

**EDWIN'S HALL
WOODHAM FERRERS
ESSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND MONITORING



NOVEMBER 2005



Essex County Council

Field Archaeology Unit

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**EDWIN'S HALL
WOODHAM FERRERS, ESSEX
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND
MONITORING**

Client: Mrs S. Hutton-Mayson

NGR: TQ 8115 9934

Planning Application: CHL/01093/03

Site Code: WOEH 05

Dates of Fieldwork: 15 March to 6 June 2005, 17 October to 31 October 2005

SUMMARY

Archaeological excavation and monitoring was carried out on the site of a new swimming pool extension with adjacent gym and changing area at Edwin's Hall, Edwin's Hall Lane, Woodham Ferrers, Essex between March and June 2005. Additional monitoring took place on the site of a horse ménage located to the north-west of Edwin's Hall immediately beyond the outer moated enclosure during October 2005.

Residual pottery recovered from a buried medieval topsoil indicates that there was some settlement activity in the vicinity in the 12th century. The earliest archaeological features, dating to the 13th century, include a pit, a ditch and a small number of structural features, comprising post-holes, stake-holes and beam slots. The structural features suggest that by the 13th century there was a building or buildings on the site which predated the construction of the moats. The inner moat appears to have been created in the late 13th or early 14th century and the upcast clay spread about the interior to form a platform. This work may have been associated with Edward de Wodeham who is known to have owned the property in 1347 (EHER 13593). No evidence for a later medieval house was identified upon the upcast clay platform but this is most likely to have been on the site of the current hall.

In the 16th century a large cess pit was excavated and later deliberately backfilled with ash and tile rubble. Towards the end of the 16th century a brick building was constructed over the top of the pit. This building is believed to be the remains of the east wing of the new hall constructed by Edwin Sandys in the late 16th century and

possibly completed and repaired by his successors in the first half of the 17th century. Within the building were a series of brick-lined channels that may have been part of an early under-floor heating system. This part of the building was demolished by the middle of the 19th century. A number of later features appear to be associated with modern garden/yard activity.

No archaeological features were identified during the monitoring of the ménage area and it is concluded that little activity occurred beyond the double-moated enclosure.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of archaeological excavation and monitoring on the site of a new swimming pool extension at Edwin's Hall, Woodham Ferrers. The fieldwork was undertaken by members of the Maldon Archaeological and Historical Group under the supervision of the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) on behalf of Mr and Mrs Hutton-Mayson, in accordance with an archaeological brief prepared by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM 2003), and the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by the ECC FAU (2005). Pat Connell of ECC HEM monitored the work on behalf of the local planning authority. The site archive will be deposited in Chelmsford Museum.

The archaeological work was carried out in order to fulfil an archaeological condition placed on the planning application under the terms of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16), because of the site's location in an archaeological sensitive area within the inner moated enclosure at Edwin's Hall. The planning application was for a new swimming pool with changing facilities and a gym. The swimming pool was to be located to the north-east of the existing house and the gym and changing facilities to the north in place of a modern brick garage block.

Additional monitoring was undertaken on the site of a horse ménage (all weather training area) to the north-west of Edwin's Hall during October 2005. The ménage was located outside of the outer moat which was traceable as a partly in-filled earthwork. This work was undertaken in accordance with the existing brief and Written Scheme of Investigation, with the consent of all parties concerned.

2.0 BACKGROUND (Fig. 1)

2.1 Topography and Geology

Edwin's Hall is located in a prominent position in open countryside just over 1km to the east of the main part of the village of Woodham Ferrers. The proposed swimming pool extension covered an area of 11.5m x 7.5m and was located on the north-eastern side of Edwin's Hall in an open grassed area within the inner moated enclosure. The modern garage block was located to the immediate north of the hall and was subsequently demolished. The ménage was located beyond the still visible line of the outer moat in an area of overgrown vegetation adjacent to a modern barn.

The underlying geology consisted of head deposits of clay, sand, silt and gravel overlying London Clay.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following archaeological background uses the Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford.

The new development is located within the medieval moated site of Edwin's Hall (ECHR 13593-4). The hall itself is the remnant of an Elizabethan mansion which dates to the later 16th century, with later additions, and sits within a square water-filled moat surrounded further by a mostly-dry trapezoidal outer enclosure. This double-moated form is relatively unusual and suggests a site of some local importance.

The property is known to have been owned by Edward de Wodeham in 1347 and there are various later medieval documentary references to an Edward's Hall in Woodham Ferrers (EHER 13593).

In the post-medieval period the property is referred to as Edwin's Hall after Edwin Sandys (Bishop of London then Archbishop of York) who is believed to have constructed the present Hall in the late 16th century (EHER 13593). Documentary research by Dr Stephen Nunn (MAHG) has revealed that Edwin's successors continued to live in the Hall throughout the first half of the 17th century.

The hall has continued in private ownership up to the present day, either as the main residence of the owner or rented out to others, including local dignitaries, farmers and professionals. The present owners purchased the house in 2002.

Local tradition says that the hall was besieged during the English Civil War and was a home for French prisoners during the Napoleonic Wars. During the Second World War a German Messerschmitt is confirmed as being shot down and crashing crewless into the outer moat.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The archaeological work was undertaken to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains threatened by the development and to record them.

The specific objectives of the archaeological investigation were to:

- Identify any features or deposits associated with occupation of the moated platform.
- Identify any structures on the platform.

4.0 METHOD (Fig. 1)

The excavation area comprised the entire footprint of the swimming pool structure and was opened under archaeological supervision, using a wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed deposits were hand-cleaned and all archaeological remains were investigated. The archaeological remains sat upon an extensive deposit of brown clay which a machine test pit showed to have been re-deposited. Once the initial excavation was completed the re-deposited brown clay was removed by machine and an underlying layer of grey silt was revealed. The grey silt layer was checked for archaeological features before being part removed by machine with part left *in-situ* for investigation by hand.

After the completion of the excavation, monitoring was undertaken on the final machining of the swimming pool down to its correct depth. Further monitoring was undertaken on the demolition of the former garage building and the foundation trenches for the new gym and changing room. Additional monitoring took place on the site of the new ménage during topsoil stripping.

All work was carried out in accordance with IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) by-laws and guidelines. Standard ECC FAU excavation and recording methodologies were employed. Most contained features within the area of excavation were 50% or more excavated. Finds were collected and samples taken as appropriate.

5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

A sequence of archaeological deposits and features were revealed dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. These are described below in chronological order with further context information presented in Appendix 1 and details of stratigraphic order presented in Appendix 4. The ménage monitoring is detailed in section 5.3.

5.1 Medieval (Figs 2 and 3)

Six features were identified cutting the natural clay at the base of the stratigraphic sequence. The largest was a shallow oval pit (64) filled with distinctive greenish grey clay silt that contained early to mid 13th century pottery. The remaining features were all filled with grey clay silt and comprised three oval post-holes (62, 76 and 78) and two rounded stake-holes (80 and 82). Post-hole 78 and stake-hole 80 both produced further sherds of medieval pottery consistent with

a 13th century date. No patterning was discerned in this scattering of seemingly structural features. Theoretically all these would have been cut through topsoil, but their tops may have been lost due to working/re-working of this soil or simply not recognised at this level.

The early features were sealed by a layer of mid to dark grey clay silt (29, 47, 53, 54, 58, 60 and 69) believed to represent buried medieval topsoil. This deposit was manually excavated in a number of areas and recovered finds were kept separate from one another under different context numbers as there was the possibility of later contamination of this deposit. This indeed proved to be the case as generally small amounts of intrusive date post-medieval material were recovered from contexts 47, 54, 58 and 69. However, the bulk of the pottery (over 200 sherds) from this layer provided a firm medieval date in the first half of the 13th century.

The buried topsoil was cut by a north-south aligned ditch (74) with a V-shaped profile containing three fills (45/72/85, 73 and 59). The uppermost fill (59) consisted of a thick deposit of light brown clay probably representing deliberate backfilling of the ditch. The buried topsoil was also truncated by two inter-cutting east-west orientated slots (68 and 71). Both were fairly flat bottomed and may represent the position of timber sleeper beams, with slot 68 being a later replacement of slot 71. If the earlier post-holes and stake-holes (76, 78, 80 and 82) were really cut through the buried topsoil then they could be seen as remnants of a timber structure with slots 68 and 71. Two separate patches of charcoal-flecked silt (52 and 56) above the buried topsoil may represent areas of medieval activity or disturbance upon the topsoil.

The relationship between slots 68 and 71 and ditch 74 was destroyed by the presence of a large later pit. During monitoring a dark fill (90) was seen in the side of a deep foundation trench (inaccessible) to the west of this pit. This fill (90) may represent a westward arm of ditch 74, a continuation of slots 68 and 71, or an entirely separate feature.

All the above medieval features and deposits were sealed by a 0.5m thick layer of re-deposited brown clay (34/46/49). Although little dating evidence was recovered from this deposit, it is likely to date from the end of the 13th century, or the early part of the 14th century. This clay is probably up-cast material from the excavation of the inner moat which had been levelled-out to form a platform that is presumed to extend across most of the interior of the inner enclosure. No medieval structures or features were identified cutting the platform in the excavation area.

