

Quest Motors, 127-129 High Street, Maldon, Essex An Archaeological Archive Report

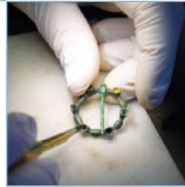
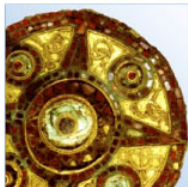
Planning Application Number: MAL/00941/04

National Grid Reference Number: TL 8536 0698

AOC Project no: 7809

Site Code: MD38

Date: July 2008



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Quest Motors, 127-129 High Street, Maldon, Essex

An Archaeological Archive Report

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| On Behalf of: | Explore Living Plc Bridge Place 2 Anchor Boulevard Crossways Business Park Dartford, Kent, DA2 6SN |
| National Grid Reference (NGR): | TL 8536 0698 |
| AOC Project No: | 7809 |
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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

Archaeological investigations were undertaken in advance of groundwork on a housing development at the former Quest Motors, 127-129 High Street, Maldon, Essex: A six trench evaluation in February 2007 confirmed that remains of the medieval town were present in the south-west part of the site, towards the High Street, which has been an important feature of Maldon since the Saxon period. An open area excavation of the land affected was undertaken in April and May 2007. Significant medieval and post-medieval remains were excavated.

Initial work on the documentary archive and the finds was undertaken, and an assessment report on the results of this excavation was produced in September 2007, with assessments of the stratigraphy, the significance of the results, the archive, and the assessment reports for the different classes of finds recovered. Following the recommendations of that report, further analysis of the documentary and physical archive has been undertaken, and that work is complete. A paper has been written on the remains, and will be submitted to 'Essex Archaeology and History' for publication. The archive is being prepared for deposition at Colchester Museum.

This document presents the paper on the remains, and the analysis (publication) reports for the different classes of finds.

Paper to be Submitted to 'Essex Archaeology and History'

Medieval Occupation in Maldon, Essex: Excavations at 127-129 High Street

Tim Carew and Dan Eddisford

With contributions by Nick Branch and Lisa Gray (plant remains), Märit Gaimster (metal), Kevin Rielly (animal bone), Berni Sudds (building materials), and Helen Walker (pottery).

Summary

An area at the rear of 127-129 High Street, Maldon was excavated ahead of development. Two occupation horizons with features were identified, the earlier being during the 13th to mid 14th centuries, the High Middle Ages, and the later one during the late 18th to 19th centuries. These were separated by a thick soil layer, when the site returned to cultivation.

The bulk of the activity was in the first phase. No structures were present, and the features were mostly pits. These cluster into well defined groups in a grid pattern, so probable boundaries can be identified between the groups. The site illustrates the effects of the decline in population and the economy from the mid 14th century onwards more sharply than others in Maldon. This may be due to its relatively marginal position, half way between the market place and the port.

Introduction

A six trench evaluation in February 2007, ahead of a housing development, established that medieval and post-medieval remains were present in the southern part of the site, towards the High Street, although the northern part had undergone truncation. Therefore in April 2007 an open area excavation was undertaken of the southern part of the site, excluding areas affected by modern truncations and standing buildings. The site measures just under 0.6 hectares, and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 8536 0698 (Figure 1). It was allocated site code MD38 by the local HER and accession number COLEM:2007.4. The archaeological investigations were undertaken by AOC Archaeology on behalf of M Anderson Construction Ltd and Explore Living Plc. The full specialist reports (assessment and analysis) will be available online with other archive documents at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>, or from AOC Archaeology until they are uploaded.

Figure 1 – Site Location

Historical Background

The earliest occupation of the Maldon hill-top appears to date to the Early Iron Age when there seems to have been an extensive settlement on the crest of the hill, which was later enclosed by a wooden palisade (Essex County Council 1999, 4). In the Late Iron Age the hill-top appears to have been abandoned and a new settlement established on the low-lying ground to the north of the River Chelmer, in the northerly part of the modern town (*ibid*, 4). This persisted through the Roman period and developed into a small town with its own temple complex and cemetery (*ibid*, 4). Early Saxon occupation, at a much reduced level, has also been found there (*ibid*, 4-5). In AD916 King Edward the Elder ordered a burh to be built at Maldon, as part of his campaign to recover eastern England from Danish control, so the focus of activity moved back to the higher ground to the south of the river (*ibid*, 5). The burh survives as an earthwork on the west side of the town. A royal mint operated in Maldon from as early as AD925 until at least AD1100 (*ibid*, 5). The town developed around the east gate of the burh, along the main road that led from the burh down to the Hythe, the port area on the waterfront. A poem commemorating the defeat by the Vikings at the Battle of Maldon in AD991 is one of the greatest surviving pieces of Anglo-Saxon literature.

Maldon and Colchester were the only Essex towns to have borough status at the time of the Domesday survey, and to have more than one parish church in the early medieval period: a charter from Henry II in 1171 confirmed Maldon's borough status. The three churches, All Saints, St Peter's and St Mary's, indicate the wealth of the medieval town, largely generated by the port, whose major trading partner was London. In addition to the churches the town had a friary, leper hospital, chapels of St Mary and St Helen, and, to the west of the urban limits, Beeleigh Abbey.

The medieval town had four areas: the urban core around the market place, approximately covering All Saints parish; the port area of the Hythe; the High Street joining these two; and the Fullbridge crossing of the River Chelmer. The occupied area seems to have changed little during the medieval period, only expanding eastwards along the High Street towards the Hythe, and northwards towards the Fullbridge over the Chelmer. This was approximately the area of the town at the end of the 18th century (*ibid*, 55).

The Excavations

The excavation area was for the most part set back from the High Street, with a 6m wide corridor extending south-east to 4m from the front of the property. Therefore it was very largely on the backlands of the medieval town, rather than the probable house plots.

Geology and Topography

Maldon is located on a 30m high east-west ridge on the south side of the River Blackwater, with a steep slope to the river and a more gentle slope eastwards to the Hythe and the estuary. It is directly to the south of the confluence of the Blackwater and Chelmer rivers, before canalisation, and is the lowest bridging point of their estuary, which forms a natural harbour. The site itself is on relatively level land overlooking the Blackwater estuary on Maldon hill, the current ground level being 20-21mOD. London Clay was recorded across the site, at 20.2-18.9mOD, beneath drift geology of river gravels and sand.

Residual Pottery

Only 11 sherds of middle to late Saxon pottery (Ipswich-type and Thetford-type wares, and an unattributed Late Saxon sherd) were recovered, in addition to a single prehistoric sherd. The small quantity of residual Saxon material is perhaps surprising, given the short distance of the site from the Saxon settlement. Early medieval shell tempered ware was more common on the site, and can be assumed to have come from the expanding town to the north-west. No features on the site predated the 13th century.

13th to mid 14th Century Occupation

Sixty-eight features, mostly pits, were cut into the natural (Figure 2). With the possible exception of a few undated features, and three late medieval pits, they date to the 13th to mid 14th centuries. In plan they can be divided into six pit groups (Table 1) that are spaced in a regular grid pattern in line with the High Street. The grouping of the pits seems to reflect land divisions extending away from the High Street, with boundaries in the gaps between the pit groups. The pit groups, and therefore the boundaries, were about 12m apart. The boundaries perpendicular to the High Street are interpreted as defining properties, while those parallel to the High Street may define sub-divisions within the properties or the backs of the properties. The distance between the High Street and the south-west side of Pit Group 1 was 14m, sufficient for the building that would have fronted onto the High Street. No structural remains were found. The distance between the High Street and the north-east sides of Pit Groups 4 and 5, the furthest back from the High Street, was 49m.

| | Pits | Postholes | Linear Features |
|------------------------|------|-----------|-----------------|
| Pit Group 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Pit Group 2 | 10 | | |
| Pit Group 3 | 9 | 1 | |
| Pit Group 4 | 11 | | |
| Pit Group 5 | 15 | | |
| Pit Group 6 | 2 | | |
| Posthole line | | 3 | |
| Other | 1 | | |
| Late Medieval Features | 3 | | |
| Total | 61 | 6 | 1 |

Table 1 – Medieval features

Figure 2 – Medieval features. Inset showing divisions into groups

A line of three undated postholes between Pit Groups 3 and 4 may have marked out one of the boundaries. Pit Group 4, on the north-east side of this, has a few pits that extend south from the main part of the group across the line of the boundary. This suggests that this possible sub-division went out of use at some point during the occupation of the property. The only ditch, in Pit Group 1, also runs parallel to the High Street and so may also be sub-dividing that property. However it is in the middle of a pit group rather than between them, and did not extend across the property.

The pits themselves were rounded, ranged in size up to about 5m across, and were mostly less than 0.5m deep, with a few up to 1m. Typically they had silty fills, mostly with at least a few sherds of pottery, and sometimes with oyster, charcoal, or other inclusions of cultural origin. No evidence of natural silting was noted.

Pits of this type are ubiquitous in medieval urban backlands, and the particular function of only a very few can be determined. Some may have been quarry pits, but had they been dug principally to extract the natural ground less intercutting would be expected, as the fill of old pits would have been avoided. The consistently round or oval shape, irrespective of the material that was upcast, implies that by and large it was the hole that was important rather than the extracted material. Their description as 'rubbish pits' is not wholly satisfactory either. Clearly digging a hole only produces as much space for domestic rubbish as the upcast, so would be ineffective for disposal in the short term. However the waste will compost down over time and in doing so become useful for fertilising horticultural plots or even the fields. The pits could have been used to help keep composting material more sanitary and less smelly than would otherwise be the case. If so would have been emptied periodically and we might expect the final fill normally to have been 'garden' or horticultural soil from around the pit. Of interest are the aquatic taxa remains in samples from some of the pits, rush and duckweed, showing that at times they may have contained standing water.

The most unusual find from the site came from a small pit that was also distinguished by being rectangular and between Pit Groups 2 and 3, on the line of one of the putative property boundaries (Figure 2). This is an incomplete single-edge iron dagger (Figure 3:1); the rectangular hilt plate with one rivet still remaining suggest this is a 'ballock' or 'bollock' knife. The name alludes to the shape of the wooden grip, lost on this example, which had a pair of lobes at the blade end, supporting the hilt plate and acting as a guard. Each lobe was secured with a pin or rivet to the hilt plate. The guard and grip were carved in one piece, sometimes with a mushroom-shaped pommel further accentuating the phallic imagery (Hildred 1997, fig. 21). The ballock knife was a civilian weapon known from both artistic representation and archaeological finds from the 14th century (Ward Perkins 1940, 47-48) through to the early modern period. A large group of ballock knives

was recovered from the mid-16th century Mary Rose shipwreck (Hildred 1997, 67-68). In the Victorian period, the term 'ballock knife' was Bowdlerised into 'kidney dagger'. It is unclear whether it was a chance loss that happened to get into one of the few features on a boundary, or its position is significant and possibly symbolic.

Figure 3 – Medieval metal finds.

Other artefacts from these features include several personal and household items as well as pottery and building materials. The dress accessories include an iron shoe buckle (Figure 3:2), the frame having an unusual rectangular section, and an ornate copper-alloy strap loop (Figures 3:3), which shares some features with late medieval D-shaped buckles with ornate frames (Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 44; Margeson 1993, fig. 13: 130-31). A copper-alloy lace-chape (Figure 3:4) is a form known from the 13th century and most popular in the 15th and 16th centuries (Margeson 1993, 22-24; cf. Egan and Forsyth 1997, 224-26). Documentary sources from later centuries suggest a twisted copper alloy loop (Figure 3:5) may have been used to reinforce purses and pouches against street thieves (Egan 2005, 62 and fig. 52; Egan and Forsyth 1997, 233).

Household fixtures consist of an iron pintle (Figure 3:6), used to hang a window shutter or a small door (Egan 1998, 43-46; Margeson 1993, 148), and the mechanism of a cylindrical iron padlock (Figure 3:7). This has a scrolled grip on the outside and three spring strips inside, which secured the lock shut until pressed together by a slide key. An incomplete iron chisel or wedge (Figure 3:9) would have been used for metal or woodworking (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2723 and 2728), and a cylindrical lead weight for a fishing net (Figure 3:10) is partially unrolled.

Coarse ware pottery outnumbers the fine ware, as is normal at medieval sites, with Medieval Coarse Ware dominating the assemblage from this phase (Figure 4). Stylistically early forms of Medieval Coarse Ware present are consistent with a 12th to early 13th century date (for example a hooked beaded rim, an everted rim, and B4, cavetto and H1 cooking pot rims). Later forms are consistent with a late 13th to 14th century date (for example an E5 cooking pot rim). Traded wares and imports include Andenne Ware, London-type Ware and Scarborough Ware, but are not especially abundant. This is consistent with the assemblages at other Maldon sites, and confirms that pottery was not traded very much, despite the town being a port. A burnt fragment of hollow pedestal base in Medieval Coarse Ware from Pit Group 1 suggests an industrial process. A Sandy Orange Ware jar base with laminated surfaces and a faint white residue may also have had a specialised use.

Figure 4 – Medieval ceramics.

The most frequent building materials present were roof tiles, likely to be largely peg tiles although the holes are often not present on the surviving pieces. They confirm the presence of tile-roofed buildings in the vicinity. These tiles were produced from the 12th to the 18th centuries but in the London area, anyway, there is a tendency for the profile to become more even and the moulding sand to become finer over time. This assemblage conforms with this pattern, having uneven profiles and coarse moulding sand on the surface. A few fragments of chimney pot in Medieval Coarse Ware fabric were recovered from three of the pit groups, and are unusual finds (Figure 4:4-5). It is not clear how these were used or where they were in or outside the buildings, as they were not associated with any hearths or ovens, nor had any residues.

Several decorated and plain medieval floor tiles were also recovered. One has line-impressed decoration and one has slip painted directly onto the surface, in three thin diagonal lines, and green glaze. This is similar to those at the Carmelite Friary, where a date from the late 13th to 14th century was suggested (Ryan 1999, 92). Two plain examples are heavily worn and burnt, and may have been decorated or glazed.

Three fabrics are present within the small group of medieval Flemish-type bricks, the 'Cream', 'Grass-marked' and 'Estuarine Silt' fabrics identified at the Carmelite Friary at Maldon (Ryan 1996; 1999), and elsewhere in Essex. They were imported from the Low Countries in some number due to strong trade links between England and Flanders during this period (Ryan 1996; 1999), and have a coastal distribution within Essex and East Anglia. The dimensions (45–53mm thick) indicate a 14th century date.

Samples from this horizon contained relatively consistent plant remains. Free-threshing bread, club or rivet wheat, barley and oats are the main cereals, with rye also present: a lack of chaff indicates that these were in a processed state when introduced to the site. Peas represent another crop, and corncockle would have grown as a weed in cultivated fields. Other foods remains include wild strawberries, figs, grape, plum, sloe, or cherry, and blackberries. Grass and bracken may have been used for fodder, bedding, or flooring. A range of uncultivated habitats in the vicinity, including shrubland, waste ground, woodland and hedgerows is shown by the presence of a variety of wild plants.

Fish bone was evident in a number of the medieval pits during excavation, especially in the primary fills, and it was recovered for analysis by a programme of sieving bulk samples. Estuaries, contributing flatfish and smaller individuals of sea species, and freshwater fisheries, contributing eels and cyprinids, are poorly represented, with most of the fish coming from marine fisheries, particularly adult sized mackerel and herring. The herring fishery was of great importance in this part of the country throughout the late Saxon and medieval periods and in particular off Great Yarmouth on the Norfolk coast (Wheeler and Jones 1976, 211).

The skeletal part representation of the major domesticates is diverse, signifying both food and processing waste, with cattle and sheep providing the major portion of the meat diet. Most of the sheep are adult, indicating their major use as wool producers and then meat providers. Very young cattle are strongly represented, probably representing surplus calves from a herd oriented towards dairy production. Supplementary food was provided by pigs and chickens, the latter being adults and therefore used more for eggs than meat.

The occupation responsible for the pit groups corresponds to the 'High Middle Ages'. Population and economic activity had seen a long term upward trend and reached a peak in the 13th to early 14th centuries. This ended with the Black Death, which reached East Anglia in the spring of 1349, and the economic downturn which followed it for a period of generations. A very large proportion of settlements across England either contracted or were abandoned after the High Middle Ages.

Occupation of this part of Maldon during only the High Middle Ages is therefore consistent with national trends, although there is stronger continuity into the later medieval period towards the ends of the High Street (Harding forthcoming; Dale forthcoming). Expansion of the town eastwards along the High Street reached this site during the 13th century. After the mid 14th century the larger town size could not be sustained, and it retrenched to its earlier core area. The position of this site, about half way along the High Street between the core of the town and the port area, suggests that it was the most marginal area to have been settled in the medieval period, and so may explain why it was abandoned while others were not.

Late medieval pits

Three pits towards the north-east side of the excavation were later in date than the pit groups, and do not seem to be part of the same pattern of activity. It is not clear what land use the site had at the time of these features, except that occupation had very probably ceased or become sporadic and low density. The pottery dating these pits to later than the others in the same horizon consists of Tudor Red Earthenware and Low Countries Red Ware. A copper-alloy strap loop (Figure 3:10) in one of the pits is a common rectangular form.

One of them produced the great majority of the cod bones from the medieval pits, with a mixture of head and body parts demonstrating the presence of whole fish rather than processed parts. These fish were about 1m

in length, measured from head parts, indicating a marine rather than estuarine source. A change in fishing practice between the mid 14th century and the late medieval period may be responsible for the cod in this pit and its near absence before. A similar pattern is seen at London sites in this period, for example adjacent to the royal palace at Westminster (Rielly 2006, 204-5).

Other fish bones in this sample are mostly adult herring of average size, so again probably marine. In this case they were probably processed as there are a disproportionate number of vertebrae relative to head parts. The seasonal nature of certain fisheries would have made processing of a proportion of the catch highly advantageous. Drying fish, especially cod, to make stockfish generally involves splitting the fish and removing the head. This was popular throughout the Middle Ages (Hagen 1995, 160 & 319). Smoking and pickling were established in this country by the 13th and 14th centuries respectively, and prior to these innovations, herring tended to be salted whole (Wilson 1973, 33).

Mid 14th to 18th Century Layers – A Return to Agricultural Use

Across the whole of the southern part of the site, sealing the medieval features, was a deposit of dark brownish grey clay and silt up to 0.70m thick. Hand dug test pits were dug through this, and established that in some places the deposit could be divided into poorly defined layers by colour and inclusions of gravel, charcoal and oyster shell. The pottery gets substantially later higher up the profile, for example in Test Pit 3 (not illustrated) the lowest layer was 14th-16th centuries, the second to fourth were 15th-16th centuries, and the upper layer was 17th century.

Much of the pottery by quantity was derived from the preceding occupation phase, with Medieval Coarse Ware, Colchester Ware and Sandy Orange Ware represented. This material will have been on the surface or in shallow features that were reworked into these layers by digging or ploughing during agricultural use. The thickness of this layer shows that the ground was accreting, very probably by manuring or some other agricultural process adding material. This suggests a horticultural or other intensive use, rather than field crops. The low abundance of sherds post-dating the mid 14th century shows that they are either background noise from the town, possibly but not necessarily arriving with the imported material.

These sherds include a Cheam White Ware jug rim with a rod handle, probably from a biconical jug, datable to c.1360-1440, a late 15th/16th century Tudor Red Earthenware slip-painted jug/cistern rim with a bifid handle, and possibly slip-painted and unglazed sherds from a Colchester Ware vessel. A cylindrical ceramic fragment is perhaps from a water-pipe. Collected from high up in the sequence of layers there is a 15th century Siegburg Stoneware *Jacobakanne*, a sherd of glazed Post-Medieval Red Earthenware and a flanged rim in Surrey-Hampshire White Ware, most likely 17th century.

Very little other pottery on the site dates to between the mid 16th century and mid 18th century. This may be due to changes in the agricultural regime or the disposal of domestic waste, but the economic stagnation of Maldon at this time is also a factor (Waughman undated, 11-13).

18th to 19th Century Features

Several features cut the agricultural soil, concentrated in the western part of the site (Figure 5). This seems to show that a property was occupied at this point in the High Street from the late 18th century. Pottery of around 1780 or later was recovered from three pits in a row near the north-west edge of excavation, and a smaller pit further to the north-east (Figure 6). The group mainly comprises fine wares and there are a number of vessels associated with tea-drinking, none of which are high quality: a teapot; tea-bowls and cups; and larger hemispherical bowls used as slops bowls (Archer 1997, 347), although they had other uses. There are parallels between the vessels from this phase and those associated with inns, which are often for serving tea, alcohol, and meals, although this group is too small to be classified as an inn clearance group, as defined by Pearce (2000, 144-8).

Admiral Rodney became famous in 1782 for his victories against the French in the West Indies, and appears to be the person commemorated on a jug or drinking vessel (Figure 6:13). The current 'Ship and Anchor' public house at 188 High Street used to be called 'The Rodney'.

Figure 5 – Post-medieval features.

Figure 6 – Post-medieval ceramics.

Discussion

Maldon thrived in the medieval period as a port, ecclesiastical centre, and market centre for a large rural hinterland. This site is at a distance from the core of the town, so expansion of the area with housing only reached this part of the High Street early in the 13th century, or conceivably late in the 12th. Retrenchment of the urban area during the mid 14th century is suggested by the chronology at this site, contrasting to some extent with the evidence from elsewhere in the town. Abandonment of the area around this site mirrors the national pattern, and will almost certainly have been caused by national or international problems of population and economic decline. The town's economy will have been hit further from the 16th century onwards by the loss of ecclesiastical revenues following the Dissolution.

Maldon survived these problems, but over the long term it slid down the hierarchy of Essex towns, and even in absolute terms it was well into the post-medieval period before it regained the size it had been during the High Middle Ages. Increased maritime trade during the 18th century led to greater development in the Hythe and Fullbridge areas, and renewed occupation of High Street properties included this site. However the Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation was completed in 1797 (Essex County Council 1999, 34) which re-routed much of the trade to Chelmsford, leaving Maldon as a local market town for the surrounding district.

Quantification of Pottery - Helen Walker

| Ware | Medieval Features | | Late Medieval to Post-medieval layers | | Post-medieval features | | Modern (residual) | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) |
| Ipswich-type ware | 2 | 21 | | | | | | |
| Thetford-type ware | 8 | 54 | | | | | | |
| Late Saxon unattributed | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Shell-tempered ware | 19 | 72 | | | 1 | 3 | | |
| Sparse shell-tempered ware | 1 | 15 | | | | | | |
| Shell-and-sand-tempered ware | 40 | 208 | | | | | | |
| Sand-with-sparse-shell-tempered ware | 1 | 18 | | | | | | |
| Early medieval ware | 51 | 437 | | | 4 | 44 | | |
| Early medieval ware no sand | 4 | 18 | | | | | | |
| Early medieval ware with chalk | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Andenne ware | 2 | 21 | | | | | | |
| Coarse London-type ware | 1 | 2 | | | | | | |
| London-type ware | 4 | 19 | | | | | | |
| Hedingham ware | 23 | 114 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 17 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|-----|------|-----|------|----|-----|
| Rouen-type/North French white ware | 2 | 6 | 1 | 7 | | | | |
| Scarborough ware phase I | 2 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Scarborough ware phase II | 3 | 31 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Mill Green ware | 13 | 50 | | | | | | |
| Medieval coarse ware | 681 | 7586 | 15 | 107 | 13 | 98 | | |
| Medieval coarse ware with sparse shell | 4 | 32 | | | | | | |
| Mill Green coarse ware | 3 | 13 | | | | | | |
| Sandy orange ware | 91 | 1116 | 47 | 693 | 9 | 49 | 2 | 8 |
| Colchester ware | 39 | 457 | 27 | 245 | 5 | 92 | | |
| Sgraffito ware | 1 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Kingston-type ware | 1 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Cheam white ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 | | | | |
| Unidentified white ware | 3 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Buff ware | 3 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Low Countries red ware | 1 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Tudor red earthenware | 18 | 302 | 8 | 251 | 19 | 191 | | |
| Siegburg stoneware | 1 | 14 | | | | | | |
| Raeren stoneware | 3 | 30 | | | 2 | 24 | | |
| Frechen stoneware | 0 | 0 | | | 1 | 14 | | |
| Westerwald stoneware | 1 | 8 | | | 3 | 41 | 2 | 9 |
| Surrey-Hampshire white ware | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Post-medieval red earthenware | 3 | 39 | 2 | 31 | 50 | 1400 | 1 | 102 |
| Black-glazed ware | | | 1 | 24 | 1 | 5 | | |
| Staffordshire-type slipware | | | | | 1 | 4 | | |
| English tin-glazed earthenware | | | | | 2 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| English stoneware | | | | | 1 | 32 | 1 | 6 |
| Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware | | | | | 17 | 362 | | |
| Chinese porcelain | | | | | 2 | 3 | | |
| Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware | | | | | 1 | 38 | | |
| Jackfield ware | | | | | 2 | 26 | | |
| Creamware | | | | | 60 | 635 | 1 | 5 |
| Pearlware | | | | | 12 | 38 | | |
| Late kitchen earthenware (slipped) | | | | | 1 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Flowerpot | | | | | 33 | 2642 | | |
| Modern white earthenware | | | | | 4 | 45 | 3 | 19 |
| Totals | 1033 | 10745 | 106 | 1402 | 246 | 5818 | 12 | 166 |

