

**THE VINEYARD  
WEST STREET  
GOGGESHALL  
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING AND EXCAVATION**



Essex County Council

**FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT**

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# THE VINEYARD, WEST STREET, COGGESHALL

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING AND EXCAVATION

**Client:** Mr and Mrs Mohan

**Planning application no.:** BTE/01121/10

**Grid reference:** TL 584438 222441

**Date of fieldwork (evaluation):** 28/2/11 to 4/3/11

**Date of fieldwork (excavation):** 11/4/11 to 26/4/11

**Site code:** CGWS 11

**ECC FAU project no.:** 2304

**Oasis reference:** essexcou1-102515

### SUMMARY

*Archaeological trial-trenching and excavation preceded the construction of a house, visitor centre and access road at The Vineyard, West Street, Coggeshall. The archaeological work was recommended by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team and was undertaken by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit. The main discoveries were part of the garden/yard of a 13th/14th-century roadside settlement, a medieval or post-medieval fence line, and a 17th-century brick culvert. Small amounts of Mesolithic worked flint and Roman tile and pottery were present as residual items in later contexts.*

*The medieval garden/yard was demarcated by two boundary ditches and included numerous pits that contained varying amounts of 13th/14th-century pottery, small amounts of medieval brick and roof tile, and a 13th/14th-century copper-alloy brooch. The site of the accompanying house was not discovered, but is postulated to have been sited nearer to West Street.*

*The results of the work suggest that the pattern of roadside settlement alongside West Street has been fluid, with many of the roadside plots having changed from farmland to residential/commercial use and vice versa. They also indicate that people have been living alongside the road since before the town was granted a market in 1256, although the density and extent of that early pre-market settlement is not known.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological trial trenching and subsequent excavation carried out in advance of the construction of a new house, visitor centre and access road at The Vineyard, West Street, Coggeshall. The archaeological work was recommended by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM) and was undertaken by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit on behalf of Mr and Mrs Mohan, following advice and management of the procurement process by Archaeological Risk Management. The work was monitored by ECC HEM on behalf of Braintree District Council and carried out in accordance with a series of design briefs and responding Written Scheme of Investigation (ECC HEM 2010 and 2011; ECC FAU 2011a and 2011b respectively).

Copies of this report will be supplied to the client, ECC HEM and the Essex County Council Historic Environment Record. A digital version of the report will form part of the Oasis on-line database of archaeological investigations at [www.oasis.ac.uk](http://www.oasis.ac.uk). The site archive will be stored at Braintree Museum.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

### **2.1 Location**

The development site lies c. 500m west of Coggeshall town centre (Fig. 1) and consists of an L-shaped block of arable land bordered by West Street to the north, an existing vineyard to the east, the River Blackwater flood plain to the south, and houses and commercial premises to the west (Fig. 1). The construction of the house and visitor centre will take place in the western and northern-central parts of the development area respectively. A new access road will link both buildings and form a junction with West Street. The visitor centre will include a 3.5m deep cellar, measuring 9.7m by 20.95m.

### **2.2 Geology**

The geology of the development site comprises alluvial deposits above London Clay Formation clay, silt and sand ([www.bgs.ac.uk/home.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/home.html)).

### **2.3 Archaeology and history**

West Street was formerly part of a Roman road (Stane Street) running from Colchester to Braughing. Roman settlement remains have been found near the parish church of St Peter-

ad-Vincula, and Roman building debris and a Roman cremation cemetery in Crow Barns and Garden Fields to the west of Highfield House (Medlycott 1998).

Coggeshall was possibly founded during the Late Saxon period and perhaps originally sited alongside the parish church in the north-eastern part of the present-day town. The focal point is conjectured to have moved south-westwards to its present-day location around Market End after it was granted a market in 1256. The town was an important centre for the cloth making industry during the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. Some of the money generated by this was used to build fine houses and to improve and rebuild the parish church. The town became less prosperous during the late 17th to mid 19th centuries following a fall in demand for woollen bay cloth. Its fortunes revived in the mid 19th century following the establishment of the luxury cloth industries of tambour lace and silk, although this proved to be short lived. Some more recent industries include brewing and isinglass and gelatine production (Medlycott 1998).

The site is shown as undeveloped on 1731 and 1753 estate maps of Coggeshall, the 1851 tithe map and the first four editions (dated 1872 to 1947) of the Ordnance Survey (Essex Record Office D/DU 19/2, T/M 230/1-4 and D/P 36/27/1B) (Fig. 4). The 1731 estate map records houses immediately west of the site and along the north side of West Street, but not on the site itself. Many of the existing boundaries close to the site run at a slightly oblique angle to West Street, and are at least 160 years old.

### **3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The objective of the archaeological trenching was to establish the absence or presence of significant archaeological remains within the footprints of the new house, visitor centre and access road. The objective of the archaeological excavation was to follow up the results of the earlier trenching and ensure the preservation by record of the threatened remains prior to their destruction.

On both occasions, the aims of the archaeological work were to obtain more information about the Roman road (Stane Street) and to investigate the site for possible Roman and medieval roadside occupation.

Urban origins and development, the complexity of towns as social and economic constructs, and the development cycles of towns have all been identified as priorities for further research (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 45).

## 4.0 METHOD

The trial trenching consisted of three trenches, measuring between 15.25m and 24.75m long (Fig. 1). Trench 1 sampled the footprint of the new house, trench 2 the course of the new access road, and trench 3 the footprint of the new visitor centre.

The excavation encompassed the new cellar as the deep excavation required for it would destroy all of the archaeological remains present within the footprint of it. Archaeological remains within the footprint of the new access road were too deep to be disturbed by the road's shallow foundations and were left in situ.

The location of the trial trenches was established using a directional GPS with on-board map-based software. The error margin of the GPS varies, but is always less than 0.2m. The site of the cellar was located by using tapes, and nearby fence lines as reference points. The trenches and cellar were stripped of topsoil and subsoil using a mechanical excavator equipped with a broad toothless bucket.

The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* and the Association of Local Government Officers' *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (IfA 2008; Gurney 2003). The ECC FAU is a registered archaeological organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The ECC FAU uses its own recording system to record all archaeological deposits and features. Further details of the excavation method can be found in the appropriate Written Schemes of Investigation (ECC FAU 2011a; ECC FAU b).

## 5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

The trial trenches revealed archaeological features and finds in trenches 2 and 3, with most of the remains occurring in the central section of trench 2 (Fig. 2; Plate 1). There were no archaeological remains in trench 1. The remains included medieval pits and a 17th-century culvert. The cellar site uncovered 13th/14th-century pits and ditches and a medieval or early post-medieval fence line (Plate 2 and front cover). The southern half of the site had been disturbed by rabbit burrows and the grubbing out of trees and shrubs.

The archaeological features lay beneath topsoil and subsoil and cut brownish orange silt clay. The combined thickness of the subsoil and topsoil increased from south to north, from c. 0.6m to c. 0.9m.



Finds dates and stratigraphic and spatial relationships were used to separate the archaeological remains into four chronological periods: prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval. Most of the remains dated to 13th/14th century. More detailed information on individual features and finds can be found in Appendices 1 and 2 at the back of this report.

### **5.1 Prehistoric**

The prehistoric period was represented by a small amount of residual finds, namely burnt and worked flint, and two small sherds of Iron Age pottery. The flints consisted of flakes, scrapers, blades and bladelets. None of them were closely datable with the exception of a Mesolithic blade and a Mesolithic bladelet.

### **5.2 Roman**

The remains from the Roman period consisted of five sherds of pottery and two pieces of tile. All of the finds occurred as residual items in later contexts.

### **5.3 Medieval**

Medieval activity was indicated by 13th/14th-century pits and ditches, possibly part of the garden/yard of a roadside property.

The ditches (54/60 and 62/64/72) lay at right angles to each other and at a slightly oblique angle to nearby West Street. Both had rounded profiles and single fills (Fig. 3, sections 3 to 6; Plates 5 and 6), with ditch 62/64/72 becoming progressively shallower towards its eastern terminal.

The pits varied in size and shape and were often perpendicular to ditches 54/60 and 62/64/72 (Trench 2, pits 1, 4, 6, 8 and 10; Cellar site, pits 26, 39, 42 and 47). Most were less than 0.46m deep with single fills and rounded profiles (Fig. 3, sections 1, 7, 9 and 10; Plates 3 and 4). Pit 4 in trench 2, the single exception to this, was perhaps originally lined with timber as it was vertical sided and sub-rectangular in plan (Plate 1). It contained a gravelly fill and was more than 0.46m deep. The precise function of the pits was not clear, although they probably involved storage and/or the (subsequent) disposing of rubbish.

The ditches and pits produced varying amounts of medieval finds, with most of the finds occurring in pits 1, 39 and 42. The finds suggested domestic activity and included pottery (bowls, jugs, jars and cooking pots), iron nails, roof tiles and bricks. The only non-ferrous metal item was a small copper-alloy brooch in pit 42 (Plate 7). Oyster shells and pig, sheep/goat, cattle and chicken bones, with some showing butchery marks, implied production, preparation and consumption of food. Trade with areas outside Coggeshall is

indicated by pieces of pottery from London, Colchester, Sible Hedingham and Mill Green to the south of Chelmsford, while the bricks were probably sourced locally.

#### **5.4 Post-medieval**

The remains from this phase included a brick-built culvert in trench 2 (13) and a line of post-holes in the cellar site (Fig. 2, features 30, 44, 58, 68, 86, 88 and 90).

The culvert (13) ran on a different alignment to that of the 13th/14th-century ditches and sat in a construction trench (18) that cut 13th/14th-century pits 1 and 4 (Plate 2). It headed down-slope towards the river and was made from 17th-century bricks and lime-based mortar. The bricks tilted inwards to form a pointed arch and were laid lengthways in a semi-regular fashion. The backfill of the construction trench (18) for the culvert contained a medieval pot sherd and flecks of mortar and charcoal.

A feature (12) at the southern end of the drain is conjectured to have been part of a robber trench (Fig. 3, section 2). It cut the construction trench for the culvert and contained pieces of orange brick and 17th to 20th-century pottery.

The line of post-holes in the cellar area ran parallel with 13th/14th-century ditch 54/60. The post-holes were variable in size and depth and were evenly spaced, apart from a gap between post-holes 68 and 86 (Fig. 3, sections 7, 8 and 11). Post-holes 44 and 68 cut 13th/14th-century pits 50 and 42 respectively. The finds from the post-holes comprised small amounts of medieval pottery, pieces of medieval/post-medieval tile, an iron nail, and a fragment of orange brick. The stratigraphic relationship between the fence line and medieval pits 42 and 47 indicated that the fence line was put up either towards the end of the medieval phase of activity or later, perhaps at a similar date to the construction of the brick culvert.

#### **5.5 Undated**

Features that were unable to be dated because they contained very few or no closely-datable finds comprised a pit (24) and three small stake-holes (22) in trench 2, and two pits (66 and 70) and twelve post-holes (28, 34, 35, 50, 52, 56, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84) in the cellar site (Fig. 2). Six of the post-holes (74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84) in the cellar site formed a line and possibly represented a small wooden structure. Two of them (76 and 82) held very small amounts of medieval pottery and possibly indicate that the structure was in use during the medieval period.

## **6.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS, by A.J. Jacobs**

A total of 1343 fragments of pottery, brick, tile, mollusc shell, burnt flint, flint and animal bone weighing a total of 25.95kg, were recovered from thirty-eight stratified contexts. All of the material has been sorted into context and recorded by count and weight. Descriptions and tabulation of the finds can be found in Appendix 2.

### **6.1 Worked Flint**

Thirteen worked flints with a combined weight of 56g were present as residual items in later contexts (43, 49, 58, 61, 87 and 92). Five distinct forms were present as well as eight flakes.

