBM x124 =745g, yellow CBM x3 =14g	clear container glass x5 =13g, clear flat glass x2 =5g, green bottle glass x3 =16g	corroded iron scraps x3 =15g, corroded iron nails x5 =57g	coal x32 = 62g	
C.4	red flat tile x13 =454g, red CBM x44 =210g, red curved tile =101g, burnt orange CBM? =11g	clear container glass =2g	corroded iron lump =5g	coal x16 =40g	
C.5	red flat tile x7 =159g, red CBM x8 =27g			coal x4 =6g	
C.6	red brick fragment =66g, red CBM x4 =11g	clear flat glass =1g	corroded iron lump =8g	coal =2g	

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red brick = 397g, red flat tile x5 =165g, red CBM =109g, yellow CBM =175g	clear flat glass x5 =10g	corroded iron nail =5g, triangular metal head with a rounded body and a screw fixing at one end- drill bit? =75g	coal x2 =14g, slate x2 =12g	mortar =2g
C.3	yellow CBM x2 =861g, red CBM x9 =300g, black glazed red tile =89g, modern drain fragment =69g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g	green bottle glass x6 =46g, clear container glass x3 =81g, clear flat glass x9 =22g	one penny coin dated 1971 =3g, corroded metal hanging spring =86g, corroded plates of metal (one curved) x2 =305g, green plastic wire =<1g, rusted paper clip = <1g, pieces of scrap metal x2 =9g, corroded iron nails x3 =35g	slate x5 =46g, coal x4 =15g	concrete/mortar x2 =350g, tarmac/asphalt =68g, concrete x2 =424g, asbestos =8g, black plastic wire =3g, oyster shell x4 =29g
C.4	red curved tile =140g, clay pipe stem =2g	degraded green bottle glass =2g		slate x4 =284g, coal x4 =9g	oyster shell =4g, white plaster and mortar x3 =20g

C.5	clay pipe stem x2 =9g, red flat tile =18g, modern drain fragment =81g		corroded iron lump =24g		whelk shell? =2g, oyster shell =2g
C.6	modern red brick fragment =98g				

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern drain =68g, red flat tile x2 =186g, red flat roof tile =35g, red CBM x5 =96g	clear tiny glass tube =2g, clear container glass x6 =26g, clear flat glass x 2 =1g, orange bottle glass =1g	thin flat strip of corroded metal =89g, corroded iron nails x2 =14g, half a horseshoe? =33g		concrete x3 =478g, asbestos =5g, white mortar =53g, yellow mortar =34g, melted plastic? =1g
C. 2	red CBM x9 =191g, modern glazed tile fragment =16g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g	orange bottle glass =34g, clear container glass x2 =21g,	corroded iron nails x3 =41g, flat metal washer =5g	coal x3 =11g	yellow mortar 5 =385g, concrete = 35g, whelk shell? x4 =4g, yellow plastic fragment =<1g, hair clip =2g, black plastic =3g, central battery core =6g, asbestos x2 =51g
C.3	red CBM x8 =90g, red flat tile x3 =45g, yellow CBM x2 =9g	clear container glass x8 =50g, clear flat glass x3 =3g	corroded iron nails x6 =41g, half aluminium? tube (glue?) =2g, corroded iron lump =12g, small square metal cover? =8g, flat round metal disc tiny key hole cover =13g, scrunched foil =<1g	coal x5 =25g, slate x2 =14g	heel of a shoe =129g
C.4	curved red tile x2 =232g, red CBM 2=8g, clay pipe stem x8 =13g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =3g	clear container glass x23 =251g, green bottle glass x8 =29g, clear flat glass x9 =14g	corroded iron nail =4g	slate pencil =3g, slate x2 =47g, coal x6 =9g	wooden? button =1g
C.5	clay pipe stem x4 =14g, clay pipe bowl fragment -2g, red flat tile =15g, red CBM =3g, pink/yellow CBM =29g	clear container glass x20 =314g, green bottle glass x7 =100g, clear flat glass x6 =8g	metal button =<1g	coal x8 =22g, round stone? ball =5g	small rounded fragment of wood that has been nailed onto a thin plate of aluminium? =4g