Acknowledgements

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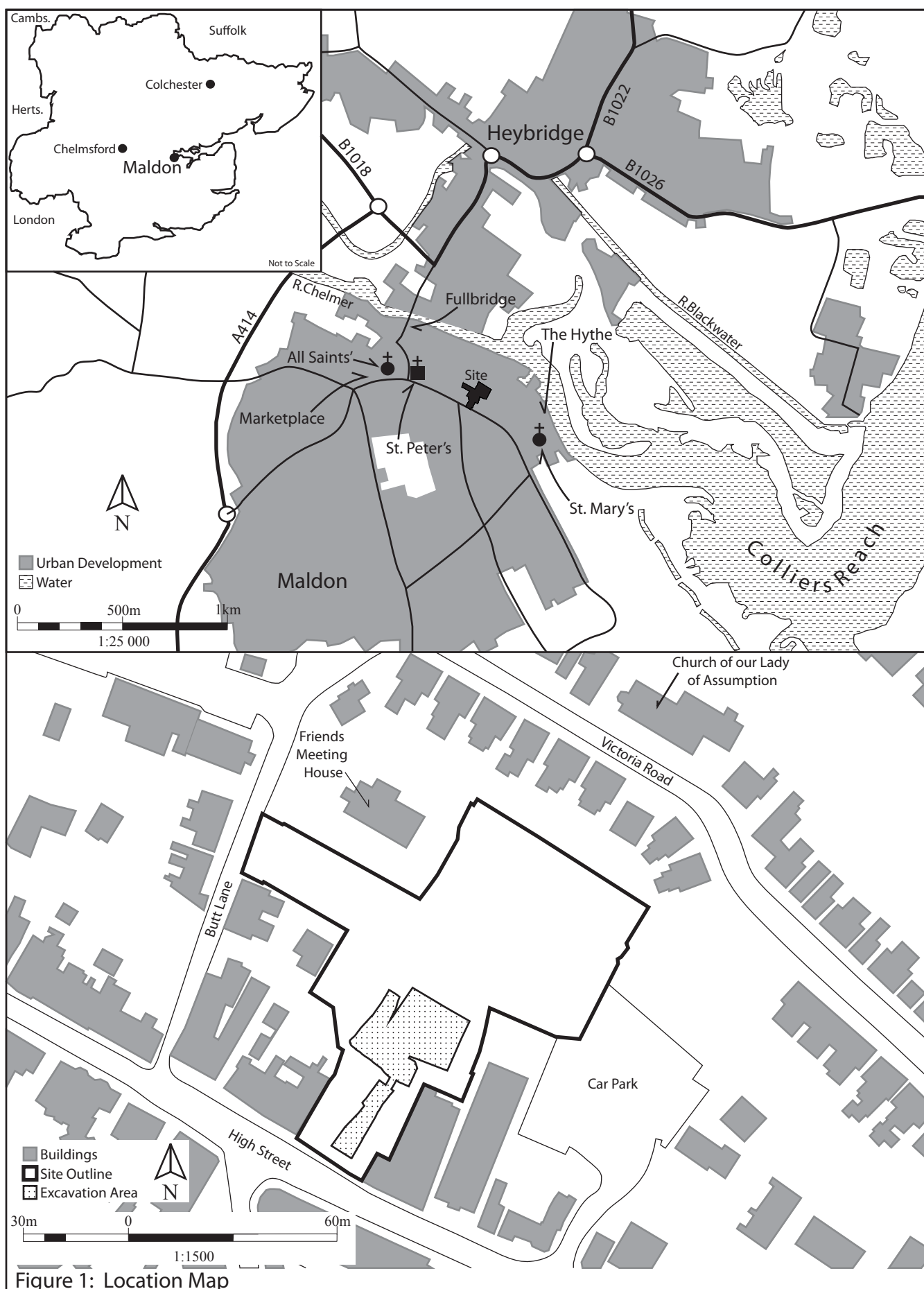
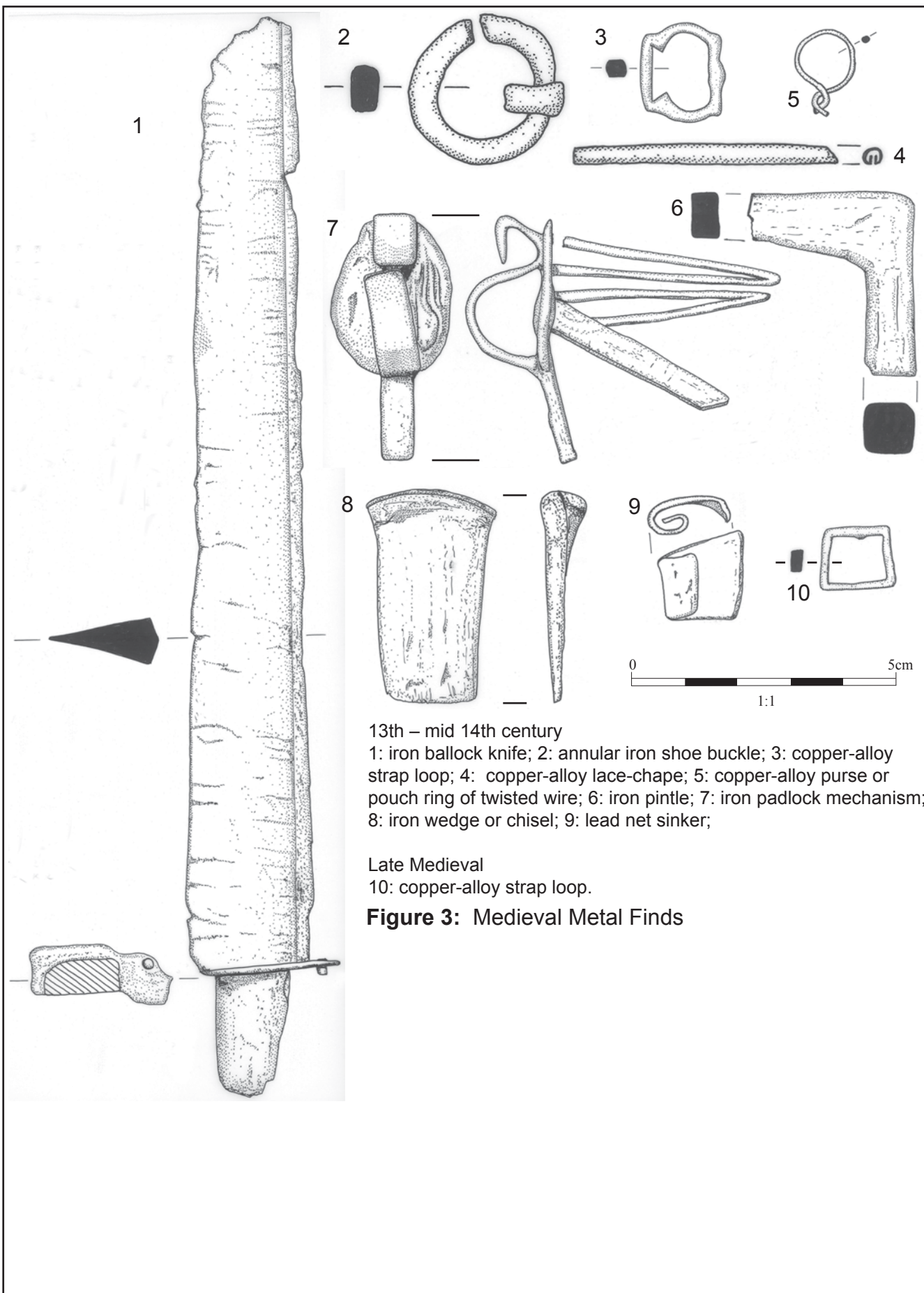
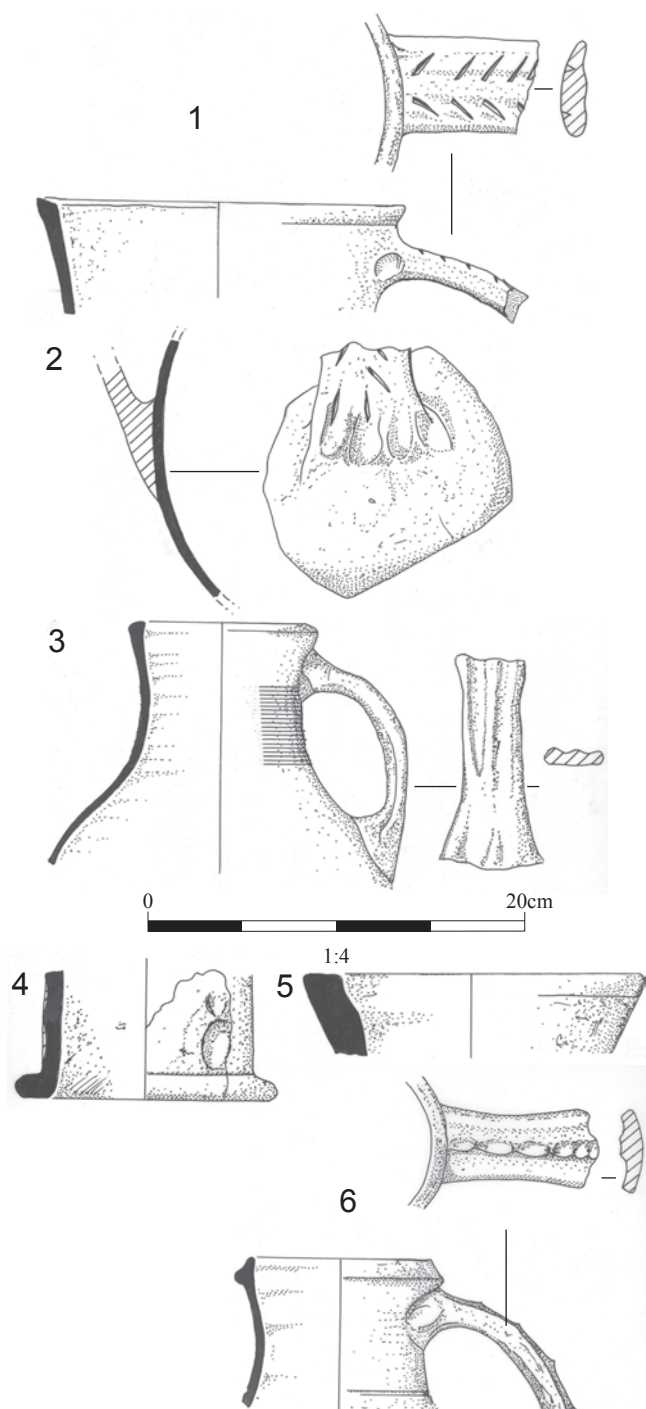


Figure 1: Location Map







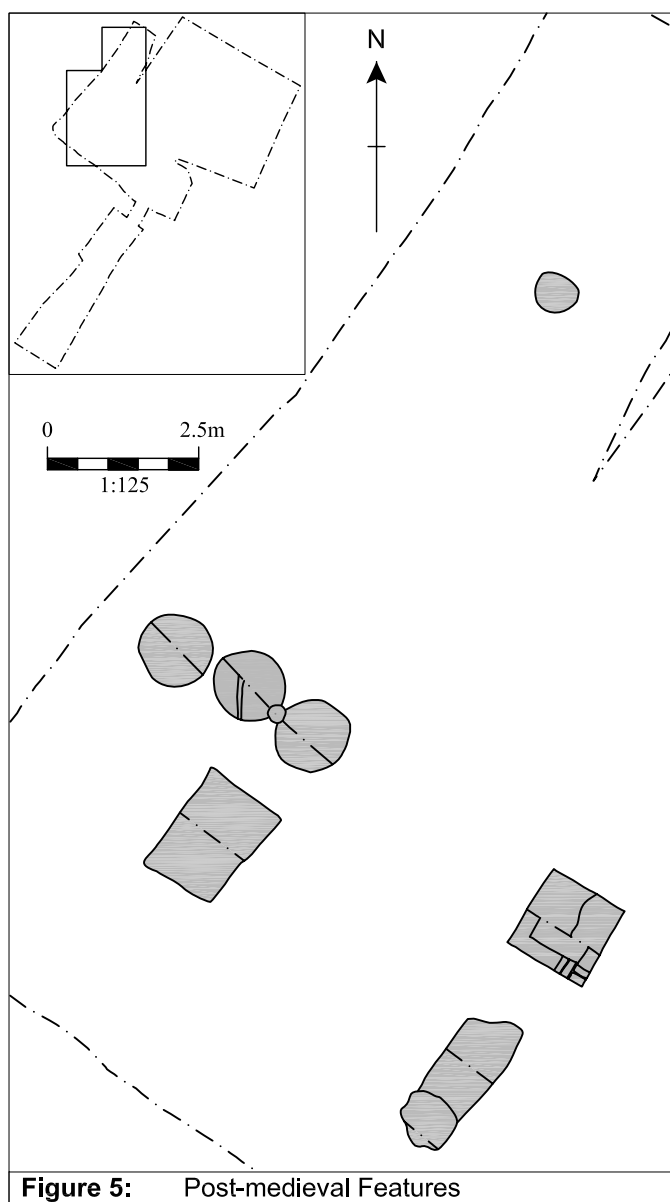
Medieval Coarse Ware

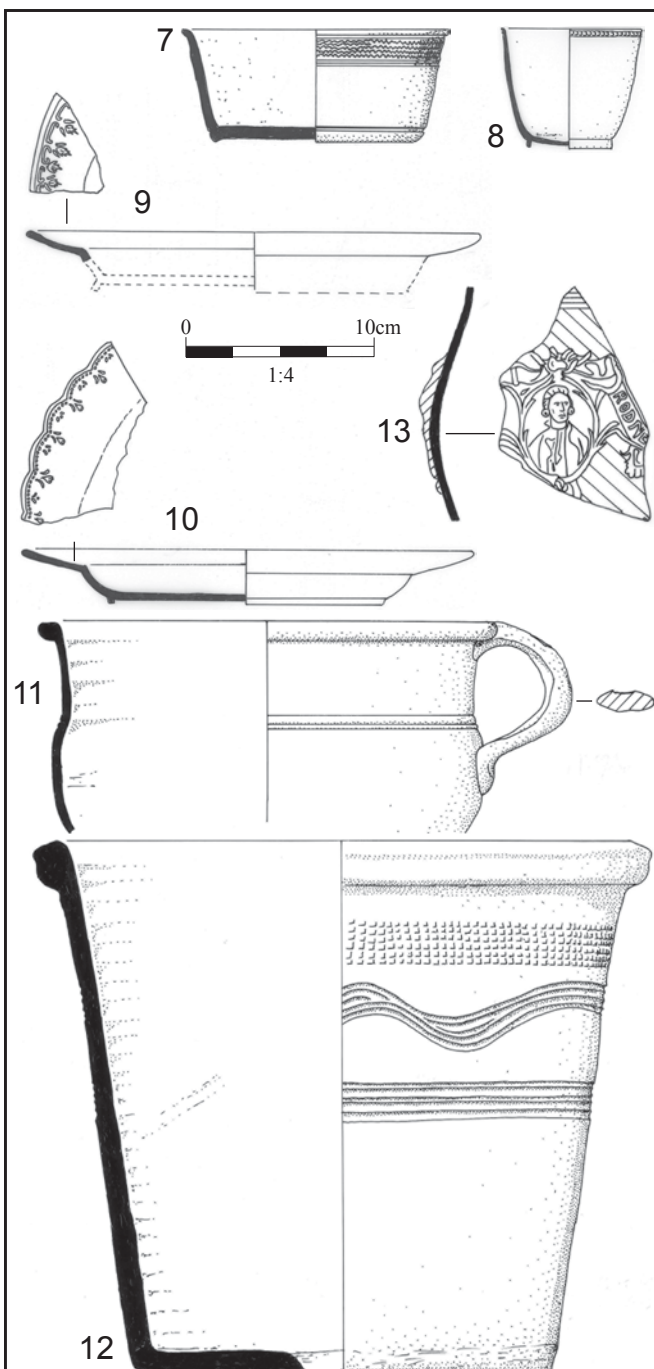
1: jug rim and handle, stabbed decoration in chevron pattern; 2: jug lower handle attachment, stabbed decoration; 3: jug rim and handle, faint rilling around neck; 4: flanged end of chimney pot, beginnings of thumbing column; 5: Flattened end of a possible chimney pot

Sandy Orange Ware

6: jug rim and handle, thumbing applied strip along length of handle and incised groove around shoulder

Figure 4: Medieval Ceramics





7: Nottingham/Derbyshire Stoneware flared bowl, lustrous glaze and band of rouletting below rim; 8: Creamware cup (missing handle), band of pearl-moulding around rim; 9: Creamware plate, moulded pendant leaves around rim; 10: Creamware plate, scalloped rim and moulded foliate decoration; 11: Post-Medieval Red Earthenware necked jar, single or double handled, all over patchy brown glaze; 12: Flowerpot, combing and rouletting, central drainage hole, wear on underside; 13: Creamware commemorative jug or drinking vessel, brown glaze with mottles of darker brown, sprigged male bust in white clay, highlighted with green, enclosed in a cartouche with the letters 'RODN.' probably Admiral Rodney.

Figure 6: Post-medieval Ceramics

List of Headings

- Summary
- Introduction
- Historical Background
- The Excavations
 - Geology and Topography
 - Residual Pottery
 - 13th to mid 14th Century Occupation
 - Late medieval pits
 - Mid 14th to 18th Century Layers – A Return to Agricultural Use
 - 18th to 19th Century Features
- Discussion
- Quantification Of Pottery - Helen Walker
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

| Context No. | Context Description | Length | Width | Depth |
|-------------|---|--------|--------|-------|
| 1/001 | Modern made ground | 40.0m | 2.0m | 0.20m |
| 1/002 | Dark black P/Med horticultural soil | 40.0m | 2.0m | 0.35m |
| 1/003 | Mid greyish/brown Med horticultural soil | 40.0m | 2.0m | 0.3m |
| 1/004 | Natural yellow clay | 40.0m | 2.0m | NFE |
| 2/001 | Modern made ground | 40.0m | 2.0m | 0.3m |
| 2/002 | Dark black P/Med horticultural soil | 40.0m | 2.0m | 0.5m |
| 2/003 | Natural yellow clay | 40.0m | 2.0m | NFE |
| 3/001 | Modern made ground | 40.0m | 2.0m | 0.4m |
| 3/002 | Dark black P/Med horticultural soil | 40.0m | 2.0m | 0.6m |
| 4/001 | Friable mid brown silty sand, made ground | 40.0m | 2.0m | 0.5m |
| 4/002 | Dark black/grey sandy silt | 20.5m | 2.0m | 0.8m |
| 4/003 | Intrusion cut feature | 20.5m | 2.0m | 0.8m |
| 4/004 | Late 18th/19th century mid light grey silty clay, fill of 4/003 | 9.5m | 2.0m | 0.8m |
| 4/005 | Natural yellow clay | 30.0m | 2.0m | NFE |
| 4/006 | Mid brownish grey sandy silty fill of 4/007 | 1.2m | 0.6m | 0.4m |
| 4/007 | Sub-circular vertical sided concave base Med/P/med pit cut | 1.2m | 0.6m | 0.4m |
| 4/008 | mid grey clay/silt fill of 4/009 | 30.0m | 1.0m | NFE |
| 4/009 | Sub circular vertical sided pit cut | 30.0m | 1.0m | NFE |
| 5/001 | Modern made ground | 40.0m | 2.0m | 0.35m |
| 5/002 | 18th/19th century, light mid grey clay/silt | 29.0m | 2.0m | 0.9m |
| 5/003 | Fill of 5/004 | 3.0m | 0.6m | 0.45m |
| 5/004 | Cut of Medieval pit | 3.0m | 0.6m | 0.45m |
| 5/005 | Fill of 5/006 | 2.25m | 1.25m | NFE |
| 5/006 | Cut of Medieval pit | 2.25m | 1.25m | NFE |
| 5/007 | Fill of 5/008 | 1.90m | Trench | NFE |
| 5/008 | Cut of Medieval pit | 1.90m | Trench | NFE |
| 5/009 | Natural yellow clay | 40.0m | 2.0m | NFE |
| 5/010 | Fill of 5/011 | 1.50m | | 0.20m |
| 5/011 | Cut of Medieval pit | 1.50m | | 0.20m |
| 5/012 | Fill of 5/013 | 1.10m | | NFE |
| 5/013 | Cut of Medieval pit | 1.10m | | NFE |
| 6/001 | Modern made ground | 15.0m | 2.0m | 0.50m |
| 6/002 | 18th/19th compact firm light mid grey sandy clay | 15.0m | 2.0m | 0.60m |
| 6/003 | Natural yellow clay | 15.0m | 2.0m | NFE |
| 7/001 | Modern made ground | 56.0m | 26.0m | 0.50m |
| 7/002 | Med/P/Med occupation layer | 51.0m | 26.0m | 0.60m |
| 7/003 | Clay lining of pit cut (fill of 7/005) | 1.24m | 1.22m | 0.30m |
| 7/004 | Firm light grey/yellow clay/silt (fill of 7/005) | 1.24m | 1.22m | 0.34m |
| 7/005 | Sub circular P/Med clay lined pit | 1.24m | 1.22m | 0.38m |
| 7/006 | Fill of brick lined well | 1.47m | 1.47m | 0.74m |
| 7/007 | Brick lining to well | 1.47m | 1.47m | 0.74m |
| 7/008 | Cut of brick lined well | 1.47m | 1.47m | 0.74m |
| 7/009 | 20th century pit fill of 7/010 | 1.80m | 1.40m | NFE |
| 7/010 | 20th century cut of pit | 1.80m | 1.40m | NFE |
| 7/011 | P/Med dark grey/black clay/silt fill of 7/012 | 0.75m | 0.82m | 0.27m |
| 7/012 | Cut of P/Med pit | 0.75m | 0.82m | 0.27m |
| 7/013 | Firm mid brown/grey fill of pit 7/016 | 1.31m | 0.82m | 0.32m |
| 7/014 | Dark grey/brown fill of 7/016 | 1.31m | 0.82m | 0.12m |
| 7/015 | Firm light yellow grey/brown clay liming of pit 7/016 | 1.31m | 0.10m | 0.20m |
| 7/016 | Sub circular P/Med clay lined pit | 1.31m | 1.13m | 0.44m |
| 7/017 | P/Medieval ceramic drainage pipe | 0.62m | 0.12m | 0.13m |
| 7/018 | Firm mid brown/grey clay/silt fill of pit 7/019 | 0.39m | 0.26m | 0.13m |

| Context No. | Context Description | Length | Width | Depth |
|-------------|--|--------|-------|-------|
| 7/019 | Uncertain cut of P/Med pit | 0.39m | 0.26m | 0.13m |
| 7/020 | Firm mid grey brown clay silt fill of pit 7/025 | 1.15m | 1.12m | 0.24m |
| 7/021 | Friable yellow/brown sandy silt fill of pit 7/025 | 1.15m | 1.12m | 0.50m |
| 7/022 | Firm mid blue/grey clay silt fill of pit 7/025 | 1.15m | 1.12m | 0.20m |
| 7/023 | Friable green/yellow cess/silt/ sand fill of pit 7/025 | 1.15m | 1.12m | 0.30m |
| 7/024 | Firm yellow grey clay silt pit lining of 7/025 | 1.15m | 1.12m | 0.30m |
| 7/025 | Sub circular P/Med clay lined pit | 1.15m | 1.12m | 1.54m |
| 7/026 | Friable dark blue/black sandy clay fill of P/Med pit 7/029 | 1.45m | 0.60m | 0.21m |
| 7/027 | Friable light yellow/white chalky sandy mortar | 1.45 | 0.80m | 0.20m |
| 7/028 | Red brick Masonry | 1.45m | 0.12m | NFE |
| 7/029 | Square cut for masonry and fills 7/026-7/027 | 1.45m | 1.45m | NFE |
| 7/030 | Very firm dark grey/brown clay/silt fill of P/Med pit 7/031 | 1.58m | 0.97m | 0.50m |
| 7/031 | Rectangular cut of P/Med pit | 1.58m | 0.98m | 0.50m |
| 7/032 | Firm dark grey clay silt fill of pit 7/033 | 0.60m | 0.72m | 0.28m |
| 7/033 | Sub circular cut of P/Med pit | 0.60m | 0.72m | 0.28m |
| 7/034 | Loose mid brown clay silt with orange clay lenses. P/Med fill of pit 7/035 | 1.20m | NFE | NFE |
| 7/035 | Square P/Med pit cut | 1.20m | NFE | NFE |
| 7/036 | Firm dark grey clay/silt fill of pit 7/037 | 1.75m | 0.62m | 0.31m |
| 7/037 | Sub circular P/Med pit cut | 1.75m | 0.62m | 0.31m |
| 7/038 | Firm dark grey/brown clay/silt fill of post hole 7/039 | 0.20m | – | 0.18m |
| 7/039 | Cut of post hole | 0.20m | – | 0.18m |
| 7/040 | Firm dark grey clay/silt fill of pit 7/041 | 1.25m | – | 0.39m |
| 7/041 | Sub circular cut of pit | 1.25m | – | 0.39m |
| 7/042 | Homogenous P/Med dump layer | 0.50m | 2.50m | 0.70m |
| 7/043 | Root disturbed natural clay layer | 0.50m | 2.50m | NFE |
| 7/044 | Med/P/Med occupation layer context same as 7/002 | 3.7m | – | 0.51m |
| 7/045 | Root disturbed natural clay layer | 2.40m | – | 0.24m |
| 7/046 | Firm orange clay silt natural | – | – | 0.20m |
| 7/047 | Compact orange with grey/blue patches clay silt fill of pit 7/048 | 1.10m | 1.80m | 0.53m |
| 7/048 | unclear shaped pit cut due truncations | 1.10m | 1.80m | 0.53m |
| 7/049 | Homogenous P/Med dump layer | 2.50m | 0.50m | 0.18m |
| 7/050 | Friable grey green occupation layer | 2.50m | 0.50m | 0.25m |
| 7/051 | Light grey gravel layer | 0.60m | 0.50m | 0.10m |
| 7/052 | Loose grey/yellow silty clay occupation layer | 1.30m | 0.50m | 0.33m |
| 7/053 | Firm grey brown clay/silt dump layer | 0.54m | – | 0.24m |
| 7/054 | Firm grey/green clay/silt dump layer | 1.20m | – | 0.25m |
| 7/055 | Loose dark grey silty clay dump layer | 2.50m | 0.50m | NFE |
| 7/056 | Firm dark grey brown clay/silt fill of pit 7/057 | 0.60m | – | 0.42m |
| 7/057 | Sub circular P/Med pit cut | 0.60m | – | 0.42m |
| 7/058 | Firm dark brown grey clay/silt P/Med fill of footings trench | 0.56m | – | 0.56m |
| 7/059 | Sub rectangular P/Med cut of footings trench | 0.56m | – | 0.56m |
| 7/060 | Firm dark grey/brown clay/silt fill of P/Med pit | 0.88m | – | 1.07m |
| 7/061 | Sub circular P/Med pit cut | 0.88m | – | 1.07m |
| 7/062 | Very firm dark grey clay/silt layer | 51.0m | 26.0m | 0.6 |
| 7/063 | Firm light grey/green clay/silt layer | 51.0m | 26.0m | 0.60m |
| 7/064 | Very firm orange/grey clay/silt layer | – | – | 0.12m |
| 7/065 | Firm friable mid grey brown clay silt dump layer | 51.0m | 26.0m | 0.45m |
| 7/066 | Firm brown/orange clay silt layer | – | – | 0.20m |
| 7/067 | Firm dark grey brown clay/silt fill of pit 7/068 | 0.46m | 0.37m | 0.06m |
| 7/068 | Circular P/Med pit | 0.46m | 0.37m | 0.06m |
| 7/069 | Firm mid grey brown clay silt fill of pit 7/070 | 0.54m | 0.38m | 0.16m |
| 7/070 | Linear P/Med ditch | 0.54m | 0.38m | 0.16m |
| 7/071 | Friable light orange/yellow silty clay layer | 2.50m | 0.50m | NFE |
| 7/072 | Firm mid grey clay silt fill of pit 7/073 | 0.65m | – | 0.35m |
| 7/073 | Sub circular P/Med cut of pit | 0.65m | – | 0.35m |
| 7/074 | Firm dark grey/green clay/silt fill of 7/075 | NFE | NFE | 0.60m |
| 7/075 | Uncertain cut of P/Med pit | NFE | NFE | 0.60m |
| 7/076 | Firm green/grey clay/silt fill of Medieval pit 7/075 | 5.30m | 1.0m | 1.0m |
| 7/077 | Irregular oval medieval pit cut | 5.30m | 1.0m | 1.0m |
| 7/078 | Firm mottled brown/yellow silty clay disturbed natural | – | – | 0.45m |

| Context No. | Context Description | Length | Width | Depth |
|-------------|---|--------|-------|-------|
| | layer | | | |
| 7/079 | Firm mid grey brown clay silt fill of pit 7/081 | 1.87m | 1.07m | 0.62m |
| 7/080 | Firm light grey/green cess/silt fill of pit 7/081 | 0.68m | 0.82m | 0.20m |
| 7/081 | Sub rectangular cut of Medieval pit | 1.87m | 1.07m | 0.62m |
| 7/082 | Natural yellow/brown clay | 51.0m | 26.0m | NFE |
| 7/083 | Loose mid grey clay/silt fill of pit 7/084 | 0.80m | 1.75m | 0.50m |
| 7/084 | Sub rectangular Medieval pit cut | 0.80m | 1.75m | 0.50m |
| 7/085 | Loose very dark black silt fill of pit 7/075 | 1.30m | — | 0.10m |
| 7/086 | Firm brown/orange clay/silt fill of pit 7/075 | 1.30m | — | 0.10m |
| 7/087 | firm mid grey/orange clay silt fill of post hole 7/088 | 0.38m | 0.35m | 0.15m |
| 7/088 | Sub circular post hole cut | 0.38m | 0.35m | 0.15m |
| 7/089 | Firm mid grey/orange clay/silt fill of post hole 7/090 | 0.36m | 0.32m | 0.12m |
| 7/090 | Sub circular post hole cut | 0.36m | 0.32m | 0.12m |
| 7/091 | Firm mid grey/orange clay silt fill of post hole 7/092 | 0.28m | 0.28m | 0.19m |
| 7/092 | Sub circular post hole cut | 0.28m | 0.28m | 0.19m |
| 7/093 | firm mid grey clay silt fill of post hole 7/094 | 0.23m | 0.19m | 0.80m |
| 7/094 | Sub circular post hole cut | 0.23m | 0.19m | 0.80m |
| 7/095 | Firm light grey/orange clay silt fill of post hole cut 7/096 | 0.32m | 0.15m | 0.12m |
| 7/096 | Sub rectangular post hole cut | 0.32m | 0.15m | 0.12m |
| 7/097 | firm mid grey clay silt fill of pit 7/098 | 0.60m | 0.50m | 0.10m |
| 7/098 | Sub circular pit cut | 0.60m | 0.50m | 0.10m |
| 7/099 | Firm mid-dark grey clay silt fill of pit 7/100 | 0.55m | 0.55m | 0.08m |
| 7/100 | Sub circular pit cut | 0.55m | 0.55m | 0.08m |
| 7/101 | Firm mid brown grey clay silt fill of pit 7/102 | 2.50m | 0.70m | NFE |
| 7/102 | Sub circular pit cut | 2.50m | 0.70m | NFE |
| 7/103 | Firm green grey silty clay layer | 3.20m | 1.40m | 0.50m |
| 7/104 | VOID | | | |
| 7/105 | Firm dark grey clay silt fill of Medieval pit | 1.30m | 0.63m | 0.25m |
| 7/106 | Rectangular Medieval pit cut | 1.30m | 0.63m | 0.25m |
| 7/107 | Friable mid grey/brown clay silt fill of pit 7/108 | 3.0m | 3.0m | 0.32m |
| 7/108 | Sub circular Medieval pit cut | 3.0m | 3.0m | 0.74m |
| 7/109 | Firm mid grey/brown clay/silt fill of Medieval pit 7/108 | 3.0m | 3.0m | 0.20m |
| 7/110 | Firm dark grey clay silt fill of Medieval pit 7/111 | 0.80m | 0.50m | 0.23m |
| 7/111 | Rectangular Medieval pit cut | 0.80m | 0.50m | 0.23m |
| 7/112 | VOID | | | |
| 7/113 | VOID | | | |
| 7/114 | Loose very dark black organic silt layer fill of 7/077 | 5.30m | 1.0m | 0.36m |
| 7/115 | Loose dark grey clay silt fill of pit 7/077 | 5.30m | 1.0m | 0.36m |
| 7/116 | Firm mottled grey/orange clay silt fill of Medieval pit 7/108 | 3.0m | 3.0m | 0.25m |
| 7/117 | Firm mid grey/orange clay silt fill of Medieval pit 7/118 | 3.0m | 2.40m | 0.64m |
| 7/118 | Sub circular Medieval pit cut | 3.0m | 2.40m | 0.64m |
| 7/119 | Firm light grey brown clay silt fill of post hole 7/120 | 0.50m | 0.27m | 0.09m |
| 7/120 | Rectangular Medieval post hole | 0.50m | 0.27m | 0.09m |
| 7/121 | Firm grey brown fill of [7/124] | 1.04m | 0.80m | 0.10m |
| 7/122 | Firm orange brown fill of [7/124] | 0.73m | 0.80m | 0.18m |
| 7/123 | Firm dark grey fill of [7/124] | 0.73m | 0.80m | 0.25m |
| 7/124 | Pit cut | 1.04m | 0.80m | 0.80m |
| 7/125 | Firm grey brown fill of [7/126] | 1.30m | 1.14m | 0.30m |
| 7/126 | Pit cut | 1.30m | 1.14m | 0.30m |
| 7/127 | Green grey fill of [7/128] | 0.30m | 0.30m | 0.10m |
| 7/128 | Posthole | 0.30m | 0.30m | 0.10m |
| 7/129 | Firm grey green fill of [7/130] | 1.35m | 0.28m | 0.28m |
| 7/130 | Pit cut | 1.35m | 0.28m | 0.28m |
| 7/131 | Firm grey brown fill of [7/132] | 1.20m | 0.55m | 0.16m |
| 7/132 | Shallow rectangular pit cut | 1.20m | 0.55m | 0.16m |
| 7/133 | Firm grey brown fill of [7/134] | 1.28m | 0.84m | 0.44m |
| 7/134 | Sub-circular pit cut | 1.28m | 0.84m | 0.44m |
| 7/135 | Oyster rich fill of [7/137] and [7/140] | 2.45m | 1.00m | 0.45m |
| 7/136 | Firm mid grey brown fill of [7/127] | 2.45m | 1.00m | 0.45m |
| 7/137 | Large medieval pit cut | 2.45m | 1.00m | 0.45m |
| 7/138 | Firm orange grey fill of [7/140] | 5.25m | 3.70m | 0.40m |
| 7/139 | Firm mid grey brown fill of [7/140] | 5.25m | 3.70m | 0.40m |