- A small truncated Mesolithic bladelet (context 38)
- A small truncated Mesolithic blade (context 43)
- A narrow blade fragment (context 92)
- Two small scrapers (context 61)

The majority of the flint flakes and scrapers are of rough manufacture, indicating a later prehistoric date (Neolithic to Bronze Age). Human activity preceding that period is implied by the two Mesolithic forms.

### **6.2 Prehistoric pottery**

Two fragments of prehistoric pottery were recovered (contexts 55 and 77). They weighed 6g, were extremely abraded and of probable Iron Age date (contexts 55 and 77).

### **6.3 Roman pottery**

Roman pottery consisted of six sherds with a total weight of 24g; all were very abraded and residual in medieval contexts. Most of the sherds came from a single context (43): a single sherd of Samian Ware (USW), two sherds of Black Surface Ware (BSW) and a single sherd of Hadham White Slipped Ware (HAWO). The other sherds comprised a single sherd of Sandy Grey Ware (GRS) (context 41) and a fragment of South Gaulish Samian Ware (fabric SGSW) (context 3) from a bowl or platter dating from between 50 and 120 AD. The sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery indicate little more than the carrying out of general activity in the wider area during those periods.

### **6.4 Medieval and later Pottery, by Helen Walker**

A total of 862 sherds weighing 9.042kg was recovered from thirty-six contexts and has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology for post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16) and recorded onto Essex County Council's EFASYS database.

The pottery spans the period from c.1200 to the end of the 14th century, and several features can be assigned a closer date of late 13th or 14th century. Only one feature (12) produced post-medieval pottery. Some pits and ditch fills produced relatively large assemblages, although the pottery is somewhat fragmented and no complete or semi-complete vessels were excavated.

### *The fine wares*

Hedingham Ware is by far the most common fine ware, accounting for 76% of the fine wares/ glazed wares, by sherd count. This ware was manufactured at kiln sites in the area of Sible Hedingham, in north-central Essex, from the mid 12th to mid 14th centuries. Decorated and glazed jugs are the main vessel type present, which can sometimes be more closely dated by decorative style. Such examples from this site comprise:

- Early style jugs datable from the later 12th to early 13th century
- Rouen-style jugs datable to the early to mid 13th century
- Stamped strip jugs, a long-lived type spanning the early 13th to early 14th centuries
- Combed/reeded and pear-shaped jugs dating from the later 13th to mid 14th centuries

This demonstrates that Hedingham Ware is present at Coggeshall more or less throughout the entire life-time of the industry. The remains of two other vessel types are present in Hedingham Ware, one of which from pit 42 is a fragment of small rounded vessel, glazed on the inside, but heavily fire-blackened on the outside with an internal white residue (not limescale as it does not effervesce on the application of dilute hydrochloric acid). Fragments of such vessels have been found at other sites and must have served some kind of specialised use. The second is the knob from a lid found in ditch 64; such a specialised form might be expected to have a late date, but lids were occasionally made for early style jugs.

Also represented are sandy orange wares including a few examples of Colchester-type Ware, made in the Colchester area from the early 13th century onwards. Finds include the base of a baluster jug, and an everted rim, perhaps also from a baluster jug, showing a thick white slip-coating and splashes of green glaze, datable to the 13th to 14th centuries. Two sherds of Mill Green Ware were identified, occurring in pit 1 and ditch 60, one showing the characteristic vertical combed decoration. This ware was manufactured at production sites to the south of Chelmsford, and although its main markets were London and southern and central Essex, it is not uncommon in the north of the county. Production of Mill Green Ware was underway by the mid 13th century but the wider distribution of this ware may not have

begun until the later 13th century and it continued to be widely traded until the mid 14th century. London-type ware is the only other fine ware represented, with two sherds, both from pit 1 (upper fill 3), comprising a faceted rod handle and the recessed base from a baluster jug belonging to later 12th to mid 13th centuries. The recessed base is either extremely worn or has been deliberately abraded, indicating some kind of secondary use.

#### *The coarse wares*

As with most medieval assemblages, the more utilitarian coarse wares by far outnumber the fine wares. Most is classified as Medieval Coarse Ware, dating from the late 12th to end of the 14th centuries. This includes coarse wares made by the Heddingham industry and it is also likely similar coarse ware pottery made at kiln sites to the north of Colchester is represented. A couple of sherds of Mill Green Coarse Ware have been identified in the assemblage, this differs from other coarse wares in that it tends to be oxidised to an orange or red-brown colour, unlike the other coarse wares which are mainly grey-firing.

A number of sherds have an unusually coarse fabric and have been classified as Early Medieval Ware, the predecessor of Medieval Coarse Ware. However, as no early rim types are present, these examples may just be a particularly sandy version of Medieval Coarse Ware. There are also two sherds of Transitional Sandy Ware, which as the name suggests, bridges the gap between Early Medieval Ware and Medieval Coarse Ware and dates to around c.1200. One of the sherds is perforated and may be a ventilation hole from a curfew or fire-cover. There is a coarse ware fabric that shows sparse sand and vesicles where shell inclusions have leached out. Finds in this fabric include a thick-walled base from pit 1, showing a thumbled applied strip around the basal angle, which may be from a storage jar or another fire cover.

Vessel forms in Early Medieval Ware and Medieval Coarse Ware comprise mainly cooking-pots, typically the most frequent vessel form in any medieval assemblage. Cooking-pots can be assigned an approximate date by their rim type, datable types at this site comprise:

- B2 and B4 rims datable to c.1200
- D2 rims datable to the first half of the 13th century
- H2 rims, early to mid 13th century
- H1 rims, current throughout the 13th century
- E5 rims dating from the late 13th to 14th centuries

The E5 rims are the latest type and often the least fragmented. The cooking-pots show the usual sooting around the rim and shoulder consistent with being placed at the edge of a

domestic hearth. Other coarse ware vessel types comprise fragments from flanged-rim bowls, an everted curved over rim, perhaps from a bowl, and fragments from jugs including a jug rim and handle showing a single column of oblique stab marks along the length of the handle. There is also a body sherd showing the remains of a hole drilled through after firing.

#### *Pottery from trench 2*

The largest group came from pit 1, which produced 2.6kg of pottery from two fills. A sherd link between the fills suggests both fills were deposited at the same time, although the latest pottery does occur in upper fill 3. This comprises Mill Green Ware, a Mill Green ware copy in Sandy Orange Ware and cooking-pots with flanged (E5) rims providing a late 13th or 14th century date for this pit. Small groups of similar pottery, with the same average sherd size of around 14g, were excavated from pits 4 and 8, just to the south of pit 1. Again, the latest pottery type comprises cooking-pots with E5 rims and it is likely that these features were filled in at around the same time. Pit 10 contained only a few sherds of undiagnostic medieval Sandy Orange Ware and cannot be assigned a close date, but may be contemporary with pits 1, 4 and 8. Pit 6, just to the north, may be slightly earlier, as it contained small amounts of 13th century pottery. Possible robber trench 12, again produced 13th to 14th century pottery, including sherds from the same vessel found in pit 10, but the latest pottery comprises Post-Medieval Red Earthenware and a sherd of modern non-local earthenware. The backfill of the construction cut (18) for the 17th-century culvert contained a single residual sherd of Medieval Coarse Ware.

#### *Pottery from trench 3 and the cellar site*

This area produced much the same pottery as that from trench 2, but the pottery is much more fragmented with 10g being the highest average sherd weight (by feature), as opposed to a value of 14.5g in trench 2. Pottery was excavated from segments of two right-angle ditches; segment 60 was the only segment to produce a relatively large group (418g), although the pottery is rather fragmented with an average weight size of 7g. Here the latest material comprises a sherd of Mill Green Ware, providing a later 13th to 14th century date for the ditch. The pottery from the remaining ditch fills spans the 13th to 14th centuries. Pit 43 produced the largest group from the cellar, with just over 2kg of pottery. However, none of the pottery is definitely datable to the late 13th to 14th centuries and a 13th to 14th century date has been assigned. Neighbouring pit 39 contained pottery that could be entirely 13th century. Datable pottery from the third large pit, pit 47, includes a sherd of Mill Green Coarse Ware and a Hedingham Ware jug handle perhaps from a pear-shaped jug. These sherds provide a tentative date of later 13th to mid 14th century. A Medieval Coarse Ware E5 cooking-pot rim provides a late 13th to 14th century date for pit 26, at the northern edge of the cellar.

Pottery was also recovered from a north-south row of post-holes, two of which, 44 and 68, cut pits 47 and 42 respectively. Most of these post-holes produced very small amounts, sometimes single sherds, of medieval pottery, no later in date than that from the pits and ditches and is therefore either residual or broadly contemporary with the 13th/14th-century activity. The only exception is post-hole 68, which produced ten sherds, but this almost certainly derives from pit 42, which it cut. As these post-holes extend beyond the boundary of east-west ditch 62/64/72, they may be much later than their fills would suggest. Likewise pit 66, also to the south of the east-west ditch, produced only four sherds of 13th to 14th-century pottery and this may also be residual.

### *Discussion*

The presence of fabrics transitional between Early Medieval Ware and Medieval Coarse Ware, early style Heddingham Ware, and B2 and B4 cooking-pot rims, suggest occupation began c.1200. The presence of Mill Green Ware, the later type Heddingham Ware jugs and E5 cooking-pot rims indicate occupation continued into the 14th century. There is no evidence of more than one phase of medieval occupation and no evidence for activity after the 14th century, apart from the few post-medieval and modern sherds in feature 12. As all the contexts produced similar pottery, this could mean that there has been horizontal movement of the pottery across the area, due to dismantling and levelling of the site after it went out of use. As the sherd size is largest in trench 2 features, the pottery may have originally been deposited here, then moved eastwards into the other features.

The assemblage also shows the pottery was sourced from a number of places, mainly from the Heddingham area to the north, but also from the Colchester area to the east and from Mill Green and London to the south. This is no doubt due to Coggeshall's excellent communications, located at the junction of east-west Stane Street and a north-south route that connected southwards to the London to Colchester road. The assemblage suggests occupation was domestic, with the drilled sherd, the sooted Heddingham Ware vessel, and the? deliberately abraded London-type Ware jug base, hinting at specialised activities of some kind. The pottery assemblage provides good evidence for occupation of this part of Coggeshall from c.1200 to the 14th century. The relatively large number of fine ware vessels, although not suggesting high status, shows the inhabitants lived above subsistence level, as they could afford to buy pottery that was decorative rather than entirely functional.

### **6.5 Brick**

A total of thirty-three fragments of brick weighing 10.29kg were recovered from thirteen stratified contexts. These were predominantly identifiable as fragments of medieval brick (contexts 2, 3, 40, 41, 43, 49, 55 and 73). The fabric is distinct and very similar to the

Coggeshall Abbey material (Pat Ryan, per's comm.), described as great bricks dating from the late 12th to 13th century (Ryan 1999, p94). No complete bricks were recovered, merely fragments, although much material was measurable in thickness to around 50mm and could well be of slightly later date. This material was presumably deposited during the destruction phase of this site and is therefore dated by the pottery to the 13th/14th century.

A smaller number of post-medieval bricks were also recovered (contexts 13 and 15). These have a very similar fabric to the earlier medieval bricks but are generally finer and more orange (Ryan 1999, 95), making them definable as place bricks dating to the 17th century (Pat Ryan, per's comm.).

## **6.6 Tile**

Only two pieces of Roman tile were recovered; these consisted of a burnt fragment of imbrex (context 3), and a fragment of the flange of a tegula (context 61), both residual in later contexts. Medieval and post medieval tile consisted of fifty-two fragments weighing 2.24kg; these mainly consisted of undiagnostic fragments, broadly dateable to the medieval period (contexts 27, 38, 41, 43, 46, 49, 62, 63 and 87) or to the more general medieval/post medieval period (contexts 15, 40, 65, 73, 75, 89 and 91). A single more closely dateable form was present; this consisted of two connecting fragments with a nib, indicating a 12th to early 13th century date for the artefact (context 61).