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red CBM x13 =62g, clay pipe stem =7g	clear flat glass x32 =52g, green bottle glass x2 =3g	corroded iron nails x4 =22g, slag? =9g	coal x6 =11g, slate x3 =10g	fabric x3 =50g, whelk shell =2g, tarmac =6g
C.3	red flat tile =115g, red CBM x4 =39g, clay pipe stem x2 =7g	clear flat glass x30 =69g	corroded iron nails x6 =33g, modern nail= 1g, foil x2 =<1g	coal x11 =35g, slate x2 =22g	tarmac =32g

C.4	red CBM x4 =35g, clay pipe stem x3 =3g, yellow and black CBM =341g	clear flat glass x16 =32g, clear container glass =5g, green bottle glass =2g, part of a clear glass light bulb? =<1g	corroded iron nails x3 =27g, long flat corroded plate of iron =43g, plate of scrap iron =45g	slate x3 =10g	whelk shell =1g
C.5	red CBM =8g, yellow CBM x2 =12g	green bottle glass x2 =48g, clear flat glass x12 =27g	metal rod ending in a point with two small protruding wings at base where it would screw into something =7g, corroded iron nails x8 =58g	coal x6 =15g	whelk shell fragment =<1g, blue Perspex =3g
C.6	pink/yellow CBM x2 =175g, red CBM x5 =26g, red flat tile x5 =108g	clear flat glass x14 =26g, clear container glass x3 =16g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron nails x8 =45g, pieces of scrap metal x2 =64g	slate x2 =10g, coal x10 =23g	whelk shell =2g, melted plastic =3g, milk bottle top =<1g, concrete x2 =46g
C.7	red brick x2 =239g, red flat tile =47g, red CBM =9g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g	clear flat glass =2g			

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x55 =421g, red flat tile x4 =106g	clear container glass x2 =7g, clear flat glass =1g, orange bottle glass =5g	corroded iron lump =10g	coal x2 =3g	melted plastic =2g
C. 2	red flat tile x8 =230g, modern red brick x117 = 552g	clear container glass x4 =18g, green bottle glass x2 =3g, clear flat glass x2 =2g	corroded iron nail =8g	slate x3 =15g	yellow mortar x36 =143g, cockle shell fragment =<1g
C.3	red flat roof tile =338g, red brick x4 =579g, red CBM x76 =606g		slag x7 =74g, lump of corroded metal =18g	coal x15 =41g	concrete =19g, red plastic mesh fragment =<1g, yellow mortar x103 =425g
C.5a			corroded metal hinge bracket for a door? =179g		
C.5b	red brick = 816g, red CBM x23 =581g, red flat tile x3 =45g, modern drain fragments? x2 =37g		slag x50 =738g	coal x19 =37g	white mortar =209g

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x3 =126g, red curved tile =29g, red CBM x7 =54g		half penny coin dated 1944 =5g		

C. 2	red flat tile x4 =126g, red CBM x16 =89g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, yellow CBM =20g	clear container glass x3 =4g, clear flat glass x3 =3g, orange and white container glass =6g	lump of lead? =29g, one penny coin dated 1988 =4g, two pence coin dated 1979 =7g, corroded iron screws x3 =23g, corroded iron nail =11g, corroded metal hinge =16g, corroded metal bracket? =9g, modern strip of metal =8g	slate x2 =18g, coal =1g	yellow/grey mortar =5g, melted plastic =2g
C.3	red brick x2 =164g, red CBM x22 =210g	green bottle glass =5g, clear flat glass =<1g	small corroded iron nail?? =4g	slate =11g, coal x7 =17g	whelk shell x2 =6g, concrete =81g, melted plastic =2g
C.4	red flat tile x4 =107g, red CBM x12 =37g, clay pipe stem x3 =7g		thick corroded iron bolt? =59g, curved plate of copper? =39g	slate =4g, coal x4 =4g	melted plastic =3g
C.5	red flat tile x9 =341g, red flat roof tile =29g, red CBM x26 =163g, clay pipe stem =2g	green bottle glass =2g, clear flat glass x2 =4g	corroded iron lumps x3 =66g	slate =<1g, coal x7 =29g	fragment of yellow plastic =4g
C.6	red flat tile x8 =615g, clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x5 =40g		corroded iron lumps x2 =23g		oyster shell =1g, yellow mortar =25g
C.7	red flat tile x9 =329g, red CBM x4 =42g, clay pipe stem =2g				