| Context No. | Context Description | Length | Width | Depth |
|-------------|---|--------|--------|-------|
| 7/140 | Large medieval pit cut | 5.25m | 3.70m | 0.40m |
| 7/141 | Firm orange grey fill of [7/142] | 5.00m | 1.00m | 0.45m |
| 7/142 | Large medieval pit cut | 5.00m | 1.00m | 0.45m |
| 7/143 | Firm dark grey brown fill of [7/144] | 1.64m | 0.81m | 0.37m |
| 7/144 | Linear cut | 1.64m | 0.81m | 0.37m |
| 7/145 | Firm dark grey green fill of [7/146] | 0.50m | 0.50m | 0.16m |
| 7/146 | Square cut | 0.50m | 0.50m | 0.16m |
| 7/147 | Loose dark brown fill of [7/149] | — | 1.35m | 0.45m |
| 7/148 | Firm light grey green fill of [7/149] | — | 1.35m | 0.45m |
| 7/149 | Large medieval pit cut | — | 1.35m | 0.45m |
| 7/150 | Firm mid grey brown fill of [7/152] | 1.90m | 0.58m | 0.32m |
| 7/151 | Firm mid grey brown fill of [7/152] | 1.90m | 0.58m | 0.28m |
| 7/152 | Large medieval pit cut | 1.90m | 0.58m | 0.60m |
| 7/153 | Oyster layer | 5.00m | 5.00m | 0.10m |
| 7/154 | single fill of [7/155] | 2.45m | 1.00m | 0.52m |
| 7/155 | Medieval pit, possibly same as [7/137] | 2.45m | 1.00m | 0.52m |
| 7/156 | Secondary fill of [7/158] | 5.25m | 3.70m | 0.37m |
| 7/157 | Primary fill of [7/158] | 5.25m | 3.70m | 0.37m |
| 7/158 | Cut of medieval pit, possibly the same as [7/140] | 5.25m | 3.70m | 0.37m |
| 7/159 | Fill of [7/160] | 1.80m | 1.10m | 0.53m |
| 7/160 | Cut of medieval pit | 1.80m | 1.10m | 0.53m |
| 7/161 | Natural clay at north end of trench 7 | Trench | Trench | — |
| 7/162 | Fill of [7/196] | 1.00m | 1.00m | 0.45m |
| 7/163 | Fill of [7/196] | 1.00m | 1.00m | 0.45m |
| 7/164 | Oyster layer, same as 7/107, 7/135 and 7/153 | 3.0m | 3.0m | 0.32m |
| 7/165 | secondary fill of [7/167] | 5.25m | 3.70m | 0.25m |
| 7/166 | primary fill of [7/167] | 5.25m | 3.70m | 0.18m |
| 7/167 | cut of large medieval pit | 5.25m | 3.70m | 0.48m |
| 7/168 | fill of [7/169] | 3.00m | 2.40m | 0.70m |
| 7/169 | cut of medieval pit | 3.00m | 2.40m | 0.70m |
| 7/170 | fill of [7/171] | 4.70m | 0.40m | 0.60m |
| 7/171 | cut of medieval pit | 4.70m | 0.40m | 0.60m |
| 7/172 | fill of [7/173] | — | — | 0.40m |
| 7/173 | cut of medieval pit | — | — | 0.40m |
| 7/174 | secondary fill of [7/176] | 1.64m | 1.64m | 0.47m |
| 7/175 | primary fill of [7/176] | 1.64m | 1.64m | 0.28m |
| 7/176 | cut of medieval pit | 1.64m | 1.64m | 0.84m |
| 7/177 | fill of [7/178] | 1.40m | 1.30m | 0.80m |
| 7/178 | cut of medieval pit | 1.40m | 1.30m | 0.80m |
| 7/179 | fill of [7/180] | 1.15m | 1.10m | 0.21m |
| 7/180 | cut of medieval pit | 1.15m | 1.10m | 0.21m |
| 7/181 | fill of [7/182] | 2.40m | 0.60m | 0.30m |
| 7/182 | cut of medieval linear ditch | 2.40m | 0.60m | 0.30m |
| 7/183 | fill of [7/184] | 2.50m | 0.80m | 0.20m |
| 7/184 | cut of pit | 2.50m | 0.80m | 0.20m |
| 7/185 | fill of [7/186] | 038m | 0.33m | 0.07m |
| 7/186 | cut of small medieval pit | 038m | 0.33m | 0.07m |
| 7/187 | secondary fill of [7/189] | 2.38m | 1.15m | 0.20m |
| 7/188 | primary fill of [7/189] | 2.38m | 1.15m | 0.28m |
| 7/189 | cut of medieval pit | 2.38m | 1.15m | 0.31m |
| 7/190 | fill of pit [191] | 0.60m | 0.55m | 0.20m |
| 7/191 | small pit cut | 0.60m | 0.55m | 0.20m |
| 7/192 | fill of [7/193] | 5.30m | 1.18m | 0.35m |
| 7/193 | large shallow pit cut | 5.30m | 1.18m | 0.35m |
| 7/194 | fill of [7/195] | 3.75m | 1.75m | 0.80m |
| 7/195 | large pit cut | 3.75m | 1.75m | 0.80m |
| 7/196 | cut of pit, formerly [7/164] | 1.00m | 1.00m | 0.45m |
| 7/197 | modern made ground | Trench | Trench | 0.50m |
| 7/198 | post medieval levelling | Trench | Trench | 0.60m |
| 7/199 | secondary fill of [7/201] | 1.00m | 1.10m | 0.25m |
| 7/200 | primary fill of [7/201] | 1.00m | 1.10m | 0.01m |
| 7/201 | post medieval refuse pit | 1.00m | 1.10m | 0.26m |

| Context No. | Context Description | Length | Width | Depth |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| 7/202 | fill of post med pit [7/202] | 1.92m | 1.92m | 0.60m |
| 7/203 | cut of post med pit | 1.92m | 1.92m | 0.60m |
| 7/204 | fill of [7/205] | 0.36m | 0.30m | 0.10m |
| 7/205 | cut of posthole | 0.36m | 0.30m | 0.10m |
| 7/206 | fill of [7/206] | 0.90m | 0.90m | 0.14m |
| 7/207 | shallow square cut | 0.90m | 0.90m | 0.14m |
| 7/208 | fill of 7/209 | 3.10m | 1.00m | 0.60m |
| 7/209 | large pit cut | 3.10m | 1.00m | 0.60m |
| 7/210 | fill of [7/211] | 2.10m | 1.60m | 0.90m |
| 7/211 | shallow pit | 2.10m | 1.60m | 0.90m |
| 7/212 | fill of [7/213] | 2.60m | 1.70m | 0.45m |
| 7/213 | Medieval pit | 2.60m | 1.70m | 0.45m |
| 7/214 | fill of [7/216] | 2.40m | 1.90m | 0.14m |
| 7/215 | fill of [7/216] | 2.40m | 1.90m | 1.15m |
| 7/216 | cut of medieval pit | 2.40m | 1.90m | 1.15m |
| 7/217 | fill of [7/220] | 1.80m | 1.50m | 0.40m |
| 7/218 | fill of [7/220] | 1.80m | 1.50m | 0.10m |
| 7/219 | fill of [7/220] | 1.80m | 1.50m | 0.20m |
| 7/220 | cut of medieval pit | 1.80m | 1.50m | 0.70m |
| 7/221 | fill of medieval pit [7/222] | 2.36m | 2.36m | 0.50m |
| 7/222 | cut of medieval pit | 2.36m | 2.36m | 0.50m |
| 7/223 | fill of medieval pit [7/224] | 1.61m | 1.61m | 0.35m |
| 7/224 | cut of medieval pit | 1.61m | 1.61m | 0.35m |
| 7/225 | fill of medieval pit [7/226] | 1.35m | 1.35m | 0.53m |
| 7/226 | cut of medieval pit | 1.35m | 1.35m | 0.53m |
| 7/227 | fill of linear feature [7/228] | 0.70m | 0.70m | 0.20m |
| 7/228 | linear feature | 0.70m | 0.70m | 0.20m |
| 7/229 | fill of cut [7/230] | 1.60m | 1.60m | 0.53m |
| 7/230 | cut of pit | 1.60m | 1.60m | 0.53m |
| 7/231 | fill of [7/232] | 1.45m | 1.30m | 0.32m |
| 7/232 | pit cut | 1.45m | 1.30m | 0.32m |
| 7/233 | fill of [7/235] | 2.81m | 2.34m | 0.20m |
| 7/234 | fill of [7/235] | 2.81m | 2.34m | 0.43m |
| 7/235 | pit cut | 2.81m | 2.34m | 0.62m |
| 7/236 | fill of [7/237] | 0.80m | 0.65m | 0.53m |
| 7/237 | pit cut | 0.80m | 0.65m | 0.53m |
| 7/238 | fill of [7/239] | 1.16m | 1.16m | 0.45m |
| 7/239 | cut of pit | 1.16m | 1.16m | 0.45m |
| 7/240 | fill of [7/241] | 1.50m | 1.45m | 0.22m |
| 7/241 | pit cut | 1.50m | 1.45m | 0.22m |
| 7/242 | fill of [7/243] | 1.30m | 1.05m | 0.65m |
| 7/243 | pit cut | 1.30m | 1.05m | 0.65m |
| 7/244 | fill of [7/245] | 2.80m | 0.80m | 0.36m |
| 7/245 | cut of rectangular pit | 2.80m | 0.80m | 0.36m |
| 7/246 | secondary fill of [7/248] | 2.70m | 1.50m | 0.59m |
| 7/247 | primary fill of [7/248] | 2.70m | 1.50m | 0.10m |
| 7/248 | cut of pit | 2.70m | 1.50m | 0.65m |
| 7/249 | fill of [7/250] | 1.00m | 1.75m | 0.57m |
| 7/250 | cut of medieval pit | 1.00m | 1.75m | 0.57m |
| 7/251 | fill of [7/254] | 1.80m | 0.90m | 0.20m |
| 7/252 | fill of [7/259] Natural? | 7.20m | 2.40m | 0.35m |
| 7/253 | fill of [7/254] | 1.80m | 0.90m | 0.25m |
| 7/254 | cut of medieval pit | 1.80m | 0.90m | 0.45m |
| 7/255 | fill of [7/256] | 1.60m | 1.40m | 0.65m |
| 7/256 | cut of medieval pit | 1.60m | 1.40m | 0.65m |
| 7/257 | fill of [7/258] | 1.40m | 0.90m | 0.55m |
| 7/258 | cut of medieval pit | 1.40m | 0.90m | 0.55m |
| 7/259 | irregular cut | 7.20m | 2.40m | 0.35m |
| 7/260 | Fill of [7/261] | 2.50m | 1.50m | - |
| 7/261 | Large pit cut | 2.50m | 1.50m | - |

Appendix B – Medieval Pottery Report

Helen Walker

Introduction

A total of 1397 sherds weighing 18kg was excavated from ninety-nine contexts. Most pottery dates to the later 12th to 14th centuries, with a smaller amount of late medieval and post-medieval pottery. Finds comprise mainly Medieval Coarse Ware and Sandy Orange Ware including Colchester Ware, with small amounts of the Essex fine wares of Hedingham Ware and Mill Green Ware. There is also a variety of traded wares and imports including residual Mid and Late Saxon pottery, all of which are present in very small quantities. A late 18th century group which may relate to the former Admiral Rodney public-house is also reported on.

Method

The pottery has been recorded according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16) and entered onto Essex County Council's EFASYS database. The assemblage is not of high quality as the pottery is fragmented and there are no large pit groups. Nevertheless it adds to our knowledge of Maldon's trade and development and to that end, the pottery has been described by ware as a statement of what is present, and summarised by phase and feature group. Wares described in previous volumes of *Essex Archaeology and History* or by Cotter (2000) are not detailed here. Percentages quoted are calculated from sherd count.

Pottery by ware

Table 00: Quantification of pottery by ware, sherd count, weight and phase, grouped in approximate chronological order and/or by related types

| Ware | Phase 3 | | Phase 4 | | Phase 5 | | Phase 6 | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) |
| Ipswich-type ware | 2 | 21 | | | | | | |
| Thetford-type ware | 8 | 54 | | | | | | |
| Late Saxon unattributed | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Shell-tempered ware | 19 | 72 | | | 1 | 3 | | |
| Sparse shell-tempered ware | 1 | 15 | | | | | | |
| Shell-and-sand-tempered ware | 40 | 208 | | | | | | |
| Sand-with-sparse-shell-tempered ware | 1 | 18 | | | | | | |
| Early medieval ware | 51 | 437 | | | 4 | 44 | | |
| Early medieval ware no sand | 4 | 18 | | | | | | |
| Early medieval ware with chalk | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Andenne ware | 2 | 21 | | | | | | |
| Coarse London-type ware | 1 | 2 | | | | | | |
| London-type ware | 4 | 19 | | | | | | |
| Hedingham ware | 23 | 114 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 17 | | |
| Rouen-type/North French white ware | 2 | 6 | 1 | 7 | | | | |
| Scarborough ware phase I | 2 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Scarborough ware phase II | 3 | 31 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Mill Green ware | 13 | 50 | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------|-----|------|-----|------|----|-----|
| Medieval coarse ware | 681 | 7586 | 15 | 107 | 13 | 98 | | |
| Medieval coarse ware with sparse shell | 4 | 32 | | | | | | |
| Mill Green coarse ware | 3 | 13 | | | | | | |
| Sandy orange ware | 91 | 1116 | 47 | 693 | 9 | 49 | 2 | 8 |
| Colchester ware | 39 | 457 | 27 | 245 | 5 | 92 | | |
| Sgraffito ware | 1 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Kingston-type ware | 1 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Cheam white ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 | | | | |
| Unidentified white ware | 3 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Buff ware | 3 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Low Countries red ware | 1 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Tudor red earthenware | 18 | 302 | 8 | 251 | 19 | 191 | | |
| Siegburg stoneware | 1 | 14 | | | | | | |
| Raeren stoneware | 3 | 30 | | | 2 | 24 | | |
| Frechen stoneware | 0 | 0 | | | 1 | 14 | | |
| Westerwald stoneware | 1 | 8 | | | 3 | 41 | 2 | 9 |
| Surrey-Hampshire white ware | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Post-medieval red earthenware | 3 | 39 | 2 | 31 | 50 | 1400 | 1 | 102 |
| Black-glazed ware | | | 1 | 24 | 1 | 5 | | |
| Staffordshire-type slipware | | | | | 1 | 4 | | |
| English tin-glazed earthenware | | | | | 2 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| English stoneware | | | | | 1 | 32 | 1 | 6 |
| Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware | | | | | 17 | 362 | | |
| Chinese porcelain | | | | | 2 | 3 | | |
| Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware | | | | | 1 | 38 | | |
| Jackfield ware | | | | | 2 | 26 | | |
| Creamware | | | | | 60 | 635 | 1 | 5 |
| Pearlware | | | | | 12 | 38 | | |
| Late kitchen earthenware (slipped) | | | | | 1 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| Flowerpot | | | | | 33 | 2642 | | |
| Modern white earthenware | | | | | 4 | 45 | 3 | 19 |
| Totals | 1033 | 10745 | 106 | 1402 | 246 | 5818 | 12 | 166 |

Ipswich-type Ware

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Date: | Mid-Saxon; early/mid 7th to 9th century |
| References: | Hurst 1976, 299-307; Vince and Jenner 1991, 88; Blackmore 1999, 39; for a summary of Ipswich-type Ware in Essex see Walker 2001, 243 |

Two sherds, both in the smooth Ipswich-type Ware fabric were residual in Phase 3 (7/217, 7/203). One is from the shoulder of a small jar and the second is a fragment of sagging base.

Thetford-type Ware

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Date: | Commonest in the 10th and 11th centuries |
| References: | Hurst 1976, 314-8; Vince and Jenner 1991, 89; Rogerson and Dallas 1984; Anderson 2004; Cotter 2000, 31-2 |

Eight sherds (0.5% of total) were found, most are residual, but one was stratified at the bottom of Phase 3 (Group 2). The only featured sherd is an everted jar rim. Most sherds are probably of Ipswich-type Thetford Ware, with smooth surfaces and showing the characteristic rilling.

Late Saxon unattributed

A small curved sherd perhaps from a lug or a spout may be Late Saxon in origin (residual in Phase 3, context 7/117). It is red-brown with patches of dark grey to black and has a fine, sandy micaceous fabric. An Early to Mid-Saxon date has been ruled out (S. Tyler pers. comm.).

Early Medieval shell-tempered wares

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| Date: | 10th to 13th centuries |
| References: | Drury et al. 1993, 78-80 |

Shelly wares account for 4.5% of total assemblage, with Shell-and-Sand-Tempered ware around twice as common as shell only fabrics. Some could be current in 13th century contexts, but most is residual. Several have beaded rims characteristic of the 12th century. The following ware/sub-form combinations are present:

Shell-Tempered Ware: a flat-topped everted rim most likely from a cooking pot

Shell-and-Sand-Tempered Ware: beaded cooking pot rims, one showing thumbing around the rim

Sparse Shell-Tempered Ware: an everted rim from a bowl or cooking pot, with faint thumbing on the inner edge of the rim

Sand-With-Sparse-Shell-Tempered Ware: a beaded cooking pot rim

Early medieval wares

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Date: | 10th to 13th centuries |
| References: | Drury et al. 1993, 78-80; Cotter 2000, 39-68 |

In terms of sherd count, Early Medieval Ware occurs in similar numbers to the shelly wares, with 4.3% of the total, but is more abundant in terms of weight (see Table 0). There are two variants, Early Medieval Ware with no added sand-tempering, in which only unfeatured body sherds occur and secondly, there is a single example of a glazed Early Medieval Ware from context 7/162. Its sandy fabric also contains very sparse chalk or other calcareous inclusions (but does not appear to be calcareous London-type Ware). It is thin-walled and decorated with bands of combing under a partial splash glaze.

Of the more typical Early Medieval Ware, cooking pots are virtually the only vessel form, although there is an everted rim perhaps from a bowl and a thick-walled, flat sherd with thumbled applied strip, laminated internally, that is perhaps from a storage jar. As with the shelly wares, there are examples of 12th century-type beaded cooking pot rims and one thickened everted rim which could be earlier. There are also examples of more developed rims, a B2 rim datable to c.1200 and an H2 rim of the early to mid-13th century (a type which also occurs in Medieval Coarse Ware). There is only one example of decoration; a small grey sherd, which may be non-local shows an incised groove and fine oblique striations parallel to each other. Worth mentioning is another ?non-local sherd that has a thick pale grey core and is tempered with dark grey sands (not Early Surrey Ware) and shows an internal black residue.

Andenne Ware

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Date: | Commonest along East Coast during 12th and 13th centuries |
| References: | Verhaeghe and Janssen 1984, 18; Brooks and Hodges 1983; Vince and Jenner 1991, 104-6 |

Two sherds have been identified as Andenne Ware, a Low Countries import. One comprises a hollowed everted rim from a ?spouted pitcher, possessing a very pale grey fabric and yellowy-green, finely crazed glaze (cf. Vince and Jenner 1991, fig.2.113.270). The second is a body sherd showing a vertical thumbled applied strip and mottled-brown glaze; it may also be from a pitcher.

London-type Ware and Coarse London-type Ware

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Date: | Widely traded during the late 12th to mid 13th centuries |
| References: | Pearce et al. 1985 |

London-type Ware is poorly represented here with a total of only five sherds. Featured sherds comprise a sherd of Coarse London-type Ware showing a rouletted applied strip under an apparent dark green glaze. There is also a fragment from the shoulder of jug in London-type Ware showing rows of applied scales under an apparent green glaze, as found on early style jugs dating to the later 12th century (cf. Pearce et al. 1985, fig. 17.28, fig. 24.50, fig. 46.153). (See also No. 6).

Heddingham Ware

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Date: | Commonest during the later 12th to 13th centuries |
| References: | Drury et al. 1993, 86-89; Cotter 2000, 75-91 |

This Essex-made fine ware accounted for nearly 2% of the total. No rims or handles were found and the sherds are very fragmented, but most, if not all, appear to be from jugs. Several show glaze and decoration but only a few could be assigned a decorative style (and therefore a date) and are listed below:-

Sherd showing an apparent olive glaze and red slip-painting in ?lattice pattern, as found on 'London-style' early rounded jugs dated mid 12th to c.1200

Two sherds showing applied red pellets under a pale green glaze, one possessing a buff fabric, ?from 'Scarborough-style' early rounded jugs c.1175/1200-1250

Sherds with applied white strips on red slip background, which may be examples of Rouen-style decoration dating to the early to mid 13th century

Sherd showing vertical self-coloured applied strips under speckled green glaze, ?from a stamped strip jug dating from the early 13th to early 14th centuries

Rouen-type/North French White Ware

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Date: | Late 12th to mid 13th century |
| References: | Barton 1966, 73-85 |

Three body sherds with a fine white fabric have been identified as Rouen or other North French white wares, two showing a mottled green-glaze, the third showing a yellow glaze with iron streaks.

Scarborough Ware

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Date: | Phase I fabric: c.1135 to 1225; phase II fabric c.1225 to 1350 |
| References: | Farmer 1979; Farmer and Farmer 1982 |

The earlier phase I fabric is represented by two sherds from the same vessel, undecorated, but showing a lustrous green glaze. The later phase II fabric is slightly commoner with seven sherds, featured examples comprising jug fragments decorated with applied vertical strips under a dark green glaze.

Mill Green Ware

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Date: | Mid 13th to mid 14th centuries |
| References: | Pearce et al. 1982; Meddens and Redknap 1992 |

Another Essex-made fine ware, representing nearly 1% of the total, it is about half as common as Heddingham Ware. No rims or handles remain but the body sherds are most likely to be from jugs. Most are slip-coated under a mottled green glaze, one showing the characteristic combed decoration. More unusual is a slip-coated and green-glazed sherd showing the remains of an applied rouletted strip. There is only one example of slip-painted decoration.

Medieval Coarse Ware

| | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|
| Date: | Later 12th to end of 14th century |
|-------|-----------------------------------|

| | |
|-------------|---|
| References: | Drury et al. 1993, 81- 6; Cotter 2000, 91-107 |
|-------------|---|

As is typical of medieval assemblages grey-firing Medieval Coarse Ware is by far the most frequent type and here accounts for 66% of pottery from the medieval phase (Phase 3) and 51% of the total assemblage. There is one uncommon variant with the addition of sparse shell, the only featured example of which is a sherd decorated with a thumb applied strip.

Table 00: Medieval Coarse Ware vessel-types and sub-types

| Vessel class | Rim type (and code) | Suggested date range | % eves | Drawing No. |
|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Cooking pots | Thickened everted (B1A) | From 11th C | <5% | |
| | Hooked bead | ?From 12th C | 8% | |
| | Flat-topped everted (B2) | c.1200 | 10% | |
| | Pointed thickened (B4) | c.1200 | 11% | |
| | Curved over or cavetto (D2) | First half 13th C | 26% | |
| | Squared, sloping top (H2) | Early to mid 13th C | 16% | |
| | Flat top, vertical neck (H1) | 13th C, ?into 14th C | 58% | |
| | Blocked, neck-less (H3) | Late 13th to 14th century | 7% | |
| | Horizontal flange (E5) | Late 13th to 14th century | 42% | |
| ?Storage jars | Everted flanged (E1) | | 8% | |
| Jugs | Thickened (B1) | c.1175-1250/75 | 15% | |
| | Flat-topped everted (B2) | c.1175-1250/75 | 60% | 1 |
| | Flat-topped, triangular (B3) | c.1175-1250/75 | 18% | |
| | Inturned (G1) | c.1250/75-1375/1400 | 18% | 3 |
| Bowls | Flared bowl with flanged rim | c.1250/75-1375/1400 | <5% | |
| ?Curfews | - | | - | |
| Chimney pots | - | | 24% | 4-5 |

Medieval Coarse Ware cooking pots

As is typical of medieval assemblages, the cooking pot is the most frequent vessel type. In Table 0, they are arranged according to Drury's chronology of cooking pot rims in central Essex (Drury et al. 1993, 81-4). Least common is the simple everted rim, which is more often found on Early Medieval Ware cooking pots. There is also an example of a hooked beaded rim which does not figure in Drury's typology. A few examples of B2 and B4 cooking pot rims occur and are datable to c.1200. The curved over or cavetto rim datable to the first half of the 13th century is relatively abundant. Cooking pots with this type of rim were manufactured at Mile End (Cracknell 1975, fig.5) but do not seem to feature in Hedingham Coarse Ware production (Walker unpublished). Its contemporary, the H2 rim, is less common. The most frequent types are the most developed; the H1 rim, common throughout the 13th century and perhaps continuing into the 14th, and the E5 rim dating from the late 13th to 14th centuries. In contrast, there is only one example of the blocked, neck-less rim which also belongs to the late 13th to 14th centuries. Rim diameters range from 120 – 280mm with those between 180 – 220mm being the most frequent. There is no obvious correlation between rim size and rim diameter. The cooking pots are too fragmented to look for traces of use, although several are fire-blackened. The only example of decoration is a thumb applied cordon below the neck of an H1 cooking pot rim.

All cooking pot fragments are too fragmented to merit illustration, for drawings of these rim types see Drury (et al.1993, figs.39, 40. 41.76-8).

Medieval Coarse Ware jugs

Jugs are relatively abundant, and like the cooking pots can be dated to a certain extent by their rim type. Those with simple everted, thickened or flat-topped rims (types B1, B2 and B3) belong to Cotter's group A, dated c.1175-1250/75. The inturned jug rims are later belonging to Cotter's group B, dated c.1250/75-1375/1400 (Cotter 2000, 106-7). Only one definite jug base is present, which is thumbled in groups of three. A number of sagging bases occur in the assemblage, some of which may be from jugs. Most jugs have strap handles frequently decorated with a combination of stabbing, thumbing and thumbled applied strips. Some are thumbled at the edges and/or show a central applied strip accompanied by columns of stabbing (cf. Cotter 2000, fig.65.46). Others show multiple thumb-marks at the base of the handle attachment (No. 2). Decorated handles are a feature of Cotter's group A jugs. The one example of the typologically later inturned jug rim (i.e. of Cotter's group B) has a plain handle (No. 3). No rod-sectioned handles occur in the assemblage.

Medieval Coarse Ware bowls

Medieval Coarse Ware bowls are very poorly represented in the assemblage. There are fragments from a flared bowl with an everted flanged rim, decorated with incised lines below the rim. It is too fragmented to measure diameter, but appears to be quite large. A second horizontal flanged rim may also be from a bowl. These bowl fragments correspond to those belonging to Cotter's group B and may date to the period c.1250/75-1375/1400 (Cotter 2000, 107).

Medieval Coarse Ware ?curfews

A flat, thick-walled sherd with thumbled applied strip may be from a curfew (fire-cover), although it is also possible that it is from a storage jar. In addition, some of the wider thumbled and stabbed handles may be from curfews rather than jugs.

Medieval Coarse Ware chimney pots

Fragments from chimney pots, decorated with columns of thumbing were recovered (Nos 3-4). Classified as chimney pots after Dunning's work (Dunning 1961), there is no definite evidence that they were used as such, and it has been suggested that that they functioned as flues or ventilators. None of the chimney pot fragments found here are fire-blackened or show other evidence as to how they were used (for a brief discussion of chimney pots in Essex and their possible function see Walker 1999a, 36-7). Chimney pots were also excavated at the neighbouring Chequers site (Walker forthcoming a).