## **6.7 Metal objects**

Only one copper-alloy object, weighing 6g, was recovered (small find 1, context 43). This object was a complete medieval annular brooch, which dates to the 13th to 14th century, cast in copper-alloy, D shaped in section, with a circular frame. The decoration consists of a series of raised dots around the top, and the brooch has a round section collared pin. These brooches were in use domestically during the 13th to 14th century to fasten undergarments at the throat (Ward Perkins 1940), something that has been extensively illustrated on sculptures of the period. By the 14th century dress styles had changed, with the undergarment or shirt not usually visible at the throat although the brooches continued to be used in the same fashion. This could indicate that the decorative nature of this brooch would imply an earlier 13th century date for the artefact.

Iron nails were recovered from ten contexts (27, 40, 41, 43, 46, 63, 65, 73, 89, 91). A single iron hook was also recovered (context 41) and two indefinable fragments of iron (context 43). The nails are predominantly square cut hand made nails varying in length and of a sort produced from the Roman conquest until the 19th century. However, the clear context dating indicates a 13th to 14th century date for most of this material. The lack of any other metal



objects beyond the copper-alloy brooch would indicate a single phase of site activity, spread over more than one generation, with little other deposition.

### **6.8 Stone, burnt flint and baked clay**

Baked Clay was present in only one context (11); these fragments appear to be pieces of daub. Two fragments of burnt shale (context 3) weighing 70g were also recovered as well as eleven charcoal fragments weighing 5g (context 43 and 62). A single fragment of burnishing or sharpening stone (context 40) was identified; this was in the form of flat rectangular pieces of schist, 100mm by 32mm by 7mm, which may or may not be natural. Burnt flint was found in ten contexts (38, 40, 41, 61, 63, 65, 73, 71, 75 and 89).

### **6.9 Faunal remains**

A total of 238 fragments of animal bone weighing 1.78kg grams were recovered from eighteen contexts (2, 3, 5, 9, 15, 17, 27, 38, 40, 41, 43, 49, 61, 62, 63, 65, 69 and 73). The average fragment size was 13g. Identifiable fragments (listed in Appendix 2) indicate a dominance of sheep/goat with more or less equal amount of pig and cattle. There is clear evidence of butchery (context 15), although most of the assemblage is much abraded and dominated by long bone and rib fragments. There was little evidence of skulls and relatively few vertebrae indicating a domestic assemblage. There is good context dating for much of this material, although its abraded nature limits its use for further research.

Seven fragments of bird bone weighing 13g were also recovered from four contexts (5, 40, 41 and 65), and includes fragments of a chicken ulna, the end piece of a tarso metatarsus and the end fragment of a broken tibio tarsus. This was the only bird bone recovered from site and as such is of limited usefulness beyond identifying the presence of this species.

Mollusc shell was present primarily in the form of oyster shells (contexts 2, 3, 5 and 9), thirty-seven fragments in total, weighing 390g. The bulk of these were from context 5 that dates clearly to the 13th to 14th century.

### **6.10 Environmental remains**

Bulk soil samples were taken from eight medieval pits and ditches for the possible presence of small mollusc shells and carbonised macrofossils. Wet sieving of five of them revealed modern root fibres, but no definable mollusc shells or carbonised plant material, apart from very small amounts of wood charcoal. Further details can be found in Appendix 2.

## **6.11 Conclusions**

The presence of 13th/14th-century medieval features defined by the pottery is clearly significant in this peripheral area of Coggeshall. Other finds support the domestic nature of the site, particularly the animal bone assemblage. The annular brooch is interesting in that it indicates an element of medieval society (*i.e.* fashion) not usually defined by other artefacts; although this type of artefact would have been extremely common in the 13th to 14th century they are a relatively rare find on excavations.

The artefact assemblage is distinct in that there is little earlier or later activity on this site, virtually all the artefacts date to the 13th to 14th century and reflect the nature and date of the expansion of the town in relation to Stane Street at this point. Many villages and towns across Essex display a distinct contraction during the second half of the 14th-century, probably due to depopulation following the Black Death; this site would appear to be similar.

The earlier material is clearly residual with small amounts of Iron Age and Roman pottery/tile deposited through manuring or very peripheral settlement activity. This level of activity would be normal in virtually any field across Essex, as would the scattering of worked flint.

Further work is not required on the finds, although all should be retained. The post-medieval and modern material could be discarded at the archiving stage. The finds occupy less than two boxes.

## **7.0 CONCLUSIONS**

The archaeological works have identified archaeological remains from four different periods, although most of the features are of 13th/14th century date.

The Mesolithic, Iron Age and Roman artefacts do little more than suggest that people were active in the vicinity of the site during those periods. It is probable that Mesolithic hunter gatherers were drawn to the river for its natural resources (e.g. fish, wildfowl, reeds etc), and that the land to either side of Stane Street was dotted with farmsteads and villas during the Roman period. Some of those Roman settlements are no doubt represented by the material that has previously been found near St Peter-ad-Vincula and Highfield House (Medlycott 1998).

The medieval features appear to be part of a garden or yard belonging to an early 13th to late 14th-century roadside settlement. A house is likely to have formed part of that property,

although it is not located within the excavation area and is most likely situated closer to West Street, perhaps near the northern half of trench 2 where many of the larger and least-abraded sherds of medieval pottery were found. The building materials for the house probably comprised wood, daub and thatch as the archaeological work produced no building stone and few bricks and tiles. The presence of the bricks is however not un-surprising as Coggeshall was an early centre for brick-making (Ryan 1996, 22-29) and they may have been used in a dwarf wall on which the timber frame of the house sat.

Ditches 54/64 and 62/64/70 probably represent some of the property boundaries or subsequent sub-divisions. The empty strip between ditch 62/64/72 and pits 39 and 42 is conjectured to have been occupied by a ditch-side bank, while a second bank possibly occupied the strip between pit 42 and ditch 54/60, although this is questioned by the presence of pit 47. Alternatively, no bank was present and the gap between the two ditches was used as an entranceway. The area to the south of ditch 62/64/72 was possibly used to grow crops or keep livestock as it has produced no datable medieval features and very few medieval finds. The faunal remains from the site imply consumption of oysters and the eating, and possible keeping, of chickens, sheep, goats, pigs and cattle.

The function of the pits is uncertain, although they were possibly used for the disposing of household waste and rubbish, particularly pits 1, 39 and 42 which have produced most of the finds. Pit 4 in trench 2 possibly had a less prosaic function as it has a regular form and may have been lined with hurdles and timber. The garden/yard may have been kept tidily organised and centrally uncluttered since many of the pits lie either perpendicular with and/or close to the ditches.

The status of the settlement's inhabitants was perhaps lower-middle as the archaeological work has found quite a high proportion of fine wares, but no imported wares, few pieces of brick and roof tile, no floor tiles and only one item of personal adornment. The pottery assemblage comprises pieces of jars, bowls, jugs and cooking pots and is characteristic of domestic occupation. If the site was being used for specialised activities then they were probably fairly minor. Coggeshall's links with the 'outside world' via Stane Street are indicated by the pieces of pottery from London, Colchester, Sible Hedingham and Mill Green to the south of Chelmsford. The obtaining of the pottery was probably made easier after 1256 by the establishment of the town's market.

The medieval occupation of the site probably ended in the mid to late 14th century, as the archaeological work has found no late medieval or post-medieval features apart from a 17th-century brick culvert (13), a potentially late 14th-century or later fence line (post-holes 30, 44,

58, 68, 86, 88 and 90), and a modern robber trench (12). Very few post-medieval finds, other than bricks, were recovered. Possible reasons for the eventual abandonment of the roadside settlement include business failure, eviction, plague, and the absence of a suitable heir, but the apparent date of abandonment would fit well with the general pattern of population collapse and settlement contraction seen in the second half of the 14th century.

It is not known if the opposite side of West Street was occupied during the 17th century, although if it was then the culvert may have been constructed to serve one of those buildings, passing beneath West Street and running down towards the river. The fence line is most likely a later redefinition of 13th/14th-century ditch 54/60 and its presence may suggest that after the medieval settlement went out of use some of its boundaries continued to survive as hedgerows or shallow earthworks. Alternatively, the feature may represent a reorganisation/ redivision of land towards the end of the medieval phase. Furthermore, it is possible that some of the existing and recently existing boundaries in the surrounding area were first dug in the early 13th century as they are similarly aligned to that of ditch 54/60 (Fig. 4).

The early 13th-century origins of the settlement indicate that at least one house was present on West Street before the town was granted a market in 1256. Other houses may have been present at that early stage, although no evidence has been found to confirm this. It may be the case that very few people were living along West Street during that pre-market period, and that most of the town's inhabitants at that time were still living close to the church. It may also be the case that after the market was granted the number of properties along West Street increased, although never becoming quite as dense as that of Market End due to its more peripheral location.

The process and history of settlement development along West Street was probably more complex than straightforward westward expansion, as 18th, 19th and 20th-century maps of the town reveal that many of the roadside plots went from farmland to residential/business use and vice versa, a process that clearly has antecedents as far back as the medieval period (Fig. 4). It is probable that much of the town's social and mercantile activity took place around Market End and that West Street, being slightly distant from this, was a less attractive place to live or do business. It is also probable that the number of properties extending out along West Street was related to the town's economy, falling during periods of uncertainty and economic decline such as at The Vineyard during the mid to late 14<sup>th</sup> century and again, as evidenced by cartographic sources, at various points along West Street between the 17th and 19th centuries.

## **8.0 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS**

The archaeological work has revealed only part of the medieval roadside settlement and further elements of it are probably preserved in adjacent areas, potentially including the remains of a house which are probably located near the north end of trench 2, closer to West Street. The new access road and parking area will leave any underlying archaeological remains undisturbed as they have shallow foundations, while the features present within the cellar area are deemed to have been preserved by record, effectively mitigating the impact of the development.

The results of the trenching begin to address the research aims listed in section 3.0, in that they suggest that the development of the town was more complicated than previously thought. As an alternative, it is suggested that the town is an amalgamation of two focal points - one religious (the church) and the other commercial (Stane Street) and that the two expanded and developed together. The choice of location for the market demonstrates the commercial benefits of being alongside Stane Street/ West Street, with its good communications and passing trade, and it is probable that this aspect had already been recognised before the market was granted in 1256. The 12th and 13th centuries are recognised as a period of population growth and land hunger, with woodland clearance, expansion onto more-marginal land and into more peripheral locations well attested. Accordingly, settlement development moving further out from the town core along West Street at this time would fit well with the general model, with a retreat from/ abandonment of these peripheral areas following the crises and population collapse of the mid to late 14<sup>th</sup> century.

Remains of medieval and post-medieval roadside settlements probably survive along both sides of West Street and where they have not been disturbed by later developments are probably moderately-to-well preserved. Collectively, these remains have the potential to increase our understanding of the past economy and development of the town.