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			detachable metal ring pull from a food tin =<1g	coal =2g, slate =1g	
C. 2	red CBM x21 =77g, red flat roof tile x3 =34g	clear container glass x8 =20g, clear flat glass x9 =26g, green bottle glass =2g	hexagon shaped metal pin =1g, oval metal pin =1g, tiny bullet casing =<1g, corroded iron nails x11 =69g, part of a horseshoe? =11g, detachable drinks can ring pull =<1g, metal buttons x2 =2g, small squashed red metal tube of glue? =4g, piece of scrap metal =5g	round stone? balls x3 =10g, slate =37g	fragment of a central battery core =<1g, black plastic fragments x3 =3g
C.3	red flat tile x17 =576g, red flat roof tile x2 =111g, red CBM x73 =521g, clay pipe stem x5 =16g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =2g	green bottle glass x5 =13g, clear container glass x2 =4g, clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x9 =36g, corroded iron square nails x2 =10g, pieces of scrap metal x2 =10g	coal =2g	
C.4	red flat tile x54 =1689g, red flat roof tile x2 =65g, red CBM x118 =690g, clay pipe stem x13 =39g	green bottle glass x3 =7g	corroded strip of metal =24g, corroded iron nails x5 =21g, corroded iron square nails x7 =45g, metal buttons x2 =5g		oyster shell x16 =59g

C.5	red flat tile x21 =562g, red flat roof tile = 24g, red CBM x36 =162g, clay pipe stem =3g		small square corroded iron nail =6g		oyster shell x21 =69g, whelk shell? =6g
C.6	red CBM x2 =5g				oyster shell =1g

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x4 =18g	clear container glass =11g, orange bottle glass =2g	aluminium lid fragment? =<1g		
C. 2	red flat tile x6 =139g, red flat roof tile x3 =59g, red CBM x14 =284g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g, clay pipe bowl = 12g	green bottle glass x2 =8g, clear container glass x4 =10g	toy metal soldier missing head =17g, metal button =6g, corroded iron nails x6 =81g	coal x2 =4g	
C.3	clay pipe stem x4 =12g, red CBM x6 =23g	green bottle glass x2 =31g, green bottle glass =4g	corroded iron nails x6 =76g, corroded iron pieces of scrap =20g	coal x2 =6g, slate pencil =2g	concrete? =33g
C.4	red flat tile x2 =34g, red CBM x6 =20g		corroded large metal key = 65g, corroded iron nails x2 =14g, corroded iron scraps x4 =44g	coal =2g	oyster shell x13 =22g
C.5	red flat tile x2 =48g, red CBM =7g		corroded iron plate =15g		
C.6	red CBM =2g				oyster shell =2g

12.3 Maps

Much of the value of the test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements are derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in Writtle are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available online at http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/essex/writtle and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