5.2 Post-medieval (Figs 4 and 5)

The brown clay platform deposit was truncated by a large pit (39), 5m wide and 2m deep, containing numerous fills. An organic fill (87) close to the base of the pit contained fish bones, wood chippings, seeds and a decorated copper alloy lace-end (Sample 1, see section 6.4). This pit may have originally functioned as a cess pit before being filled with more general rubbish including ash, charcoal and broken roof tiles. Pottery and other finds recovered from the pit date its backfilling to the second half of the 16th century.

After the pit had been backfilled, a rectangular brick building, aligned north-west/south-east, was constructed over it. The remains of this building consisted of three partly surviving lengths of brick wall foundation (32, 36 and 38) (fig. 5) of differing construction. No fourth wall was identified and the southern limit to the building is suspected to be beyond the area of excavation.

The western wall foundation 36 had severely slumped into the top of backfilled pit 39. In plan, wall foundation 36 appeared to be entirely constructed from half bricks bonded sporadically with a dirty buff brown mortar. However, dismantling of the junction with wall 32 revealed at least one course of whole bricks with a tile levelling layer beneath. At the junction, the courses of walls 32 and 36 were alternately keyed into each other and thus were probably contemporary. The bricks comprising wall 36 all appear to be of Tudor type. A thick deposit of tile rubble, used as additional foundation support, was observed beneath wall 36 where it crossed the top of the underlying pit.

The northern wall foundation 32 was constructed mainly from complete bricks. It survived only as two courses at its eastern end but gradually deepened to six courses arranged in English Bond, with a tile levelling layer between courses four and five, where it crossed the underlying pit. A small amount of light grey to buff brown mortar with white (lime?) flecks was observed as a bonding material. Beneath the deeper part of the wall was a thick deposit of broken roof tile rubble mixed with white to light grey silty mortar (33). Redeposited clay (11) above a band of white mortar with pebbles (25), to the immediate north of the deeper part of the wall, suggested the presence of a backfilled cut (89). It was not clear whether this cut was associated with the original construction of the wall or had occurred as a result of later repair or underpinning work. As both Tudor and 17th century bricks were identified in this wall it does suggest that if repair work did take place it was undertaken in the 17th century. Wall 32 formed the northern limit to the structure and continued beyond the edge of the excavation area indicating the likelihood of a further room to the west. This was partly confirmed when two fragments of wall foundation (91 and 92) (fig. 5) constructed from Tudor and 17th century bricks were observed, on a similar alignment, to the west of wall 32 during the monitoring. Wall 91 comprised four courses of brick

bonded with brown clay. It was truncated at both ends and was accompanied by a spread of tile rubble on its south side. Wall 92 was not fully exposed.

The eastern wall, 38, was the least intact of the three wall foundations. It was best preserved at its northern end where it comprised two courses of half and fragmentary bricks. Towards the south only one course of broken bricks was present upon a single course of broken roof tiles. This wall did not cross the backfilled pit and was directly constructed on top of the medieval redeposited brown clay moat upcast. It would appear that the southern end of wall 38 had been completely robbed away.

Within the building were a series of inter-connecting brick channels or ducts (48, 50, 51 and 88) all leading to the south-west corner of the excavation area. They were constructed in a simple box shape with one header brick forming the base, another forming the top and a stretcher brick on each edge forming each side. The bricks making up the structure were a mixture of 17th century and Tudor and may have been old when used or re-used from elsewhere. Infilling parts of the channel system was a grey brown, slightly organic, silt (84) which produced fragments of clay pipe and a few sherds of 18th/19th century pottery. The three east-west arms of the channel system all stopped close to the line of wall 38 and the end of the north-south arm (concealed in the pit section baulk) was observed abutting wall 32 at a point where there was a one brick width, silt filled, gap in the wall. A further section of channel was observed heading south, beneath an area of ill-defined tile rubble at the edge of the excavation area, perhaps to terminate close to the south wall of the building. The channel system passed out of the south-west corner of the excavation area. It was observed to extend beneath the current building where the channel was noticeably larger, approximately one and a half bricks wide with four flat stretchers forming each side. It was not possible to ascertain whether the channel in this area passed through a gap in wall 36 (doorway?) or had broken through it – though the former is perhaps more likely.

Built on the western edge of wall 36 was a small length of poorly preserved brickwork (35), of two courses, comprising half brick and smaller fragments with no obvious bonding material. It was not clear from the limited remains whether this brickwork was formerly part of a wall or path foundation. Pit 7 and post-hole 15 located in the northern half of the excavation area are also likely to be of a later post-medieval date.

A sequence of deposits were preserved above the channel system where it had slumped into the top of the underlying pit. Directly above the channel system was a deposit of grey brown clay (31/42) and above this a flat buff mortar deposit (30) possibly the remnant of a subsided

floor or floor make-up deposit. A similar mortar deposit (37) was recorded partly covering wall foundation 36 where it had slumped into the top of the underlying pit, suggesting that at some point late in the buildings life, the upstanding wall above foundation 36 had been removed. The mortar deposits were sealed by a number of silty levelling deposits (20, 27 and 22/43) contained within the slump hollow above the underlying medieval pit. The deposits produced 18th to early 19th century pottery and may have accumulated after the building passed out of use.

One further fragment of wall, aligned north-west/south-east, was observed in the side of a deep foundation trench during the monitoring (93) (fig. 5). This wall appeared to be constructed of more modern bricks and may post-date the demolition of building.

At the top of the sequence were a number of modern deposits and disturbances (4, 5, 9, 13, 19 and 28) of 19th-20th century date. These post-dated the demolition of the building and are probably associated with garden or back yard activity. In modern times a garage block was built to the north of the existing hall and to the immediate west of the excavation area. Instability resulting from the subsidence of the underlying medieval pit was still a problem and the east wall of the garage had to be supported on a series of large concrete blocks.

5.3 Menage monitoring (Fig. 1)

The topsoil (150) was removed by machine from an area of over 860 square metres to reveal the top of the natural brownish yellow subsoil (151). A few areas of modern disturbance were noted but no archaeological features or deposits were identified. One unstratified sherd of medieval coarse ware pottery (152) was recovered.

6.0 FINDS by Joyce Compton

6.1 Summary

Finds were recovered from a total of fifty contexts, and additional material was collected from the spoil tip. All of the finds have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full details can be found in Appendix 2. The largest component is pottery, amounting to a total of 637 sherds, weighing 9231g, recovered from forty-five contexts. The pottery forms the subject of a separate report (section 6.2). A report on the sampled bricks can also be found below (section 6.3). A list by context of the retained finds is in the archive.

The majority of contexts with finds can be dated to the post-medieval and modern periods, mainly by the presence of quantities of brick and tile fragments, window glass and clay pipe stems. Only one third of contexts with finds could be dated to the medieval period. The brick

fragments are generally small and abraded and mainly in a soft and friable, red fabric, completely different in character to the sample bricks taken from a number of wall foundation contexts; see brick report. The tile assemblage is mainly composed of roof tile fragments, of approximate 15mm thickness, the more complete examples displaying two peg holes. The window glass, almost without exception, is in a decayed condition and probably derived from thin, diamond-shaped quarries of 17th and 18th century date. At least twenty contexts contained these finds categories in various combinations and proportions, and much of this material has the character of builders' rubble, or hardcore, perhaps representing the remains of a demolished building, or part of a building, of 17th century date.

Seven contexts produced fragments of floor tile, 20mm thick with knife-trimmed chamfered sides. These are likely to be 17th, or possibly late 16th century, types. A range of other post-medieval and modern finds was also recorded in small numbers, including copper wire, iron nails, hooks, rake tines and horseshoe fragments, a brass cartridge case, cast-iron drainpipe fragments, lead window comes, mortar and plaster, and dark green glass wine bottle sherds. Most of the post-medieval and modern material has been discarded following recording, although pieces of intrinsic interest and closely-datable finds have been retained. These include the floor tile fragments, a roof tile, from layer 22, with a pig footprint made while the tile was laid out to dry before firing, and a 17th-century clay pipe bowl (Oswald 1975, Type 6) from layer 5.

Also retained was the neck and rim from a wine bottle, with a prominent string-lip, from layer 20, and dated 1670-1700 using the type series in Hume 1961. A small fragment of colourless vessel glass, with fine trailed ribs, came from layer 31. This is also likely to be 17th century in date. A plain copper alloy lace-end came from layer 26, and a further small example was recovered from the soil sample taken from fill 87 of pit 39. Close examination has shown that this is decorated along its length with a pattern of punched lines, and may have been attached to the end of a fine lace, perhaps made of silk thread. Context dating is poor, but similar examples from Norwich (Margeson 1993, fig.12) are dated 1550-1700, and the finds from the upper fills of pit 39 indicate a similar date for the Edwin's Hall lace-end.

Seven contexts, four fills of pit 39, construction cut 33 and layer 42, were provisionally dated by the pottery to the 16th century. The presence of floor tile, friable brick fragments and window glass in most of these contexts, however, indicates a probable 17th century date. The floor tile fragments are dated by Pat Ryan (see below) as no earlier than the late 16th century. On balance, the finds indicate a probable late 16th to early 17th century date.