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA

No.	Trench	Category	Description	Date
1	2	Pit	Rounded, moderately to steeply-sloping sides, slightly concave base. 2.4m long, 1.5m+ wide, 0.45m deep. Filled by 2 and 3	13th/14th century
2	2	Fill	Brownish yellow and brownish grey soft / plastic silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of charcoal. Primary fill of pit 1. Below 3	13th/14th century
3	2	Fill	Brownish grey soft / plastic silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of charcoal. Latest fill of pit 1. Above 2	13th/14th century
4	2	Pit	Rectangular with rounded corners, vertical sides, base not exposed. 3.9m long, 1.55m+ wide, 0.46m+ deep. Filled by 5	13th/14th century
5	2	Fill	Pale brown soft / sticky sand clay with occasional gravel stones and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill of pit 4. Cut by 18	13th/14th century
6	2	Pit	Elongated oval, gradually sloping sides, slightly uneven, concave base. 0.85m long, 0.5m wide, 0.06m deep. Filled by 7	13th/14th century
7	2	Fill	Brownish grey and yellowish brown plastic / soft silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of charcoal. Single fill of pit 6	13th/14th century
8	2	Pit	Rounded, steeply sloping sides, flat base. 0.92m long, 0.46m+ wide. 0.39m deep. Filled by 9	13th/14th century
9	2	Fill	Brown friable silt clay. Single fill of pit 8	13th/14th century
10	2	Pit	Rounded, moderately sloping sides, concave base. 1.3m long, 0.22m+ wide, 0.24m deep. Filled by 11	13th/14th century
11	2	Fill	Brownish yellow friable silt clay. Single fill of pit 10	13th/14th century
12	2	Cut-feature	Linear, steeply sloping sides, concave base. 2.4m+ long, 0.35m+ wide, 0.16m deep. Filled by 15. Cuts 19	18th to 20th century
13	2	Culvert	Linear. 8.6m+ long, 0.45m wide, c. 0.4m high. Constructed from lime-based mortar and orange bricks laid lengthways. Base: three bricks wide. Sides: five bricks high tilted inwards. Top: one brick wide. Contains 14. Sits in construction cut 18	17th century
14	2	Fill	Yellowish brown friable / plastic silt clay with infrequent flecks of mortar. Within 13	17th century
15	2	Fill	Brownish grey plastic / friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones. Single fill of cut-feature 12	18th to 20th century
16	3	Ditch	Linear. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. 7.5m+ long, 0.65m+ wide, 0.33m deep. Filled by 17. Same as 64	13th/14th century
17	3	Fill	Brownish grey friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 16	13th/14th century
18	2	Construction cut	Linear with irregular sides and base. 8.6m+ long, 0.65m wide, 0.16m deep. Filled by 19	17th century

No.	Trench	Category	Description	Date
19	2	Fill	Brownish grey and brownish yellow plastic silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of mortar and charcoal. Single fill of 18. Below 13	17th century
20	1-3	Subsoil	Yellowish brown soft / sticky silt clay with very infrequent gravel stones. c. 0.25m thick. Below 21	Modern
21	1-3	Topsoil	Dark brownish grey friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones. c. 0.6m thick. Above 20	Modern
22	2	Stake-holes (x3)	Sub-square, vertical sides, base not exposed. c. 0.9m square, 0.2m+ deep. Filled by 23	Undated
23	2	Fill	Dark brownish grey plastic silt clay. Single fill of 22	Undated
24	2	Pit	Rounded, moderately sloping sides, concave base. 0.61m long, 0.34m wide, 0.25m deep. Filled by 25	13th/14th century+
25	2	Fill	Brown friable silt clay with orange mottles. Single fill of pit 24	13th/14th century+
26	Cellar	Pit	Linear. 1.48m+ long, 0.92m wide, 0.26m deep. Gradual to moderately sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 27	13th/14th century
27	Cellar	Fill	Brownish grey friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 26	13th/14th century
28	Cellar	Post-hole	Square with rounded corners. 0.37m long, 0.35m wide, 0.09m deep. Moderately sloping sides, flat base. Filled by 29	Undated
29	Cellar	Fill	Brownish grey friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 28	Undated
30	Cellar	Post-hole	Oval. 0.63m+ long, 0.78m wide, 0.28m deep. Stepped, steeply sloping sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 31 and 32	13th/14th century+
31	Cellar	Fill	Brownish orange friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones. Primary fill of 30. Below 32	13th/14th century+
32	Cellar	Fill	Brownish grey friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of charcoal. Latest fill of 30. Above 31	13th/14th century+
33	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt clay with no inclusions. Single fill of 34	Undated
34	Cellar	Post-hole	Oval. 0.67m long, 0.49m wide, 0.3m deep. Steeply sloping sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 33	Undated
35	Cellar	Post-hole	?Oval. 0.45m long, 0.21m+ wide, 0.11m deep. Gradual to moderately sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 36	Undated
36	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 35	Undated
37	Cellar	Natural feature	Irregular. 2.66m long, 1.4m wide, 0.16m deep. Gradually sloping sides, uneven base. Filled by 38	Undated
38	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt clay with no natural inclusions. Single fill of 37	Undated



No.	Trench	Category	Description	Date
39	Cellar	Pit	Elongated and slightly irregular. 3.2m long, 1.8m wide, 0.46m deep. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 40 and 41	13th/14th century
40	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown soft silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of charcoal. Primary fill of 39. Below 41	13th/14th century
41	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown soft silt clay with yellowish brown mottles, occasional gravel stones and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Latest fill of 39. Above 40	13th/14th century
42	Cellar	Pit	Elongated and pear-shaped. 3.25m long, 1.8m wide, 0.35m deep. Gradual to moderately sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 43	13th/14th century
43	Cellar	Fill	Brownish grey firm silt clay with infrequent stones and flecks of charcoal. Single fill of pit 42. Cut by 68	13th/14th century
44	Cellar	Post-hole	Oval. 0.9m long, 0.67m wide, 0.31m deep. Steeply sloping sides, flat base. Filled by 44 and 45. Cuts 49	13th/14th century+
45	Cellar	Fill	Brownish orange friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones. Primary fill of 44. Below 46	13th/14th century+
46	Cellar	Fill	Brownish grey friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of charcoal. Latest fill of 44	13th/14th century+
47	Cellar	Pit	Oval. 2.46m long, 1.7m wide, 0.35m deep. Steeply sloping sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 48 and 49. Cuts 51	13th/14th century
48	Cellar	Fill	Orange brown friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of charcoal. Primary fill of 47. Below 49	13th/14th century
49	Cellar	Fill	Dark brownish grey friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of charcoal. Latest fill of 47. Cut by 44	13th/14th century
50	Cellar	Post-hole	Rectangular with rounded corners. 0.39m long, 0.33m wide, 0.13m deep. Moderately sloping sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 51	13th/14th century or earlier
51	Cellar	Fill	Orange / greyish brown friable silt clay with infrequent gravel. Single fill of 50. Cut by 47	13th/14th century or earlier
52	Cellar	Post-hole	Oval. 0.51m long, 0.39m wide, 0.1m deep. Gradually sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 53	13th/14th century+
53	Cellar	Fill	Orange / greyish brown friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones. Single fill of 52	13th/14th century+
54	Cellar	Ditch	Linear. 1.26m long, 1.4m wide, 0.41m deep. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 55	13th/14th century
55	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones. Single fill of 54	13th/14th century
56	Cellar	Post-hole	Circular. 0.26m wide, 0.2m deep. Steeply sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 57	Undated
57	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt clay with no inclusions. Single fill of 56	Undated
58	Cellar	Post-hole	Oval. 0.88m long, 0.66m wide, 0.12m deep. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 59	13/14th century+

No.	Trench	Category	Description	Date
59	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt clay with occasional gravel stones. Single fill of 58	13/14th century+
60	Cellar	Ditch	Linear. 1.8m long, 1.28m wide, 0.51m deep. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 61	13th/14th century
61	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt clay with no natural inclusions. Single fill of 60	13th/14th century
62	Cellar	Ditch	Linear with rounded terminal. 1.82m long, 1.4m wide, 0.23m deep. Gradual to moderately sloping sides, flat base. Filled by 63	13th/14th century
63	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt clay with frequent gravel stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 62	13th/14th century
64	Cellar	Ditch	Linear. 1.3m long, 1.28m wide, 0.3m deep. Gradual and moderately sloping sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 65. Same as 16	13th/14th century
65	Cellar	Fill	Brownish grey friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 64. Same as 17	13th/14th century
66	Cellar	Pit	Oval. 0.96m long, 0.76m wide, 0.08m deep. Gradual sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 67	13th/14th century+
67	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones. Single fill of 66	13th/14th century+
68	Cellar	Post-hole	Oval. 1m long, 0.7m wide, 0.21m deep. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 69. Cuts 43	13th/14th century+
69	Cellar	Fill	Dark greyish brown firm clay silt with infrequent gravel stones. Single fill of 68	13th/14th century+
70	Cellar	Pit	Rounded. 1.36m long, 0.68m+ wide, 0.36m deep. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 71	Undated
71	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt clay with occasional gravel stones. Single fill of 70	Undated
72	Cellar	Ditch	Linear. 2.5m long, 1.29m wide, 0.56m deep. Moderate to steeply sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 73	13th/14th century
73	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt clay with no natural inclusions. Single fill of 72	13th/14th century
74	Cellar	Post-hole	Oval. 0.4m long, 0.3m wide, 0.18m deep. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 75	13th/14th century+
75	Cellar	Fill	Mottled grey brown / yellow brown friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and frequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 74	13th/14th century+
76	Cellar	Post-hole	Oval. 0.47m long, 0.38m wide, 0.14m deep. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 77	13th/14th century+
77	Cellar	Fill	Mottled grey brown / yellow brown friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 76	13th/14th century+
78	Cellar	Post-hole	Oval. 0.24m long, 0.2m wide, 0.16m deep. Steeply sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 79	13th/14th century+

No.	Trench	Category	Description	Date
79	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt clay with no natural inclusions. Single fill of 78	13th/14th century+
80	Cellar	Post-hole	Circular. 0.25m wide, 0.18m deep. Vertical sides, concave base. Filled by 81	13th/14th century+
81	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt clay with no natural inclusions. Single fill of 80	13th/14th century+
82	Cellar	Post-hole	Circular. 0.18m wide, 0.17m deep. Steeply sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 83	13th/14th century+
83	Cellar	Fill	Mottled grey brown / yellow brown friable silt clay with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 82	13th/14th century+
84	Cellar	Post-hole	Circular. 0.13m wide, 0.12m deep. Vertical sides, pointed base. Filled by 85	13th/14th century+
85	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt clay with no natural inclusions. Single fill of 84	13th/14th century+
86	Cellar	Post-hole	Square with rounded corners. 0.5m long, 0.5m wide, 0.15m deep. Moderately sloping sides, concave base. Filled by 87	13th/14th century+
87	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel stones and flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 86	13th/14th century+
88	Cellar	Post-hole	Circular. 0.55m wide, 0.15m deep. Steeply sloping sides, flat base. Filled by 89	13th/14th century+
89	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt clay with no natural inclusions. Single fill of 88	13th/14th century+
90	Cellar	Post-hole	Sub-rectangular. 0.6m long, 0.5m wide, 0.26m deep. Steeply sloping sides, flat base. Filled by 91	13th/14th century+
91	Cellar	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt clay with no natural inclusions. Single fill of 90	13th/14th century+
92	Cellar	Surface finds	Surface finds from southern half of cellar	-