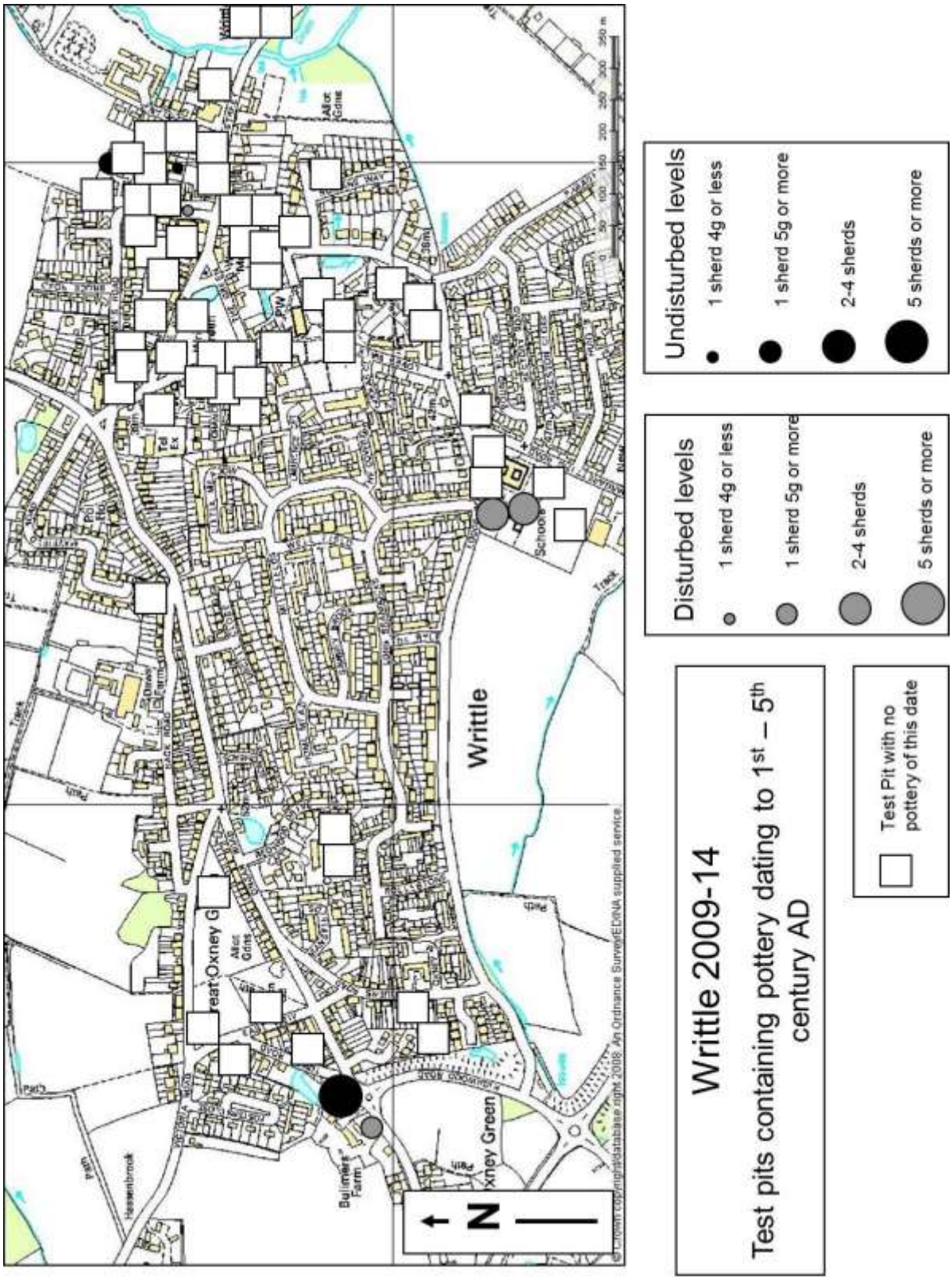

Figure 86: The Roman pottery distribution map from the Writtle test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