Post-medieval and modern contexts also produced quantities of animal bone and shell. The major food animals were all noted, with cattle predominating. Bird bones, probably domestic fowl, were recorded in four contexts and two large fish vertebrae were retrieved from the soil sample taken from fill 87 of pit 39. The shell mainly comprises oyster, but mussel, cockle and whelk shells were also identified. Garden snails were noted in two contexts. Most of the animal bone from post-medieval and later contexts has been discarded following recording. The entire shell assemblage which was small and fragmentary has also been discarded, except for that retrieved from the sample taken from pit fill 87.

Few finds other than pottery were recovered from contexts of medieval date. Eleven contexts contained medieval pottery only, but at least four contexts contained small amounts of intrusive post-medieval material, in the form of brick, tile and window glass. Two contexts, layers 47 and 66, also contained pottery of 16th century date. The retained brick and tile from these contexts has been examined in more detail by Pat Ryan, see below.

Animal bone was retained from five contexts of early post-medieval and medieval date, amounting to 43 fragments, weighing 637g. Cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones were identified, along with the metacarpus from a deer in layer 46. Only one context of certain medieval date (layer 60) contained bone, in the form of a single well-burnt ?rib fragment. Interestingly, layer 60 contained two fragments of Roman roof tile, including a *tegula* flange. The remaining finds comprise a flint flake from layer 56 and a small fragment of natural siltstone from post-hole 78.

Further study of the retained finds would produce few meaningful results. Sample bricks have been retained by Pat Ryan, and the additional retained bricks listed in the archive may be deposited at the receiving museum. None of the retained material requires further discard at the archiving stage.

6.2 Medieval and post-medieval pottery by Helen Walker

Summary

A small quantity of pottery, 636 sherds weighing 9kg was excavated from a deep, well-stratified vertical sequence. No large groups of pottery are present so little can be said about function and status of the site, but the pottery is useful in dating the excavated stratified sequence. One sherd of unstratified medieval pottery was recovered from the ménage monitoring.

Medieval pottery

Much of the medieval pottery comes from possible buried topsoil layer 60 (and equivalent contexts 29, 47, 53-4, 58, and 69). The pottery spans the 12th to 13th centuries, with fine ware comprising Hedingham ware, London-type ware, glazed sandy orange ware and Mill Green ware. Hedingham ware and London-type ware are both common during the later 12th to mid 13th centuries and there are 12th century examples of both types. However, the latest pottery is Mill Green ware, precluding a date before the mid 13th century. Coarse wares from layer 60 comprise examples of shelly wares, early medieval ware and medieval coarse ware. Most featured sherds are from cooking pots, and in keeping with the date of the fine wares, the rim forms present span the 12th to 13th centuries, although types that would have been current in the early to mid 13th centuries are most frequent. One context, 47, produced intrusive material of 16th century date. A similar medieval assemblage was excavated from post-holes 78 and 80, and from pit 63 beneath layer 60.

Pottery of 13th to 14th century date was recovered from layers and features above layer 60, (contexts 45, 46, 52, 55-6, 70 and 72). The pottery is similar to that from the preceding layer, but with the addition of Mill Green coarse ware. A late type cooking pot rim in this ware (rim-type E5A) in slot fill 55, provides a late 13th or 14th century date for the top of the medieval sequence. The medieval assemblage is typical of Essex with a mixture of sherds from glazed fine ware jugs used for serving and display and a larger number of utilitarian coarse wares for use in the kitchen, etc. Hedingham ware was made in north Essex and is common in the northern half of the county and in parts of East Anglia, but as it was also traded down the Essex coast. Finds of this ware are therefore not unexpected at Edwin's Hall. Mill Green ware was also manufactured in Essex, but in the south of the county, near Ingatestone, and is common in south and central Essex.

London-type ware was manufactured somewhere in the vicinity of the City of London. It has a riverine distribution and as London-type ware is relatively common at this site, it may have been traded via the River Crouch, easily accessible from Edwin's Hall. Two of the London-type ware sherds show interesting decoration. One shows a pattern of applied white slip stripes and pellets

over a red slip background, known as Rouen-style decoration, copying contemporary jugs imported from Rouen in northern France. A second sherd (found unstratified) shows rouletted applied strips of clay, indicating it belongs either to a highly decorated style or a French-style jug. The coarse wares, except for Mill Green coarse ware, are generic types and not manufactured at a specific site. Shelly wares tend to be commonest at sites near the River Thames. There is nothing to suggest high status occupation during this period, in spite of the fact that it is a moated site, although fine ware jugs are relatively common.

There is no pottery datable to the later 14th to 15th centuries apart from a bunghole from a cistern (residual in Tudor period context 24), which may be a Colchester type and datable to the late 14th century. A dearth of pottery of this date is common, especially on rural medieval sites, and may reflect the ravages of the Black Death in 1348 and the subsequent economic downturn.

Pottery belonging to the Tudor period

A number of features and layers stratified above the moat upcast platform produced pottery belonging to the Tudor period, the late 15th to 16th centuries (contexts 10, 23, 24, 65 and 67). During this time pottery again becomes common in the archaeological record, but is much plainer than the exuberantly decorated wares of the 13th century. Most of the pottery comprises post-medieval red earthenware (PMRE), which during this period is smooth, sparsely glazed, and some vessel types are decorated with simple slip-painting. Finds in this ware include fragments from cisterns, these are large jars with a bunghole near the base, used for storage and brewing of beer. They are very common in assemblages of this date. Fragments from early type PMRE bowls, and jugs were also found, with the addition of a small number of drinking vessels which, in contrast with other PMRE vessels, have a glossy brown glaze all over the surface.

Pottery drinking vessels become common during the 16th century and fragments of drinking vessels in Raeren stoneware and Cistercian ware were also found. Raeren stoneware was imported in great quantities from Rhineland Germany but Cistercian ware is less common, occurring mainly in the Midlands and the north where it was manufactured. It is however, found in the larger towns such as Chelmsford, and in the NW of the county. The Tudor assemblage is very ordinary and there is nothing to suggest high status as befitting the residence of a bishop, although the Cistercian ware drinking vessel would probably not have been available locally.

17th to early 19th century pottery

There is a small amount of pottery of this date from features and layers close to the top of the archaeological sequence (contexts 14, 20-2, 27, 31, 43, and 84), some is also residual in modern contexts. PMRE is relatively common and by the 17th century typically has an internal or all-over glaze cover. Examples of large flared bowls and a storage jar occur in this ware. There are also examples of black-glazed earthenware and Metropolitan slipware, a type of earthenware decorated with slip-trailed patterns. Both varieties were produced during the 17th and earlier 18th centuries, at Harlow and other production centres in the county. Traded wares include sherds of Surrey-Hampshire white ware dating to the later 16th and 17th centuries, and the only foreign ware comprises sherds of Frechen stoneware, commonly imported from Rhineland Germany during the 17th century.

Later wares comprise English salt-glazed stoneware produced from the late 17th century and tin-glazed earthenware, most of which is plain with a thick glaze generally indicating an 18th century date. Both these types were probably manufactured in London. Also of around this date are sherds of Westerwald stoneware, again from Germany. There is a single example of white salt-glazed stoneware, the first white-bodied ware to be produced (dating from the 1720s to 1800) and there are several examples of creamware made from the mid 18th to early 19th century.

Modern pottery

Modern pottery belonging to the 19th and 20th centuries was found in the final deposition layers and in a small number of features at the top of the sequence. There was little of interest apart from a sherd of yellow ware, perhaps from a jug showing mocha decoration. Mocha decoration is formed by the application of a mixture of tobacco juice, urine and a colouring pigment to a freshly slip-coated pot, this spreads into a dendritic, ink-blot like pattern. It was produced during the mid to late 19th centuries and is most often found in low status households such as rural cottages.

6.3 Brick and tile by Pat Ryan

Sample bricks and roof tiles were collected from 27 contexts during the excavation and subsequent monitoring. Bricks within the structure of the standing building were also examined for comparison and details are retained in the archive. Modern and 19th century bricks were not recorded beyond their initial identification as such.

Tudor bricks

235-240x105-120x55-65mm; orange, blue-grey-black vitrification; irregular; irregular rounded arrises; some sunken margins; rough and creased faces; very rough bases. Whole bricks of this type were recovered from north-south wall 36, channel 50 and the east-west wall 91/92

Part bricks were recovered from the fill (25) of wall construction/repair-cut 89. These measured 115mm wide and between 60 and 70mm thick; they were irregular in general form, had irregular rounded arrises, creased faces and rough bases and were also typical of the Tudor period.

17th century bricks

A type of brick with possible 17th century characteristics - 225-240x110-120x50-55mm; fairly regular, irregular rounded arrises; striated upper surfaces; rough and creased faces and slightly rough bases - occurred in the east-west wall 32, in under-floor channels 48, 50 and 51, and in east-west wall 91.

Ceramic building material

Fragments of unusual ceramic building material were recovered from the medieval buried topsoil (layers 56 and 58). This had a different fabric to that of the rest of the brick and tile from the site. The largest piece had a very smooth curved face and may have come from a cylindrical object.

Floor tile

Floor tile was found in post-medieval layers 22, 27, 42, in pit fill 65, from directly beneath channel 51, and from modern layer 5. It all appeared to be of the same type, with overall dimensions of 125mm by 125mm. Most examples were worn and about 20mm thick. One fragment was 22mm thick and another 24mm. The tiles generally had reduced cores and were either slipped all-over with cream slip and glazed or were glazed all over with a very dark, possibly black, glaze. The black glaze seems to have been introduced towards the end of the 16th century.