## APPENDIX 2: FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

### All finds, other than medieval and post-medieval pottery

No.	Feature	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Date
2	1	4	20	Mollusc shell: oyster fragments.	
		4	50	Animal bone: fragment of sheep/goat rib, leading edge of medium sized mammal long bone, and two abraded fragments of cattle long bone	
		2	645	Brick fragments: orange sandy fabric with occasional larger inclusions, both heavily burnt. One fragment is 50mm thick	13th to 14th century
3	1	10	80	Mollusc shell: oyster fragments	
		2	70	Burnt shale: irregular fragments, disintegrating	
		4	785	Brick fragments: brown/red sandy fabric with occasional larger inclusions, both heavily burnt. One fragment with good upper surface, no measurable dimensions	13th to 17th century
		15	154	Animal bone: fragment of sheep/goat rib, clavicle and long bones. Part of a small pig's jaw bone, ribs, clavicle and long bone fragments, Three fragments of cattle rib and vertebrae, abraded	
		1	2	Roman pottery: small fragment of Samian (SGSW fabric 60), fragment of bowl or platter	50 to 120 AD
		1	24	Tile: Roman Imbrex, burnt fragment	1st to 4th century
5	4	19	250	Mollusc shell: oyster fragments.	
		3	12	Animal Bone: fragment of bird long bone, medium mammal skull fragment and a sheep rib	
9	8	4	20	Mollusc shell: oyster fragments	
		2	8	Animal Bone: fragments of pig ribs	
11	10	3	34	Baked Clay: abraded fragments of daub	
13	18	1	1980	Brick: complete, brown/red sandy fabric with occasional larger inclusions. Upper surface burnt/over fired but has been smoothed, slightly irregular. Lower surface roughly finished. Measures 220mm by 110mm by 50mm. Rounded arises, traces of lime mortar along one edge of upper surface	17th century
		1	1990	Brick: complete, brown/red sandy fabric with occasional larger inclusions. Upper surface burnt/over fired but has been smoothed, slightly irregular. Lower surface roughly finished. Measures 223mm by 109mm by 45mm. Rounded arises, traces of lime mortar along one edge of upper surface	17th century
		1	1865	Brick: complete, brown/red sandy fabric with occasional larger inclusions. Upper surface burnt/over fired but has been smoothed, slightly irregular. Lower surface roughly finished. Measures 225mm by 101mm by 51mm. Rounded arises, traces of lime mortar along one edge of upper surface.	17th century
15	12	7	242	Tile: roof tile fragments, red sandy fabric, 13 to 15mm thick, no real edges.	13th to 18th century
		4	86	Animal bone: fragment of sheep/goat long bone. End of a small pig's long bone with indications of butchery. Fragment of cattle rib bone, butchered	
		7	370	Brick: fragments, orange sandy fabric. One fragment heavily fired. Only one face, 50mm thick. Rounded arises and concave base, lime mortar on surface.	17th century
17	16	5	56	Animal bone: fragment of sheep/goat rib and long bones. Medium mammal pelvis and long bone fragments, abraded	

No.	Feature	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Date
27	26	1	6	Iron nail: 44mm in length, very corroded	
		1	20	Tile: roof tile fragment, red sandy fabric, 20mm thick.	13th to 16th century
		2	10	Animal Bone: fragments of medium mammal long bones	
38	37	3	32	Brick: fragments, indefinable.	
		1	42	Tile: fragment, highly fired reduced core, 8mm to 10mm in thickness, unusual roof tile?	Medieval
		1	2	Animal bone: fragments, indefinable	
		3	32	Burnt flint: fragments	
		1	14	Flint: flake, cortex surviving	
		1	2	Flint: small truncated bladelet, 38mm in length, 10mm wide tapering to a point, dark grey fabric	Mesolithic
40	39	2	50	Iron nails: hand made, 70mm and 88mm long, very corroded	
		2	82	Burnt flint: fire cracked	
		1	112	Brick: fragment, brown/red sandy fabric with occasional larger inclusions, upper surface burnt/over fired but has been smoothed, slightly irregular. Lower surface roughly finished. The brick fragment is 50mm thick. Rounded arises	13th to 14th century
		5	364	Tile: roof tile fragments, red sandy fabric, 13 to 20mm thick, few real edges	13th to 18th century
		1	2	Bird bone: chicken lower end tarso-metatarsus	
		1	32	Animal bone: fragment of cattle jaw bone and molar, well worn	
		1	50	Burnishing stone?: thin flat piece of schist, 100mm by 32mm by 7mm, possibly shaped as a sharpening stone?	
41	39	1	2	Roman pottery: Sandy Grey Ware (GRS), extremely abraded	Roman
		7	60	Iron nails: much corroded 10mm to 46mm in length.	
		1	6	Iron hook: 35mm in length	
		2	82	Burnt flint: fragments	
		1	1	Bird bone: chicken broken tibio-tarsus, lower end only	
		3	24	Animal bone: sheep/goat long bone fragments	
		3	36	Animal bone: cattle jaw/molar fragment and flat bone fragment	
		5	14	Animal bone: unidentified	
		1	612	Brick: fragment, brown/red sandy fabric with occasional larger inclusions, upper surface burnt/over fired but has been smoothed, slightly irregular. Lower surface roughly finished. The brick fragment is 50mm thick, rounded arises	13th to 14th century
		1	186	Tile: roof tile fragments, red sandy fabric, 14mm thick.	13th to 18th century

No.	Feature	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Date
43	42	40	324	Iron nails: various sizes, very corroded. many square cut	
		1	6	Copper alloy: ring or annular brooch, D-shaped in section, with a circular frame. The decoration consists of a series of raised dots around the top, and the brooch has a round section collared pin	13th to 14th century
		2	24	Iron: fragments, indefinable	
		6	1400	Brick: fragments, brown/red sandy fabric with occasional larger inclusions, upper surface burnt/over fired but has been smoothed, slightly irregular. Lower surface roughly finished. The brick fragment is 50mm to 53mm thick. Rounded arises	13th to 14th century
		10	638	Tile: roof tile fragments, red sandy fabric, 10mm to 14mm thick.	13th to 18th century
		10	4	Charcoal: fragments	
		1	6	Roman pottery: Hadham White Slipped Ware (HAWO, Fabric 14)	Roman
		1	2	Roman pottery:, Samian Ware (USW, Fabric 60), extremely abraded	1st to mid 3rd century
		2	12	Roman pottery: Black surfaced ware (BSW, Fabric 34/45), much abraded	Roman
		1	2	Flint: truncated blade, 33mm by 16mm, light grey mottled fabric	Mesolithic
		5	364	Animal bone: cattle scapula, phalange, rib bone and long bone fragments, butchered	
		40	40	Animal bone: unidentifiable fragments	
		12	130	Animal bone: sheep/goat ribs, long bone fragments and tibia	
		4	6	Bird bone: chicken ulna and broken long bones	
		17	90	Animal bone: pig phalange, vertebrae fragments and ribs	
46	44	1	10	Iron nail: very corroded, 37mm long	
		1	16	Tile: roof tile fragment, orange sandy fabric, 11mm thick	13th to 18th century
		1	10	Brick: fragment, small and much abraded orange fabric that is well fired and has few inclusions	Medieval?
49	47	1	2	Flint: flake, cortex present	
		1	50	Tile: ridge tile fragment, orange sandy fabric, stained on upper surface, sanded on lower, 15mm thick	13th to 16th century
		1	20	Tile: roof tile fragment, orange sandy fabric with occasional flint inclusions, 13mm thick.	13th to 16th century
		1	80	Brick/tile: fragment of surface, red sandy fabric, smoothing lines present	Medieval?
		6	34	Animal bone: sheep jaw bone fragment with teeth, rib bone and long bone fragments	
54	54	1	4	Prehistoric pottery: body sherds, abraded, fabric B	Iron Age
		2	94	Animal bone: sheep tibia fragment	
55	54	1	30	Brick: fragment, small and much abraded, orange fabric with small white flint fragments	Medieval?
58	58	1	2	Flint: flake, traces of cortex	
61	60	4	12	Flint: flakes, dark grey to green fabric?	
		2	4	Flint: small scrapers, dark grey and green/brown fabric	
		4	214	Burnt flint: fragments	
		4	20	Animal bone: sheep jaw bone fragment with teeth, long bone fragments	
		10	3	Animal bone: small fragments	
		2	216	Tile: connecting tile fragments with nib, orange sandy fabric with grey core, rough upper surface, smooth lower, 15mm thick	12th to early 13th century
		1	60	Tile: tegula flange fragment, soft orange fabric with pink core	Roman

No.	Feature	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Date
62	62	1	2	Animal bone: long bone of a medium-sized mammal.	
		1	1	Charcoal: fragment.	
		1	74	Tile: roof tile fragment, red sandy fabric with occasional flint inclusions, 17mm thick	13th to 16th century
63	62	2	3	Brick/tile: fragments, soft oxidised fabric	
		1	74	Tile: roof tile fragment, red sandy fabric with occasional inclusions, 13mm thick	13th to 16th century
		4	66	Iron nails: very corroded, 52 to 58mm long	
		1	54	Burnt flint: fragment	
		2	6	Animal bone: sheep jaw bone fragment with teeth, rib bone fragment	
		9	220	Animal bone: fragments of cattle long bone, and two rib fragments with butchery marks	
65	64	4	80	Burnt flint: fragments	
		2	36	Iron nails: very corroded, 42 to 58mm long	
		1	42	Tile: roof tile fragment, red sandy fabric with occasional inclusions, 21mm thick	13th to 18th century
		2	10	Animal bone: pig vertebrae and metatarsal	
		3	36	Animal bone: sheep/goat teeth and long bone fragments	
69	68	1	20	Animal bone: sheep/goat teeth	
71	70	4	276	Burnt flint: fragments	
73	72	1	672	Brick: fragment, brown/red sandy fabric with occasional larger inclusions, upper surface burnt/over fired but has been smoothed, slightly irregular. Lower surface roughly finished. The brick fragment is 53mm thick. Rounded arises	13th to 14th century
		1	44	Burnt flint: fragments	
		2	38	Tile: roof tile fragments, red sandy fabric with occasional inclusions, 15mm thick, one has nail hole	13th to 16th century
		3	6	Iron nails: small fragments	
		45	20	Animal bone: small abraded fragments	
		6	32	Animal bone: sheep/goat skull fragments	
		2	104	Animal bone: pig tibia	
		6	96	Animal bone: sheep radius, long bone fragments and atlas	
75	74	4	36	Tile: roof tile fragment, burnt red sandy fabric with occasional inclusions, 17mm thick.	13th to 18th century
		1	16	Burnt flint: fragments	
77	76	1	2	Prehistoric pottery: body sherds, abraded, fabric B	Iron Age
87	86	1	12	Flint: flake, primary, cortex on upper surface	
		1	32	Tile: roof tile fragment, top left hand corner, burnt red sandy fabric with nail hole, 12mm thick	13th to 16th century
89	88	1	8	Burnt flint: fragments	
		6	34	Tile: roof tile fragments, orange sandy fabric with occasional inclusions, too abraded to measure, one piece is a fragment of knob	13th to 18th century
		2	38	Iron nails: 25 and 45mm long	
91	90	5	34	Tile: roof tile fragments, orange sandy fabric with occasional inclusions, too abraded to measure	13th to 18th century
		1	88	Tile: roof tile fragment, red sandy fabric with occasional inclusions, 12mm thick, slightly curved	13th to 16th century
		2	30	Iron nails: 21 and 62mm long	
92	Surface finds	1	20	Flint: scraper, squat flake, cortex on upper surface, edges damaged, no indication of retouch	Prehistoric
		1	2	Flint: narrow blade, 40mm long, no retouch	Prehistoric
Total		481	16911		