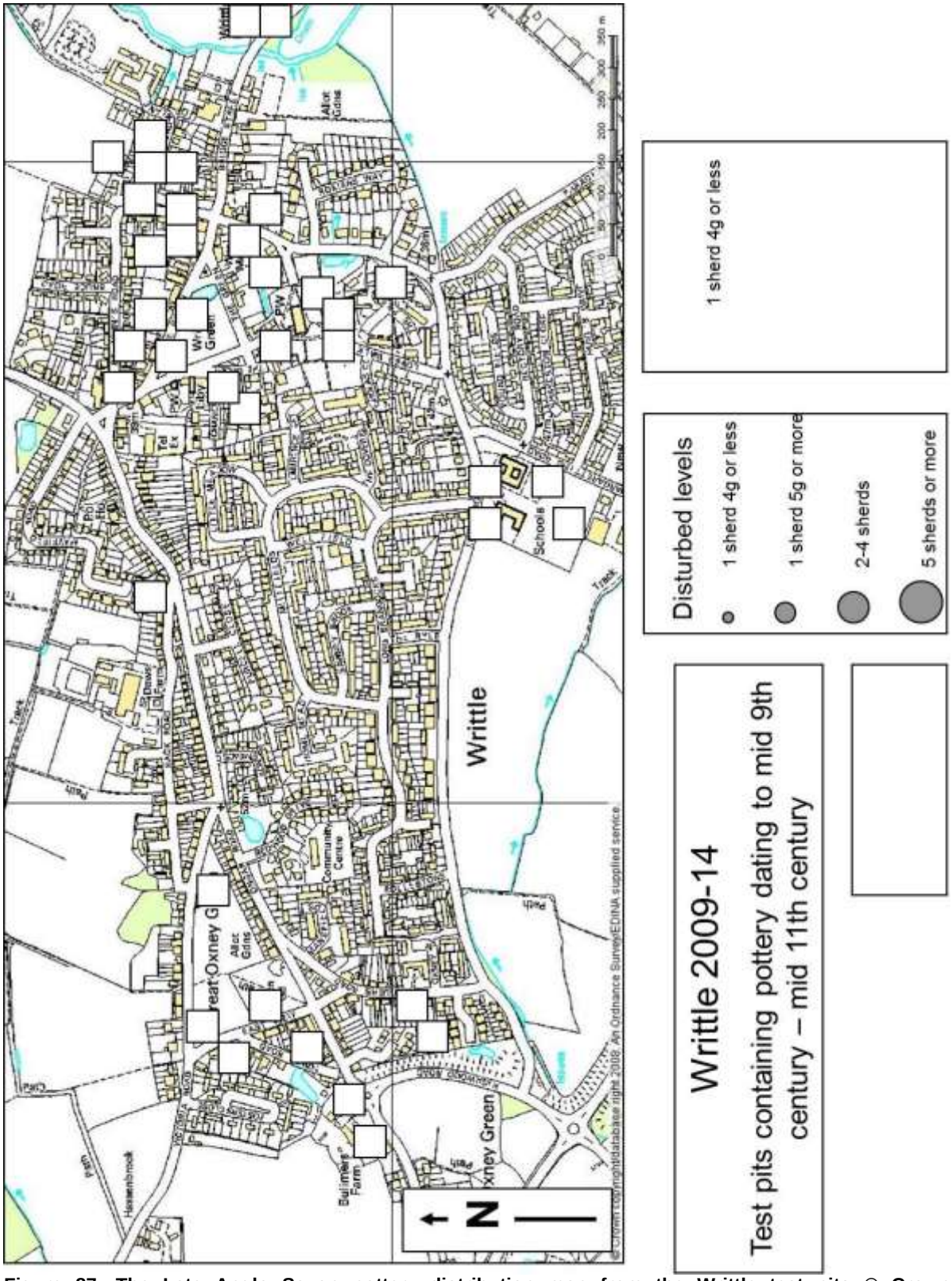

Figure 87: The Late Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map from the Writtle test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