Roof tile

All roof tile found was of the standard c.165xc.265mm two peghole type, except for one fragment of 19th century tile which had two small nibs. Glazed roof tile found in layers 26, 42, 56, ditch fill 59 and pit fill 65 may be medieval. A considerable quantity of roof tile with a similar lustrous glaze on the lower half of the upper face was found when the Danbury tile kiln was excavated. This kiln was dated to 1275 to 1325 (Drury and Pratt, 1975, 111).

6.4 Environmental remains

One soil sample was collected from an organic-rich context (87) at the bottom of pit 39. The sample was processed by bulk wet-sieving with flotation, using a 0.5mm mesh and collecting the flotation fraction (flot) on a 0.5mm sieve. The residue was then dried and separated into coarse and fine fractions using 4mm and 2mm sieves. All of the material in the 4mm (coarse) fraction was sorted by eye and artefacts and other ecofacts extracted, separated into type and recorded. The material smaller than 4mm (the fine fraction) was collected, weighed and bagged unsorted. The flot was also dried. Seeds, shells and charcoal recovered from the flot were retained separately.

The soil sample produced 205g of wood and bark chippings, along with charcoal fragments, seeds and nutshells. Further study would perhaps identify the species and suggest the activity which resulted in this environmental evidence.

7.0 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

The excavation revealed a good stratigraphic sequence of archaeological remains dating from the 12th century up to the present day. The chronology and interpretation of this sequence can be summarised as follows:

- **12th century**
Residual pottery suggests some settlement activity in the vicinity at this time
- **13th century**
Pit, post-holes and stake-holes dug. Medieval topsoil cut by ditch and slots
- **Later 13th-early 14th century**
Construction of inner moat. Re-deposited clay used to form a platform
- **Mid 16th century**
Large pit excavated. Initially filled with organic material (cess?) then fully backfilled with ash and tile rubble.
- **Late 16th – early 17th century**
Rectangular brick building constructed. Possible repair to north wall
- **18th-early 19th century**
Construction of brick channel heating system within the building?
- **Mid 19th century**
- Building demolished
- **20th century**

Garden/yard activity. Garage block built

7.2 Medieval

No 12th century features were identified but residual pottery of this date was recovered from the buried medieval topsoil layer suggesting that there was some settlement activity in the vicinity at this time. In the 13th century settlement activity took place on site with slots and post-holes suggesting the presence of a timber structure. This earlier medieval activity appeared to pre-date the construction of the inner moat as it was sealed by a thick layer of re-deposited clay. This clay, probably the resultant up-cast from the excavation of the moat, was laid down towards the latter part of the 13th century or the earlier part of the 14th century. No medieval structures were identified upon the clay platform, but it is likely that the 14th century house occupied a similarly central position to that of the modern day Edwins Hall. Examination of the interior fabric of the hall by Pat Ryan (*pers. comm.*) has led her to postulate whether the front range of the late 16th century structure had been added to a pre-existing medieval timber framed building that was subsequently demolished in the later 17th or 18th century. Further weight to this argument is provided by pit 39, which if originally functioned as a cess pit, may have been located close to the rear or side of an existing building.

7.3 Post-medieval

The upper fills of pit 39 consisted of much ash, charcoal and broken roof tile that had been deliberately used to backfill the pit. This material may have been collected from the site of a fire and probably included charred timbers that subsequently decayed adding to the instability of the backfill. It is possible that the pit was backfilled quickly as it lay in the way of an extension to the Tudor house.

In the later 16th century or early 17th century a rectangular building composed of brick wall foundations (32, 36 and 38) was built. This building was built on the same alignment as the present hall and may have formed part of the east wing of the house believed to have been constructed for Edwin Sandys and depicted on a 1771 map (ERO D/DGe P15). It is possible that the building work started by Edwin Sandys was not fully completed in his lifetime and that some later phases of building work and repairs were completed by his successors in the early 17th century. Pat Ryan (*pers. comm.*) has identified possible 17th century bricks in the upper storey of the Hall that may confirm this assumption. Where walls 32 and 36 were constructed over the backfilled pit a deep foundation of dense roof tile rubble was required for stability. The presence of 17th century bricks suggest repair/underpinning work took place to brick wall 32. These measures were only partially successful, as the sunken remains of wall 36 and the

southerly lean on wall 32 testify. The inherent instability of the continually compacting pit fills may have finally led to this part of the hall being abandoned by the early 19th century.

The brick channels within the building were initially thought to be drains. However, their presence within the building is unusual and they may be a form of early heating system allowing hot air to enter the building from an external heat source. As central heating was first provided in houses from about 1800 onwards (Hardyment 1997, 186) this is a viable possibility. Their use may have been short-lived, as cartographic evidence in the Essex Record Office (D/CT 409) suggests that demolition of this wing of the building took place prior to 1843.

8.0 CONCLUSION

The excavation and monitoring work at Edwin's Hall has revealed a well-dated and stratified sequence of archaeological features and deposits. This is exactly the type of sequence you would hope to find from undisturbed deposits within a large medieval moated site of some local significance.

The archaeological evidence indicates that there was medieval activity on site from the 12th century and structural activity from the 13th century that clearly pre-dated the construction of the moated platform. The platform was probably constructed in the later 13th to early 14th century in the period of the most intense moat building in England and Wales, when some three and a half thousand moated enclosures were constructed (Wilson 1985, 28). The moat construction work may have been associated with Edward de Wodeham who is known to have owned the property in 1347 (EHER 13593).

The evidence, from the archaeological excavation and analysis of the standing building, suggests that the hall, believed to have been constructed by Edwin Sandys in the late 16th century, may not have been fully completed until the 17th century and that some of the less stable 16th century walls may have required repair at this time.

The work has contributed to research into rural medieval settlement by providing firm dating evidence for the evolution of a moated enclosure in Essex. East Anglia has the highest recorded number of moated sites and they therefore form a key element in medieval settlement patterns in this area (Wade 2000, 24-25).

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The monitoring of the ménage was undertaken by Mark Germany of ECC FAU. All work was monitored by Pat Connell of the ECC Historic Environment Management Team.

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Cartographic evidence

D/CT 409 c.1843 Woodham Ferrers Tithe Map
Essex Record Office

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA

All dimensions given in metres

Context	Type	Description	Period
01	Topsoil	Dark grey clay silt	Modern
02	Cleaning	Initial clean over features	Modern
03	Fill of 4	Dark grey clay silt	Modern
04	Pit	Oval, 0.97m x 0.9m x 0.08m deep	Modern
05	Layer	Mid-dark grey clay silt, 0.06m thick	Modern
06	Fill of 7	Dark grey silty clay	Undated
07	Pit	Semi-circular, 0.85m x 0.45m x 0.15m deep	Undated
08	Fill of 9	Dark grey silty clay	Modern
09	Gully	Irregular, 1.7m x 0.45m x 0.05m deep	Modern
10	Fill of 39	Grey clay silt	Post-medieval
11	Fill of 89	Mid orange brown clay	Post-medieval
12	Fill of 13	Dark grey silty clay	Modern
13	Post-hole?	Oval, 0.5m x 0.32m x 0.16m deep	Modern
14	Fill of 15	Mid-dark grey clay silt	Post-medieval
15	Post-hole?	Irregular, 0.4m x 0.35m x 0.07m deep	Post-medieval
16	Fill of 17	Dark grey silty clay	Undated
17	Slot	1.2m x 0.12m x 0.04m deep	Undated
18	Fill of 19	Dark grey brown silty clay	Modern
19	Pit	Rectangular, 0.8m x 0.55m x 0.29m deep	Modern
20	Layer	Mid brownish grey silty clay, 0.18m thick	Post-medieval
21	Fill of 28	Mottled grey/brown silty clay	Post-medieval
22/43	Layer	Grey brown clay silt, 0.32m thick	Post-medieval
23	Fill of 39	Dark grey clay silt	Post-medieval
24	Fill of 39	Dark grey clay silt	Post-medieval
25	Fill of 89	White/buff pebbly mortar	Post-medieval
26	Layer	Grey brown clay silt, 0.03m thick	Modern
27	Layer	Mid brownish grey silty clay, not exc.	Post-medieval
28	Pit	Oval, 1.8m+ x 1.2m+ x 0.42m deep	Post-medieval
29	Layer	Mid grey silty clay, 0.18m thick	Medieval
30	Layer	Buff mortar, 0.10m thick	Post-medieval
31/42	Layer	Brown silty clay, 0.03m thick	Post-medieval
32	Wall	East-west aligned, 4.6m+ x 0.46m wide	Post-medieval
33	Construction	Tile rubble with light grey silty mortar, 0.40m thick	Post-medieval
34/46/49	Layer	Mid brown clay, 0.5m thick	Medieval
35	Wall	North-south aligned, 1.02m+ x 0.22m+ wide	Post-medieval
36	Wall	North-south aligned, 4.5m x 0.44m wide	Post-medieval
37	Layer	Buff yellow mortar, not exc. thick	Post-medieval
38	Wall	North-south aligned, 3.9m x 0.6m wide	Post-medieval
39	Pit	?Oval, 4m+ x 5m x 2.04m deep	Post-medieval
40	Fill of 39	Mid brown silty clay	Post-medieval
41	Fill of 39	Mid grey silty clay	Post-medieval
44/74	Ditch	3.1m+ x 1.7m x 0.6m deep	Medieval
45/72/85	Fill of 44	Grey clay	Medieval
47	Layer	Grey clay silt, 0.28m thick	Medieval
48	Channel	North brick-lined channel	Post-medieval
50	Channel	Centre brick-lined channel	Post-medieval
51	Channel	South brick-lined channel	Post-medieval
52	Layer	Dark grey clay silt, 0.10m thick	Medieval
53	Layer	Grey clay silt, 0.2m thick	Medieval
54	Layer	Mixed grey brown clay silt, 0.2m thick	Medieval
55	Fill of 68	Greyish brown silty clay	Medieval
56	Layer	Dark grey clay silt, c. 0.10m thick	Medieval
57	Layer	Orangey grey clay, 0.05m thick	Medieval