Mill Green Coarse Ware

| |
|---|
| Dating and references as for Mill Green (Fine) Ware |
|---|

Three sherds have been identified as Mill Green Coarse Ware including an internally glazed sagging base sherd.

Sandy Orange Ware

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| Date: | 13th to 16th century |
| References: | Cunningham 1982, 359; Cunningham 1985 |

Sandy Orange Ware is abundant accounting for 11% of the total. Jugs are the most common vessel form, but all are rather fragmented. Part of a jug with an olive-green glaze and thumbled applied strip along the handle may be non-local (No. 6). There is also a slip-coated and glazed sherd decorated with applied red slip strips. Otherwise the only decorative style noted is slip-painting under a plain lead glaze. Thumbled jug bases occur; both continuously thumbled and thumbled at intervals. There is one

recessed base. Most sherds belonging to jugs are datable to the 13th to 14th centuries, with only one example that might be late medieval.

Three jar rims were identified; one has an H2 rim, similar to those of the Medieval Coarse Ware cooking pots, while the other two have lid-seated rims and are late medieval in date. In addition, there is a large handle with a central groove that may be from a late medieval cistern (a large bunghole jar). The only other vessel forms identified in this ware comprise a sherd from cylindrical vessel with flat end 100mm in diameter, perhaps from a water-pipe, an unglazed narrow-necked rim, perhaps from a bottle, and a hollow pedestal base fragment.

Colchester Ware

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| Date: | 13th to mid 16th century |
| References: | Cotter 2000, 108-80 |

Amongst the sandy orange wares, examples of Colchester Ware were identified, representing 5% of the total. This is difficult to distinguish from other sandy orange wares, and may not have been the only industry supplying Maldon as there was another production centre nearby at South Woodham Ferrers (Eddy 1979, 67-9). Therefore, pottery has only been identified as Colchester Ware where the fabric is typical and where parallels can be made with published Colchester Ware vessels.

Jugs are the most common form; none merit illustration, but three jug rim fragments can be assigned a decorative style or sub-type:

Thickened, slightly inturned jug rim, with partial slip-coating on both surfaces and patch of green glaze on the rim, as found on early-style baluster jugs (Cotter 2000, fig.71.1)

Ribbed jug handle and rim with internal bevel, slip-coated with partial clear glaze, internal surface laminated; ?from an early style baluster jug, comparable to Cotter (2000, fig.71.2,10)

Jug with triangular beaded rim and pouring lip; slip-coated, with slip extending into inside of neck, partial green glaze, perhaps a bib of glaze, as found on small rounded Colchester Ware jugs and on Cheam copy jugs of the late 14th to 15th centuries (Cotter 2000, fig.79. 39-40)

There are two styles of decoration on jugs, slip-coating under a mottled-green glaze, in imitation of Mill Green Ware, and the ubiquitous slip-painting under a plain lead glaze. A couple of fragments show vertical slip-painted stripes and another shows stripe-and-dot slip-painting. Jug bases, where present, are thumbled and handles tend to be oval in section. Other vessel forms include fragments from jars bowls and dishes:

An everted jar rim, slip-coated on both sides, with a copper-green glaze on the outer surface, perhaps from a metal-copy cauldron, cf. Cotter (2000, fig.89.105), which has a suggested date of c.1400 or slightly earlier (*ibid.* 138)

Dish or bowl fragment showing partial slip-coating on both surfaces and is glazed on the internal surface, probably 14th century (Cotter 2000, 146)

Flat-topped everted dish rim with external slip-coating and internal slip-painting, probably 14th to early 15th century (Cotter 2000, 146, 170)

Sherd showing Sgraffito decoration; the pattern is not discernable, but is comparable to Cotter 2000 (fig.113.270, 281), 14th to early 15th century (*ibid* 146, 170)

(Cambridgeshire) Sgraffito Ware

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Date: | 14th and early 15th centuries |
| References: | Bushnell and Hurst 1952, 21-6 |

One Sandy Orange Ware fragment, from the shoulder of a jug is slip-coated with two lines of Sgraffito decoration under a partial clear glaze. The fabric is rather fine for Colchester Ware and it may be an example of Cambridgeshire Sgraffito Ware.

Surrey white wares: Kingston-type Ware and Cheam White Ware

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Date: | Kingston-type Ware: widely traded c.1270-c.1340 Cheam White Ware: second half 14th to mid 15th century or later |
| References: | Peace and Vince 1988 |

Only one example, a green-glazed sherd from the shoulder of a jug was identified as Kingston-type Ware. Two sherds of Cheam White Ware are present, including a rim and handle probably from biconical jug, dated c.1360-1440 (Pearce and Vince 1988, fig.122.551; fig.47).

Unidentified white ware

Three small sherds of unidentified white ware were extracted from soil samples, one sherd from an open vessel-form has a mottled green glaze on both surfaces and could be an example of 'Tudor Green' Ware intrusive in a medieval context.

Buff Ware

Three unidentified unglazed and un-featured buff ware sherds were recovered from Phase 3.

Low Countries Red Ware

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Date: | Common from mid 14th century onwards |
| References: | Hurst et al. 1986, 130-53 |

Only one example is present, an internally glazed body sherd (from Phase 3 pit 7/203 (ungrouped)).

Tudor Red Earthenware

This is a smooth red earthenware, usually unglazed and sometimes showing simple slip-painted decoration. It was common during the later 15th to 16th centuries. The fabric often appears similar to that of Mill Green Ware, but harder (and is sometimes referred to as Mill Green-type Ware in earlier publications by the author). It is likely that it was manufactured in the area of Mill Green (perhaps at the nearby potting village of Stock), but was probably made at other centres as well. It is relatively common in the assemblage accounting for 3% of the total. Cisterns/large jugs, some slip-painted, are the commonest vessel form, there are also single examples of a flared cup (Cunningham's form E2), a hollowed everted jar rim, (Cunningham's form C4) and the rim of a large flared dish, unglazed and undecorated.

German Stonewares

| | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Date: | Later 14th to 18th centuries |
| References: | Hurst et al. 1986, 176-214 |

Few German stonewares are present, representing 1% of the total assemblage. Diagnostic sherds comprise:

The neck of a Siegburg Stoneware *Jacobakanne* datable to the 15th century

Sherds from Raeren Stoneware squat bulbous drinking jugs of the late 15th to mid-16th centuries

Rim of a Frechen Stoneware showing the beginnings of a face mask, later 16th to 17th century

Sherds of Westerwald Stoneware decorated with cobalt-blue including an 18th century-type horizontal-flanged chamber pot rim

Surrey-Hampshire White Ware

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Date: | Second half of 16th to end of 17th centuries |
| References: | Pearce 1992 |

A single sherd, a flanged rim with a yellow glaze was excavated.

Post-Medieval Red Earthenware and Black-Glazed Ware

| | |
|-------|----------------------|
| Date: | 16th to 19th century |
|-------|----------------------|

| | |
|-------------|---|
| References: | Cunningham 1985, 1-2; Nenck 1999, 235-245 |
|-------------|---|

This ware accounted for 4% of the total. Jar-forms are the commonest, including fragments from bread crocks/storage jars, a ?single-handled jar, a ?double-handled jar and a lid-seated jar rim. Other forms comprise a necked cup, a jug rim, a hooked bowl rim, and a fragment of dripping dish (some of these are described further under 'Phase 5'). Black-Glazed Ware, i.e. red earthenware with a coating of lustrous black-glaze, was produced from the late 16th to earlier 18th centuries. Two sherds are present, one a bowl with a rolled rim.

Post-1750 pottery

Almost all pottery that would have been current post-1750 is from the Phase 5 pit groups and is discussed in the Phase 5 summary (below).

Summary of pottery by phase and feature group

Phase 1 – Natural deposits and Phase 2 – Prehistoric

No pottery belonging to these phases was recovered. However, an abraded sherd of prehistoric pottery was residual in context 7/029 in the Medieval Phase (Group 2). It has been classified as Fabric D in the Essex typology for prehistoric pottery (Brown 1988) having poorly sorted flint inclusions of <1-2mm across with a density of 6-10 inclusions per cm² (N. Lavender pers. comm.).

Phase 3 – Medieval

Pottery from pits not assigned a group in the site narrative is not discussed.

Feature group 1

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Comprises: | Pits 5/004; 5/006; 5/008; 7/037; 7/041; 7/178; 7/180; 7/189; 7/191; 7/193; 7/195; posthole 7/186; ditch 7/182 |
| Quantification: | 295 sherds weighing 2522g; average sherd size 8.5g |

Pits 5/006 and 5/008, close to the High Street, produced only a small amount of pottery comprising Medieval Coarse Ware, a single sherd of Mill Green Ware, and an undated Buff Ware sherd. Their most likely date is 13th to 14th century, but pit 5/006 also contained late medieval to post-medieval brick and tile.

Equivalent pits 5/004 / 7/037 / 7/189, and pit 7/041, which was cut by pit 7/037, produced 13th century pottery, although some fills also contained late medieval to modern brick and tile. Fine wares comprise sherds of Hedingham Ware showing various decorative styles that could all have been current during the earlier 13th century. A sherd of North French White Ware and a Sandy Orange Ware sherd that is coil-built, rather than wheel-thrown are also consistent with an earlier 13th century date. As is common with medieval assemblages, coarse wares in the form of Medieval Coarse Ware outnumber the fine wares. There are examples, of B4, cavetto and H1 cooking pot rims in this ware, again consistent with an earlier 13th century date. More unusual are fragments of Medieval Coarse Ware jugs, common in other groups are absent, although a stabbed Medieval Coarse Ware jug handle was found in adjacent posthole 7/186 and may also date to the earlier 13th century.

A stratigraphic sequence comprising ditch 7/182, cut by pits 7/180, 7/195 and 7/193, also contained 13th century pottery in the lower part of the sequence. Here fine wares/glazed wares comprise examples of Hedingham Ware, Sandy Orange Ware including Colchester Ware, and the only examples Scarborough Ware Phase I to be found at this site. There is also a green-glazed white ware but this may be intrusive 'Tudor Green' Ware. Medieval Coarse Ware is again the commonest ware, shelly wares and Early Medieval Ware also occur, but as they are most frequent at the top of the

sequence and are likely to be residual. Some of the Medieval Coarse Ware rim forms present are stylistically early, comprising a hooked beaded rim and an everted rim datable to the 12th to early 13th centuries. An H1 rim from a large cooking pot or storage jar is also present. Typologically, the latest is an E5 cooking pot rim, datable to the late 13th to 14th centuries from pit 7/193 at the top of the sequence. The only evidence of specialised function is a fragment of hollow pedestal base, which has been burnt and may possibly have had an industrial use; it is also from pit 7/193.

Very little pottery was recovered from pit 7/191, but a 13th century date is again suggested. A relatively large assemblage was found in pit 7/178 further to the north. As well as fragments from Hedingham Ware and Sandy Orange Ware jugs, seen in other Group 1 features, fine wares also comprise single examples of Coarse London-type ware, Scarborough Ware phase II, and Mill Green Ware. Medieval Coarse Ware again predominates, vessel forms comprising a B2 jug rim; a flanged bowl rim, and a sherd with vertical applied strips. Unusually there are no cooking pot fragments in this ware. The presence of Mill Green precludes a date before the mid 13th century.

Feature group 2

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Comprises: | Pits 5/011; 5/013; 7/124; 7/126; 7/130; 7/134; 7/144; 7/146; 7/149; |
| Quantification: | 155 sherds weighing 1727g; average sherd size 11g |

Group 2 features were situated behind those of Group 1, further away from the street frontage. Pits 5/011 and 5/013 produced very little pottery comprising mainly unfeatured sherds of Medieval Coarse Ware. A slipped and glazed sherd of Colchester Ware in pit 5/013 however, provides a likely mid 13th to 14th century date.

Pit 7/146 at the bottom of a sequence of intercutting pits produced the earliest stratified pottery on site, unfortunately all from soil samples. Finds comprise Thetford-type Ware, Shell-and-Sand-Tempered Ware and Early Medieval Ware, the variant without added sand temper. These could all have been current in the 10th to 11th centuries. Unfortunately a tiny sherd of Medieval Coarse Ware in the pit fill must be later, but could easily be intrusive. Pit 7/130, also towards the bottom of the sequence, produced a probable 13th century assemblage, but again almost all the pottery is from soil samples. Featured sherds include a rilled sherd from the neck of a Medieval Coarse Ware jug.

A series of pits cut 7/146. The two lower pits 7/126 and 7/149 shared sherd links and produced 13th to 14th century pottery, although a 14th century date is perhaps more likely. Finds comprise fragments from Colchester Ware jugs showing slip-coating under a green glaze and the shoulder of a jug, which is unglazed and shows stripe-and-dot slip-painting. There are also two Medieval Coarse Ware jug rims, one with the later type inturned rim (No. 3) and a flanged rim from a large bowl. Unglazed Sandy Orange Ware sherds probably from kitchen wares, rather than decorated jugs, are also present. The latest material in succeeding pit 7/144 comprises sherds of Tudor Red Earthenware dating to the late 15th to 16th centuries. Pit 7/134 at the top of the group produced 15th and 16th century pottery, presumably intrusive from Phase 4. Finds include fragments from large jugs or cisterns in Tudor Red Earthenware and Sandy Orange Ware, fragments from bowls/dishes including slip-coated and glazed examples in Colchester Ware, a hollowed everted jar rim (in Sandy Orange Ware), and fragments from two drinking vessels, comprising part of a Raeren Stoneware squat drinking jug and a Post-Medieval Red Earthenware necked cup with at least two handles (probably similar to Cunningham's form E11, Cunningham 1985, fig.9.61).

Also belonging to this group was pit 7/124. The presence of Mill Green Ware and an E5 cooking pot rim would indicate a late 13th to 14th century date, which would make it contemporary with pits 7/126 and 7/149 of the previous sequence. Fragments from another Medieval Coarse Ware jug were also found in this pit.

Feature group 3

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Comprises: | Layer 7/103; Pits 7/073; 7/081; 7/084; 7/098; 7/173; 7/176; |
| Quantification: | 159 sherds weighing 2053g; average sherd size 13g |

This group lay to the west of Group 2. Inter-cutting pits 7/173 and 7/176, which shared sherd links may date to the 13th century. Datable sherds comprise cooking pots with cavetto, H2 and H1 rims, an early style sherd of Hedingham Ware and a Medieval Coarse Ware decorated jug handle (No. 2). Of interest is a glazed jug rim and handle in a sandy orange ware fabric that may be non-local (No. 6). A Colchester Ware jug rim is datable to the 13th to 14th centuries. As with Group 1, fragments from chimney pots are again present (No. 4). A number of Medieval Coarse Ware sherds are abraded and show pitted surfaces, this could be through use or post-depositional. Pit 7/084 shared sherd links with pit 7/173 and therefore is probably contemporary.

Adjacent pit 7/073 contained a small assemblage of pottery that could be late 12th to earlier 13th century including a sherd of London-type ware, but the latest material is an H3 cooking pot rim datable to the late 13th to 14th centuries. Pit 7/081 can be dated to the late 13th to 14th centuries by the presence of Kingston-type Ware and Mill Green Ware, but earlier material, including a single sherd of Thetford-type Ware, is also present. Layer 7/103, and intercutting pit 7/098 did not contain diagnostic pottery but can be assigned a medieval date by the presence of Medieval Coarse Ware (and medieval brick and tile).

Feature group 4

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Comprises: | Layers 7/135; 7/153; 7/164; Pits 7/108; 7/118; 7/137; 7/140; 7/142; 7/155; 7/158; 7/160; 7/167; 7/209; 7/216; 7/220; 7/241; 7/243 |
| Quantification: | 246 sherds weighing 2110g; average sherd size 8.5g |

The Group 4 pits were located at the north-western corner of the site and produced two complex sequences of intercutting pits. Finds of Ipswich-type Ware, Thetford-type Ware and an unidentified Late Saxon sherd came from this group, totalling five sherds. Unfortunately they are all residual in later features, but their presence indicates Mid to Late Saxon activity in the area of the Group 4 features. Shelly wares and Early Medieval Ware often occur in the same contexts as the Mid and Late Saxon material and may therefore be of 10th/11th century date. Conversely, there is little 13th century pottery; a few sherds of Hedingham ware are present, the only featured example being a fragment of strip jug, a long-lived type, which could be 13th or 14th century.

Pit 7/118, can be dated to the 14th century by the presence of an E5 cooking pot rim and a Colchester Ware slip-coated jar rim. Above this, finds in pit 7/108 included, a possible sherd of Cheam White Ware and Tudor Red Earthenware, indicating a later 15th century date. Pit 7/108 at the top of this sequence produced ?residual medieval pottery, finds including a fragment of chimney pot (No. 5).

Pits 7/158 and 7/167 shared sherd-links and can be dated to the late 13th to 14th centuries by an E5 cooking pot rim. Finds in related pit 7/167 contained a stabbed jug handle with multi-thumbing at the base, which is very similar to No. 2 in Group 3. Above this, the sequence contained further pottery that could be of later-13th to 14th century date. The latest pottery came from one of the layers capping the sequence (7/153) which produced Tudor Red Earthenware of the later-15th to 16th centuries. The group to the east of the baulk is datable to the mid-13th to 14th centuries.

Apart from a single sherd of ?Cheam White Ware from a soil sample, there are no traded or imported wares in this group (not including the residual Mid and Late Saxon pottery). Wares comprise small amounts of Hedingham Ware and Mill Green Ware, much Colchester Ware and other Sandy Orange

Ware, mainly jug fragments, the ubiquitous Medieval Coarse Ware (jugs, cooking pots and chimney pots), and a few sherds of Tudor Red Earthenware.

Feature group 5

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Comprises: | Pit 7/211; 7/213; 7/222; 7/224; 7/226; 7/228; 7/230; 7/232; 7/235; 7/237; 7/254; 7/256; 7/258 |
| Quantification: | 112 sherds weighing 1515g; average sherd size 13.5g |

Group 5 was to the east of Group 4 and to the back of Group 2, well behind the street frontage. Pit 7/229 at the bottom of a sequence of pits produced a fragment of Colchester Ware jug and E5 cooking pot rim datable to the late 13th to 14th centuries. However, all the later intercutting pits (7/224, 7/226, 7/228) produced residual pottery dating to the later 12th to earlier 13th centuries including: a sherd of early style London-Type Ware; Heddingham Ware; Medieval Coarse Ware B2, cavetto and H2 cooking pot rims and a decorated jug handle. The only possible later material from these pits is a sherd of Scarborough Ware phase II which cannot be dated earlier than c.1225 and was traded until the mid-14th century.

Pit sequence 7/254, 7/256, 7/258 contained little diagnostic pottery, but the presence of slip-coated and green-glazed Colchester Ware, unglazed Sandy Orange Ware and Medieval Coarse Ware, indicate a mid-13th to 14th century date. Sherds from the same Sandy Orange Ware jar base occur in all three of these fills; its surfaces are laminated and show a faint white residue indicating possible specialised use. As with the sequence described above, there is a residual sherd of 12th to 13th century pottery comprising a sherd of Andenne Ware, perhaps from a pitcher, in uppermost pit 7/254.

Similar pottery was found in pit sequence 7/211, 7/213 and 7/222. Colchester Ware and Sandy Orange Ware including a sagging base from a jar excavated from the lower pits provide a later-13th to 14th century date, but the uppermost pit produced residual late 12th to 13th century pottery including London-Type Ware and a sherd of Early Medieval Ware that may be from a storage jar. Again, there is a sherd of Scarborough Ware phase II which cannot be earlier than c.1225.

Pit sequence 7/237, 7/235, 7/232 produced pottery dating to the mid-13th to 14th centuries, although finds also include a residual sherd of Thetford-type Ware. Again finds comprise mainly Sandy Orange Ware including jar fragments as well as jugs, Colchester Ware and a Medieval Coarse Ware H1 cooking pot rim and jug fragment. A small amount of Mill Green Ware is also present.

Unlike Group 4 there are several traded wares and imports, i.e. Andenne Ware, London-type Ware and Scarborough Ware, but this may be because the pottery is earlier, rather than reflecting differences in supply to this part of the site.

Feature group 6

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Comprises: | Pits 7/245; 7/248 |
| Quantification: | 17 sherds weighing 139g; average sherd size 8g |

This was the easternmost and smallest group with only two intercutting pits containing pottery. The primary fill of pit 7/248 (7/247) contained pottery that could all have been present in the earlier 13th century, comprising an Andenne Ware pitcher rim, a sherd of Heddingham Ware with a buff fabric, which indicates an early date, and a Medieval Coarse Ware cavetto cooking pot rim, current during the first half of the 13th century. Upper fill 7/246 contained only a body sherd of Medieval Coarse Ware which could be of the same date as the lower fill or later. Succeeding pit 7/245 contained later pottery, including slip-painted and green-glazed Colchester Ware dating from the mid 13th to 14th centuries.

Feature group 7

No pottery was recovered from this group.

Catalogue of illustrated pottery from Phase 3

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Jug rim and handle: Medieval Coarse Ware; stabbed decoration in chevron pattern, thumb impressions at either side of handle attachment; faint sub-circular outline on inside of neck where the handle was attached. Fill 7/183 (pit 7/185), no group |
| 2 | Lower handle attachment of jug: Medieval Coarse Ware; showing stabbed decoration and multiple thumbing at base of handle; pitted surfaces, both inside and out. Fill 7/172 (pit 7/173), Group 3 |
| 3 | Jug rim and handle: Medieval Coarse Ware; faint rilling around neck; handle shows two slight grooves along the length giving rise to central ridge, otherwise plain; faint sub-circular outline on inside of neck where the handle was attached; thumbed indentation and nail marks inside lower handle attachment; line of discoloration at edge of break; some wear at handle edges. Fill 7/147 (pit 7/149), Group 2 |
| 4 | Flanged end of chimney pot: Medieval Coarse Ware; showing beginnings of thumbed column. Fill 7/172 (pit 7/173), Group 3 |
| 5 | Flattened end of a ?chimney pot: Medieval Coarse Ware. Fill 7/109 (pit 7/108), Group 4 |
| 6 | Jug rim and handle: Sandy Orange Ware; relatively fine sandy fabric, thick grey core and orange surfaces; lustrous olive-green glaze; thumbed applied strip along length of handle and remains of incised groove around shoulder; abraded; not unlike London-type ware but fabric not quite typical and such triangular beaded rims are not a London-type Ware characteristic, although handles with thumbed applied strips are (Pearce et al. 1985, fig.19). Fill 7/172 (pit 7/173), Group 3 |

Phase 4: post-medieval deposition (1485 – 1800)

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Comprises: | Layers 5/002; 7/042; 7/044; 7/049; 7/050; 7/052; 7/055 |
| Quantification: | 106 sherds weighing 1402g; average sherd size 13g |

This phase comprised a series of dump layers sealing Phase 3 deposits. That from the lowest layer, 7/052, contained Medieval Coarse Ware, Colchester Ware and Sandy Orange Ware that are probably derived from medieval Phase 3. However, a sherd of slip-painted and unglazed Sandy Orange Ware may be current in this phase. More definite late medieval/early post-medieval pottery occurs in succeeding layer 7/055, including a Cheam White Ware jug rim with a rod handle, probably from biconical jug, datable to c.1360-1440. A Tudor Red Earthenware slip-painted jug/cistern rim with a bifid handle has a late 15th/16th century date. A cylindrical fragment, perhaps from a water-pipe, and slip-painted and unglazed sherds from a Colchester Ware vessel may also be current with this phase.

Sherd linkages between 7/055 and succeeding layer 7/050 show that these layers are not discrete and have become mixed. Reflecting this, Layer 7/050 contained a similar mixture of medieval to late medieval Sandy Orange Ware, including Colchester Ware, and Tudor red earthenware, with the addition of a residual late 13th to 14th century E5 cooking pot rim in Medieval Coarse Ware. Diagnostic material includes sherds from a Colchester Ware jug, of a type datable to the late 14th to 15th centuries. However, possible 18th century clay-pipe was also found in this context.

The uppermost layer 7/049, contained further examples of late medieval pottery including the neck of a Siegburg Stoneware *Jacobakanne* dating to the 15th century and an unglazed hollowed everted jar rim in Tudor Red Earthenware. The latest pottery from Layer 7/049 comprises a single sherd of glazed Post-Medieval Red Earthenware and a Surrey-Hampshire White Ware flanged rim, most likely dating to the 17th century.

At the southern end of the site, equivalent layers 5/002, 7/042 and 7/044, produced a mixture of medieval, late medieval and post-medieval sherds. Colchester Ware, Sandy Orange Ware and Tudor Red Earthenware are again present. The latest pottery comprises a sherd of internally glazed Post-Medieval Red Earthenware, a Black-Glazed Ware bowl fragment with a rolled rim, and a sherd of Westerwald Stoneware showing incised decoration and a cobalt-blue background, which provides a mid-17th to later-18th century date for deposition.

Phase 5: post-medieval features (1700-1900)

Only features that are described in the site narrative are considered here, with the addition of pit 7/035.

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Comprises: | Cut 7/010; Pits 7/005; 7/016; 7/025; 7/033; 7/035; 7/057; 7/061; |
| Quantification: | 246 sherds weighing 5818g; average sherd size 24g |

Pits 7/005, 7/016, 7/025

The three uppermost fills of sub-circular pit 7/025 (7/020-022) produced pottery and sherd-links between all three fills suggest they were deposited at the same time, or that the fills have become mixed. The lowest fill, 7/022 contained residual medieval and late medieval pottery, but otherwise this feature produced a late 18th century group, as did adjacent sub-circular pits 7/005 and 7/016. There is a single sherd link between pit 7/016 and 7/025. Diagnostic sherds from these related pits are catalogued below, they are ordered by vessel-type not ware:

Small bowls, tea-bowls other tea-wares and drinking wares

| | |
|------------|--|
| 7 | Flared bowl: Nottingham/Derbyshire Stoneware; lustrous glaze and band of rouletting below rim; remains of a second similar bowl also present. Fills 7/020; 7/021, 7/022 (pit 7/025) |
| Not illus. | Rim of hemispherical bowl: Nottingham/Derbyshire Stoneware. Fill 7/022 (pit 7/025) |
| Not illus. | Rim of hemispherical bowl: Non-local red earthenware; internal slip-coating (Fill 7/004 (pit 7/005) |
| Not illus. | Footring base from ?hemispherical bowl: Jackfield Ware, dating from mid-18th century. Fill 7/022 (pit 7/025) |
| Not illus. | Fragments from hemispherical footring bowls: Creamware. Fills 7/20, 7/021 (pit 025); Fill 7/013 (pit 7/016) |
| Not illus. | Remains of two to three tea-bowls, i.e. small hemispherical footring bowls: Creamware. Fill 7/022 (pit 7/025); Fill 7/004 (pit 7/005) |
| Not illus. | Rim from tea-bowl, plus smaller fragment from second tea-bowl or saucer: Chinese porcelain; blue-painted internal border, the larger fragment has a café-au-lait rim. Fills 7/013, 7/014 (pit 7/016) |

| | |
|------------|--|
| 8 | Cup minus handle: Creamware; ovoid shape with footring base and band of pearl-moulding around rim, as found on Creamware vessels from a clearance group in Middlesex deposited c.1785-1800 (Pearce 2000, fig.7.13, 17). Fill 7/021 (pit 7/025) |
| Not illus. | Teapot spout: Creamware; with moulded fluting and foliage decoration, c.1780-1800 ¹ . Fill 7/022 (pit 7/025) |
| Not illus. | Sherd from jug or mug: Creamware; showing marbled slip decoration c.1780, cf. Barker (1993, p.29 top centre). Fill 7/022 (pit 7/025) |
| Not illus. | Recessed base ?from a jug: Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware; cf. Jennings (1981, fig.102.1628-30) dated c.1750. Fill 7/022 (pit 7/025) |
| Not illus. | Sherd from hollow ware: Staffordshire-type slipware; external combed slip decoration, perhaps from a cup or other drinking vessel. Fill 7/004 (pit 7/005) |
| Not illus. | Rim of tavern mug with iron-wash: English stoneware. Fill 7/020 (pit 7/025) |
| Not illus. | Fragment of cylindrical vessel perhaps a tavern mug: Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware; rouletted decoration. Fill 7/004 (pit 7/005) |

Plates

| | |
|------------|---|
| Not illus. | Plate rim fragment: English tin-glazed earthenware; duck-egg blue glaze with remains of simple dark blue painted motif; Archer's plate shape J (Archer 1997, App A). Fill 7/013 (pit 7/016) |
| Not illus. | Plate fragment with scalloped rim: Creamware; Fills 7/021, 7/022 (pit 7/025) |
| 9 | Plate fragment with moulded pendant leaves around the rim: Creamware cf. Pearce (2000, fig. 3b) from a clearance group in Middlesex deposited c.1785-1800. Fill 7/013 (pit 7/016) |
| 10 | Plate fragment with scalloped rim and moulded foliate decoration: Creamware very similar to a plate published by Pearce (2000, fig. 3c) dated c.1770-82. Fill 7/004 (pit 7/005) |

Kitchen wares and flowerpots

| | |
|------------|--|
| Not illus. | Hooked rim from small bowl; Post-Medieval Red Earthenware; internally glazed: Fill 7/013 (pit 7/016) |
| Not illus. | Profile of jar: Post-Medieval Red Earthenware; squared everted rim, rounded profile and thickened base, internally glazed, perhaps from a single-handled jar, although the handle is absent; bead rim from second jar also present. Fill 7/004 (pit 7/005); Fill 7/022 (pit 7/025) |
| 11 | : Post-Medieval Red Earthenware; one-handle present but perhaps is a double-handled vessel; all over but patchy brown glaze. Fill 7/004 (pit 7/005) |

| | |
|----|---|
| 12 | Flowerpot: with central drainage hole, decorated with combing and rouletting; wear on underside. Fill 7/013 (pit 7/016) |
|----|---|

The group comprises mainly fine wares and of these there are a large number of wares associated with tea-drinking, i.e. the tea-bowls, cup(s) and the teapot, the. Also associated with the serving of liquids are the remains of a jug and one or possibly two cylindrical mugs, known as tavern mugs, but are also found in domestic contexts. Several fine ware plates are also present. Kitchen wares comprise mainly jar forms, and the single flowerpot shows evidence there was a garden or courtyard. The flowerpot (No.12) may look modern, but flowerpots of this shape, albeit undecorated, have been found in late 18th century contexts in Williamsburg (Noël Hume 1974, fig.27). The latest and most closely datable wares provide a date of c.1780 or later for infilling of pits 7/005, 7/016 and 7/025.