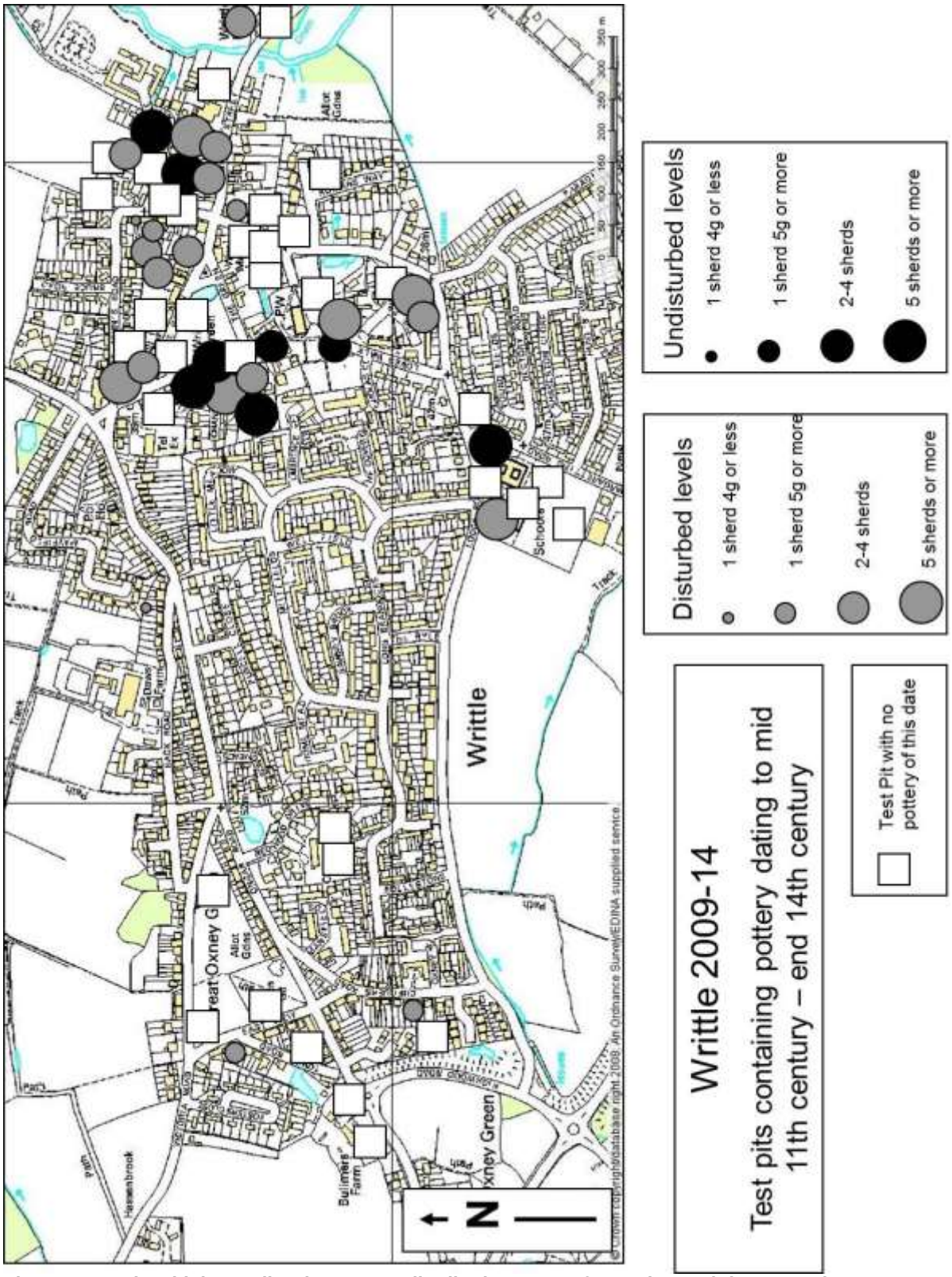

Figure 88: The high medieval pottery distribution map from the Writtle test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