Context	Type	Description	Period
58	Layer	Grey clay silt, 0.18m thick	Medieval
59	Fill of 44	Orange brown clay, 0.35m thick	Medieval
60	Layer	Dark grey clay silt, 0.18m thick	Medieval
61	Fill of 62	Dark brownish grey clay silt	Medieval
62	Post-hole	Oval, 0.38m x 0.25m x 0.14m deep	Medieval
63	Fill of 64	Greenish grey & orange clay silt	Medieval
64	Pit	Irregular, 1.35m x 1.1m x 0.16m deep	Medieval
65	Finds from 39	Machining finds	Post-medieval
66	Layer	Cleaning	Medieval
67	Fill of 39	Dark grey ashy clay silt	Post-medieval
68	Slot	3m+ x 0.36m x 0.16m deep	Medieval
69	Layer	Grey clay silt, 0.2m thick	Medieval
70	Fill of 71	Greyish brown silty clay	Medieval
71	Slot	2.2m+ x 0.42m x 0.16m deep	Medieval
73	Fill of 44	Dark grey/black charcoal	Medieval
75	Fill of 76	Dark grey clay silt	Medieval
76	Post-hole	Oval, 0.6m x 0.5m x 0.17m deep	Medieval
77	Fill of 78	Dark grey clay silt	Medieval
78	Post-hole	Sub-rectangular, 0.62m x 0.4m x 0.2m deep	Medieval
79	Fill of 80	Dark grey clay silt	Medieval
80	Stake-hole	Conical, 0.32m x 0.2m+ x 0.18m deep	Medieval
81	Fill of 82	Dark grey clay silt	Medieval
82	Stake-hole	Circular, 0.14m diameter x 0.16m deep	Medieval
83	Fill of 39	Grey clay	Post-medieval
84	Fill of 88	Greyish brown silt	Post-medieval
86	U/S	Unstratified finds from monitoring	Modern
87	Fill of 39	Organic brown silt	Post-medieval
88	Structure	Overall brick-lined channel number (comprises 48,50 and 51)	Post-medieval
89	Repair cut	0.9m wide x 0.4m deep, filled by 11 and 25	Post-medieval
90	Slot/ditch?	Dark grey silt, 0.9m wide, from monitoring	Medieval?
91	Wall (west)	East-west aligned, 1m+ x 0.38 m	Post-medieval
92	Wall (east)	East-west aligned, 0.48M+ x 0.24m+	Post-medieval
93	Wall	North-south aligned, 2m+ x 0.34m	Post-medieval
94	Fill of 39	Grey silty clay	Post-medieval
95	Fill of 39	Greeny grey silty clay	Post-medieval
96	Fill of 39	Dark grey silty clay	Post-medieval
97	Fill of 39	Light grey clay silt	Post-medieval
98	Fill of 39	Dark grey clay silt	Post-medieval
99	Fill of 39	Grey clay	Post-medieval
100	Fill of 39	Grey charcoal flecked clay	Post-medieval
101	Fill of 39	Brashy grey clay silt	Post-medieval

Context	Type	Description	Period
150	Topsoil	Dark Brown clay silt	Modern
151	Subsoil	Brownish yellow clay	Natural
152	Find	Unstratified pottery	Medieval

APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATA

All weights given in grams

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
2	Layer (u/s)	1	1	Brass 0.22 cartridge case (discarded)	Modern
		8	122	Iron objects; nails, strip fragments and a piece of cast-iron drainpipe (All Discarded)	Modern
		1	16	Lead comes section (Discarded)	Post med.
		2	28	Animal bone; rib fragments, cattle (Discarded)	-
		14	114	Shell, oyster, small examples, four valves and frags (Discarded)	-
		-	18	Mortar/plaster fragments (Discarded)	-
		-	14	Clinker (Discarded)	-
		11	46	Glass; kick-up from a wine bottle; four sherds of decayed bottle/vessel glass; six thin window glass fragments (All Discarded)	Post med.
		3	12	Clay pipe stems (Discarded)	Post med.
		-	684	Tile fragments, small and undiagnostic, not counted (All Discarded)	Post med.
18	218	Pottery; rim and body sherds, various types, one with handle springing	19th/20th C		
3	4	2	2	Copper alloy wire pieces (Discarded)	-
		1	8	Iron nail (Discarded)	-
		8	8	Window glass fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		14	275	Brick fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	70	Tile fragment with peg hole (Discarded)	Post med
		3	8	Pottery; handle sherd and body sherds	19th/20th C
5	Layer	3	34	Iron nails (Discarded)	-
		17	160	Animal bone; skull and long bone fragments, large mammal; sheep/goat horn tip; metacarpus, proximal end, horse; fragments (All Discarded)	-
		4	52	Shell, oyster, three valves (Discarded)	-
		-	10	Wood/coke/clinker (Discarded)	Modern
		-	68	Mortar/plaster fragments (Discarded)	-
		5	62	Glass; window glass fragment; wine bottle body sherds and mineral water bottle sherd (Discarded)	Post med/ modern
		1	10	Clay pipe bowl, heel missing, poss. Oswald Type 6	Late 17th C
		-	2180	Brick fragments, friable, not counted, many small pieces (All Discarded)	Post med.
		-	2800	Tile fragments, not counted; only a complete floor tile retained, 120x120x20mm, heavily mortared	Post med.
		3	26	Pottery; body sherds and flower pot base	19th/20th C
6	7	15	538	Tile fragments, undiagnostic (Discarded)	Post med.
8	9	4	114	Iron objects; spike and three nails (Discarded)	-
		1	2	Lead comes section (Discarded)	Post med.
		76	800	Animal bone; unerupted cattle molars; long bone shafts, phalanx, ribs and vertebra fragments, cattle; humerus, distal end, scapula, glenoid cavity and pelvis fragment, sheep/goat; bird bones (All Discarded)	-
		36	326	Shell; oyster fragments x 31; cockle valves x 5 (All Discarded)	-
		5	26	Glass; window glass fragment; wine bottle body sherds and mineral water bottle sherd, embossed with -UIN-- (Discarded)	Post med/ modern
		2	8	Clay pipe stems (Discarded)	Post med.
		2	186	Brick fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		-	2885	Tile fragments; one pantile fragment; c.50 small peg tile fragments, one with two peg holes (All Discarded)	Post med.
		6	24	Pottery; body sherds, various	19th/20th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
10	39	3	252	Iron drainpipe fragments (Discarded)	Modern
		17	172	Animal bone; cattle calcaneus; sheep/goat mandible; pig canine tooth; bird bones; fragments, inc vertebra (All Discarded)	-
		21	248	Shell; oyster, twelve valves, seven fragments; two x whelks (All Discarded)	-
		12	1460	Brick fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		-	7160	Tile fragments, not counted, inc two floor tile fragments, as 5, one with yellow glaze (Discarded)	Post med.
		8	56	Pottery; base and body sherds, various	E-M 16th C
12	13	1	-	Piece of pink plastic (Discarded)	Modern
		3	12	Shell, oyster (Discarded)	-
		8	8	Glass; window fragments; single wine bottle body sherd (Discarded)	Post med.
		17	426	Tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		4	18	Pottery; base and body sherd, various	19th C
14	15	1	1	Tile fragment (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	1	Pottery; body sherd	17th/18th C
18	19	3	24	Iron nail and flat fragments (Discarded)	Modern
		3	8	Animal bone; fragments (Discarded)	-
		4	32	Shell; single whelk and three oysters (Discarded)	-
		10	32	Glass; large ribbed bathroom window fragment; wine bottle body sherds x 4; window fragments x 5 (All Discarded)	Post med/ modern
		3	1480	Brick fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		14	760	Tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		6	86	Pottery; rim and body sherds, various	19th/20th C
20	Layer	1	114	Iron drop-handle [like coffin furniture] (Discarded)	Post med.
		18	110	Iron nails (Discarded)	-
		2	66	Lead piece and small comes section (Discarded)	-
		17	78	Animal bone; rib fragments; bird bone; femur condyle, medium-sized mammal; small fragments (Discarded)	-
		8	36	Shell; oyster, five valves (Discarded)	-
		18	114	Glass; wine bottle neck with prominent string rim	1670-1700
		-	1280	Window fragments x 17 (these Discarded)	Post med.
		-	1280	Brick fragments, very small and friable, not counted (All Discarded)	Post med.
		c.35	2300	Tile fragments, very small, not counted (Discarded)	Post med.
13	94	Pottery; body sherds, various	17th/18th C		
21	28	1	10	Iron object; rake tine (Discarded)	Modern
		8	70	Animal bone; cattle hoof; rib fragments, two with cut marks (Discarded)	-
		16	100	Shell; oyster, seven valves (Discarded)	-
		1	180	Brick fragment (Discarded)	Post med.
		-	4400	Tile fragments, not counted (All Discarded)	Post med.
		4	14	Pottery; body sherds, various types	?18th C
22	Layer (=43)	2	58	Iron objects; ?hook and bolt-plate (Discarded)	-
		6	44	Iron nails (Discarded)	-
		18	940	Animal bone; mostly cattle, poss. same beast; horn core; scapula, glenoid cavity; vertebra, ulna and skull fragments; long bone shafts; femur condyle; sheep/goat astragalus, molar and rib fragments (All Discarded)	-
		26	292	Shell; oyster, fifteen valves, some large, and fragments; cockle valves x 2; small garden snail (Discarded)	-
		-	42	Mortar/plaster fragments (Discarded)	-
		16	34	Glass; decayed window fragments (Discarded)	Post med.