## Medieval and post-medieval pottery

Context	Feature	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Date
2	1	1	8	Hedingham ware, slightly sandy variant, shows applied white strip and red slip background, perhaps from the lower part of a Rouen-style jug	Early to mid 13th C
		4	40	Colchester-type ware: sherd from the base of a baluster jug showing oblique thumbing around the base, also externally glazed body sherds, two showing slip-coating, one beneath an apparent yellow glaze flecked with green and the other with a pale green glaze, same vessel in context 3	Mid 13th to mid 14th C
		19	184	Medieval coarse ware misc. sagging base and body sherds	Late 12th to 14th C
3	1	2	48	Hedingham ware flat-topped jug rim (sub-form B3) and strap handle showing incised wavy line decoration, unglazed apart from accidental splashes, probably an early style jug cf. Cotter 2000, fig.49.4 and 12	Mid 12th to early 13th C
		2	22	Hedingham ware body sherds showing Rouen-style decoration comprising applied strips and pellets over a red slip background	Early to mid 13th C
		1	13	Hedingham ware, sherd from neck of jug showing two rows of applied cartwheel stamps beneath a dark green somewhat discoloured glaze	Earlier 13th to earlier 14th C
		4	23	Hedingham ware sagging base sherd probably from a jug, shows incidental patches of glaze around the basal angle and spots of glaze on the inside, also misc. sherds, one unglazed, one showing a single applied strip under a glossy greenish glaze and another showing a broad applied strip in pale clay with a red slip background beneath an apparent pale green glaze	Late 12th to earlier 14th C
		2	88	London-type ware or copy, recessed base from baluster jug, greenish glaze, rather coarse version of fabric, edge of base is either extremely worn or has been ground down, also a faceted rod handle showing slip-coating and partial yellowish glaze	Later 12th to mid 13th C
		4	49	Colchester-type ware slip-coated body sherds under a pale greenish glaze, same vessel in context 2, also a slip-painted sherd with sparse clear glaze and a plain unglazed sherd	Mid 13th to 14th C
		4	228	Sandy orange ware, copy of Mill Green jug, thick sub-oval handle, with applied ears at the top, slip-coated, partial plain lead glaze with green flecks, vertical combing, abraded	Mid 13th to mid 14th C
		1	13	Mill Green ware, unfeatured sherd perhaps from the base of a vessel, internal surface very abraded	Mid 13th to mid 14th C
		1	7	Unidentified fine ware, grey, external surface covered in white residue	Medieval
		9	109	Early medieval ware flanged bowl rim, too fragmented to measure rim diameter, borderline medieval coarse ware plus misc. sherds including a base sherd, all borderline medieval coarse ware	Perhaps early 13th C
		1	10	Transitional sandy ware, relatively thick-walled flat sherd with perforation, the hole which is incomplete would have measured around 12mm, perhaps from a curfew (rather than a colander or strainer as there is no evidence of any other holes)	Late 12th to early 13th C



Context	Feature	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Date
		3	187	Medieval coarse ware with sparse shell, thick-walled sherds from a ?sagging base showing a thumbed applied strip around the basal angle, may be from a storage jar, or perhaps the top of a curfew, one of the sherds is laminated and fire-blackened on the external surface, but this may have happened after breakage	13th C
		1	42	Medieval coarse ware thick-walled sagging base, wear around basal angle and a series of oblique incised lines above the base, done post-manufacture	13th to 14th C
		1	19	Medieval coarse ware B4 rim from small cooking-pot, fire-blackened around rim	Late 12th to early 13th C
		2	23	Medieval coarse ware, cavetto cooking-pot rims (rim type D2)	First half 13th C
		1	10	Medieval coarse ware H1 rim fragment probably from a cooking-pot	Throughout 13th C
		4	97	Medieval coarse ware horizontal flanged E5 cooking-pot rims	Late 13th to 14th C
		1	11	Medieval coarse ware fragment of flanged rim from ?bowl, buff fabric	Late 12th to 14th C
		118	1367	Medieval coarse ware misc. sagging base sherds, some showing fire-blackening, includes two very large joining sherds from underside of base, also misc. body sherds, nearly all grey-firing, several fire-blackened with usual patterns associated with cooking-pots	Late 12th to 14th C
		1	5	Mill Green coarse ware sherd, thin-walled, splashes of glaze internally	Mid 13th to mid 14th C
5	4	1	49	Early medieval ware everted curved over rim perhaps from a bowl, comparable to a vessel found at Frogs Hall, Takeley, Walker 2006, fig.33.5	Late 12th to early 13th C
		7	67	Medieval coarse ware E5 cooking-pot rim and misc. body sherds	Late 13th to 14th C
7	6	4	61	Medieval coarse ware H2 cooking-pot rim in particularly coarse version of fabric, plus misc. sherds including sagging base sherd again in a coarse version of fabric	Early to mid 13th C
		1	19	Medieval coarse ware flanged rim from flared, necked bowl, borderline early medieval ware, externally sooted	From late 12th to early 13th C
9	8	3	106	Hedingham ware, fragments from stamped strip jugs, comprising a twisted rod handle, a body sherd showing applied vertical strips in a clay paler than that used for the body and a small fragment of B3 rim, showing crescent-shaped stamps perhaps made with the edge of a cartwheel stamp and are comparable to stamps found at Hedingham ware production site at Great Bardfield (Orr and Brooks 2009, fig.3.1)	Earlier 13th to earlier 14th C
		1	50	Colchester-type ware handle, sub-oval in section, probably from a jug, abraded, traces of plain lead glaze on upper surface	13th/14th C or later
		20	173	Medieval coarse ware comprising E5 cooking-pot rim, sagging base and misc. body sherds, some externally fire-blackened	Late 13th to 14th C
11	10	18	38	Sandy Orange Ware, unglazed body sherds and crumbs from same vessel, thick grey cores, friable fabric, abraded, medieval rather than late med.	?13th to 14th C

Context	Feature	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Date
15	12	10	79	Medieval coarse ware flanged rim from flared bowl, in borderline early medieval ware fabric, externally fire-blackened, plus misc. body sherds	Late 12th to 14th C
		1	8	Sandy orange ware body sherd showing cream slip-coating under a plain lead glaze imparting a yellow colour to the slip, uniform orange fabric, too fine for Colchester-type ware	perhaps 14th C
		1	5	Sandy Orange Ware unglazed body sherd, thick-grey core, very abraded on internal surface, similar to sherds in context 11	?13th to 14th C
		3	90	Post-medieval red earthenware internally glazed thick-walled sherd externally abraded perhaps from a storage jar, and two handles, perhaps from small jugs, both sub-oval in section, one glazed, one unglazed	Latest is 17th to 19th C
		1	14	Modern red earthenware, body sherd in non-local fabric showing streaks of white clay, purplish glaze	18th to 20th C
17	16	5	31	Medieval coarse ware body sherds and two joining sagging base sherds, internally laminated	Late 12th to 14th C
19	18	1	3	Medieval coarse ware body sherd	Later 12th to 14th C
25	24	2	12	Medieval coarse ware sagging base and body sherds, the latter showing fire-blackening on the break, i.e. it was burnt after breakage	Later 12th to 14th C
27	26	1	3	Hedingham ware body sherd perhaps from the neck of a jug, apparent yellow glaze, abraded	Later 12th to mid 14th C
		4	22	Early medieval ware misc. body sherds	11th to 13th C
		15	117	Medieval coarse ware comprising E5 cooking-pot rim, misc. body sherds and sagging base sherds, one body sherd shows bands of fire-blackening	Later 13th to 14th C
32	30	1	17	Medieval coarse ware, small fragment of H2 ?cooking pot rim, abraded	Early to mid 13th C
38	37	1	3	Hedingham ware body sherd showing broad applied white strip and plain glaze flecked with green	Late 12th to earlier 14th C
		2	33	Early medieval ware H2 cooking-pot rim and base sherd	Early to mid 13th C
40	39	8	61	Hedingham ware fragment of base showing oblique thumbing, body sherds showing broad applied white slip stripes, undiagnostic body sherds, one showing characteristic honey-coloured glaze	Late 12th to earlier 14th C
		1	5	Hedingham ware sherd showing vertical applied strips, probably from a stamped strip jug, abraded	Earlier 13th to earlier 14th C
		1	30	Hedingham ware sherd showing vertical combing under mottled-green glaze, ?from combed/reeded style jug	Later 13th to mid 14th C
		5	15	Sandy orange ware body sherds probably from jar forms, except one which shows traces of slip and a plain lead glaze and is probably from a jug	13th to 14th C
		1	12	Medieval coarse ware with sparse shell, body sherd, thick-walled, oxidised fabric, showing sparse shell vesicles and sparse sand	13th C
		69	783	Medieval coarse ware bowl fragment with triangular beaded rim and curved sides, internally the rim has been squared off, perhaps to take a lid, externally fire-blackened, with patch of fire-blackening internally, also small fragments of a B2 jug rim and cooking-pots with H2, or H1 rims, also a body sherd with a row of dimpling around the shoulder, a feature of Hedingham coarse ware, plus misc. undiagnostic sherds	Mid 13th C or later

Context	Feature	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Date
41	39	2	28	Early medieval ware B2 rim, probably from a bowl, and body sherd, borderline medieval coarse ware	c.1200
		11	86	Hedingham ware; B3 jug rim fragment showing handle attachment scar and traces of greenish glaze; sherds showing applied strips (not necessarily vertical), in a clay paler than that used for the pot body, under a mottled-green glaze; plus misc. sherds with no diagnostic features	Late 12th to earlier 14th C
		50	465	Medieval coarse ware H1 rim from small cooking-pot, buff fabric, patch of sooting at edge of rim, plus small fragments of H2 rims and misc. unfeatured body and sagging base sherds	Mid 13th C or later
43	42	2	63	Hedingham ware, fragment of collared jug rim showing pouring lip and green glaze, and lower handle attachment showing broad strap handle with cats claw decoration, similar to Cotter 2000, fig.49.13, probably both early style	Mid 12th to earlier 13th C
		4	17	Hedingham ware, body sherd decorated with applied strip and applied pellets, may be Rouen-style, but no red slip-coating beneath pellets, plus sherds decorated with white slip stripes over a red slip-coating, could also be examples of Rouen-style but no applied pellets are present	?early to mid 13th C
		2	15	Hedingham ware, slightly sandy variant, B2 jug rim fragment showing three horizontal overlapping scales, no decorative style assigned	?13th C
		1	7	Hedingham ware sherd from shoulder of jug? decorated with vertical applied strip which has been notched or rouletted	?13th C
		3	31	Hedingham ware abraded body sherd showing cartwheel stamp, white slip stripe and traces of plain lead glaze, plus body sherds with applied vertical strips, probably from stamped strip jugs	Earlier 13th to earlier 14th C
		6	74	Hedingham ware two base sherds from jug, one showing oblique thumbing, plus misc. sherds from jugs	Later 12th to earlier 14th C
		4	41	Hedingham ware, curved body sherds from small round vessel, externally fire-blackened, sparse internal glaze, one of the sherds shows an internal white residue, not limescale	Later 12th to earlier 14th C
		7	54	Sandy orange ware misc. sherds, mainly unglazed, includes fragment of pouring lip and slip-painted sherds showing a sparse glaze and an internal white residue, not limescale	13th to 14th centuries
		1	18	Transitional sandy ware body sherd	Later 12th to early 13th C
		22	268	Early medieval ware, misc. sherds, borderline medieval coarse ware	12th/13th C
		3	119	Medieval coarse ware B4 cooking-pot rim in thick-walled buff fabric	c.1200
		2	43	Medieval coarse ware H2 cooking-pot rims	Early to mid 13th C
		13	109	Medieval coarse ware fragments from small cooking-pot with H1 rim and sagging base, fire-blackening around rim and shoulder, a Hedingham product	From mid 13th C
		3	50	Medieval coarse ware H1 cooking pot rims, borderline E5	Later 13th to 14th C
		135	1121	Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds including sagging base sherds, two from the same vessel showing vertical thumbed applied strips, and a sherd showing remains of small post-firing drilled hole	c.1200 to 14th C