Pit 7/035

Only one rather interesting sherd, contemporary with the preceding group, was recovered from this pit and has been illustrated:

| | |
|----|--|
| 13 | Fragment of commemorative jug or drinking vessel: Creamware; brown-glaze with mottles of darker brown; sprigged male bust in white clay, highlighted with green, enclosed in a cartouche with the letters 'RODN..' probably Admiral Rodney as there is a likeness to a contemporary illustrations ² ; the admiral became famous in 1782 for his victories against the French in the West Indies. Fill 7/034 (pit 7/035) |
|----|--|

Cut 7/010

The fill of cut 7/010 produced a fragment of Creamware plate and Pearlware tea-bowl showing Chinoiserie blue-painting and café-au-lait rim providing a date of c.1800 for this feature. However 20th-century glass was also found in this feature.

Pits 7/033, 7/057 and 7/061

Pits 7/033 and 7/057 produced only a small amount of pottery, comprising a mixture of wares of different dates. Featured material in pit 7/033 includes a Creamware sherd from a hollow ware showing wide engine-turned bands datable to c.1780-1800, which would make it contemporary with pits 7/005, 7/016 and 7/025. However, there is also a white earthenware tea-pot lid in this pit, with a mottled yellow and green glaze, which may be later, perhaps 19th century. The latest pottery in pit 7/057 is a sherd of modern white earthenware showing a transfer-printed willow pattern datable to the 19th to 20th centuries. Pit 7/061, which was cut by pit 7/057 produced a single sherd of Post-Medieval Red Earthenware.

Phase 6: Modern site use

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Comprises: | Feature 7/008 |
| Quantification: | 12 sherds weighing 166g; average sherd size 14g |

Only one feature belonging to this phase contained pottery, soakaway 7/008. It contained a mixture of post-medieval and modern wares, the latest datable example being a sherd of modern white earthenware decorated with a purple transfer-print, datable to the mid 19th to 20th centuries.

Discussion

Date range

Most of the stratified material in Phase 3 is datable to the 13th and 14th centuries. There is some later 15th to 16th century pottery in Phase 4 and intrusive in Phase 3. However, there is very little pottery

dating to the later 16th to earlier 18th centuries, suggesting there was little activity on site at this time (see below). Evidence of activity resumes in the late 18th century and there is a little 19th to 20th century pottery. Small amounts of 10th to 12th century pottery occur, but are residual in later phases.

Pottery supply and evidence of trade

Most of the pottery comprises the locally sourced Medieval Coarse Ware, Sandy Orange Ware and Colchester Ware. Medieval Coarse Ware was made at several production sites in the area. Similarities to production at Mile End, near Colchester, have already been noted, and possible other sources are the Hedingham area, Tiptree Heath and Danbury (Cotter 2000, 92-3). The local fine wares of Hedingham Ware and Mill Green Ware are much less common, especially Mill Green Ware. The shelly wares and Early Medieval Ware are probably locally sourced, although shelly wares found at the neighbouring Chequers site are similar to those found in London (Walker forthcoming a).

A small number of traded wares and imports are present, reflecting Maldon's status as a port. Most are early, datable to the later 12th to mid-13th centuries, comprising London-type ware, Scarborough ware, Andenne Ware and North French white wares. Finds of London-type Ware which was traded along the Thames and North Sea coast are surprisingly sparse considering Maldon was a transshipment port for trading goods via London. Similarly Surrey-white wares, which were also traded along the Thames, are uncommon. Scarborough Ware was shipped down the North Sea coast, the phase II fabric was traded until the mid-14th century, but most sherds occur in contexts that appear to be of 13th century date. Andenne Ware (from the Meuse Valley in Belgium) and the North French white wares originate from the Low Countries. Nothing from the Mediterranean was found. As for the later period, Surrey-Hampshire white ware and most of the German stonewares tend to be ubiquitous, commonly occurring at inland sites. The Siegburg sherd however, is more unusual and could be the result of direct trade to Maldon. The only other later import is the single sherd of Low Countries Redware. The residual finds of Ipswich ware and Thetford-type ware would have also been traded down the coast. No Late Saxon St Neots-type Ware occurred here.

Function and status

There are few differences between the various groups of pits, so little can be said about function within different parts of the site. The relatively high proportion of jugs in comparison to cooking pots could indicate specialised function, but Medieval Coarse Ware jugs are common at other sites in Maldon, at The Chequers site and Beeleigh Abbey (Walker forthcoming a and b), so this may have more to do with their availability, rather than site function. Fragments from chimney pots were excavated from three of the feature groups. Unfortunately, they do not shed light on function; there are no residues and they were not found in association with hearths or ovens. A few sherds of pottery are burnt or show residues, which may suggest specialised or industrial use (for example the hollow pedestal in Group 3 and the laminated jar base with internal residue in Group 5), but the sherds are too fragmented to say anything positive about function.

Little can be said about status from the medieval and later medieval assemblage. However, the late 18th century pottery in Phase 5 is more enlightening. There are a number of parallels with vessels associated with inns, and although the group is too small to be classified as an inn clearance deposit and does not show the right ratio of finds (as defined by Pearce 2000, 144-8), the similarity may not be co-incidental. A pub called the 'Ship and Anchor' at the bottom of the High Street, was formerly known as 'The Rodney', and in the late 18th century, land off Wants Road was known as 'Rodney Meadows' (S. Nunn pers comm.). In view of the excavation's proximity to the then Rodney, the vessel with the Admiral Rodney cartouche (No. 13) and the other late 18th century material may originate from the pub. The author could find no personal connection between Maldon and Admiral Rodney, and this may be a case of adopting the name of a famous and popular figure. The late 18th century group

contained a preponderance of tea wares, which again are found at inns, as people would have stayed the night, and meals as well as alcohol would have been served. By the late 18th century tea was drunk by all social classes in spite of the expense (Archer 1997, 346-7) and was especially popular amongst women. None of the tea-wares are of high quality, comprising mainly plain or minimally decorated Creamware, so this is not a high status assemblage.

Comparisons with other sites in Maldon

A number of other pottery assemblages from (unpublished) sites around the town have been excavated enabling different site types to be compared. Hopefully this will be the subject of a future thematic work, but the sites in the area of High Street, Maldon are briefly compared here.

There are pottery assemblages from three sites at the top of the High Street, more or less opposite to St Peter's Church, 'Tesco' 'Lloyds Bank' and 'The Chequers' (unpublished and Walker forthcoming a) with another site at the bottom of the High Street, at the old bus station (Walker forthcoming c). For a location plan of these sites see Waughman, undated, p.7). The author has not viewed the 'Tesco' material, but all sites, including Quest Motors, produced similar assemblages. All produced only small quantities of traded and imported wares suggesting that trade in pottery was not an important part of the economy. Most overseas imports are from the Low Countries and as, with Quest Motors, little London-type ware is present at the other High Street sites. Ipswich ware and Late Saxon pottery occurs at all sites, although there appears to be less evidence of Saxon activity at Quest Motors than other sites. Unlike Quest Motors, most sites produced St Neots-type Ware, but it is always less common than Thetford-type Ware. Assemblages of 13th to 14th century occur elsewhere on the High Street (with the exception of Lloyds bank), with occupation continuing into the late 14th century suggesting the effects of the Black Death and subsequent economic down-turn were not too severe at Maldon. Pottery dating to the 15th/16th centuries is present at these sites, but apart from the Lloyds Bank site, there is very little 16th to 17th century pottery. This may reflect the economic stagnation of Maldon at this time (Waughman, 11-13). Maldon Friary, situated behind the High Street produced 18th century pottery, which, in common with the Quest Motors site, produced late 18th century tea wares and cylindrical mugs (Walker 1999b).

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References:

Victoria and Albert Museum small picture book No. 9: Tea-pots in pottery and porcelain 1984, no author, pl. 23
<http://www.nmm.ac.uk/collections/images/700/BHC/29/BHC2970.jpg>

Quantification and identification – Spot-dating table in phase order

Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 6

No pottery

Trench 4

Two pits cutting into natural clay

| Context No | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) | Description of pottery (i.e. ware & diagnostic features) | Abrasion | Date of pot | Overall date of context |
|----------------------|-----------|--------|---|----------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 4/006 (pit 4/007) | 1 | 7 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | 12th to 14th C (CBM 1450-1700+) |
| 4/008 (pit 4/009) | 2 | 16 | Early medieval ware including beaded cooking pot rim | - | 12th C | 13th to 14th C |
| | 1 | 11 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | (CBM med) |
| | 1 | 16 | Heddingham ware base from squat jug or open vessel such as a bowl, splashes of glaze externally | abraded | 13th to 14th C | |

Trench 7

Phase 1 – Natural deposits and Phase 2 – Prehistoric

No stratified prehistoric pottery, but a residual sherd in 7/029 in the Medieval Phase (Group 2)

Phase 3: Medieval features (1066-1485)

Group 1

| Context No | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) | Description of pottery (i.e. ware & diagnostic features) | Abrasion | Date of pot | Overall date of context |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------|---|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 5/005 pit 5/006 | 1 | 8 | Medieval coarse ware, internally glazed and fire-blackened | - | 12th to 14th C | mid 13th to 14th C |
| | 1 | 4 | Mill Green ware, unglazed | - | mid 13th to 14th C or later | or later CBM 1450-1700+ |
| 5/007 pit 5/008 | 1 | 1 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | 13th to 14th C |
| | 1 | 3 | Buff ware, unglazed, buff external surface, orange margins | - | 13th to 14th C or later | or later |
| 7/187 pit 189 same as 036 | 2 | 12 | Heddingham ware including sherd with red slip stripe, either early style or Rouen style | - | later 12th to c.1250 | first half 13th C |
| | 1 | 2 | North French white ware, green-glazed | - | late 12th to mid 13th C | |
| | 28 | 568 | Medieval coarse ware, large sherds | unabraded | first half | |

| Context No | Sherd Nos | Wt (g) | Description of pottery (i.e. ware & diagnostic features) | Abrasion | Date of pot | Overall date of context |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|---|----------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | including cavetto cooking pot rim fragments cf. Drury et al 1993, fig.39.40 | | 13th C | |
| 7/036 pit 037 same as 5/003 | 1 | 35 | Early medieval ware sagging base | - | 10th to 13th C | earlier 13th C modern CBM |
| | 1 | 10 | Heddingham ware, one showing red slip-painting, in lattice design, from London-style early rounded jug (see 5/003) | - | mid 12th to c.1200 | |
| | 2 | 12 | Heddingham ware from strip jug | - | 13th to early 14th C | |
| | 7 | 234 | Medieval coarse ware including sherd with thumbled applied strip, chimney-pot fragment, B4 and H1 cooking pot rims | - | 13th C | |
| 5/003 pit 5/004 | 3 | 38 | Early medieval ware | - | 10th to 13th C | 13th C |
| | 1 | 15 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | CBM |
| | 1 | 16 | Sandy orange ware slip-painted and glazed, not wheel-thrown | - | 13th C | 1450-1700 |
| | 1 | 4 | Heddingham ware, apparent olive glaze, partial red slip-coating or painting ??from London-style early rounded jug cf. Cotter 2000, fig.49, 1, 4, similar in 7/036 | - | mid 12th to c.1200 or later | |
| 7/040 pit 7/041 cut by 7/037 | 1 | 4 | Early medieval ware | - | 10th to 13th C | earlier 13th C |
| | 6 | 78 | Medieval coarse ware including chimney-pot frag similar in 7/036) | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| 7/185 P-H 186 | 3 | 83 | Medieval coarse ware including stabbed jug handle (of Cotters group A) | - | up to mid to late 13th C | up to mid to late 13th C |

Group 1 continued

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----|--|---------|----------------|---|
| 7/192 pit 193 above 194 | 3 | 39 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware | - | 10th to 13th C | much of the pottery could be earlier 13th C but |
| | 2 | 3 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware (from soil sample <21>) | abraded | 10th to 13th C | |
| | 1 | 13 | Early medieval ware | - | 10th to 13th C | |
| | 1 | 9 | Early medieval ware (from soil sample <21>) | abraded | 10th to 13th C | |
| | 1 | 1 | Coarse ware sherd, unidentified, | - | 10th to | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|--|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | pale grey fabric decorated with incised horizontal groove and oblique striations parallel to each other (from soil sample <21>) | | 13th C | latest is late 13th to 14th C |
| 7 | 35 | Sandy orange ware; sherd faint applied red strip, may be twisted, slip-coated sherds with discoloured glaze and glazed Colchester-type ware with vertical slip-painted stripes | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| 5 | 18 | Sandy orange ware (from soil sample <21>) includes hollow pedestal base frag that has been burnt – possible industrial and one slip-coated green-glazed sherd, additional sherd from soil sample added Jan 08 | abraded | 13th to 14th C | |
| 38 | 390 | Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds including E5A cooking pot rim | - | late 13th to 14th C | |
| 38 | 128 | Medieval coarse ware (from soil sample <21>) including H1 cooking pot or storage jar rim with remains of thumbled applied cordon; includes 1 sherd medieval coarse ware with sparse shell; , additional sherds from soil sample added Jan 08 | - | 13th C | |
| 2 | 12 | Scarborough ware phase 1, green-glazed | unabraded | c.1200-1225 | |
| | 1 | Heddingham ware, orange fabric | - | 13th C | 13th C |
| 7/194 | 1 | shell-tempered ware (from soil sample <22>) | abraded | 10th to 13th C | |
| pit 195 | 2 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware (from soil sample <22>) additional sherd from soil sample added Jan 08 | abraded | 10th to 13th C | |
| above 179 | 3 | Early medieval ware (from soil sample <22>) | abraded | 10th to 13th C | |
| | 1 | Heddingham ware, yellowish glaze (from soil sample <22>) | - | late 12th to 13th C | |
| | 14 | Medieval coarse ware including hooked beaded and everted rim from cooking pots or bowls | - | 12th to earlier 13th C | |
| | 29 | Medieval coarse ware (from soil sample <22>), misc. sherds including example with thumbled cordon, additional sherds from soil sample added Jan 08 | abraded | 12th to 14th C | |
| | 2 | Sandy orange ware, comprising continuously thumbled jug base and Colchester-type ware slip-painted and glazed sherd, similar in other | - | 13th to 14th C | |

| | | | contexts | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----|--|---------|----------------|--------|
| | 5 | 10 | Sandy orange ware (from soil sample <22>), additional sherd from soil sample added Jan 08 | abraded | 13th to 14th C | |
| | 2 | 3 | Fine white ware, larger sherd is green-glazed on both surfaces ?from bowl form ? intrusive 'Tudor Green' ware (from soil sample <22>) additional sherd from soil sample added Jan 08 | - | ? | |
| 7/179 pit 180 above 181 | 1 | 5 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | 13th C |
| | 2 | 18 | Sandy orange ware, medieval, one with splash glaze | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| 7/181 ditch 182 | 1 | 4 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | 13th C |

Group 1 continued

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|-----|---|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 7/190 pit 191 | 1 | 9 | Early medieval ware | - | 10th to 13th C | 12th to 14th C |
| | 1 | 4 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | |
| 7/177 pit 178 | 1 | 5 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware | - | 10th to 13th C | Not before mid 13th C |
| | 2 | 2 | Shelly wares (from soil sample <18>) | abraded | 10th to 13th C | |
| | 1 | 3 | Early medieval ware | abraded | 10th to 13th C | |
| | 1 | 7 | Early medieval ware without added sand (from soil sample <18>) | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | Heddingham ware, buff with pale glaze | - | later 12th C | |
| | 1 | 2 | Coarse London-type ware with green-glaze and rouletted strip (from soil sample <18>) | - | later 12th C | |
| | 2 | 5 | Sandy orange ware, one is Colchester-type ware and is slip-painted and glazed | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| | 6 | 39 | Sandy orange ware (from soil sample <18>) including: unglazed sherds from hollow ware, slip-coated jug handle, and slip-panted and glazed sherd | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| | 2 | 1 | Mill Green ware tiny sherds, slip-coated and green-glaze, one rouletted decoration (from soil sample 18, added Jan 08) | - | mid 13th to 14th C | |
| | 14 | 201 | Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds including jug rim, the shoulder of a vessel - wheel-thrown and sherd with | - | 13th to 14th C | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|---|---------|----------------|--|
| | | | sparse shell showing vertical thumbled applied strip perhaps from a storage jar | | | |
| | 35 | 88 | Medieval coarse ware (from soil sample <18>) including flanged bowl rim (more from soil sample 18 added Jan 08) | abraded | 13th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 3 | Scarborough ware phase 2 (from soil sample <18>) | - | c.1225 - 1350 | |

Group 2

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----|--|---|----------------|------------------------|
| 5/010 pit 5/011 | 2 | 22 | Medieval coarse ware comprising sagging base and body sherds with external sooting | - | 12th to 14th C | 12th to 14th C Med CBM |
| 5/012 Pit 5/013 | 6 | 23 | Medieval coarse ware, some sherds from same vessel | - | 12th to 14th C | 13th to 14th C |
| | 1 | 3 | Colchester-type ware, plain lead glaze and traces of slip | - | 13th to 14th C | |

Group 2 continued

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|----|-----|--|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 7/133 pit 134 | 5 | 40 | Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds including example showing fine horizontal striations and lower handle attachment scar ?from jug | some abraded | 12th to 14th C | 16th C |
| cut 143 | 5 | 119 | Sandy orange ware, including a bifid handle with central groove from a large jug or cistern, an internally glazed hollowed everted rim from a small jar, and an unglazed sagging base also from a ?jar | - | 14th to 16th C | 13th to 14th C CBM |
| | 2 | 7 | Colchester-type ware slip decorated sherds comprising wall of dish or bowl, partial slip-coating on both surfaces, glazed on internal surface, cf. Cotter 2000, fig.94.155-8, 14th to early 15th C (ibid p.146); also flat-topped everted rim from small dish, unglazed but showing external slip-coating and internal slip-painting | - | 14th to early 15th C | |
| | 3 | 30 | Raeren stoneware including rim of squat drinking jug | - | first half 16th C | |
| | 11 | 253 | Tudor red earthenware including shoulder of large jug or cistern, rim of large jug or cistern, slip-painted sherd, rim of flared dish and internally glazed base with patches of limescale | - | late 15th/16th C | |
| | 3 | 39 | Post-medieval red earthenware: rim of bipartite cup (necked cup in MPRG classification) with remains of at least two handles, all over olive | - | 16th C | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----|---|--------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | | green glaze | | | |
| 7/143 | 10 | 26 | Medieval coarse ware (from soil sample <12>) | abraded | 12th to 14th C | late 15th/ |
| pit 144 | 2 | 10 | Sandy orange ware, including Colchester-type ware sherd with patchy internal glaze | - | 14th to 16th C | 16th C Med CBM |
| cut 147 | 6 | 26 | Sandy orange ware, (from soil sample <12>) med and late med includes small rouletted and glazed sherd | some abraded | 13th to 16th C | |
| | 3 | 18 | Tudor red earthenware (from soil sample <12>) | - | late 15th/16th C | |
| 7/147 pit 149 cut 129, 145 | 8 | 283 | Medieval coarse ware, including inturned jug rim and handle (of Cotter's group B) [draw] and flanged bowl rim fragment, thick-walled and probably quite large | unabraded | mid/late 13th to 14th C | mid/late 13th to 14th C more likely 14th |
| 7/125 | 1 | 13 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware | - | 10th to 13th C | 13th to |
| pit 126 | 4 | 69 | Medieval coarse ware including a B2 jug rim and a flanged bowl rim, same vessel in 7/147 | abraded | 13th to 14th C | 14th C more |
| above 145 | 2 | 10 | Sandy orange ware, unglazed sherds from kitchen ware rather than a jug | - | 13th to 14th C | likely 14th |
| | 2 | 21 | Colchester-type ware, comprising a slip-coated & green-glazed sherd and an unglazed sherd from the shoulder of a jug showing stripe & dot slip-painting | - | ?14th C | 13th – 14th C? CBM |
| 7/129 | 1 | 8 | Prehistoric pot (from soil sample <9>) | abraded | prehistoric | ?13th |
| pit 130 | 1 | 2 | Heddingham ware with orange glaze (from soil sample <9>) | - | ?13th | 14th C |
| | 2 | 5 | Shell-tempered ware (from soil sample <9>) additional sherd from soil sample added Jan 08 | abraded | 10th to 13th C | + earlier & prehistoric |
| | 5 | 18 | Early medieval ware (from soil sample <9>) | abraded | 10th to 13th C | sherd |
| | 2 | 21 | Medieval coarse ware including rilled sherd from neck of jug | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| | 15 | 51 | Medieval coarse ware (from soil sample <9>) additional sherds from soil sample added Jan 08 | abraded | 12th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 1 | Sandy orange ware, apparent green glaze, from soil sample <9> added Jan 08 | | 13th to 14th C | |
| 7/145 | 2 | 5 | Thetford-type ware (from soil sample | - | 10th to | 10th to |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|---|----|--|---------|----------------|-----------|
| pit 146 | | | <14>) rilled surfaces, one is smooth ? Ipswich-type Thet | | 11th C | 11th C +1 |
| | 3 | 3 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware (from ss <14>) | abraded | 10th to 13th C | intrusive |
| | 7 | 10 | Early medieval ware (from soil sample <14>), one with no added sand-temper | abraded | 10th to 13th C | med |
| | 1 | 1 | Medieval coarse ware (from soil sample <14>) | | 12th to 14th C | |

Group 2 continued

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|-----|--|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| pit 7/123 7/124 primary fill | 1 | 2 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware (from soil sample <7>) | - | 10th to 13th C | late 13th to 14th C |
| | 18 | 517 | Medieval coarse ware, large sherds, some sherd families, remains of sagging base showing vertical thumbled applied strip, jug rim showing handle attachment scar and E5A cooking pot rim | unabraded | late 13th to 14th C | 13th - 14th C? CBM |
| | 17 | 54 | Medieval coarse ware (from soil sample <7>) including sherd with thumbled applied strip | - | 12th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 1 | Mill Green coarse ware (from soil sample <7>) | - | mid 13th to 14th C | |
| | 2 | 14 | Sandy orange ware, glazed and slip-painted, including shoulder from jug showing vertical strips, too fine for Colchester-type ware | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| | 2 | 7 | Sandy orange ware (from soil sample <7>): Colchester-type ware, externally glazed | - | 13th to 14th C | |

Group 3

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----|--|---------|----------------|---------------------------|
| 7/097 pit 098 above 103 | 1 | 3 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | 12th to 14th C |
| 7/103 layer | 1 | 1 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware | - | 10th to 13th C | 12th to |
| | 2 | 23 | Medieval coarse ware including sagging base | - | 12th to 14th C | 14th C Med CBM |
| 7/172 pit 173 cuts 175 | 1 | 18 | Grey-firing sand-tempered fabric with superficial shell (seen this at other sites in Maldon) everted, beaded jar rim | - | 12th C | ?13th C, earlier material |
| | 3 | 3 | Shelly wares (from soil sample <4>) | abraded | 10th to 13th C | and late |
| | 2 | 2 | Heddingham ware (from soil sample | - | c.1175/1200- | medieval |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|---|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | <4>) buff fabric, applied red slip pellet ?from Scarborough style early rounded jug | | 1250 | pot from soil |
| 4 | 19 | Early medieval ware (from soil sample <4>) additional sherd from soil sample added Jan 08 | - | 10th to 13th C | sample only |
| 4 | 126 | Sandy orange ware: jug rim and handle with a central thumbled applied strip and olive-green glaze cross fit in 7/084) [draw], similarities with London-type ware; and body sherd, slip-coated and glazed sherd also decorated with vertical red applied strips poss non-local , also Colchester-type ware comprising slip-painted sherd and glazed B3 jug rim | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| 2 | 203 | Medieval coarse ware chimney pot fragments, thumbled, similar in group 1 | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| 23 | 595 | Medieval coarse ware including H2 and H1 cooking pot rims and lower handle attachment of jug showing stabbed decoration and multiple thumbing at base of handle (same decoration as handle in 7/166) (Cotter's group A) Jug, H1 rim & some of the body sherds have pitted surfaces | abraded in use? | up to c.1250/75 | |
| 10 | 21 | Medieval coarse ware (from soil sample <4>) including cavetto cooking pot rim | abraded | first half 13th C | |
| 1 | 1 | buff ware (from soil sample <4>) | - | 215th C | |
| 4 | 3 | Tudor red earthenware (from soil sample <4>) | abraded | late 15th/16th C | |
| 7/175 pit 176 | 1 | Medieval coarse ware chimney pot fragment, thumbled, cross-fit with 7/172 | abraded | 13th to 14th C | 13th to 14th C |
| | 4 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | |

Group 3 continued

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----|--|---|----------------|--------------------------|
| 7/083 fill of 084 | 1 | 1 | Shell-tempered ware (from soil sample <3>) | - | 10th to 13th C | 13th to 14th C + earlier |
| | 2 | 8 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware | - | 10th to 13th C | |
| | 2 | 15 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware including thumbled cooking pot rim (from soil sample <3>) | - | 12th C | |
| | 4 | 22 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | med CBM |

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|-----------|----|-----|---|---------|--------------------|------------------|
| | 14 | 37 | Medieval coarse ware (from soil sample <3>) additional sherd added Jan 08 | abraded | 12th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 4 | Heddingham ware showing traces of red slip and spots of glaze | - | ?13th C | |
| | 2 | 8 | Sandy orange ware, one glazed, one unglazed narrow necked (?bottle) rim | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| | 3 | 9 | Sandy orange ware, med sherds (from soil sample <3>) | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 1 | Mill Green ware, slip-coated and green-glazed from soil sample <3> added Jan 08 | | mid 13th to 14th C | |
| 7/084 pit | 4 | 252 | Medieval coarse ware thick-walled sherds including large jug base thumbed in groups of three, internally pitted as in context 7/172 | - | ?13th | 2nd half 13th C? |
| | 3 | 254 | Sandy orange ware strap handle from jug with central thumbed applied strip fits 7/172 [draw]; Colchester-type ware jug rim and ribbed handle, slip-coated and showing the remnants of a plain lead glaze from early style baluster jug comparable to Cotter 2000, fig.71.2,10 laminated internally; and green-glazed Colchester-type ware body sherd, slip-painted with reeded decoration | abraded | mid 13th to 14th C | |

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|------------------------|----|----|--|---------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 7/079 pit 081 top fill | 1 | 26 | Thetford-type ware, thick-walled, no rilling, smooth, probably Ipswich-type (from soil sample <2>) | - | 10th to 11th C | late 13th to 14th C + some |
| | 2 | 24 | Shell-tempered ware, includes sagging base | - | 10th to 13th C | |
| | 6 | 9 | Shelly wares (from soil sample <2>) | abraded | 10th to 13th C | early |
| | 2 | 13 | Medieval coarse ware :includes H1 cooking pot rim | - | 13th to 14th C | med & Late |
| | 11 | 26 | Medieval coarse ware (from soil sample <2>) | abraded | 12th to 14th C | Saxon |
| | 1 | 6 | Colchester-type ware thickened slightly inturned jug rim, slip-coated with partial green-glaze, cf. Cotter 2000, fig.71.1, partial slip-coating on both surfaces and patch of green glaze on rim | - | mid 13th to 14th C | med CBM |
| | 1 | 1 | Mill Green ware, slip-coated and green-glazed | - | mid 13th to 14th C | |
| | 2 | 7 | Mill Green ware, slip-coated and green-glazed, one showing faint combing (from soil sample <2>) | - | mid 13th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 3 | ?? Mill Green coarse ware | - | mid 13th to 14th C | |

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|--|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|--|
| | 3 | 2 | Sandy orange ware including green-glazed sherd (from soil sample <2>) | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 2 | Kingston-type ware from shoulder of jug, green-glazed both surfaces | - | late 13th to mid 14th C | |

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|--------------|---|----|--|---|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 7/072 pit 73 | 7 | 21 | Shell-tempered ware (from soil sample <1>) additional sherds from soil sample added Jan 08 | - | 10th to 13th C | latest is late 13th |
| | 2 | 6 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware | - | 10th to 13th C | to 14th C |
| | 1 | 2 | Early medieval ware | - | 10th to 13th C | otherwise |
| | 8 | 85 | Medieval coarse ware including H3 cooking pot rim | - | late 13th to 14th C | late 12th to 13th C |
| | 8 | 20 | Medieval coarse ware (from soil sample <1>) | - | 12th to 14th C | |
| | 2 | 6 | London-type ware, joining sherds, apparent olive green glaze | - | late 12th to mid 13th C | |