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		3	14	Clay pipe stems, one has patchy red ?glaze (Discarded)	Post med.
		-	9890	Brick fragments, not counted, small, friable and abraded (All Discarded)	Post med.
		-	15000	Tile fragments, not counted, some mortared, one piece of pantile; peg tile fragment with pig footprint retained; floor tile fragment with yellow and splotchy green glaze retained (All the rest Discarded)	Post med.
		14	282	Pottery; rim and body sherds, various types	18th C
23	39	1	18	Iron nail (Discarded)	-
		9	82	Shell; oyster, eight valves; garden snail (Discarded)	-
		1	60	Brick fragment (Discarded)	Post med.
		7	608	Tile fragments, one with two peg holes (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	18	Pottery; body sherd	15th/16th C
24	39	6	68	Iron nails (Discarded)	-
		31	1014	Animal bone; radius, proximal end, metatarsus, proximal end, metapodial, distal end, ulna, rib and skull fragments, long bone shafts, all cattle; metatarsus, proximal end, tibia, distal end, sheep/goat (All Discarded)	-
		37	330	Shell; oyster, twenty valves and fragments; mussel, ten valves (Discarded)	-
		-	250	Mortar/plaster (Discarded)	-
		2	50	Baked clay fragments (Discarded)	-
		-	1850	Brick fragments, not counted, small, friable and abraded (Discarded)	Post med.
		-	7800	Tile fragments, not counted, some large fragments, some mortared (All Discarded)	Post med.
		25	384	Pottery; rim, handle and body sherds, various, including cistern 'bung-hole'	E-M 16th C
25	89	2	2700	Brick; half bricks, both 110mm wide by 60mm deep	16th/17th C
26	Layer (u/s)	1	-	Copper alloy lace-end	Post med.
		5	60	Iron nails (Discarded)	-
		3	44	Animal bone; astragalus, cattle, chopped in half; rib fragment; fragment (All Discarded)	-
		11	94	Shell; oyster, five valves (Discarded)	-
		2	4	Glass; window fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	4	Clay pipe stem (Discarded)	Post med.
		-	2940	Brick fragments, small, friable and abraded, not counted (All Discarded)	Post med.
		-	6930	Tile fragments, some mortared, not counted, one glazed piece retained (All the rest Discarded)	Post med.
		8	60	Pottery; rim and body sherds, various	19th/20th C
27	Layer	10	78	Iron nails (Discarded)	-
		9	126	Animal bone; mandible hinge and long bone fragment, cattle; pig incisor; bird bone (Discarded)	-
		9	58	Shell; oyster fragments; one cockle valve (Discarded)	-
		-	74	Mortar/plaster fragments (Discarded)	-
		5	6	Glass; window fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		-	7520	Brick fragments, small, friable and abraded, not counted (All Discarded)	Post med.
		-	7810	Tile fragments, not counted, some mortared, width of one half, 150mm; floor tile fragment, two glazed (poss medieval) and one overfired piece retained (All the rest Discarded)	Post med.
		2	24	Pottery; body sherds	18th/19th C
29	Layer	8	70	Pottery; rim and body sherds, one glazed	M-L 12th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date		
31	Layer (=42)	5	94	Animal bone; tibia, proximal end, sheep/goat; rib fragments (Discarded)	-		
		8	204	Shell; oyster, eight valves (Discarded)	-		
		1	1	Glass; ribbed vessel body sherd	?17th C		
		6	680	Tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.		
		7	68	Pottery; body sherds, various	17th/18th C		
32	Wall	3	6150	Bricks; 220 x 110 x 50mm each	Post med.		
33	Constr.	1	2	Glass; bottle body sherd (Discarded)	Post med.		
		4	230	Tile fragments (All Discarded exc. one glazed floor tile fragment)	Post med.		
		2	4	Pottery; body sherds	16th C		
42	Layer (=31)	5	34	Iron nails (Discarded)	-		
		14	6	Glass; very decayed window fragments and crumbly bits (Discarded)	Post med.		
		14	4810	Tile fragments, several half-tiles with two peg holes, width 150-160mm, some mortared; four glazed floor tile fragments and one glazed (poss medieval) peg tile fragment retained	Post med.		
		32	705	Pottery; rim and body sherds, including cistern 'bung-hole' (mostly this vessel)	16th C		
43	Layer (=22)	4	444	Animal bone; humerus, distal end, sheep/goat; fragments (All Discarded)	-		
		1	6	Glass, window fragment (Discarded)	Post med.		
		3	90	Tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.		
		3	18	Pottery; body sherds	M18th/19th C		
45	44	13	146	Pottery; body sherds	13th/14th C		
46	Layer	1	130	Iron fragment, ?door hinge (Discarded)	-		
		7	174	Animal bone; metacarpus, deer; mandible fragments, pig; calcaneus fragment, large mammal	-		
		7	64	Shell, oyster, five valves (Discarded)	-		
		18	1475	Tile fragments (representative fragment retained)	Med/post med.		
		8	170	Brick fragments, small and friable (Discarded)	Post med.		
		3	26	Pottery; rim and body sherds	12th/13th C		
47	Layer	18	418	Animal bone; cattle molars x 2; cattle 'ankle' bone and hooves x 2; humerus, shaft, ?sheep/goat, chewed at both ends; long bone shaft, ribs and pelvis fragment, large mammal; rib, vertebra, unfused, and pelvis fragment, medium-sized mammal; long bone fragments	-		
		13	142	Shell; oyster, eight valves (Discarded)	-		
		1	6	Flint flake	-		
		17	216	Tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.		
		1	136	Brick fragment (Discarded)	Post med.		
		8	276	Pottery; body sherds, various	Med/post med.		
		48	Channel	1	2390	Brick; 225 x 115 x 55mm	Post med.
		50	Channel	2	4950	Bricks; 230 x 120 x 60mm	Post med.
52	Layer	11	140	Pottery; body sherds	M13th-M14th C		
53	Layer	24	218	Pottery; rim and body sherds	E-M13th C		
54	Layer	1	10	Animal bone; rib fragment, large mammal	-		
		2	12	Shell; oyster fragments (Discarded)	-		
		2	26	Roof tile spalls	Med/post med.		
		13	86	Pottery; body sherds	13th/14th C		