Context	Feature	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Date
46	44	1	5	Medieval coarse ware body sherd	c.1200 to 14th C
49	47	1	85	Hedingham ware lower handle attachment from jug, handle oval in section, partial mottled green glaze, perhaps from a pear-shaped jug	?Later 13th to mid 14th C
		1	13	Hedingham ware, slightly sandy variant, body sherd showing mottled green glaze	?13th C
		1	5	Mill Green coarse ware body sherd, red-brown surfaces, grey core, fine micaceous matrix and sub-rounded sands	Mid 13th to mid 14th C
		25	126	Medieval coarse ware, fragment of H1 cooking-pot rim and misc. body sherds, mainly rather small	Throughout 13th C
53	52	1	5	Medieval coarse ware body sherd	c.1200 to 14th C
54	54	2	27	Early medieval ware base and body sherd	12th to 13th C
		6	123	Medieval coarse ware H2 cooking-pot rims and misc. body sherds	Early to mid 13th C
55	54	2	192	Medieval coarse ware jug rim and handle, B2A rim, handle oval in section with column of oblique stab marks along length and sagging base sherd	13th to 14th C
58	58	3	7	Medieval coarse ware abraded body sherds	c.1200 to 14th C
61	60	7	48	Hedingham ware; misc. sherds, none diagnostic but includes plain jug base, and sherd decorated with white slip applied strip under weathered /decomposed glaze	Late 12th to earlier 14th C
		1	8	Mill Green ware slip-coated and green-glazed body sherd decorated with vertical combing	Mid/late 13th to 14th C
		3	22	Medieval coarse ware misc. sherds borderline early medieval ware	13th C
		46	340	Medieval coarse ware H1 cooking-pot rim, strap handle thumbed at edges, body sherd showing thumbed applied strip misc. body sherds and base sherds	13th C
62	62	15	117	Medieval coarse ware misc. body sherds	c.1200 to 14th C
63	62	3	19	Hedingham ware jug base showing oblique thumb marks and undiagnostic body sherds	Late 12th to earlier 14th C
		1	2	Medieval coarse ware with sparse shell, body sherd, thick-walled, oxidised, shell vesicles, similar in other contexts	13th C
		21	186	Medieval coarse ware flanged ?bowl rim, misc. body and base sherds, includes example with ?accidental external glaze	13th to 14th C
65	64	3	79	Hedingham ware flat-topped knob from conical lid, very abraded, no trace of glaze, jug base showing oblique thumbing, and patches of mottled green glaze, body sherd, fire-blackened externally, perhaps an example as a fine ware fabric used for a coarse ware form	Later 12th to 14th C
		1	13	Colchester-type ware thickened everted jug rim with all over slip-coating and splashes of green glaze, perhaps from a white slipped early style baluster jug (cf. Cotter 2000, fig.71.9)	13th to 14th C
		6	86	Medieval coarse ware misc. sherds mainly in a buff fabric, coarse sands, borderline early medieval ware	13th C
		7	86	Medieval coarse ware misc. sherds, including sagging base sherds with laminated internal surfaces	13th to 14th C
66	66	2	12	Sandy orange ware abraded sherds, one showing a broad white slip band and three oblique parallel incised lines, also traces of plain lead glaze	13th to 14th C
		2	14	Medieval coarse ware body sherds	c.1200 to 14th C

Context	Feature	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Date
69	68	1	5	Hedingham ware body sherd showing vertical applied strip under mottled-green glaze, probably from a stamped strip jug	Earlier 13th to earlier 14th C
		1	4	Hedingham ware small sherd showing remains of band of red slip	Late 12th to earlier 14th C
		1	8	Early medieval ware body sherd	12th to 13th C
		7	48	Medieval coarse ware body sherds and base sherd, some joining	c.1200 to 14th C
73	72	1	2	Hedingham ware plain body sherd with honey coloured glaze	Late 12th to earlier 14th C
		26	162	Medieval coarse ware small fragment of H2 cooking-pot rim, misc. body sherds, mainly small and abraded	Early to mid 13th C
75	74	1	5	Early medieval ware with little sand, body sherd	12th to 13th C
77	76	1	1	Hedingham ware, tiny body sherd showing honey coloured glaze	Late 12th to earlier 14th C
		2	14	Medieval coarse ware body sherds	c.1200 to 14th C
83	82	1	2	Medieval coarse ware body sherd	c.1200 to 14th C
87	86	1	3	Hedingham ware plain body sherd showing splashes of glaze	Late 12th to earlier 14th C
89	88	2	1	Medieval coarse ware, tiny body sherds	c.1200 to 14th C
91	90	1	4	Hedingham ware, abraded rim sherd	Late 12th to earlier 14th C
		3	17	Medieval coarse ware, fragment of B2 rim probably from a cooking-pot, abraded, plus body sherds	c.1200 or later
92	Surface finds	6	28	Medieval coarse ware, misc. abraded body sherds	c.1200 to 14th C
		<b>862</b>	<b>9042</b>		

### Bulk soil samples

Sample No.	Context	Context type	Weight Litres	Residue Litres	Flot Grams	Notes
1	43	Pit fill	20	1.135	4	Mainly modern roots, small amounts of charcoal
2	61	Ditch fill	10	.505	4	Mainly modern roots, small amounts of charcoal
4	63	Ditch fill	10	.840	4	Mainly modern roots, small amounts of charcoal
5	65	Ditch fill	10	.635	4	Mainly modern roots, small amounts of charcoal
7	41	Pit fill	20	1.035	8	Mainly modern roots, small amounts of charcoal

### APPENDIX 3: CONTENTS OF SITE ARCHIVE

Contained in one folder:

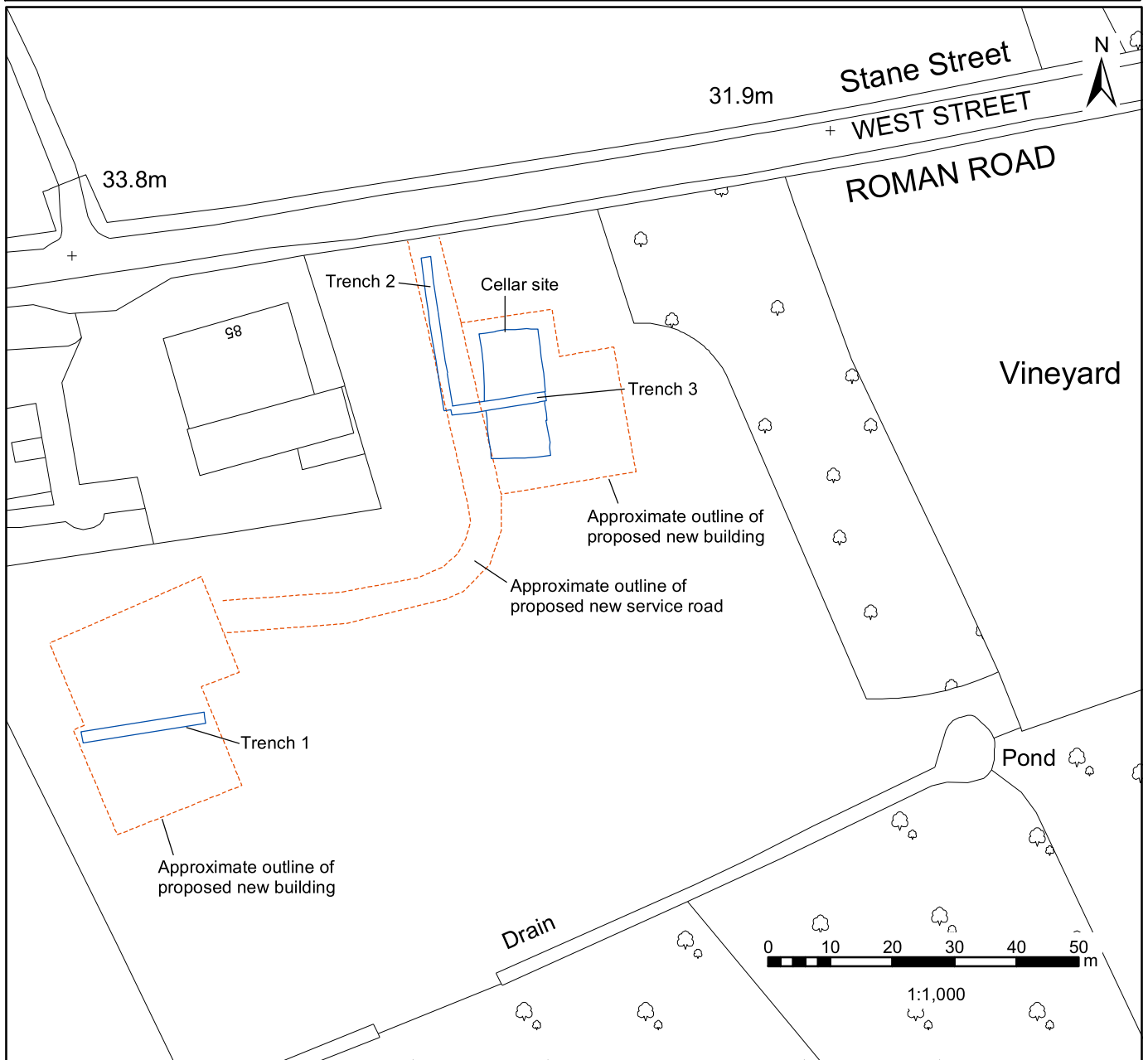
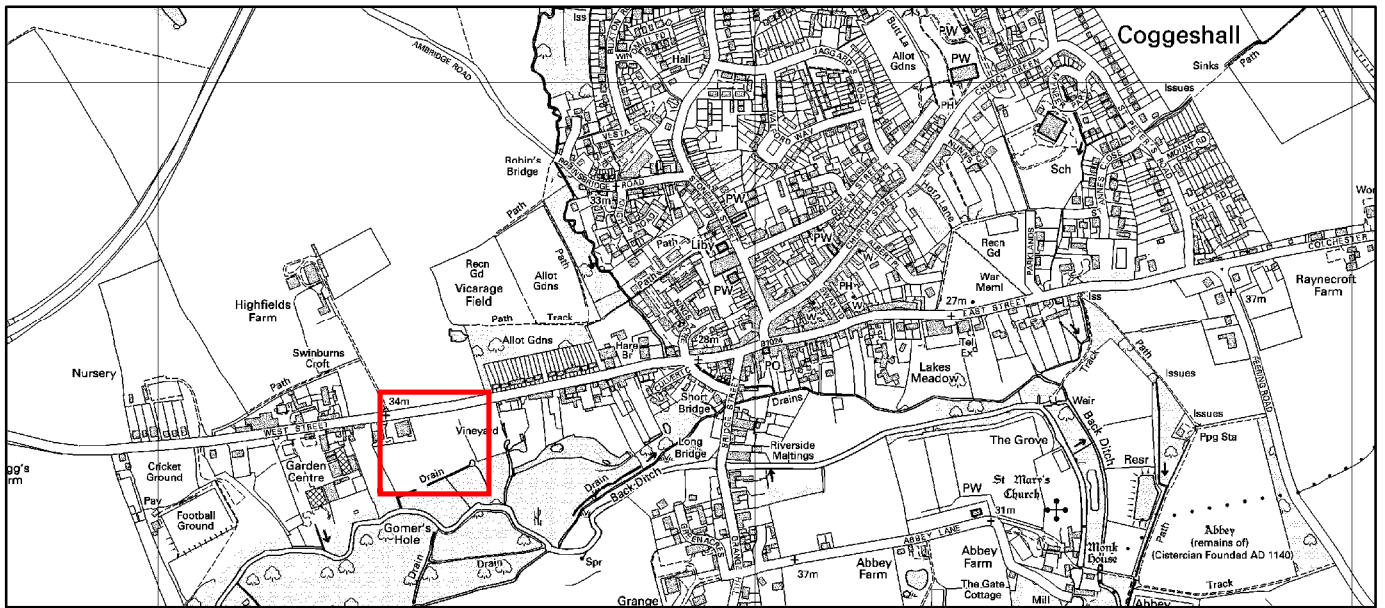
1. Copy of the client report
1. Copy of the archaeological brief
1. Copy of each of the two Written Schemes of Investigation
1. Copy of a summary of the archaeological trial trenching
1. Finds report and tables
1. Medieval and post-medieval pottery report and tables
1. Medieval pottery box list
1. Brooch conservation record
1. Environmental assessment report and table
1. Page of documentary research notes
1. Copy of each of the 1731 and 1758 estate maps
3. Context register sheets
91. Context sheets
2. Section register sheets
1. Plan register sheet
6. Levels register sheets
1. Samples register sheet
8. Bulk sample record sheets
1. Photo register
129. Site photographs
3. Brooch photographs
1. Small finds register
1. Computer disk