Group 4

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|-----|---|-------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 7/135 layer =153 | 10 | 122 | Medieval coarse ware | some pitted | 12th- 14th C | late |
| | 3 | 36 | Sandy orange ware, comprising continuously thumbled jug base showing patches of greenish glaze, fire-blackened and laminated internally; sherd with external glaze and hard, plain sherd, which could be medieval or late med | - | 13th to 16th C | 15th/16th C + earlier Med CBM |
| 7/153 layer =164 | 1 | 7 | Medieval coarse ware | abraded | 12th to 14th C | late 15th/16th C |
| | 1 | 10 | Tudor red earthenware | - | late 15th/16th C | +earlier |
| 7/164 layer = 135 seals 137/155 | 2 | 7 | Medieval coarse ware | one abraded | 12th to 14th C | 13th to 14th C or later |
| | 1 | 7 | Sandy orange ware, unglazed sherd from cylindrical vessel, not a jug | - | 13th to 16th C | |
| 7/154 pit 155 1st fill same as | 1 | 2 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | mid 13th to 14th C or later |
| | 9 | 22 | Medieval coarse ware including small fragment of jug rim (from soil sample <16>) | abraded | 12th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 15 | Sandy orange ware, unglazed | - | 13th to 16th C | Med CBM |
| | 2 | 6 | Sandy orange ware (from soil | - | 13th to | |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|-----|--|--------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 136 | | | sample <16>), one with external glaze | | 16th C | |
| cuts 167/158/140 | 1 | 1 | Heddingham ware, orange glaze (from soil sample <16>) | - | 13th C | |
| 7/136 pit 137 1st fill | 1 | 2 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | mid 13th to 14th C; 14th C Brick |
| 7/138 | 1 | 9 | Early medieval ware | - | 10th to 13th C | mid 13th to 14th C |
| pit 140 = pit 167, 158 | 21 | 202 | Medieval coarse ware including a thick-walled B2 ?cooking pot rim, and an inturned jug rim showing the beginnings of a pouring lip | some abraded | c.1250/75 to 14th C | |
| 2nd fill | 1 | 9 | ? Mill Green coarse ware internally glazed cooking pot base | - | mid 13th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 17 | Sandy orange ware, unglazed | abraded | 13th to 16th C | |
| 7/156 pit 158 2nd fill = 138, 165 | 2 | 21 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | 13th to 14th C |
| 7/165 | 1 | 3 | Thetford-type ware; slight rilling, smooth, darker surfaces, probably Ipswich-type | abraded | 10th to 11th C | 13th to 14th C +earlier |
| pit 167 | 1 | 8 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware | - | 10th to 13th C | |
| 2nd fill | 1 | 7 | Early medieval ware without added sand | - | 10th to 13th C | |
| | 10 | 98 | Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds | - | 12th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 50 | Colchester-type ware, lower part of jug showing 2 parallel slip-painted stripes under partial plain lead glaze, same vessel in 7/157 | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| 7/157 pit 158 1st fill | 5 | 64 | Medieval coarse ware including E5A cooking pot rim | - | late 13th to 14th C | late 13th to 14th |
| | 2 | 14 | Sandy orange ware including Colchester-type ware sherd from shoulder of jug showing 2 slip-painted stripes and plain lead glaze, same vessel in 7/165 | - | mid 13th to 14th C | Med CBM |
| 7/166 pit 167, same as 157 | 7 | 144 | Medieval coarse ware including lower handle attachment of jug showing stabbed decoration and multiple thumbing at base of handle similar to No. 2 in group 3 | - | 13th to 14th C | 13th to 14th C |

Group 4 continued

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|-----|--|---------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 7/109 pit 108 top fill | 1 | 99 | Medieval coarse ware - end of chimney pot thickened rather than flanged, similar in other contexts | - | 13th to 14th C | 13th to 14th C |
| | 1 | 28 | Sandy orange ware, reduced slip-painted and glazed sherd from shoulder of jug | - | 13th to 14th C | Med CBM |
| | 1 | 5 | Sandy orange ware, unglazed | abraded | 13th to 16th C | |
| 7/107 pit 108 2nd fill cuts 117 | 5 | 30 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | 13th to 14th & intrusive |
| | 2 | 9 | Medieval coarse ware (from soil sample <5>) additional sherd from soil sample added Jan 08 | abraded | 12th to 14th C | ?late med pot |
| | 2 | 4 | Sandy orange ware including slip-coated and green-glazed sherd | - | 13th to 14th C | 17th to mid 19th C glass; 14th C CBM |
| | 1 | 1 | Mill Green ware, slip-painted and glazed from soil sample <5> added Jan 08 | - | mid 13th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 1 | ?Cheam white ware (from soil sample <5>) added Jan 08 | - | 2nd half 14th C - mid 15th or later | |
| | 1 | 3 | Tudor red earthenware | - | late 15th/16th C | |
| | 5 | 6 | Tudor red earthenware including slip-painted sherd (from soil sample <5>) additional sherds from soil sample added Jan 08 | - | late 15th/16th C | |
| 7/117 pit 118 cuts pit 160 + ? above 141 | 1 | 4 | Late Saxon unattributed, small curved sherd, unusual, blackened, | - | 13th C | 14th C |
| | 4 | 43 | Colchester-type ware including a thumb jug base and everted jar rim, slip-coated and green-glazed, perhaps from a metal copy cauldron, cf Cotter 2000, fig.89.105, p 138 | - | 14th C | Med CBM |
| | 28 | 254 | Medieval coarse ware, including E5A cooking pot rim, jug rim, and lower handle attachment of jug showing central thumb applied strip and stabbed decoration, similar at Beeleigh Abbey, paralleled in Cotter 2000, fig.65.46 | - | late 13th to 14th C | |
| 7/141 pit 142 | 1 | 7 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | 13th to 14th C |
| | 1 | 2 | Colchester-type ware, slip-painted and glazed, partial internal slip-coating | - | 13th to 14th C | |

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|------------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|----------------|
| 7/159 pit 160 | 1 | 4 | Colchester-type ware with external plain lead glaze | - | 13th to 14th C | 13th to 14th C |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|----------------|----------------|

Group 4 east of baulk

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|-----|--|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 7/208 F209 cuts 241 | 1 | 2 | Sandy orange ware, slip-painted and glazed, from shoulder of jug | - | 13th to 14th C | mid 13th to 14th C |
| | 5 | 15 | Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds including one with sparse shell | some abraded | 12th to 14th C | |
| 7/240 pit 241 cuts pit 243 | 1 | 17 | Mill Green ware, rilled sherd from neck of jug, slip-coated and green-glazed | - | mid 13th to 14th C | mid 13th to 14th C |
| | 5 | 80 | Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds including H1 cooking pot rim and flat, thick-walled sherd with thumbbed applied strip ?from curfew or storage jar . | one v. abraded sherd | 13th to 14th C | |
| 7/217 pit 220 3rd fill | 1 | 11 | Ipswich-type ware, sagging base, smooth type | - | mid 7th to mid 9th C | mid 13th to 14th C + residual Mid & Late Saxon |
| | 1 | 1 | Thetford-type ware, smooth Ipswich type | - | 10th to 11th C | |
| | 1 | 7 | Early medieval ware | - | 10th to 13th C | |
| | 6 | 104 | Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds | - | 12th to 14th C | |
| | 2 | 24 | Colchester-type ware including slip-painted and glazed sherd | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| 7/218 pit 220 2nd fill | 1 | 2 | Mill Green ware, slip-coated and green-glazed (from soil sample <25>) | - | mid 13th to 14th C | mid 13th to 14th C |
| | 13 | 22 | Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds (from soil sample <25>), one with sparse shell | - | 12th to 14th C | |
| 7/219 pit 220* cuts F216 | 1 | 15 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | mid 13th to 14th C |
| | 1 | 7 | Colchester-type ware, slip-painted and glazed | unabraded | mid 13th to 14th C | |
| 7/215 F216 cuts 243 | 1 | 5 | Thetford-type ware thickened jar everted rim, smooth, probably Ipswich-type | - | 10th to 11th C | mid 13th to 14th C +Late Saxon/ early med Roman CBM |
| | 3 | 33 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware including beaded cooking pot rim | - | 12th C | |
| | 4 | 44 | Early medieval ware including beaded cooking pot rims | abraded | 12th C | |
| | 1 | 2 | Decorated coarse ware sherd, unidentified, similar in 192 | - | 10th to 13th C | |
| | 3 | 16 | Heddingham ware including sherds from strip jugs | - | 13th C | |
| | 43 | 271 | Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds | - | 13th to | |

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|------------------|---|----|---|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | | including a thickened everted rim and small H1 cooking pot rim | | 14th C | |
| | 1 | 5 | Mill Green ware, slip-coated and green-glazed | - | mid 13th to 14th C | |
| | 5 | 31 | Sandy orange ware including thumbbed jug base, and partially glazed sherd, one of which is Colchester-type ware | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| 7/242 pit 243 | 2 | 8 | Medieval coarse ware | one pitted | 12th to 14th C | 12th to 14th C |

Group 5

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|-----|---|-------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 7/223 pit 224 cuts 226, 222 | 4 | 53 | Medieval coarse ware including an H2 ?cooking pot rim | rim abraded | early to mid 13th C | residual early to mid 13th C |
| 7/225 pit 226 | 1 | 9 | London-type ware, from shoulder of jug, apparent green glaze, rows of applied scales, commonly found on early style jugs cf.(Pearce et al.85, fig.17.28, fig.24.50, fig.46.153) dating to the later 12th C; buff internal surface, thick pale grey core and orange external surface | - | later 12th | residual 13th C pot dating from 2nd quarter of 13th C |
| cuts 228 | 2 | 9 | Heddingham ware, comprising sherd with applied red slip stripe and orange glazed background and sherd with applied white strip and red slip background | one is abraded | late 12th to 13th C | |
| | 1 | 17 | Scarborough ware phase 2, from shoulder of jug showing applied vertical strips and green-glaze | unabraded | c.1225 to 1350 | |
| | 11 | 138 | Medieval coarse ware including B2 rim, cavetto rim and jug handle decorated with central thumbbed applied strip (more of this jug earlier?) | - | earlier 13th C | |
| 7/227 | 1 | 4 | Shell-tempered ware | - | 10th to 13th C | residual |
| pit 228 cuts 230 | 2 | 12 | Heddingham ware comprising sherd with orange glaze and sherd with applied white strip and splashes of plain lead glaze ?same vessel in 225 | abraded | later 12th to 13th C | ?earlier 13th C pot |
| | 5 | 28 | Medieval coarse ware including H2 cooking pot rim | | early to mid 13th C | 14th C brick |
| 7/229 | 2 | 44 | Early medieval ware | - | 10th to 13th C | 13th C |

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|---------|---|----|--|---|---------------------|-----------|
| pit 230 | 7 | 92 | Medieval coarse ware including E5A cooking pot rim | - | late 13th to 14th C | to 14th C |
| | 1 | 11 | Colchester-type ware from shoulder of jug, slip-painted and glazed | - | 13th to 14th C | |

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|-------------------------|---|-----|---|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 7/251 pit 254 | 1 | 5 | Andenne ware, brown glaze and applied vertical strip | - | late 11th to early 13th C | mid 13th to 14th C |
| cuts 256 2nd fill | 2 | 43 | Sandy orange ware, unglazed, whitish internal residue similar in 7/ 255 and 7/257 | - | 13th to 14th C | med CBM |
| | 1 | 24 | Medieval coarse ware thick-walled sherd | - | 12th to 14th C | |
| 7/255 | 1 | 21 | Early medieval ware | - | 10th to 13th C | mid 13th to 14th C |
| pit 256 | 4 | 69 | Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds including sherd from neck and shoulder of jug, sagging base and thick, flat base | - | 12th to 14th C | med CBM |
| | 5 | 132 | Sandy orange ware sherd family, unglazed includes sagging base with whitish internal residue, same vessel in 7/257 | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| cuts 257 | 1 | 12 | Colchester-type ware, slip-coated, partial green-glaze | - | mid 13th to 14th C | |
| 7/257 | 1 | 8 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware | - | 10th to 13th C | mid 13th |
| pit 258 | 4 | 99 | Sandy orange ware unglazed, including sherds from sagging base with faint whitish residue and laminated patch in centre of base | - | 13th to 14th C | to 14th C med CBM |
| | 1 | 33 | Medieval coarse ware showing thumbbed, applied strip, neatly done | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 6 | Colchester-type ware, slip-coated and green-glazed | - | mid 13th to 14th C | |

Group 5 continued

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|----|--|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7/221 pit 222 | 1 | 4 | London-type ware, red slip-painting and orange glaze | - | late 12th to mid 13th C | residual 13th C |
| cuts 213 | 1 | 11 | Scarborough ware phase 2, green-glazed with vertical applied strips, similar in 7225 but not definitely from same vessel | unabraded | c.1225 - 1350 | pot dating from 2nd quarter of 13th C |
| | 1 | 42 | Early medieval ware thick walled sherd with thumbbed applied strip, perhaps from a storage jar, laminated internally | abraded | 12th to 13th C | med CBM |

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|---------------|---|-----|---|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 6 | 52 | Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds | - | 12th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 5 | Buff ware, hard unglazed sherd with darker buff external surface | - | med or late med | |
| 7/212 pit 213 | 1 | 9 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware beaded cooking pot rim | abraded | 12th C | mid 13th to 14th C |
| cuts 211 | 1 | 24 | Medieval coarse ware sagging base | abraded | 12th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 44 | Sandy orange ware, sagging base from jar | unabraded externally | 13th to 14th C | |
| 7/210 pit 211 | 1 | 7 | Shell-tempered ware flat-topped everted rim | - | 10th to 12th C | 13th to |
| | 1 | 128 | Medieval coarse ware lower handle attachment from jug showing stabbed decoration and central thumbled applied strip (Cotters type A?) | - | 13th to 14th C | 14th C + residual early med med CBM |
| | 2 | 11 | Sandy orange ware, externally glazed sherd, and an unglazed Colchester-type ware sherd with patch of slip internally | unabraded | 13th to 14th C | |

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|---------------------------------|----|-----|--|---|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 7/231 pit 232 | 1 | 15 | Sparse shell-tempered ware, everted bowl or cooking pot rim with faint thumbing on inner edge | - | 12th C | mid 13th to 14th + |
| cuts 235 | 2 | 11 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | residual early med med CBM |
| | | | | | | |
| 7/233 pit 235 | 2 | 13 | Sandy orange ware including H2 jar rim, perhaps from same vessel as other unglazed sandy orange ware sherds in this group; also body sherd with sparse shell and splashes of glaze | - | 13th-14th C | mid 13th to 14th C med CBM |
| second fill | 15 | 124 | Medieval coarse ware including a ? jug rim and an H1 cooking pot rim | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| 7/234 pit 235 cuts 237 1st fill | 1 | 3 | Early medieval ware without added sand | - | 10th to 13th C | mid 13th |
| | 1 | 1 | Colchester-type ware, tiny fragment of jug rim, slip-coated and green-glazed | - | 13th to 14th C | to 14th C |
| | 2 | 11 | Mill Green ware ?from lower part of vessel showing remains of slip-coating | - | mid 13th to 14th C | med CBM |
| | 1 | 8 | Thetford-type ware, smooth, Ipswich-type | - | 10th to 11th C | |
| | 9 | 109 | Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds | - | 12th to 14th C | |

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|--------------|---|---|--|---|----------------|----------------|
| 7/237 pit | 1 | 6 | Medieval coarse ware sherd showing thumbled applied strip | - | 12th to 14th C | 13th to 14th C |
| | 1 | 5 | Sandy orange ware, thumbled jug base, same vessel in another context | - | 13th to 14th C | |

Group 6

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----|---|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7/244 pit 245 | 7 | 40 | Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds from soil sample <27> | some abraded | 12th to 14th C | mid 13th to 14th C |
| cuts 248 | 1 | 1 | Sandy orange ware, unglazed | - | 13th to 14th C | med CBM |
| | 2 | 6 | Colchester-type ware, one slip-coated with sparse glaze, the other has an external glaze | - | mid 13th to 14th C | |
| 7/246 pit 248 2nd fill | 1 | 8 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | ?early 13th to 14th C |
| 7/247 pit 248 1st fill | 3 | 21 | Early medieval ware | - | 10th to 13th C | ?early 13th C |
| | 1 | 45 | Medieval coarse ware cavetto cooking pot rim cf. Drury et al 93. fig.39.40 | - | first half 13th C | |
| | 1 | 1 | Heddingham ware, buff fabric, pale green-glaze | - | later 12th C | |
| | 1 | 15 | Andenne ware hollowed everted rim from ?spouted pitcher, very pale grey fabric and yellowy-green finely crazed glaze cf. Vince and Jenner 91, fig.2.113.270 | - | late 11th to early 13th C | |

Group 7

No pottery from these features

Other medieval features

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|----|--|---------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 7/200 pit 201 | 1 | 1 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware (from soil sample <24>) | abraded | 10th to 13th C | late 15th/16th C + earlier med CBM |
| | 2 | 2 | Medieval coarse ware (from soil sample <24>) | - | 12th to 14th C | |
| | 3 | 10 | Tudor red earthenware (from soil sample <24>) | - | late 15th/16th C | |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|----|---|---------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 7/202 pit 203 | 1 | 10 | Ipswich-type ware from shoulder of jar, smooth fabric | abraded | mid 7th to mid 9th C | 14th to 15th C + earlier including |
| | 1 | 6 | Thetford-type ware, rilled body sherd | - | 10th-11th C | |
| | 1 | 16 | Early medieval ware thickened everted cooking pot rim | - | 12th C | |
| | 2 | 16 | Medieval coarse ware | abraded | 12th to 14th C | ?Mid to |

| | | | | | |
|---|----|--|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| 3 | 26 | Sandy orange ware comprising internally glazed sherd, slip-painted sparsely glazed sherd, and Sgraffito ware sherd from shoulder of jug with two lines of sgraffito scratched through slip-coating at edge of sherd, rather fine for Colchester-type ware, could be Cambs sgraffito, partial clear glaze | - | 14th to early 15th C | Late Saxon med CBM |
| 1 | 11 | Low Countries red ware, internally glazed | - | 14th to 17th C | |

Other medieval features not mentioned in AOC text

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----|--|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 7/150 pit 152 | 2 | 19 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware including beaded cooking pot rim | abraded | 12th C | mid 13th to 14th C Med CBM |
| 2nd fill | 7 | 64 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | |
| between 140 & 141 in group 4 | 3 | 23 | Sandy orange ware comprising slip-painted and glazed sherd and unglazed thick-walled sherd, also Colchester-type ware slip-coated and green-glazed sherd | - | mid 13th to 14th C | |
| 7/162 pit 196 2nd fill | 1 | 16 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware | - | 10th to 13th C | earlier 13th C |
| | 3 | 33 | Early medieval ware comprising H2 cooking pot rim, borderline sandy orange ware, glazed early sherd, with very sparse chalk or other calcareous inclusions, thin-walled, decorated with bands of combing under a partial splash glaze (not LCALC) and sherd with dark grey sands thick pale grey core, non-local (not early Surrey ware), internal black residue | - | 12th to earlier 13th C | |
| | 5 | 117 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 6 | Sandy orange ware, partial external glaze | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 4 | ?Rouen or other North French white ware, fine chalky white fabric and mottled green glaze | abraded | late 12th to mid 13th C | |
| 7/183 pit 184 | 3 | 4 | Shell-and-sand-tempered ware (from soil sample <20>) | abraded | 10th to 13th C | 13th to 14th C + earlier |
| single fill | 3 | 21 | Early medieval ware (from soil sample <20>) including B2 cooking pot rim | abraded | c.1200 | |
| | 1 | 118 | Medieval coarse ware jug with bevelled rim and strap handle showing two columns of stabbed decoration forming a chevron pattern, thumb-mark at | - | 13th to 14th C | |

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|---|----|--|---------|----------------|--|
| | | either side of handle attachment, inner attachment covered over [draw or parallel] | | | |
| 1 | 1 | unidentified white ware sherd from soil sample <20>, no surfaces (added Jan 08) | abraded | medieval | |
| 7 | 87 | Medieval coarse ware (from soil sample <20>) | abraded | 12th to 14th C | |

Phase 4: Post-medieval deposition

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|-----|---|---------|------------------------------|--|
| 7/049 layer | 2 | 15 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | mixture- 15th- 16thC + 17th C pot ?16th to 18th C glass |
| | 5 | 104 | Sandy orange ware, unglazed, including joining sherds from ?jar base and slip-painted sherd, late med | - | 14th to 16th C | |
| | 1 | 14 | Siegburg stoneware, neck of <i>jacobakanne</i> | - | 15th C | |
| | 3 | 32 | Tudor red earthenware including joining sherd from hollowed everted jar rim Cunningham's form C4 | - | late 15th/16th C | |
| | 1 | 4 | Surrey-Hampshire white ware flanged rim with yellow glaze | abraded | later 16th to 17th centuries | |
| | 1 | 12 | Post-medieval red earthenware, glazed | - | 17th to 19th C | |
| 7/050 layer sealed by 49 | 3 | 28 | Medieval coarse ware including E5A cooking pot rim | - | late 13th to 14th C | late med, latest is late 15th C 14th C CBM; ?18th C clay-pipe |
| | 11 | 114 | Colchester-type ware jug, slip-coated and partially glazed, rim with external triangular bead and pouring lip as found on small rounded Colchester-type Ware jugs and on Cheam-copy jugs of the late 14th to 15th centuries (Cotter 2000, fig.79. 39-40). | - | late 14th to 15th C | |
| | 6 | 32 | Colchester-type ware, sherd family, unglazed, reduced external surface, slip-painted, same in 7/055 | - | 13th to 16th C | |
| | 6 | 54 | Sandy orange ware, misc. sherds including slip-painted and glazed sherds, ? medieval, and lid-seated rim from ?large jar, late med, abraded | abraded | medieval and late medieval | |
| | 2 | 16 | Tudor red earthenware | - | late 15th/16th C | |
| 7/055 layer below 50 | 14 | 297 | Sandy orange ware unglazed jug base thumbled in groups of two | - | 13th to 16th C | late med, latest is late 15th C 14th C CBM |
| | 18 | 184 | Sandy orange ware, misc. sherds including thumbled jug base - medieval, sherds from slip-painted and partially glazed jug, flat rim from | - | 13th to 16th c | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----|---|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | cylindrical vessel 100mm diameter, possibly from a water-pipe; Colchester-type ware slip-painted and unglazed sherd family | | | |
| | 3 | 34 | Medieval coarse ware including everted rim from ?storage jar rim (not Thetford-type ware), plus misc body sherds | abraded | ?14th C | |
| | 3 | 13 | ?Scarborough ware phase 2, vertical applied strips under discoloured dark green glaze | - | c.1225-1350 | |
| | 1 | 25 | Cheam white ware jug with rod handle, spots of green glaze, probably from biconical jug, cf Pearce and Vince 1988, fig.122.551 dated c.1360-1440 (ibid fig.47); burnt | - | c.1360-1440 | |
| | 2 | 107 | Tudor red earthenware including slip-painted jug/cistern rim with bifid handle | - | late 15th to 16th C | |
| 7/052 layer sealed by 55 | 3 | 15 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | mid 13th to 14th C 14th C CBM |
| | 4 | 76 | Colchester-type ware including slip-painted and glazed sherds from jugs | - | mid 13th to 14th C | |
| | 3 | 30 | Sandy orange ware, misc sherds one slip-coated and unglazed | - | 13th to 16th C | |

Phase 4 continued - southern area

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----|--|---|-------------------------|--|
| 5/002 layer same as 044 | 1 | 7 | Rouen or other N. French white ware, yellow glaze with iron streaks | - | late 12th to mid 13th C | 14th – 16th C + earlier CBM 1450-1700+ |
| | 1 | 3 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | |
| | 3 | 10 | Sandy orange ware, unfeatured, one is late medieval | - | 14th to 16th C | |
| 7/044 layer same as 042 | 1 | 1 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | mid 17th to 18th C med CBM |
| | 1 | 24 | Black-glazed ware bowl fragment with rolled rim | - | ?17th C | |
| | 1 | 8 | Westerwald stoneware, remains of incised decoration and cobalt-blue background | - | mid 17th to 18th C | |
| 7/042 | 2 | 11 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | mixture med to post-med clay-pipe mid to late 1700s |
| | 1 | 6 | Heddingham ware with applied white slip dots and orange glaze | - | ?13th C | |
| | 1 | 2 | Colchester-type ware, slip-coated and green-glazed | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| | 3 | 36 | Sandy orange ware, joining sherds | - | 13th to | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|--|---------|------------------|--|
| | | | from recessed base, green-glaze on underside | | 16th C | |
| | 1 | 5 | Tudor red earthenware | - | late 15th/16th C | |
| | 1 | 19 | Post-medieval red earthenware, internally glazed | abraded | 17th to 19th C | |

Phase 5: Post-medieval features (1700-1900)

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----|---|---------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 7/009 fill of cut | 3 | 22 | Creamware, joining sherds from plate rim (shattered in transit) | - | mid 18th to early 19th C | c.1800 (20th C |
| 7/010 | 4 | 2 | Pearlware, tea-bowl showing Chinoiserie blue-painting and café au lait rim (shattered in transit) | - | c.1800 | glass) |
| 7/010 | 1 | 3 | Shell-tempered ware | abraded | 10th to 13th C | 12th to |
| cut | 2 | 5 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | 14th C |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|-----|---|-----------|---|------------------------------------|
| 7/020 top fill pit 025 | 2 | 137 | Post-medieval red earthenware, comprising internally glazed thickened base from jar and sherd from shoulder of vessel with all over glaze and incised grooves | - | 17th to 18th C | mid to late 18th C (17th to 19th C |
| | 3 | 32 | Nottingham/Derby stoneware including flat base from another ?flared bowl as found in 7021, 7022 and rouletted sherd | - | 18th to 20th C | glass; clay-pipe 1730-1850) |
| | 1 | 50 | English stoneware tavern mug with iron wash | - | 18th C | |
| | 18 | 122 | Creamware (shattered in transit) comprising remains of two hemispherical tea-bowls and larger hemispherical bowl | - | mid to late 18th C | |
| 7/021 4th fill pit 025 | 5 | 210 | Nottingham/Derby stoneware joining sherds from flared bowl showing beaded rim and band of rouletting below the rim (sherd link with 022) [parallel or reconstruct and illustrate or photograph] | unabraded | 18th to 20th C | late 18th C CBM 1450-1700+ |
| | 12 | 81 | Creamware comprising plate with scalloped edge (fits 7022), rim of hemispherical bowl, and cup (minus handle) with beaded moulding below rim [parallel or reconstruct and illustrate or photograph] | unabraded | late 18th C (will be able to get closer date from moulding) | |
| 7/022 3rd fill | 1 | 11 | Early medieval ware beaded rim ?from cooking pot | - | 12th C | mainly later 18th |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|----|-----|---|-----------|----------------------------|--|
| pit 025 | 5 | 48 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | to 19th C but with much 12th to 14th C pot + med CBM |
| | 1 | 1 | Scarborough ware phase II , green-glazed | - | c.1225-1350 | |
| | 1 | 2 | Sandy orange ware externally glazed with lead globules in glaze | - | 13th C | |
| | 2 | 3 | Colchester-type ware, one slip-coated and green-glazed (similar earlier) | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| | 2 | 86 | Colchester-type ware comprising a slip-coated jug handle with a spot of green-glaze and a flat ware sherd slip-coated with a plain glaze on both sides and Sgraffito decoration on inside, , pattern not discernable but comparable to Cotter 2000, fig.113.270 and 281 | - | 14th C | |
| | 5 | 168 | Post-medieval red earthenware jar base and sherd from same vessels as handled jar in 004 | unabraded | 17th to 18th C | |
| | 1 | 5 | Black-glazed ware | | 17th to 19th C | |
| | 1 | 21 | Jackfield ware footring base from ?hemispherical bowl | - | mid 18th C | |
| | 6 | 82 | Nottingham/Derby stoneware comprising joining sherds from the same flared bowl as found in context 021 and the rim of a hemispherical bowl | - | 18th to 20th C | |
| | 1 | 38 | Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware base recessed base of ? jug cf. Jennings (1981, fig.102.1628-30) dated c.1750 | - | c.1750 | |
| | 1 | 3 | Creamware sherd from jug or mug showing marbled slip decoration c.1780 cf. Barker 1993, p.29 top centre | - | c.1780 | |
| | 16 | 245 | Creamware including profile of tea-bowl, a plate with a scalloped edge, a teapot spout with moulded fluting and foliage decoration, c.1760s to 70s, comparable to Draper (1984, figs 93-4). | - | later 18th to early 19th C | |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|------|---|-----------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 7/013 top fill | 33 | 2642 | Flowerpot, semi-complete with central drainage hole in base, squared, beaded rim and decorated with rouletting and combing [parallel or reconstruct and draw] | unabraded | ?19th C | later 18th & 19th C pottery |
| | 8 | 37 | Post-medieval red earthenware, glazed, including hooked rim from bowl and handle with central groove | - | 17th to 19th C | CBM 1450-1700+ |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|----|--|---|--------------|--------------------------|
| | 1 | 1 | Chinese porcelain from tea-bowl or saucer, blue-painted | - | 18th C | |
| | 2 | 6 | English tin-glazed earthenware with sky-blue glaze, one, a plate rim shows remains of simple dark blue painted motif (similar in 008) | - | 18th C | |
| | 2 | 21 | Creamware comprising hemispherical bowl rim and plate with moulded pendant leaves (Pearce 2000, fig, 3b), similar but not the same as the one in 7/004 | - | later 18th C | |
| 7/014 pit 716 3rd fill | 1 | 2 | Chinese porcelain hemispherical bowl rim with café au lait rim and blue internal border just below rim | - | 18th C | 18th C (1700-1750 glass) |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|-----|--|-----------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 7/004 pit 005 top fill | 13 | 502 | Post-medieval red earthenware comprising joining sherds from internally glazed one-handed jar or chamber pot, the rim and handle of a necked jar or posset, and a beaded rim perhaps from a third jar | unabraded | 17th to 18th C | late 18th C CBM 1450-1700+ |
| | 1 | 4 | Staffordshire-type slipware from a hollow ware | - | earlier 18th C | |
| | 12 | 140 | Creamware comprising joining sherds from a plate with scalloped rim and moulded foliate decoration, very similar to a plate published by Pearce (2000, fig. 3c) dated c.1770-82. and rim of hemispherical bowl | unabraded | c.1770-82 | |
| | 1 | 8 | Earthenware ?hemispherical bowl rim, internally slip-coated, coal measures clay | - | 18th or 19th C | |
| | 1 | 10 | Nottingham/Derby stoneware, sherd from a hollow ware, perhaps a mug, showing rouletted decoration | - | 18th to 20th C | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----|---|---|-----------------|---|
| 7/032 | 1 | 1 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | late 18th C (17th to 19th C glass) CBM 1450 -1800 |
| | 3 | 11 | Post-medieval red earthenware, misc sherds | - | 17th to 19th C | |
| | 3 | 41 | Westerwald stoneware, including chamber pot with flanged rim, 18th C type | - | 18th C | |
| | 1 | 5 | Jackfield ware footring base | - | from mid 18th C | |
| | 1 | 2 | Creamware, sherd from cylindrical vessel showing broad grooved banding | - | c.1780-1800 | |
| | 1 | 33 | Modern white earthenware teapot lid with mottled yellow/green glaze | - | ?post 1750 | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|----|-----|--|---|----------------------|--|
| 7/056 | 1 | 17 | Heddingham ware showing applied red pellet and green-glaze, early style | - | late 12th to 13th C | mixture, 13th C to modern post-med CBM clay-pipe 1680-1710 |
| | 1 | 14 | Frechen stoneware rim of bellarmine showing beginnings of face mask | - | late 16th to 17th C | |
| | 14 | 319 | Post-medieval red earthenware including fragment of dripping dish, sherds from jug with dark green glaze, lid-seated jar rim | - | ?17th C | |
| | 1 | 15 | Nottingham/Derby stoneware fragment of upright rim from jug or mug | - | 18th to 20th C | |
| | 1 | 12 | Modern white earthenware willow pattern transfer-printed lid ?from teapot | - | 19th to 20th C | |
| 7/060 | 1 | 24 | Post-medieval red earthenware handle, partial glaze, rod section | - | later 16th to 19th C | later 16th to 19th C |