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
55	68	11 32	362 256	Tile fragments Pottery; body sherds	Med/post med. L13th/14th C
56	Layer	3 5 - 1 1 18 34	16 20 18 2 30 685 254	Animal bone; fragments (Discarded) Shell; oyster, three valves (Discarded) Plaster (Discarded) Flint flake Baked clay, ?daub Tile fragments, one glazed and poss medieval Pottery; rim and body sherds, some glazed	- - - - Med/post med. L13th/14th C
58	Layer	1 4 78	88 64 700	?Brick fragment, with rounded edge Tile fragments Pottery; rim and body sherds	Med/post med. Med/post med. E-M13th C
59	74	1	1	Pottery; body sherd	Modern
60	Layer	1 1 2 62	6 1 476 570	Iron nail (Discarded) Burnt bone fragment Tile fragments, inc. one certain tegula Pottery; rim and body sherds	- - Roman M13th-M14th C
63	64	5	76	Pottery; rim and body sherds	13th C
65	39	4 1 1 1 4 15	210 38 4 2 246 750	Animal bone; femur condyle, rib x 2, and tibia shaft, large mammal (Discarded) Shell; oyster, one valve (Discarded) Wood; piece of lath, split and warped (Discarded) Glass, window fragment (Discarded) Tile fragments, two roof, one glazed and poss medieval, two floor tile (these late 16th/17th C) Pottery; rim and body sherds	- - - Post med. Post med. 16th C
66	Layer	14	172	Pottery; rim and body sherds	L15th/16th C
67	39	1 8 12 65 96 3 25	- 485 82 1185 1020 40 830	Copper alloy wire fragment, poss. pin shaft (Discarded) Iron objects; horseshoe fragments, ?field anvil; bolt-plates; hook; fragments (All Discarded) Iron nails (Discarded) Animal bone; humerus, distal end, tibia, proximal end, unfused, radius with unfused distal end, ulna fragment and scapula, all pig; mandible, horn tip, incisor and maxilla fragment, sheep/goat; calcaneus, chopped, cattle; radius, proximal end, phalanx and hoof, cattle (all with pathologies); long bone shafts, ribs and vertebra fragment, large mammal (All Discarded) Shell; oyster, 69 valves and fragments; mussel x 6 valves; cockle valves x 2 (All Discarded) Tile fragments (Discarded) Pottery; rim and body sherds, inc. cistern bung-hole	Post med. Post med. - - - Post med. 16th C
69	Layer	1 1 10 48	6 1 392 1245	Burnt flint (Discarded) Glass; window fragment (Discarded) Tile fragments, two are glazed and poss medieval, one is brick Pottery; rim and body sherds, some glazed	- Post med. Post med. 13th C
70	71	4 9	72 62	Tile fragments, one with peg hole Pottery; rim and body sherds	Med/post med. 13th/14th C
72	74	6	30	Pottery; body sherds	13th/14th C
78	Cut No.	1	12	Stone; fragment of siltstone	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		6	38	Pottery; body sherds	13th/14th C
80	Cut No.	1	16	Pottery; rim sherd	12th-14th C
84	88	2 3 4	8 470 18	Clay pipe stems (Discarded) Floor tile fragments, different-coloured glazes Pottery; body sherds TGE; plate rim and body sherd, creamware	Post med. Late 16th/17th C 18th/19th C
85	74	21	332	Pottery; rim and body sherds, some glazed	M13th-M14th C
86	u/s	12	420	Pottery; rim and body sherds, various	Modern
87	39	1 16 5 - - 1 3 7	- 34 10 205 100 4 1 6	Copper alloy; decorated lace-end, from sample 1 Animal bone; skull fragment, large mammal; fragments; fish bones x 5, inc. two large vertebrae, all from sample 1 Shell; oyster x 3 valves; mussel x 1 valve, from sample 1 Wood fragments from sample 1 Charcoal fragments from sample 1, inc. seeds and nutshells Lead piece from sample 1 Glass; window fragments from sample 1 Tile fragments and spalls from sample 1	?17th C - - - - - Post med. Post med.
u/s	Spoil tip	1 1 2 6 2 18	2 18 16 24 8 340	Iron nail shaft (Discarded) Lead flashing piece (Discarded) Animal bone; long bone fragments, one burnt (Discarded) Glass; window fragment; ribbed cobalt bottle body sherds, embossed POI--; wine bottle body sherds (Discarded) Clay pipe stems (Discarded) Pottery; rim, body and base sherds, various	- Modern - Post med/ modern Post med. Med/post med/modern
"Nth/Sth wall"		2	3340	Bricks; two half bricks; width 110mm x 55mm deep and width 105mm x 55mm deep	Post med.
152	u/s	1	9	Pottery, body sherd	12th-14th C

Note 1: The finds from 54/55 have been amalgamated with those from 55.

Note 2: One bag of pottery from 60 was annotated with "some if not all of these are 69" - the pottery in question may be marked 60/69.

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY DATA

All weight in grams

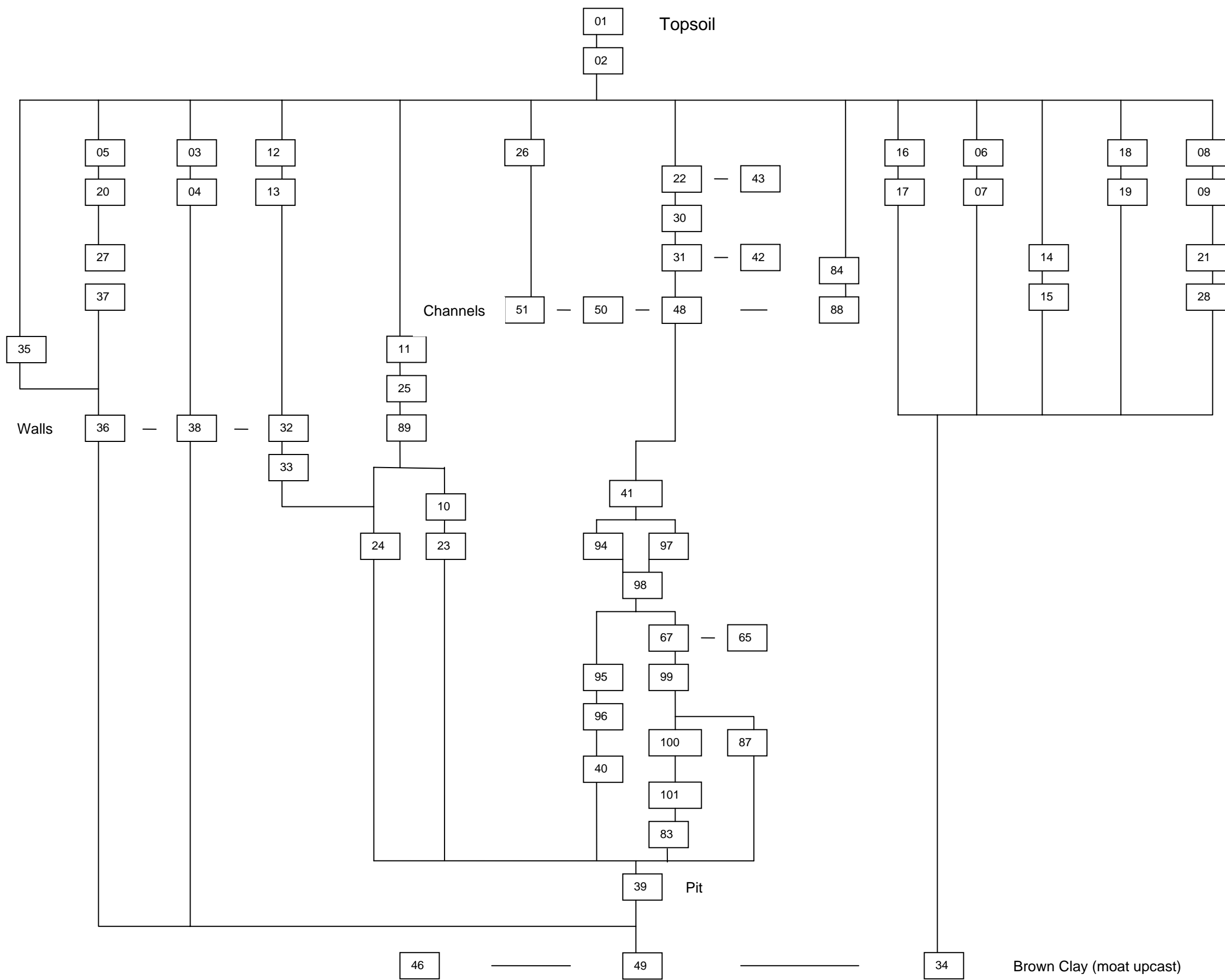
Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
2	Layer	1	16	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		1	2	Sandy orange ware, slip-painted and green-glazed	13th to 14th C
		1	61	Late medieval sandy orange ware lower handle attachment from jug or cistern	14th to 16th C
		6	69	PMRE with internal or all over glaze	17th to 19th C
		1	3	Surrey-Hampshire white ware	Later 16th to 17th C
		2	3	Tin-glazed earthenware	17th to 18th C
		1	8	English stoneware	Late 17th to 19th C
		1	33	Slipped kitchen earthenware	19th to 20th C
		3	12	Modern white earthenware, latest showing red transfer print	Mid 19th to 20th C
		1	11	Modern flowerpot	19th to 20th C
3	4	1	1	PMRE, internally glazed	17th to 19th C
		1	6	English salt-glazed stoneware handle	Late 17th to 19th C
		1	1	Modern white earthenware	19th to 20th C
5	Layer	1	8	PMRE, early type	?16th C
		1	2	Unidentified buff earthenware with internal glaze	Post-med to modern
		1	16	Modern flowerpot	19th to 20th C
8	9	1	3	PMRE with all over glaze	17th to 19th C
		1	3	Black-glazed ware	17th to early 18th C
		1	5	White salt-glazed stoneware	1720s to end of 18th C
		1	1	Yellow ware	Late 18th to 20th C
		2	12	Modern white earthenware, willow pattern transfer print	19th to 20th C
10	39	1	15	Early medieval ware	Residual 10th to 13th C
		5	36	PMRE, unglazed early type, some with slip-painting	Late 15th/16th C
		1	4	Raeren stoneware	First half 16th C
		1	1	Modern white earthenware	?intrusive 19th to 20th C
12	13	1	2	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		1	12	PMRE	16th to 19th C
		1	14	Chinese porcelain	18th C
		1	2	Creamware	Mid 18th to early 19th C
14	15	1	1	Tin-glazed earthenware with the glaze missing?	17th to 18th C
18	19	2	51	PMRE, glazed sherds including beaded rim	17th to 19th C
		1	10	Black-glazed ware ?jug rim	17th to earlier 18th C
		1	23	Metropolitan slipware dish rim	17th to earlier 18th C
		2	2	Modern white earthenware	19th to 20th C
20	Layer	2	8	Medieval coarse ware	Residual 12th to 14th C
		2	17	PMRE, early type, one example is slip-painted	Residual late 15th/16th C
		4	54	PMRE with glaze	17th to 19th C
		4	14	Black-glazed ware	17th to earlier 18th C
		1	1	Tin-glazed earthenware	17th to 18th C
21	28	2	8	Medieval coarse ware	Residual 12th