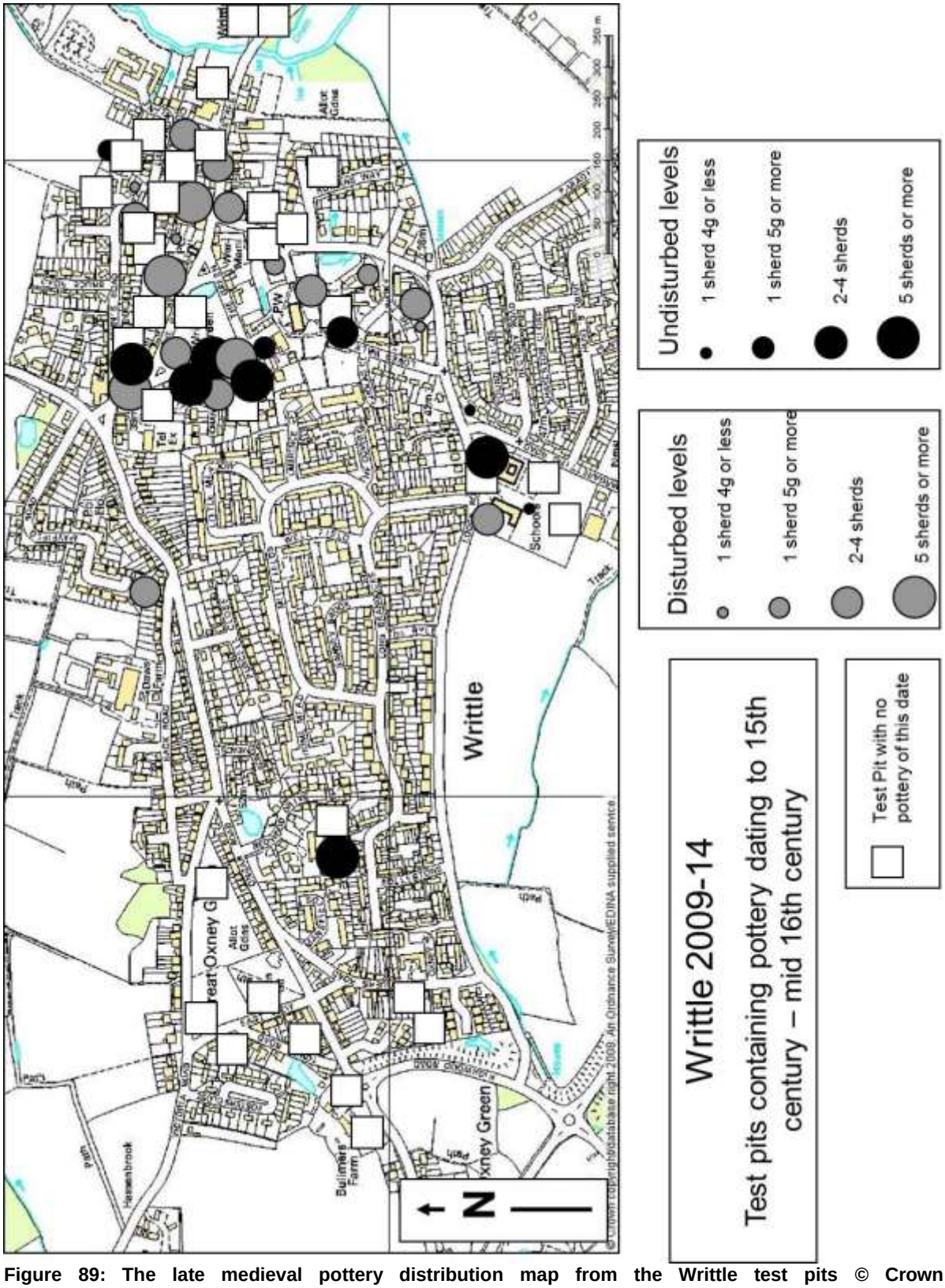

Figure 89: The late medieval pottery distribution map from the Writtle test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

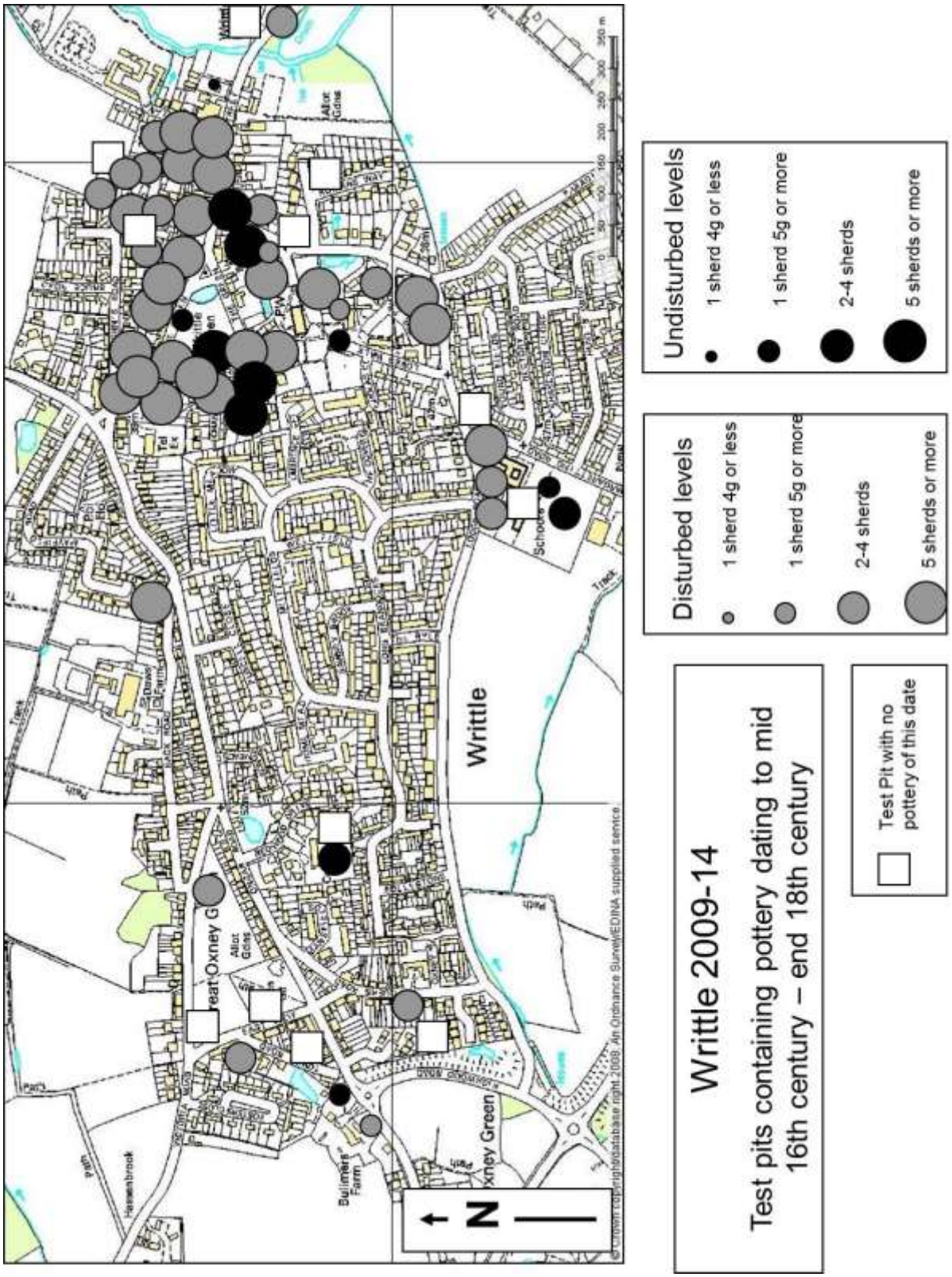

Figure 90: The post medieval pottery distribution map from the Writtle test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