Post-medieval phase but not mentioned in text

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----|--|---|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 7/011 | 1 | 4 | Colchester-type ware, slip-coated with very mottled green-glaze | - | 13th to 14th C | 17th to 19th + earlier med CBM |
| | 1 | 4 | Sandy orange ware, late medieval, internally glazed | - | 14th to 16th C | |
| | 3 | 64 | Post-medieval red earthenware including glazed, thickened base and sherd with partial internal glaze | - | 17th to 19th C | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----|---|---|----------------|----------------------------|
| 7/026 | 8 | 36 | Pearlware, hemispherical bowl rims, the larger showing blue ? transfer-printed Chinoiserie decoration | - | c.1800 | c.1800 clay pipe 1730-1900 |
| | 1 | 13 | Nottingham/Derby stoneware recessed base ?from bowl | - | 18th to 20th C | |
| | 1 | 143 | Post-medieval red earthenware thick-walled all over glaze from bread crock/storage jar | - | 18th to 20th C | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----|--|---|------------------|---|
| 7/030 | 3 | 33 | Early medieval ware including everted rim from bowl or cooking pot | - | 10th to 13th C | late 15th/16th C + earlier (18th to 19th C glass) |
| | 5 | 44 | Medieval coarse ware | - | 12th to 14th C | |
| | 1 | 6 | Sandy orange ware, slip-coated and green-glazed (poss sandy Mill Green ware) | - | 13th to 14th C | |
| | 6 | 37 | Sandy orange ware, unglazed, late medieval | - | 14th to 16th C | |
| | 2 | 24 | Raeren stoneware sherds from drinking jugs | - | late 15th/16th C | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|----|-----|--|---|------------------|-----------------|
| | 19 | 191 | Tudor red earthenware, misc sherds, mainly plain some slip-painted and or glazed, also possible cup rim Cunningham's type E2 – before c.1500, slip-painted sherd and ?jug or cistern rim | - | late 15th/16th C | |
| 7/034 | 1 | 10 | Creamware jug or drinking vessel with sprigged male bust enclosed in a cartouche with the letters 'RODN..' perhaps Admiral Rodney as there is a likeness to a picture of the man found on Google, the admiral became famous in 1779 [draw, parallel or photograph] | - | c.1779 or later | c.1779 or later |

Phase 6: Modern site use

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 7/008 | 1 | 102 | Post-medieval red earthenware lug handle from ?storage jar, partial internal glaze | - | 17th to 19th C | 18th to mid 19th C or later |
| | 5 | 10 | English tin-glazed earthenware, all over sky-blue glaze, undecorated (shattered in transit) | - | 18th C | |
| | 2 | 9 | Westerwald stoneware, joining sherds showing combed decoration and blue background | - | mid 17th to 18th C | |
| | 1 | 6 | English stoneware, salt-glazed | - | 18th C | |
| | 1 | 5 | Creamware plate rim | - | mid 18th to early 19th C | |
| | 1 | 7 | slipped kitchen earthenware | - | 19th to early 20th C | |
| | 3 | 19 | Modern white earthenware, transfer-printed, one with purple print | - | mid-19th C or later | |

Figure Captions:

1. Medieval coarseware jug
2. Medieval coarseware jug, handle attachment
3. Medieval coarseware jug
4. Chimney pot base
5. Chimney pot top
6. Sandy orange ware jug
7. Nottingham/ Derbyshire flared bowl
8. Creamware cup
9. Creamware plate
10. Creamware plate
11. Post-medieval redware chamberpot?
12. Flowerpot

13. Creamware jug fragment with moulded bust of Lord Rodney

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Appendix C – Building materials

Berni Sudds

Introduction

A relatively small assemblage of building material was retrieved, amounting to 360 fragments, weighing 29,259g. The majority dates to the medieval period although a single fragment of Roman brick and a smaller group of post-medieval brick and roof tile were also recovered. The material is fragmented but generally demonstrates little sign of abrasion. A small number of features produced near complete examples of roof tile and floor tile.

The assemblage was examined under magnification (x20) and quantified by number, weight and dimension. A site fabric series was created, examples of which were compared directly to a type series of Maldon brick and tile held by Pat Ryan. The assemblage can be well paralleled to this and other material excavated and published from elsewhere in the town (Ryan 1999). A quantification by form is presented in Table 1.

| Form | Number | Weight |
|------------|--------|--------|
| Roof tile | 315 | 23224g |
| Brick | 29 | 4434g |
| Floor tile | 7 | 1050g |
| Stone | 3 | 224g |

Table 1: Breakdown of the assemblage by form.

Medieval and later roof tile

Roof tile represents the most frequently occurring form identified (Table 1). The roof tile assemblage appears to contain a greater diversity of fabric type than observed at the Carmelite Friary although this may simply reflect the differing methodology used to analyse the material (Ryan 1999, 92). A macroscopic visual approach at with the Friary assemblage revealed one main fabric group, thought to be a common throughout Essex (ibid). A microscopic analysis of the current assemblage revealed six sub-groups, including one similar to Fabric 1 at Carmelite Friary and thought to be common throughout Essex (see Fabric 1), but also sandy and iron-oxide rich variants, most of which are likely to be of local origin.

| Site fabric no. | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| 1 | Fine fabric with occasional sand inclusions. Usually oxidised orange or red. Possibly equivalent to Fabric 1 (Ryan 1999, 92). Medium to coarse moulding sand. |
| 2 | Sandy fabric (moderate to abundant sand inclusions). Usually oxidised orange or red. Medium to coarse moulding sand. |
| 3 | Fine fabric with occasional silt lenses/ inclusions and occasional sand. Orange-red often with reduced grey core. Coarse moulding sand. |
| 4 | Sandy fabric with iron-oxide and mica. Orange to reddish-brown fabric. Medium to coarse moulding sand. |
| 7 | Fine sandy fabric with fine iron ore inclusions. Orange. Coarse moulding sand. |
| 11 | Fine sandy fabric. Oxidised orange. Abundant fine sand inclusions and fine moulding sand. |

Table 2: Medieval and later roof tile fabrics.

A significant proportion of the roof tile is non-diagnostic although much is likely to be of the peg type. Where peg holes are present they are always round, as observed at the Friary site (ibid). A small number of curved tiles were also recovered, including ridge tile and a possible gutter tile (7/032; 7/050; 7/055; 7/107). Peg-tile is not closely datable, produced from as early as late 12th century and remaining in widespread production until the 18th century. In London, however, it has been observed that there is a tendency for the sand used in the tile mould to become finer as the period progresses. Generally, an uneven profile and coarse moulding sand are characteristic of medieval roof tile and more evenly made examples with fine moulding sand diagnostic of a post-medieval date. If applied to the Maldon assemblage the majority of those recovered from site are likely to be medieval, a date verified by the associated pottery. At Cressing Temple, less than 10 miles to the north of Maldon, it has been observed that tiles pre-dating c.1500 tend to be flat and those post-dating c.1500 often have a curved or cambered profile (Pat Ryan citing Mike Wadhams). The assemblage is too fragmented to determine if this can be verified. A number of fragments with a slight curve, particularly towards the edges, have been recovered from medieval contexts although this is more likely to be an accidental result of firing.

The peg tiles are between 9 and 15mm thick and 149 and 167mm wide but no complete dimension of length could be ascertained. As observed at the Carmelite Friary, some of early examples may have derived from the late 13th to early 14th century tile kilns at nearby Danbury (Drury and Pratt 1975).

Medieval and later brick

Medieval Flemish-type brick

A small and fragmentary group of medieval Flemish-type bricks were retrieved from site. Fabrics 8, 9 and 10 are likely to be equivalent to the 'Cream', 'Grass-marked' and 'Estuarine Silt' fabrics identified at the Carmelite Friary at Maldon, and elsewhere in Essex, and as such probably date from the late 13th to 14th century (Table 3; Ryan 1996 and 1999). It is possible that the pinky bricks of the Estuarine Silt group represent a sub-variant of the Cream type (P. Ryan pers comm.).

| Type (Ryan 1996; 1999) | Site fabric no. | Description |
|------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Cream | 8 | Pale yellow/ cream fabric. |
| Grass-marked | 9 | Marbled/ speckled yellow and pink/ purple fabric. Grass-marked. |
| Estuarine Silt | 10 | Pink fabric, some grass-marking. |

Table 3: Flemish-type brick.

Flemish-type bricks have a coastal distribution within Essex and East Anglia, so their occurrence at Maldon is not surprising. They were imported from the Low Countries in some number due to strong trade links between England and Flanders during this period (Ryan 1996; 1999). The size of the examples recovered from site, 45 – 53mm thick, might indicate they are likely to be 14th rather than late 13th century in date (Ryan 1999, 91).

Post-medieval brick

A small group of later brick fragments were also recovered, all in the same oxidised orange fabric containing varying amounts of sand (Fabric 5; Table 4). The more complete examples are unfrogged, between 48 and 60mm thick and are usually well-moulded with sharp arrises. The fabric and form suggest these bricks are likely to date to the post-medieval period with a few distinct 18th century examples (7/013; 7/032). One modern machine pressed frogged brick was recovered from 4/002.

| Site fabric no. | Description |
|-----------------|--|
| 5 | Oxidised orange fabric, varying amounts of sand. |

Table 4: Post-medieval brick.

Medieval and post-medieval floor tile

A small number of decorated and plain floor tiles were identified. All are fragmented and re-deposited although form and decoration have facilitated in dating.

The medieval floor tiles are characterised not only by fabric but also by the style and method of decoration. A single example is decorated with slip painted directly onto the surface in three thin diagonal lines and glazed green. The tile, recovered from pit fill 7/133, is in a sandy fabric (Fabric 12; Table 5) and measures 120mm in width and is 20mm thick. Tiles decorated with a slip painted onto the surface, also in a sandy fabric, were recovered from the Carmelite Friary where a date from the late 13th to 14th century was suggested, as paralleled elsewhere in Essex (Ryan 1999, 92). Two examples in a fine fabric with occasional sand (Fabric 6) are likely to date to the same period. One is decorated with part of a line-impressed style of decoration also paralleled at the Friary (7/032; 18mm thick).

A 13th to 14th century date is possible for two further floor tiles in a distinctive fabric characterised by abundant sand (Fabric 15). Both examples are heavily worn and burnt. They are unglazed, although any original slip or glaze may have worn away. The tiles, recovered from pit fills 7/123 and 7/125, are 27mm and a rather more unusual 34mm thick. As observed at the Friary most of the medieval floor tiles cannot be sourced to a known kiln (Ryan 1999, 91). In contrast to the Friary, however, no stamp-on-slip decorated examples produced locally at the Danbury kiln were identified (Drury and Pratt 1975).

| Site fabric no. | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| 6 | Fine fabric with occasional sand, iron ore and calcareous inclusions. |
| 12 | Sandy fabric. Fine matrix with moderate to abundant coarse sand. |
| 13 | Sandy fabric. Moderate sand and iron ore inclusions. |
| 14 | Fine, dense fabric with abundant very fine sand and occasional iron ore and mica. |
| 15 | Sandy fabric. Prolific medium to coarse sand. |

Table 5: Medieval and post-medieval floor tile fabrics.

A thick tile, decorated all over with white slip and glaze, is probably of later date. The example in an oxidised sandy fabric (13) is 39mm thick, the large size and plain decoration are more indicative of a 16th or 17th century date (P. Ryan pers comm.). The tile is residual within modern made ground (7/001). The final fragment of floor tile is in a hard, dense oxidised fabric (14) and is well moulded with sharp arrises. No complete dimensions survive and the small size means the example cannot be closely dated.

Stone

Two fragments of Septeria and one fragment of Niedermendig lava stone were recovered from site, all from the backfill of a 20th century pit. The fragments are small and abraded and likely to be residual. The Septeria is a form of calcareous clay common to the London clay geology. The latter outcrops to the south of Colchester and is thus present in the locality of Maldon. The examples from Maldon may have been quarried directly or arrived in the vicinity of town by long shore drift down the coast (K.

Hayward pers comm.). The Niedermendig lava stone fragment probably originated from a quern. Niedermendig querns were imported into Britain from Germany in large numbers from the Late Iron Age onwards. The fragment cannot be dated independently.

Distribution

The assemblage represents little more than background noise to building activity in the vicinity and cannot be directly related to a specific building. The majority was derived from the backfill of pit features or from general occupation or dump layers. The possible Roman brick fragment, although residual in a medieval pit, would represent a more unusual find as Maldon is understood to be Saxon in origin. Other isolated Roman finds have, however, been made in the town, possibly originating from nearby Roman Heybridge (Stenning and Andrews 2006). The brick has crushed tile mortar, or *opus signinum*, adhering to surface. It is conceivable it was quarried from a Roman building for re-use within the medieval town as observed elsewhere (Ryan 1999, 91).

The majority of the assemblage can be dated to the medieval period, derived from medieval features, although a proportion appears to be residual in post-medieval pits and layers. The area of site is known to have been developed by the 15th century although was evidently being exploited before this date (Stenning and Andrews 2006). The roof tile may have derived from any number of buildings but the brick and floor tile is more likely to have originated from a structure of some status of 13th or 14th century date, most likely the Carmelite Friary. There is some evidence for re-use in the roof tile assemblage but little amongst the brick and floor tile, although these were usually salvaged whole for re-use. The floor tiles in particular are heavily worn, however, and where residual in later groups could have been liberated from the Friary, pre or post dissolution and reused perhaps even more than once before being deposited on site.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Pat Ryan for providing access to the type series of Maldon brick and tile that she has collected and curated over the course of her analysis and research and for her invaluable advice on the current assemblage.

| Context | Forms | Provisional spot date |
|---------|----------|---|
| 4/002 | B, T | Modern |
| 4/006 | B, T | 1450 – 1700+ |
| 4/008 | T | Medieval |
| 5/002 | B?, T | 1450 – 1700+ |
| 5/003 | T, M | 1450 – 1900 |
| 5/005 | B?, T | 1450 – 1700+ |
| 5/010 | T | Medieval |
| 7/001 | FT, T | 1x 16 th – 17 th C/ Medieval (residual) |
| 7/003 | T | Medieval (residual) |
| 7/004 | B, FT, T | 1450 – 1700+ |
| 7/010 | S | - |
| 7/011 | T | Medieval (residual) |
| 7/013 | B, T | 18 th century 1450 – 1700+ |
| 7/014 | B? | 1450 – 1700+ |
| 7/020 | T | Medieval (residual) |
| 7/021 | B, T | 1450 – 1700+ |
| 7/022 | T | Medieval (residual) |
| 7/024 | B, T | 1450 – 1800 |

| Context | Forms | Provisional spot date |
|---------|----------|--|
| 7/030 | T | Medieval (residual) |
| 7/032 | B, FT, T | 18 th century 1450 – 1800 |
| 7/036 | M | Modern |
| 7/043 | T | Medieval |
| 7/044 | T | Medieval |
| 7/049 | T | Medieval (residual) |
| 7/050 | B, T | 14 th century |
| 7/052 | B, T | 14 th century |
| 7/055 | B, T | 14 th century |
| 7/056 | T | Post-medieval |
| 7/060 | T | Medieval (residual) |
| 7/072 | - | Undatable fragments from sample |
| 7/079 | T | Medieval |
| 7/083 | T | Medieval |
| 7/103 | T | Medieval |
| 7/107 | B, T | 14 th century |
| 7/109 | T | Medieval |
| 7/117 | T | Medieval |
| 7/123 | FT, T | 13 th – 14 th century? |
| 7/125 | FT, T | 13 th – 14 th century? |
| 7/129 | - | Undatable fragments from sample |
| 7/133 | FT, T | 13 th – 14 th century |
| 7/135 | T | Medieval |
| 7/136 | B | 14 th century |
| 7/143 | M, T | Medieval |
| 7/145 | - | Undatable fragments from sample |
| 7/150 | T | Medieval |
| 7/151 | T | Medieval |
| 7/154 | T | Medieval |
| 7/157 | T | Medieval |
| 7/172 | - | Undatable fragments from sample |
| 7/177 | - | Undatable fragments from sample |
| 7/183 | - | Undatable fragments from sample |
| 7/192 | - | Undatable fragments from sample |
| 7/194 | - | Undatable fragments from sample |
| 7/200 | T | Medieval (residual) |
| 7/202 | T | Medieval (residual) |
| 7/206 | B, T | 1450 – 1700 |
| 7/210 | T | Medieval |
| 7/215 | RB | Roman (residual)? |
| 7/217 | FT | ? |
| 7/218 | - | Undatable fragments from sample |
| 7/221 | T | Medieval |
| 7/227 | B | 14 th century |
| 7/231 | T | Medieval |
| 7/233 | T | Medieval |
| 7/234 | T | Medieval |
| 7/244 | M, T | Medieval |
| 7/251 | T | Medieval |
| 7/255 | T | Medieval |

| Context | Forms | Provisional spot date |
|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| 7/257 | T | Medieval |

Table . List of contexts containing ceramic building material and provisional spot date. Form: B = Brick; FT = Floor tile; M = Mortar; RB = Roman brick; S = Stone; T = Tile.

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Appendix D – Plant Remains

N.P. Branch and L. Gray

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the analysis of charred and waterlogged plant remains undertaken by *ArchaeoScape* in connection with the proposed development at Quest Motors, 127-129 High Street, Maldon, Essex (Site Code: MD38; NGR TL 8536 0698). An assessment of the plant remains, undertaken by the Museum of London Specialist Services (MoLSS), isolated seven samples worthy of further analysis, all from Trench 7, and all Medieval in age (Phase 3) (Davies, 2007):

1. Context (7/143) sample <12> and context (7/194) sample <22>: the analysis of waterlogged plant macrofossils from these samples will provide information on the character of the local environment and perhaps yield data on the potential range of wild fruits that would have been available at the time for collection and consumption.
2. Context (7/172) sample <4>, context (7/129) sample <9>, context (7/145) sample <14>, context (7/183) sample <20> and context (7/218) sample <25>: the analysis of charred plant remains from these contexts will simply demonstrate the use of cereals on the site and perhaps suggest crop husbandry techniques employed.

METHODS

The bulk samples were processed by flotation by AOC Archaeology Ltd and sorted by *ArchaeoScape* at Royal Holloway. Plant remains were examined using a binocular stereo microscope with magnifications of between 10 and 40 times. Charred remains were counted and waterlogged remains were given estimated levels of abundance as follows: - = 1-10, ++ = 11-50, +++ = 51-150, ++++ = 150-250 and +++++ = >250. Where half grains were observed embryo ends were counted. Identifications were made using an epi-luminating metallurgical microscope. Identifications for plant macrofossils were made using the modern seed reference collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, and reference manuals (Beijerinck, 1947; Charles, 1984; Jacomet, 2006). Identifications were made to species level where possible and genus and family where diagnostic features were less clear. Nomenclature for taxa has been taken from Stace (1997), Jacomet (2006), and Zohary and Hopf (1994). All of the plant macro-fossils here have been given 'habitat and usage' classifications devised by Glynis Jones, Vanessa Straker and Anne Davies in their survey of early Medieval plant use in London (Jones *et al.*, 1990) as shown below.

Key to Habitat and Use Codes:

- A = weeds of cultivated ground
- B = weeds of waste places and disturbed ground
- C = plants of woods, scrub and hedgerows
- D = grassland plants
- E = plants of damp or marshy land
- F = edible wild plants
- G = medicinal plants
- H = wild plants with other economic used
- I = cultivated plants

Several whole and fragmentary wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were observed. The morphology of these grains resembled free-threshing type grains such as bread, club or rivet wheat (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum/turgidum*). It is difficult to distinguish between hexaploid grains, such as bread and club wheats and tetraploid grains, such as rivet wheat because of their similar morphology and distortion caused by charring (Zohary and Hopf, 1994). No chaff was observed in these flots to support this identification.

The wheat grains in sample <12> were distorted. The cereal grains and pulses in sample <20> were poorly preserved. The bud in sample <9> was ovoid and 'distichous' but too poorly preserved to permit identification (Tomlinson, 1985). Also poorly preserved in this sample were the wheat grains and dock (*Rumex acetosa/crispus/obtusifolius*) seeds, which were distorted. The knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.) seed in sample <10> was poorly preserved.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1 details the results of the analysis of the charred plant remains. Table 2 details the results of the analysis of the mineralised plant remains, and Table 3 details the results of the waterlogged plant remains.

Group 1: Context (7/194) sample <22>; Fill of large pit [7/195]

This context was composed of charred cereal grains, in particular barley and oats. In addition, there were waterlogged seeds of hairy buttercup, blackberry, fool's parsley, hemlock, stinging nettle, dead nettle and elder. These herbs are indicative of a range of habitats, including shrubland, woodland and hedgerows. Blackberry fruits are edible, and together with barley and oat, probably provide some information on human diet. Their presence in the pit suggests deposition of plant remains as waste materials from activities, such as food preparation. The remaining seeds may simply be indicative of plants growing locally.

Group 2: Context (7/129) sample <9>; Fill of intercutting pit [7/130]

This context was composed of charred cereal grains of bread/club/rivet wheat, rye, barley and oat. Together with the weed seed of corncockle, these taxa are indicative of cultivated fields, and the utilisation of cereals, presumably for food preparation. The charred, mineralised and waterlogged remains included grape, cherry/plum and fig (respectively), which confirm that the feature was being used for the disposal of food waste. Other remains included rose, knotgrass, dock, thistle, and the waterlogged seeds of fools parsley, elder, rush and duckweed. These taxa represent a range of habitats, including shrubland, woodland and waste ground. Of interest is the presence of the aquatic taxa rush and duckweed, which suggests that the pit may have contained standing water.

Group 2: Context (7/143) sample <12>; Fill of undercutting pit [7/144]

This context was composed of charred cereal grains of bread/club/rivet wheat. The waterlogged remains included greater celandine, blackberry/raspberry, fool's parsley, fig, dead nettle, elder and sedge. Both blackberry/raspberry and fig provide evidence for the use of edible plants, while the other taxa indicate woodland, shrubland and waste ground.

Group 2: Context (7/145) sample <14>; Fill of undercutting pit [7/146]

This context was composed of charred cereal grains of bread/club/rivet wheat and oat, and pea. These taxa provide further evidence for the utilisation of these cultivars. A small number of waterlogged seeds of elder were also present.

Group 3: Context (7/172) sample <4>; Fill of [7/173]

This context was composed of charred cereal grains of bread/club/rivet wheat, oat and barley, as well as pea, and the weed seeds of goosefoot and knotgrass. Waterlogged remains include blackberry/raspberry, dead nettle and elder. These taxa provide further evidence for the utilisation of cultivars, which were presumably preserved during food preparation and were subsequently discarded as domestic refuse.

Group 3: Context (7/218) sample <25>; Fill of pit [7/220]

This context was composed of charred cereal grains of bread/club/rivet wheat, oat and rye, as well as curled dock, grass and bracken. The presence of the cereal remains provides further support for the use of these taxa, however the presence of grass and bracken perhaps suggests the use of these taxa for bedding/fodder.

Group?: Context (7/183) sample <20>; Fill of pit [7/184]

This context is of uncertain grouping but has yielded an abundance of charred remains of wheat, barley, rye and oat, together with goosefoot, vetch, rose, heather, stinking mayweed, brome and grass. Waterlogged seeds included raspberry, fools parsley and elder. Once again, these taxa provide a general indication of a typical range of cereals utilised during the medieval period. The presence of heather and brome are interesting, and suggest exploitation of habitats with acidic substrates e.g. heathland.

CONCLUSIONS

The medieval contexts analysed contained cereal remains, notably wheat, barley, rye and oat, together with other edible cultivars including fig and grape, and fruit seeds from wild plants that were probably consumed, namely blackberry and raspberry. The remaining taxa may be associated with cultivated fields e.g. corncockle, or simply represent plants growing in the local environment. The presence of mixed assemblages of charred and waterlogged plant remains may be attributed to the disposal of domestic refuse into the pits and the presence of standing water in the features. Therefore, the pits appear to have been used for disposal of domestic refuse.