Not contained in folder:

7. Sheets of site drawings
5. Sheets of section drawings
2. Boxes of finds

#### APPENDIX 4: ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SUMMARY

<b>Site name/Address:</b> The Vineyard, West Street, Coggeshall	
<b>Parish:</b> Coggeshall	<b>District:</b> Braintree
<b>NGR:</b> TL 584438 222441	<b>Site Code:</b> CGWS 11
<b>Type of Work:</b> Archaeological trial-trenching and excavation	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> Mark Germany, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit
<b>Date of Work:</b> 28/2/11 to 4/3/11 and 11/4/11 to 26/4/11	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> Trial trenching: 62m <sup>2</sup> Excavation: 200m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Braintree	<b>Client:</b> Mr and Mrs Mohan
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> No	<b>Related HER Nos.:</b>
<b>Final Report:</b> Essex Archaeology and History	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Prehistoric Roman Medieval Post-medieval	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>	
<p>Archaeological trial-trenching and excavation preceded the construction of a house, visitor centre and access road at The Vineyard, West Street, Coggeshall. The archaeological work was recommended by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team and was undertaken by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit. The main discoveries were part of the garden/yard of a 13th/14th-century roadside settlement, a medieval or post-medieval fence line, and a 17th-century brick culvert. Small amounts of Mesolithic worked flint and Roman tile and pottery were present as residual items in later contexts.</p> <p>The medieval garden/yard was demarcated by two boundary ditches and included numerous pits that contained varying amounts of 13th/14th-century pottery, small amounts of medieval brick and roof tile, and a 13th/14th-century copper-alloy brooch. The site of the accompanying house was not discovered, but is postulated to have been sited nearer to West Street.</p> <p>The results of the work suggest that the pattern of roadside settlement alongside West Street has been fluid, with many of the roadside plots having changed from farmland to residential/commercial use and vice versa. They also indicate that people have been living alongside the road since before the town was granted a market in 1256, although the density and extent of that early pre-market settlement is not known.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:-</b> Germany, M. 2011 <i>The Vineyard, West Street, Coggeshall. Archaeological Trial Trenching and Excavation.</i> Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit report 2304	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> Mark Germany	<b>Date of Summary:</b> June 2011



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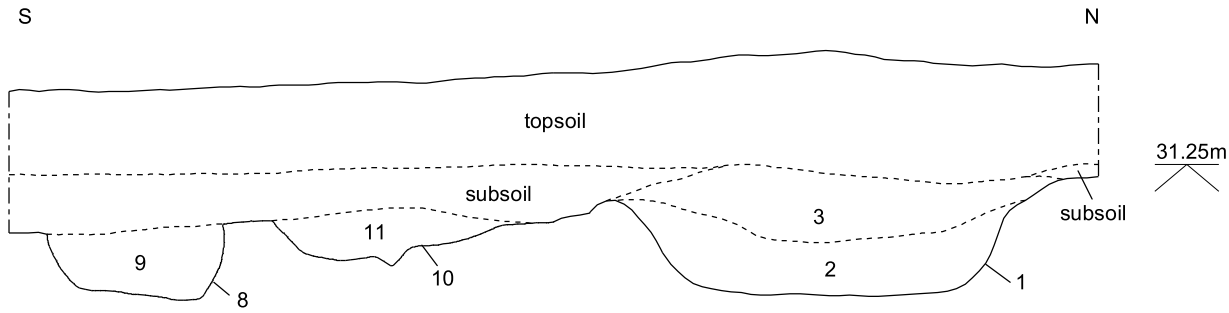
Fig.1. Site location



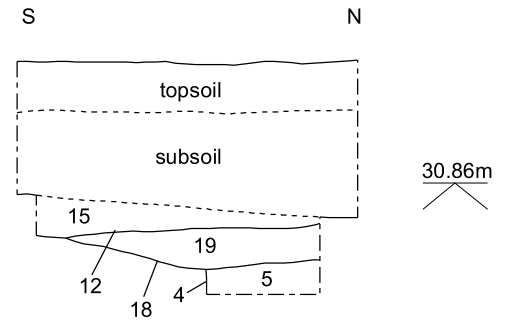


Fig.2. Cellar site and trenches 2 and 3

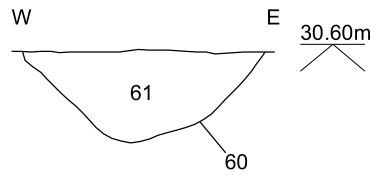
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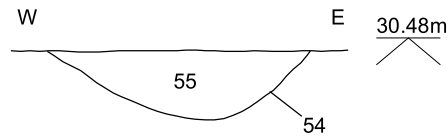
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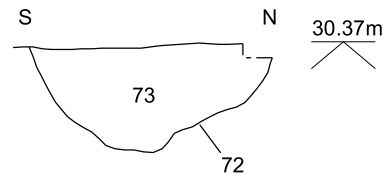
Section 3



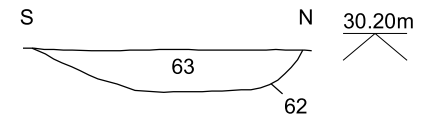
Section 4



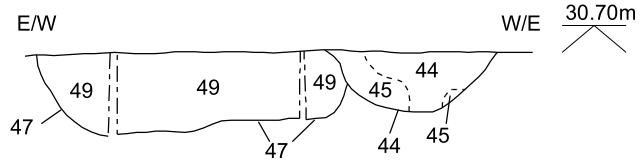
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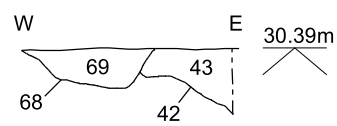
Section 6



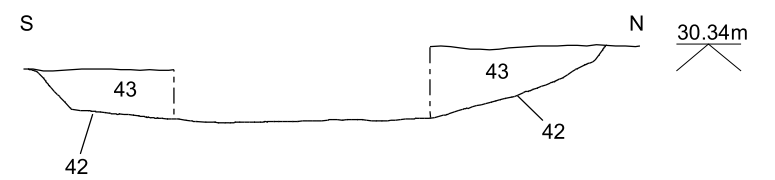
Section 7



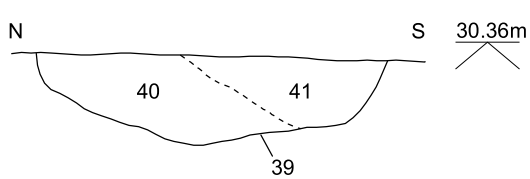
Section 8



Section 9



Section 10



Section 11

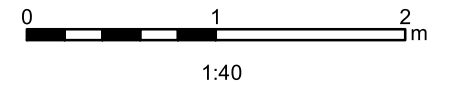
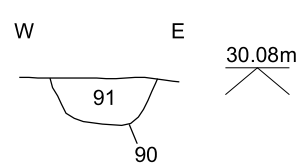
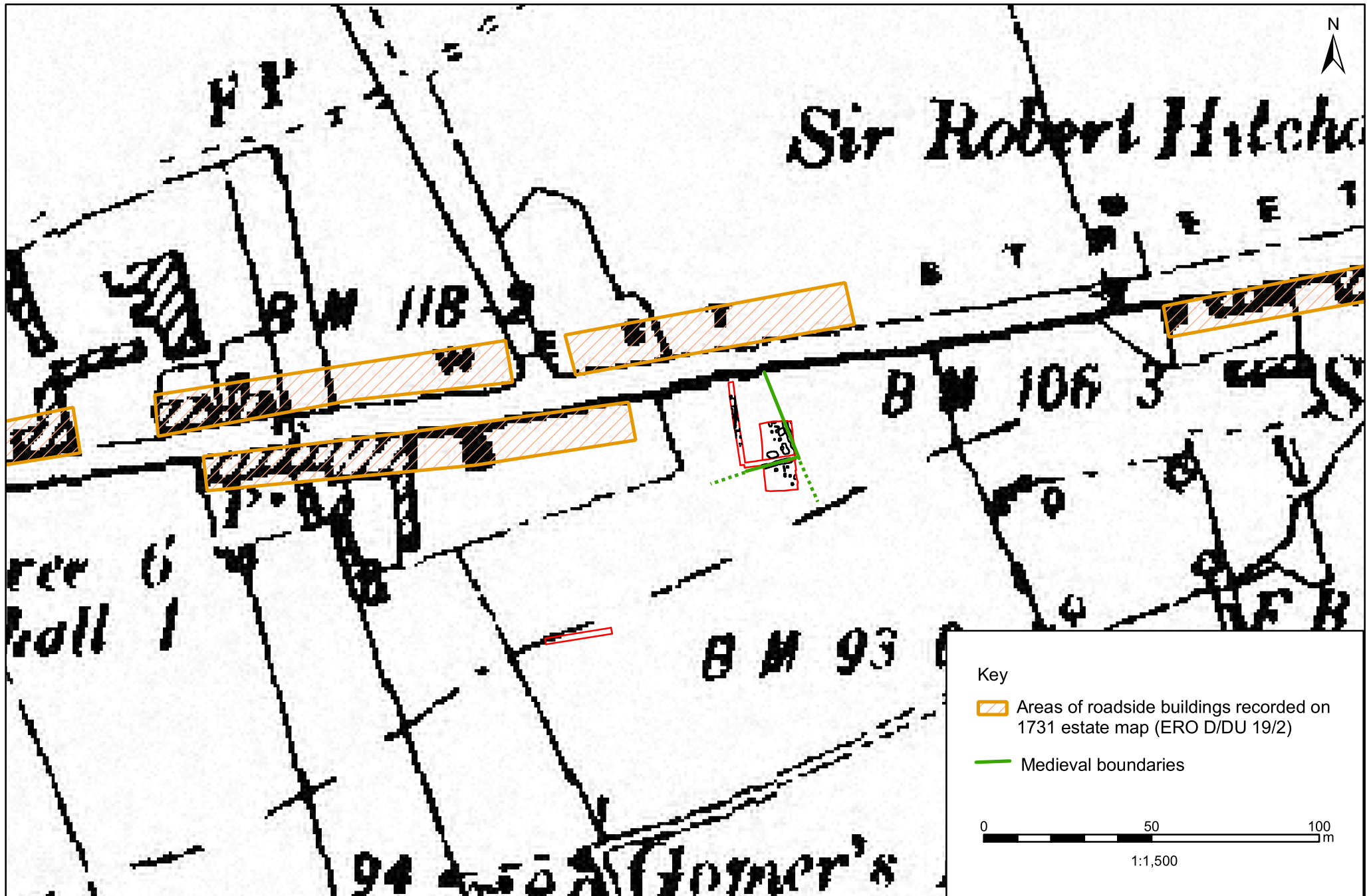


Fig.3. Sections 1 - 11



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Fig.4. Ordnance Survey 2nd edition (1893-1896)



Plate 1. Trench 2, looking north. Pit 4 in foreground





Plate 2. Cellar site, looking south west



Plate 3. Pit 42, looking north





Plate 4. Pit 39, looking east



Plate 5. Ditch section 72, looking west



Plate 6. Ditch section 60, looking north



Plate 7. 13th/14th-century brooch from pit 42 (not to scale)