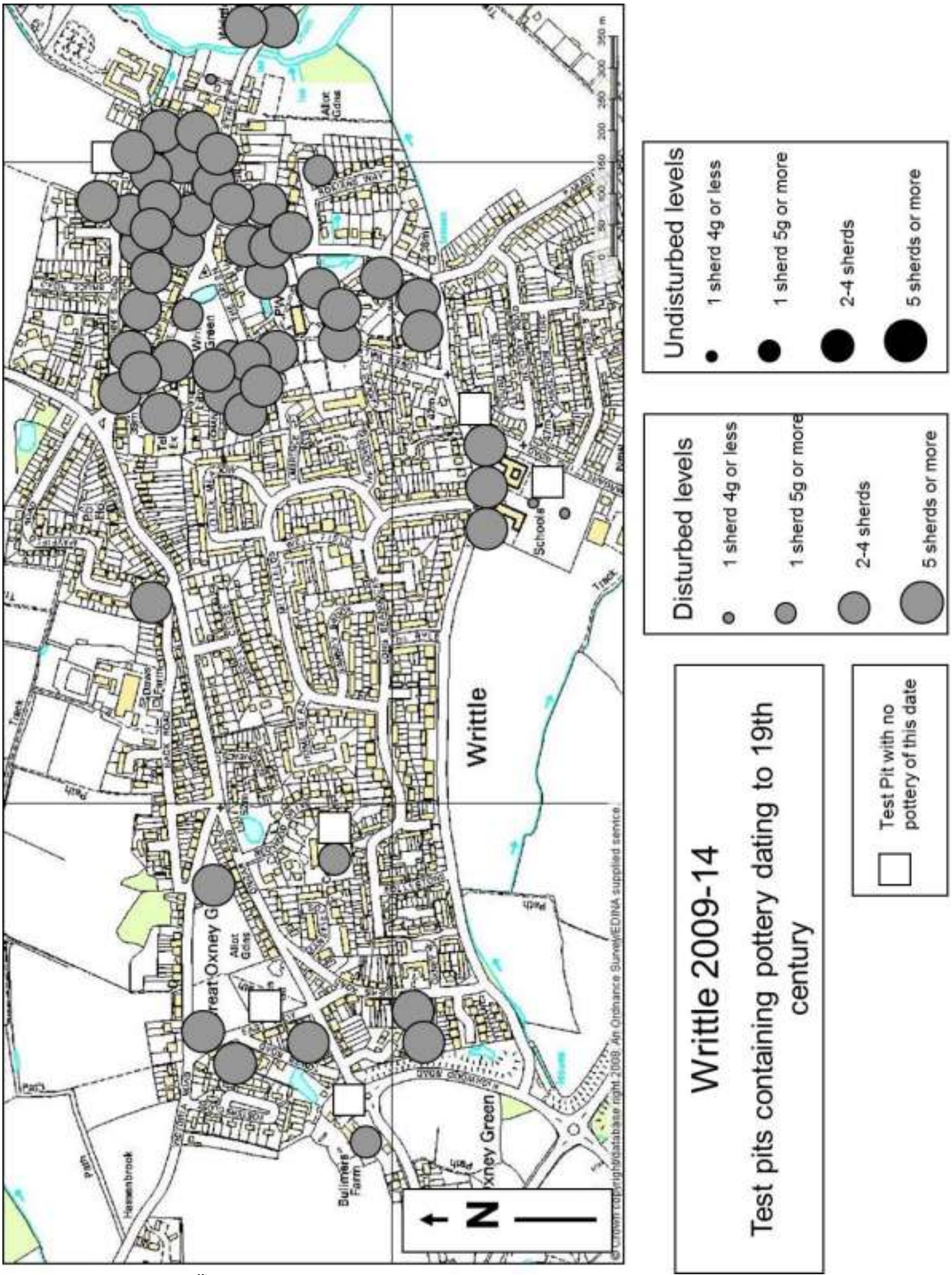

Figure 91: The 19th century pottery distribution map from the Writtle test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service