Table 1: Analysis of the charred plant remains, Quest Motors, 127-129 High Street, Maldon, Essex (Site Code: MD38)

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Phase | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ? |
| | | | Group | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | ? |
| | | | Feature | fill of large pit | Intercutting pit | Intercutting pit | Intercutting pit | fill | fill of pit | fill of pit |
| | | | Cut number | [7/195] | [7/130] | [7/144] | [7/146] | [7/173] | [7/220] | [7/184] |
| Scientific Name | Common Name | Item | Context | (7/194) | (7/129) | (7/143) | (7/145) | (7/172) | (7/218) | (7/183) |
| | | | Sample | 22 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 4 | 25 | 20 |
| | | | Flot Volume (ml) | 15 | 40 | 15 | 20 | 10 | 110 | 75 |
| | | | Habitat and Use Code | | | | | | | |
| <i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> cf. | bread/club/rivet wheat | grain | FI | - | 4 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 18 |
| <i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> cf. | bread/club/rivet wheat | grain fragments | FI | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| <i>Triticum</i> sp. | wheat | grain | FI | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| <i>Triticum</i> sp. | wheat | grain fragment | FI | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| <i>Secale cereale</i> | rye | grain | FI | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| cf. <i>Secale cereale</i> | rye | grain | FI | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| <i>Hordeum sativum</i> L. | barley | grain (straight hulled) | FI | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 10 |
| <i>Avena</i> sp. | oat | grain | AFI | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | - | 34 |
| cf. <i>Avena</i> sp. | oat | grain fragments | AFI | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| <i>Avena</i> sp. | oat | grain fragments | AFI | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| <i>Avena/Triticum</i> | oat/wheat | grain | FI | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 |
| <i>Avena/Triticum</i> | oat/wheat | grain fragments | FI | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | - |
| <i>Agrostemma githago</i> L. | corncockle | seed | AB | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <i>Chenopodium album</i> L. | fat hen | seed | ABFH | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. | goosefoot etc. | seed | ABCDFH | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| <i>Vitis vinifera</i> L. | grape | seed | FI | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Pisum sativum</i> L. | pea | cotyledons | FI | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| <i>Pisum sativum</i> L. | pea | cotyledon | FI | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| <i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> sp. | vetch/tare/vetchling/pea | seed | ACDEFI | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| <i>Vicia/Pisum</i> sp. | vetch/pea | seed | ACDEFI | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| <i>Rosa</i> sp. | rose | seed | CGI | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp. | knotgrass/dock | seed | ABCDEFG | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Polygonum</i> sp. | knotgrass | seed | ABCDEFG | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| <i>Rumex crispus</i> L. | curled dock bract | seed | BC | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| cf. <i>Rumex crispus</i> L. | curled dock bract | seed | BC | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Rumex acetosa/crispus/obtusifolius</i> | dock | seed | ABCD | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull | ling/heather | fruit | CD | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| <i>Anthemis cotula</i> L. | stinking mayweed | seed fragments | ABGH | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1 |
| <i>Carduus/Cirsium</i> sp. | thistle | seed | ABDEG | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Bromus</i> sp. | brome | seed | ABD | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| <i>Bromus</i> sp. | brome | seed fragments | ABD | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| <i>Poaceae</i> <i>indet.</i> | grass | seed | ABCDEFHI | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 9 |
| <i>Poaceae</i> | - | stem fragment | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>indet.</i> | - | bud | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Pteridium</i> sp. | bracken | frond fragment | CD | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |

Table 2: Analysis of the mineralised plant remains, Quest Motors, 127-129 High Street, Maldon, Essex (Site Code: MD38)

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Phase | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ? |
| | | | Group | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | ? |
| | | | Feature | fill of large pit | Intercutting pit | Intercutting pit | Intercutting pit | fill | fill of pit | fill of pit |
| | | | Cut number | [7/195] | [7/130] | [7/144] | [7/146] | [7/173] | [7/220] | [7/184] |
| Scientific Name | Common Name | Item | Context | (7/194) | (7/129) | (7/143) | (7/145) | (7/172) | (7/218) | (7/183) |
| | | | Sample | 22 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 4 | 25 | 20 |
| | | | Flot Volume (ml) | 15 | 40 | 15 | 20 | 10 | 110 | 75 |
| | | | Habitat and Use Code | | | | | | | |
| <i>Prunus</i> sp. | cherry/plum | seed | CFG1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |

Table 3: Analysis of the waterlogged plant remains, Quest Motors, 127-129 High Street, Maldon, Essex (Site Code: MD38)

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | Phase | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ? |
| | | | Group | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | ? |
| | | | Feature | fill of large pit | Intercutting pit | Intercutting pit | Intercutting pit | fill | fill of pit | fill of pit |
| | | | Cut number | [7/195] | [7/130] | [7/144] | [7/146] | [7/173] | [7/220] | [7/184] |
| Scientific Name | Common Name | Item | Context | (7/194) | (7/129) | (7/143) | (7/145) | (7/172) | (7/218) | (7/183) |
| | | | Sample | 22 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 4 | 25 | 20 |
| | | | Flot Volume (ml) | 15 | 40 | 15 | 20 | 10 | 110 | 75 |
| | | | Habitat and Use Code | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ranunculus sardous</i> Crantz | hairy buttercup | seed | ABE | + | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Chelidonium majus</i> L. | greater celandine | seed | BC | - | - | + | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> sens. Lat. | blackberry | seed | CFGH | + | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus/idaeus</i> | blackberry/raspberry | seeds | CFGH | ++ | - | + | - | + | - | - |
| <i>Rubus idaeus</i> L. | raspberry | seed | CFG | - | - | - | - | - | - | ++ |
| <i>Aethusa cf. cynapium</i> L. | fool's parsley | seed | A | - | - | + | - | - | - | + |
| <i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L. | fool's parsley | seed | A | + | + | + | - | - | - | + |
| <i>Conium maculatum</i> L. | hemlock | seed | CEG | ++ | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Conium maculatum</i> L. | hemlock | seed fragments | CEG | + | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> L. | persicaria | seed | ABEH | + | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Urtica dioica</i> L. | stinging nettle | seed | BCDEFGH | + | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Ficus carica</i> L. | fig | seed | FI | - | + | + | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Lamium</i> sp. | dead-nettle | seed | ABC | ++ | - | + | - | + | - | - |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. | elder | seeds | BCFGH | + | ++ | ++ | + | + | - | - |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. | elder | seed fragments | BCFGH | - | - | - | + | - | - | + |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <i>Juncus</i> sp. | rush | seed | ADEH | - | + | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Lemna</i> sp. | duckweed | seed | E | - | + | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Carex</i> sp. | sedge | seed fragments | CDEH | - | - | + | - | - | - | - |

Key: + = 1-10, ++ = 11-50, +++ = 51-150, ++++ = 150-250, +++++ = >250

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Appendix E – Animal Bones

Kevin Rielly

Introduction

The site revealed a series of 13/14th century pits (Phase 3), a large proportion of which appeared to form into groups, maybe conforming to plots of land situated behind the medieval High Street (approximately on the same line as the present day High Street). Following a hiatus of activity (Phase 4), when this area may have converted to arable or pasture, there was another series of pits dating to the 18th through to the 19th centuries (Phase 5). The various fills and dumps provided a total of 5,218 animal bones, including an approximate total of 4,856 from sieving (see below) as shown in Table 1.

Sieving was essentially limited to the noticeably large collections of bones found in the medieval pit fills. All sieving was undertaken using a modified Siraf tank, washing the soil through a 1mm mesh and sorting the resultant residues by hand. The majority of the bones were recorded onto an animal bone database using Microsoft Access. This database is divided into various headings, as follows: - species, skeletal part, fragmentation (the proportion of the skeletal part represented), sex, age (a general age if possible, as well as teeth eruption/wear and epiphyses fusion), size and various modifications as butchery, burning, gnawing, working and pathology. The tooth eruption/wear uses the method devised by Grant (1975 and 1982), while the measurements are essentially taken from von den Driesch (1976). Measurable bones essentially include the majority that can be classed as deriving from an adult individual. This includes complete limb bones, mandibles where the adult third molar is in wear and various limb bones with fused intermediate and/or late epiphyses e.g. distal tibia and proximal femur respectively. Approximate ages for the tooth eruption and epiphyses fusion sequences are taken from Schmid (1972, 75 and 77) and Amorosi (1989, 98 and 99). It was not possible to assign all the bones to species. Most of the vertebrae and all of the ribs were categorised as either cattle- or sheep-sized, while a number of bird bones were defined as chicken-sized. The fish bones were recorded by Philip Armitage, who provided an excel dataset detailing various aspects of these bones, including species, skeletal part, various modifications and size. These collections featured a large quantity of unidentifiable remains and it is the estimated totals of these bones that necessitate the use of an approximate grand total for the sieved assemblage.

A large proportion of this data will be detailed in the following text, and is otherwise available in its complete form in the AOC archives.

Description of the bones

Phase 3 – Medieval features (1066-1485)

Levels dating to this phase accounted for the major part of the animal bone assemblage (Table 1). These were recovered from each of the 7 groups of pits, as well as from those situated at the northern extent of the excavation. While the majority of these features date to the 13/14th centuries, there were pits in Group 4 and also in the northern extension with 15/16th century fills. Comparison between the group assemblages is severely limited due to the rather small proportion of identifiable remains within these groups, approximately 20-25 fragments in Groups 1, 2, 4 and 5, with a high proportion of cattle- and sheep-size fragments throughout. In combination, these amount to a majority of cattle, followed by sheep with relatively few pig bones. There was also some horse, domestic poultry (chicken and goose) plus some large cod and two bones from the leg of a small crow (possibly jackdaw or magpie).

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Phase: | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Recovery: | HC | SIV | HC | HC | HC |
| Species | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Cattle | 41 | 12 | 3 | 16 | |
| Horse | 4 | | | | |
| Cattle-size | 55 | 52 | 4 | 20 | 1 |
| Sheep/Goat | 31 | 33 | 3 | 23 | |
| Sheep | | | | 1 | |
| Goat | 1 | | | | |
| Pig | 14 | 13 | 1 | 4 | |
| Sheep-size | 85 | 1034 | | 28 | |
| Cat | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Small mammal | | 4 | | | |
| Mole | | 1 | | | |
| Small rodent | | 1 | | | |
| Chicken | 9 | 13 | 1 | | |
| Goose | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Mallard | | 1 | | 3 | |
| Dove | | | | 1 | |
| Coot | | | | 4 | |
| Jackdaw | 2 | | | | |
| Passerine | | 1 | | | |
| Thornback ray | | 7 | | | |
| Freshwater eel | | 47 | | | |
| Herring | | 2604 | | | |
| Cod | 4 | 107 | | | |
| Whiting | | 22 | | | |
| Large gadid | | 12 | | | |
| Small gadid | | 19 | | | |
| cf. sea bass | | 1 | | | |
| Mackerel | | 105 | | | |
| Roach | | 1 | | | |
| Plaice | | 29 | | | |
| Plaice/Flounder | | 10 | | | |
| Sole | | 5 | | | |
| flatfish (indeterminate) | | 4 | | | |
| Unid. Fish | | 710 | | | |
| Amphibian | | 1 | | | |
| Grand Total | 248 | 4856 | 12 | 101 | 1 |

Table 1. Counts of hand collected and sieved animal bones (from 17 samples) in each occupation phase

Sieved bones were found in each of the group assemblages, excluding Groups 5 and 7. These collections include a large majority of unidentified fragments, with the identifiable portion almost exclusively composed of fish bones. There are some slight differences in the fish representation (see Table 2), where pit [7201] in the northern part of the excavation provided the great majority of the cod bones from this phase. The mixture of head and body parts clearly show the presence of whole fish and the measurable head parts suggest fish lengths of about 1 metre, perhaps indicative of marine rather than estuarine individuals. Most of the other fish bones in this deposit were herring, featuring a far greater proportion of vertebrae compared to head parts, perhaps suggesting the import of processed fish. The measurable parts suggest adult fish of average size,

perhaps suggesting the import of processed fish. The measurable parts suggest adult fish of average size again perhaps pointing towards marine than estuarine. The Group 3 pits provided a similar collection of herring bones except that these were represented by a greater mix of skeletal parts. One of the Group 3 pits also produced a large collection of mackerel bones, the various parts again suggesting the remains of whole fish. The good presence of this species, albeit in one deposit, is another indication of the exploitation of marine fisheries. Indeed the evidence appears to suggest a rather limited exploitation of other fisheries, notably shown by the poor representation of flatfish (generally estuarine) as well as eels and cyprinids (freshwater fish). The size of the eels suggests they were caught in the river or estuary heading out to sea, rather than elvers heading up river. It is interesting to note that apart from the [7/201] pit fill the greater proportion of gadids (cod family) were recovered from Group 4 pits. This similarity may relate to the later date of these features, signifying a change in preference or fishing practises.

| Area/Group | Northern | | 2 | 3 | | | 4 |
|----------------|----------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|
| Pit | 7/201 | All | 7/130 | 7/081 | 7/084 | All | All |
| Species | | | | | | | |
| Thornback ray | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | |
| Freshwater eel | 1 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 7 |
| Herring | | | | | | | |
| - all bones | 199 | 203 | 28 | 1606 | 745 | 2355 | 8 |
| - head parts | 4 | | | 168 | 69 | | |
| - vertebrae | 195 | | | 1438 | 676 | | |
| Cod | | | | | | | |
| - all bones | 98 | 98 | | | | 2 | 2 |
| - head parts | 32 | | | | | | |
| - vertebrae | 66 | | | | | | |
| Other gadid | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| cf. sea bass | | | | | | | 1 |
| Mackerel | | | | | | | |
| - all bones | | | | 104 | | 104 | |
| - head parts | | | | 28 | | | |
| - vertebrae | | | | 76 | | | |
| Cyprinid | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Flatfish | | 4 | 4 | | | 5 | 16 |

Table 2. Counts of sieved fish bones from Phase 3

The major domesticates are represented by a wide distribution of skeletal parts, signifying food and processing waste. In addition, the age data suggest a similar level of variety (see Table 3). Cattle is represented by a proportion of veal calves (young individuals aged at least a few weeks, these including the two unfused intermediate bones) alongside a majority of young adult individuals, as demonstrated by the proportion of unfused late epiphyses. One of the veal bones, a metapodial, had been butchered. Knife cuts adjacent to the proximal end would represent processing marks and clearly demonstrate the use of this animal for its meat. There is very little sheep age data but the evidence does appear to show a proportion of youngsters (older lambs) and a mix of subadult and adult i.e. before and after the age of 2 years respectively. The mandibular data (5 bones) indicate one subadult and 4 older adults, conforming to animals older than 4 years (after Payne 1973, 293). The few pig bones suggest survival into their 2nd year but not into a third year.

| Species | Phase | Very young | Early | | Int. | | Late | |
|---------|-------|------------|-------|--|------|--|------|--|
|---------|-------|------------|-------|--|------|--|------|--|

| | | | F | UF | F | UF | F | UF |
|--------|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| Cattle | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Sheep | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

Table 3. Distribution of cattle and sheep/goat age groups, using the following groups: - Very young – the number of bones identified by the porosity, state of epiphyses fusion and/or the stage reached in the tooth eruption sequence; Early – fusion of the P scapula, D humerus, P radius and pelvis acetabulum; Intermediate – fusion of the D tibia and metapodials; Late – fusion of the P humerus, P ulna, D radius, P and D femur, P tibia and P calcaneus, where P is proximal and D is distal. F, JF and UF are the number of fused, just fused and unfused epiphyses respectively. Ages of fusion (from Schmid 1972, 75) for cattle and sheep are Early – 0.5 to 1.5 years and 0.25 to 0.5 years; Int. - Late – 2 to 2.5 years; 3.5 to 4 years and 3 to 3.5 years respectively.

The other species represented in these collections are almost entirely composed of adult individuals, suggesting the importance of egg production amongst the domestic birds. One of the horse bones was taken from an animal approximately 13 years old (taken from the height of an upper second premolar following Levine 1982), no doubt the remains of a knackered horse buried in this locality after a long working life.

Phase 4 – Post-Medieval Deposition (1485-1800)

A rather small collection of bones was recovered from a series of dump layers overlying the late medieval pit groups and generally dating to the 17/18th centuries. These contained a few cattle, sheep/goat and pig fragments. It can be suggested that the few 15/16th deposits described from the previous phase may be better placed in this phase.

Phase 5 – Post-Medieval Features (1700-1900)

A variety of pits were cut through the previous dumps with fills generally dated to the 18th century, but with some 19th century fills. The animal bones provided by a selection of these features were largely composed of cattle and sheep/goat, accompanied by cattle- and sheep-size, fragments. In addition, there were a few pig and bird bones, the latter including the partial remains of 2 coots, a duck and a dove. The last two may have been domesticates. Coot is an unusual find archaeologically, although it is generally known today and the recent past as a game bird. The Reverend Morris, writing in the mid 19th century, mentions that 'coots are frequently seen in the markets for sale, but they are not considered good birds to eat' (Morris 1856, 46). The 18th century cattle appear to be limited to young calves and subadults, clearly representing animals that had been bred for their meat (one of the unfused intermediate bones was from a veal calf). There is a single butchered calf bone, a metatarsus, which had been chopped through the shaft, indicative of processing waste. Other butchered bones include 2 sawn cattle-size ribs (one from a veal calf) and a sawn cattle scapula (the last from a 19th century deposit), this reflecting the generally accepted late post-medieval use of this tool for butchery purposes. The sheep age distribution includes a small proportion of young individuals amongst a majority of adult animals. There were just four mandibles and all are from adults, with two from old adults. The general consensus perhaps is for a majority of adults with relatively few surviving beyond four years old. Both species, in common with the medieval data, demonstrate a wide distribution of skeletal parts. The very few pig bones mirror the Phase 3 data with culls occurring no later than 3 years of age.

Conclusions

Cattle and sheep clearly provided the major portion of the meat diet in each of the major occupation phases, dating to the 13/14th and 18th centuries. The quantity of bones is perhaps insufficient to suggest any changes in meat preferences between these phases, although it can be seen that the later phase provided a greater

proportion of young (subadult) cattle. This could relate to a local preference, perhaps associated with status, or maybe a change from dairy to meat production amongst the local meat suppliers. However, the notably good representation of very young individuals in both phases, which are likely to represent the surplus calves from a local dairy industry, clearly indicate the continuing importance of milk products to the local community. Most of the sheep in each period are adult, indicating their major use as wool producers and then meat providers.

The medieval fish assemblage is of some interest, considering the obvious bias towards marine fisheries, with the collections largely composed of herring, mackerel and various gadids and cod in particular. The herring fishery was of great importance in this general area throughout the late Saxon and medieval periods and in particular off Great Yarmouth on the Norfolk coast (Wheeler and Jones 1976, 211). It was noted that the greater proportion of gadids was retrieved from the later phase 3 pit fills, probably dating to the 15/16th centuries. A similar increase, towards the latter part of the medieval period has been noticed at a few London sites, as for example adjacent to the royal palace at Westminster (Rielly 2006, 204-5). It can be supposed, given the proximity to the sea, that a large proportion of the fish consumed was fresh. However, the seasonal nature of certain fisheries and the available quantities would have made it necessary to process a large proportion of each catch. Smoking and pickling were developed in this country by the 13th and 14th centuries respectively, and prior to these innovations, herring tended to be salted whole (Wilson 1973, 33). The various collections of herrings recovered from the 13th/14th-century pits could represent the remains of salted specimens (including all parts of the skeleton) or those, which had been salted/pickled (vertebrae without head parts). In contrast, the large cod from the later medieval deposits were almost certainly fresh, as strongly suggested by the presence of head parts as well as vertebrae. They are certainly unlikely to represent stockfish, their production generally involving splitting the fish and removing the head. However, this commodity, so popular throughout the Middle Ages (Hagen 1995, 160 and 319) was clearly less in demand by the early post-medieval period (Locker 1988, 438 and 441).

Finally, the species diversity clearly shows the wealth of meats available to the nearby occupants in this area of the town, no doubt from local shops/markets, between the 13th/14th and 18th centuries. The evidence is insufficient to describe meat usage between the different medieval 'plots' and there is no obvious indication of status from the phase assemblages. The few poultry bones and perhaps the pigs could suggest a limited level of self-sufficiency.

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Appendix F – The Metal and Registered Finds

Märit Gaimster

In total, forty-six metal objects were retrieved from the excavations, all from Trench 7. These objects, over half of which consist of iron nails, have been listed in the full assessment (Egan 2007). With the exception of fragments of barrel binding and a few nails, associated with 18th-century pottery, the finds refer to settlement and activities on site in the late Middle Ages and the early modern period. The latter include a small group of distinctive objects, which are the subject of this report. Items here consist mainly of everyday objects such as dress accessories, household fittings and fixtures and tools; however, a more unusual find is represented by a dagger. Pottery dates suggest two discrete horizons: one in the 13th – 14th centuries and the other covering the transition from the late medieval to the early modern periods (14th – 16th centuries).

The handful of dress accessories from the site represents well-known forms of the period. A small and roughly cast annular iron buckle is almost certainly for a shoe, although the flat rectangular-section frame is more unusual (Fig. xxa). Shoe buckles are common from the 13th century onwards, with later medieval examples more often made of lead alloy (Grew and de Nergaard 1988, 75; Egan and Pritchard 1991, 60-64). A copper-alloy strap loop (Fig. xxb) represents an unusual form of this type of fitting. It has parallels in a group of late medieval D-shaped buckles with ornate frames (cf. Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 44; Margeson 1993, fig. 13: 130-31). However, two opposed internal projections near the bar suggest this may in fact be a strap loop (cf. Egan and Pritchard 1991, 231-33 and fig. 149); a virtually identical fitting was recorded from the medieval trading site at Meols on the North Wirral coast (Griffiths *et al.* 2007, pl. 22 no. 1317). A second strap loop (Fig. xxc) is of a more common rectangular form, with an internal rivet for fixing to the strap (cf. Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 147). Two further objects reflect the transition to the early modern period. The copper-alloy lace-chape (Fig. xxd), a form known from the 13th century, represents an increasingly popular dress accessory in the 15th and 16th centuries (Margeson 1993, 22-24; cf. Egan and Forsyth 1997, 224-26). The twisted loop of copper alloy (Fig. xxe) is another characteristic 16th-century find. One of the functions ascribed to these rings, suggested by *in-situ* finds and documentary sources, may have been to reinforce purses and pouches as a protection against street thieves (Egan 2005, 62 and fig. 52; cf. Egan and Forsyth 1997, 233).

A more unusual personal object is the incomplete single-edge iron dagger (Fig. xxf). Parts of a rectangular hilt plate with one rivet still remaining suggest this is a 'bollock' or 'ballock' knife, a name alluding to the shape of the, now lost, wooden grip. This would have featured a pair of lobes at the blade end, functioning as a guard, and with each lobe secured with a pin or rivet to the hilt plate. Normally, the guard and grip were carved in one piece, and sometimes with a mushroom-shaped pommel further accentuating the phallic image (cf. Hildred 1997, fig. 21). Indeed, in the Victorian period, the term 'ballock knife' was shunned for the less suggestive 'kidney dagger'. The ballock knife was a civilian weapon, and the particular type is known from illustrations, carvings and brasses – as well as archaeological finds – dating from as early as the 14th century (cf. Ward Perkins 1940, 47-48). However, this form continued in use throughout the early modern period; the largest single assemblage of ballock knives were recovered from the Tudor shipwreck Mary Rose, which sank in the mid-16th century (Hildred 1997, 67-68).

In addition to these finds were two pieces of household fixtures, both associated with pottery of the 13th/14th centuries. A small iron pintle (Fig. xxg) would have been used to hang a window shutter or a small door (cf. Egan 1998, 43-46; Margesson 1993, 148). The mechanism of a cylindrical iron padlock was also retrieved (Fig. xxh); it has a scrolled grip and three spring strips still attached to the end plate. It would have been opened with the use of a slide key, either through a keyhole placed opposite to the end plate, or through a T-shaped opening along the cylinder case (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2861-66). Finally, some objects hint at activities carried out on site in the medieval period. An incomplete chisel or wedge (Fig. xxi) would have been used for metal or woodworking (cf. Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2723 and 2728). A piece of partly unrolled

lead sheet is likely to be the remnants of a cylindrical weight for fishing nets (Fig. xxj). Lead net sinkers are well known from medieval sites, although the type of cylindrical weight appear already during the late Iron Age and Roman periods; they are frequently found unrolled, the result of nets being stripped of their weights (Steane and Foreman 1991, 92 and fig. 12.8; cf. Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2747-49 and fig. 1352).

Catalogue

Dress accessories

[7/131] <4>: copper-alloy purse or pouch ring of twisted wire (Fig. xxe)
complete; diam. 11mm
fill of pit [132]; Group 2

[7/143] <12>: copper-alloy lace-chape (Fig. xxd)
Oakley (1979) Type 2 with both edges folded inwards; L 25mm
fill of cut [144]; Group 2
Pot date: 14th – 16thc

[7/177] <18>: annular iron shoe buckle (Fig. xxa)
rectangular-section frame; incomplete with ?trace of central bar; diam. 15mm
fill of pit [178]; Group 1
Pot date: c.1225-1350

[7/200] <9>: copper-alloy strap loop (Fig. xxc)
rectangular frame; separate internal rivet missing; W 13mm L 13mm
fill of pit [201]
Pot date: late 15th/16th centuries

[7/215] <11>: copper-alloy strap loop (Fig. xxb)
ornate form with triply knopped outer edge; W 19mm L15mm
Context [215]; fill of pit [216]; Group 4
Pot date: 13th/14th centuries

Arms and armour

[7/110] <3>: iron ballock knife (Fig. xxf)
incomplete; part of tang and hilt plate with one rivet for fixing guard extant; wedge-shaped blade with ridged back; L of blade (incomplete) 180mm; W 20mm
fill of med pit [111]; Group 2

Household fittings and furnishings

[7/72] <2>: iron padlock (Fig. xxh)
mechanism only; end plate with scrolled grip; three spring spines; spine L c.40mm
fill of pit [73]; Group 3
Pot date: late 13th/14th centuries

[7/240] <7>: iron pintle (Fig. xvg)
end of rectangular-section spike broken off; pivot L37mm
fill of pit [241]; Group 4
Pot date: mid-13th/14th centuries

Tools

[7/83] <10>: iron wedge or chisel (Fig. xxi)
wedge-shaped tip with burred head; W 20mm
fill of med pit [84]; Group 3
Pot date: 13th/14th centuries

[7/215] <6>: lead net sinker (Fig. xxj)
incomplete and partly unrolled; L16mm+
fill of med pit [216]; Group 4

Pot date: 13th/14th centuries

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Appendix G – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-31621

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Quest Motors |
| Short description of the project | An area at the rear of 127-129 High Street, Maldon was excavated ahead of development. Two occupation horizons with features were identified, the earlier being during the 13th to mid 14th centuries, the High Middle Ages, and the later one during the late 18th to 19th centuries. These were separated by a thick soil layer, when the site returned to cultivation. The bulk of the activity was in the first phase. No structures were present, and the features were mostly pits. These cluster into well defined groups in a grid pattern, so probable boundaries can be identified between the groups. The site illustrates the effects of the decline in population and the economy from the mid 14th century onwards more sharply than others in Maldon. This may be due to its relatively marginal position, half way between the market place and the port. |
| Project dates | Start: 15-02-2007 End: 31-05-2007 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | MD38 - Sitecode |
| Any associated project reference codes | COLEM:2007.4 - Museum accession ID |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Current Land use | Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed |
| Monument type | PIT CLUSTER Medieval |
| Monument type | PIT Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | DAGGER Post Medieval |
| Investigation type | 'Full excavation' |
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16 |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | ESSEX MALDON MALDON Quest Motors, 127-129 High Street |
| Postcode | CM5 9XX |
| Study area | 5750.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TL 8536 0698 51.7303233413 0.684444603286 51 43 49 N 000 41 04 E Point |
| Height OD | Min: 19.84m Max: 20.16m |

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology
originator

Project Tim Carew
director/manager

Project supervisor Daniel Eddisford

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of M Anderson Construction Ltd
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Colchester Museum
recipient

Physical Archive COLEM:2007.4
ID

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive Colchester Museum
recipient

Digital Archive ID COLEM:2007.4

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
available

Paper Archive Colchester Museum
recipient

Paper Archive ID COLEM:2007.4

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Paper Media 'Context
available sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title QUEST MOTORS, 127-129 HIGH STREET, MALDON, ESSEX: POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) 'Eddisford, D.'
 Date 2007
 Issuer or AOC Archaeology
 publisher
 Place of issue or AOC Archaeology
 publication
 Description A4 report with illustrations

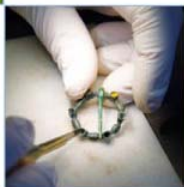
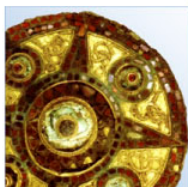
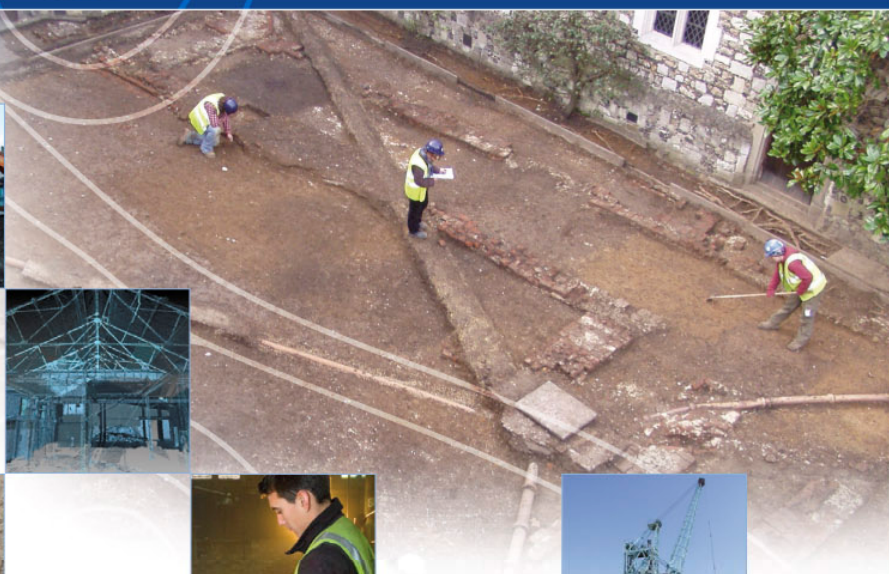
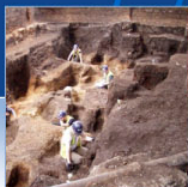
Project bibliography 2

Publication type An article in published serial
 Title Medieval Occupation in Maldon, Essex: Excavations at 127-129 High Street
 Serial title Essex Archaeology and History
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Carew, T. and Eddisford, D.

Project bibliography 3

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Quest Motors, 127-129 High Street, Maldon, Essex: An Archaeological Archive Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Carew, T.
 Date 2008
 Issuer or AOC Archaeology
 publisher
 Place of issue or London
 publication
 Description A4 report with illustrations

Entered by Tim Carew (tim.carew@aocarchaeology.com)
 Entered on 15 July 2008



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