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
					to 14th C
		1	4	PMRE, early type	Residual late 15th/16th C
		1	2	English tin-glazed earthenware, plain thick, white glaze	?18th C
22	Layer	3	40	Medieval coarse ware	Residual 12th to 14th C
		7	176	PMRE, glazed includes storage jar rim with thumbled applied strip around neck	17th to 18th C
		1	5	Black-glazed ware	17th to earlier 18 C
		1	31	Metropolitan slipware; small dish, simple, late style decoration	17th to earlier 18th C
		1	6	English tin-glazed earthenware, plain, thick glaze	18th C
		1	24	English salt-glazed stoneware from rim of tavern mug showing remains of excise stamp	18th C
23	39	1	18	Mill Green-type ware	15th/16th C
24	39	6	141	Medieval coarse ware including bunghole from cistern with dimpled decoration, similar in Colchester-type ware, so may have been made at Great Horkeley	Late 14th C
		1	1	Raeren stoneware	First half 16th C
		18	242	PMRE including slip-painted sherds from large jugs/cisterns, a flanged bowl rim, and part of small glazed drinking jug	16th C
26	Layer	1	6	Shell-tempered ware	Residual 10th to 13th C
		1	8	Mill Green coarse ware	Residual mid 13th to mid 14th C
		1	8	Mill Green ware	Residual mid 13th to mid 14thC or later
		1	2	Surrey-Hampshire white ware	Later 16th and 17th C
		2	27	PMRE, glazed	17th to 19th C
		1	6	English tin-glazed earthenware, thick, plain glaze	18th C
		1	3	Modern white earthenware	19th to 20th C
27	Layer	1	12	English salt-glazed stoneware	Late 17th to 18th C
		1	12	PMRE, glazed	17th to 19th C
29	Layer	6	61	Early medieval ware including beaded cooking pot rim (type C3)	12th C
		1	9	Hedingham ware, early type – coarse with red slip	Mid to late 12th C
31	Layer	1	6	Shell-tempered ware	Residual 10th to 13th C
		1	6	Early medieval ware with remains of glaze	Residual 12th to 13th C
		3	11	PMRE, early type	Late 15 th /16 th C
		2	45	Metropolitan slipware dish fragments (most of slip flaked off)	17th to earlier 18th ^h C
33	Constr.	1	1	Mill Green-type ware	14th to 16th C
		1	3	PMRE, external glaze	16th to 19th C
42	Layer	32	705	PMRE, early type including base and bunghole from cistern*, base of glazed ?drinking jug and spout from ?jug	16th C
43	Layer	1	5	Medieval coarse ware	Residual 12th to 14th C
		1	12	PMRE, early type	Residual late 15th/16th C
		1	1	Creamware	Mid 18th to

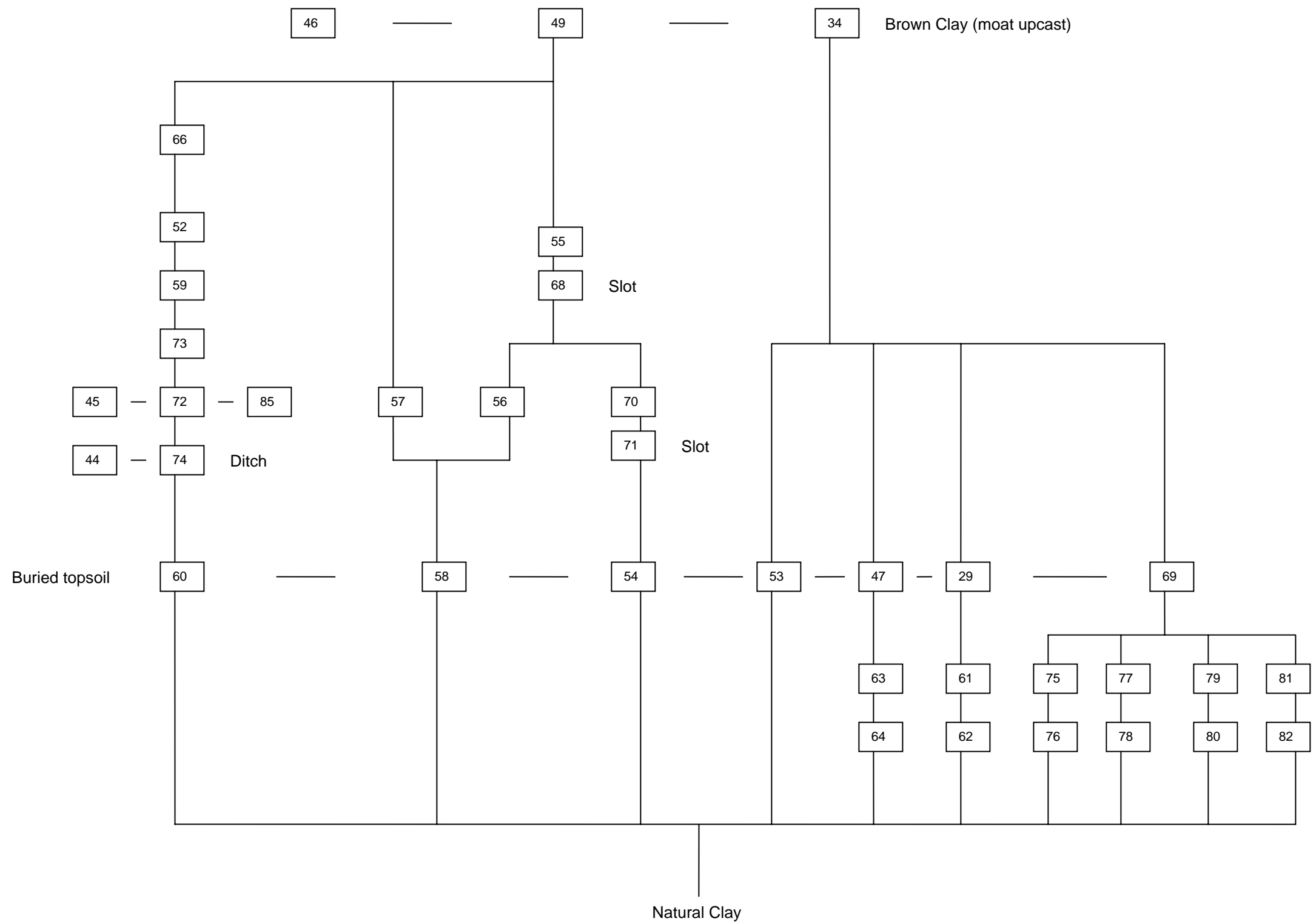
Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
					19th C
45	44	9	111	Medieval coarse ware, sherd family with white internal residue	12th to 14th C
		4	35	Sandy orange ware, sherd family from shoulder of jug, slip-coated and green-glazed	13th to 14th C
46	Layer	2	19	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		1	7	Medieval coarse ware beaded cooking pot rim	12th C
47	Layer	3	12	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		2	44	Late medieval sandy orange ware	Intrusive 15th/16th C
		3	220	PMRE, early type, from large jug/cistern and glazed sherd from drinking jug	Intrusive 16th C
52	Layer	9	116	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		1	21	Mill Green coarse ware base with internal glaze	Mid 13th to mid 14th C
		1	3	Mill Green ware, slip-coated and green-glazed	Mid 13th to mid 14th C
53	Layer	4	36	Early medieval ware, abraded sherds	10th to 13th C
		20	182	Medieval coarse ware including an upright bevelled rim from a ?dish, a squared, beaded rim and a B2 rim, abraded sherds	12th to earlier 13th C
54	Layer	3	8	shell-and-sand-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		9	74	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		1	4	Sandy orange ware showing traces of slip	13th to 14th C
55	68	2	18	Shell-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		2	10	Hedingham ware including early type buff-coloured sherd	Mid 12th to 13th ^h C
		1	11	London-type ware showing Rouen-style decoration*	Early to mid 13th C
		2	3	Sandy orange ware, joining unglazed sherds	13th to 14th C
		9	101	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		16	113	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
56	Layer	1	17	Shell-tempered ware thickened, everted cooking pot rim*	10th to early 13th C
		2	14	Mill Green ware including slip-coated and green-glazed inturned jug rim	Mid 13th to mid 14th C
		1	24	Mill Green coarse ware E5A cooking pot rim	Late 13th to 14th C
		2	26	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		27	154	Medieval coarse ware, including B4 cooking pot rim	c.1200
		1	19	Mill Green-type ware	14th to 16th C
58	Layer	4	13	Shell-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		1	65	shell-and-sand-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		54	404	Medieval coarse ware including bevelled cooking pot rim, H2 cooking pot rim and B2 bowl rim	Early to mid 13th C
		14	204	Early medieval ware including B2 rim	c.1200
		2	8	Hedingham ware	Later 12th to 13th C
		2	5	London-type ware	Later 12th to mid 13th C
		1	1	Sandy orange ware	
59	74	1	1	Modern white earthenware	Intrusive modern
60	Layer	1	2	Shell-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		1	25	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		44	398	Medieval coarse ware, borderline early medieval ware including B4 cooking pot rims and part of the ?socket from a socketed bowl	c.1200
		1	1	?Mill Green ware with yellowish glaze	Mid 13th to mid-14th C
60/69	layer	1	4	Shell-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		6	63	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		7	76	Medieval coarse ware including developed necked, everted cooking pot rim	?13th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		1	1	Mill Green ware, unglazed	Mid 13th to mid 14th C
63	64	1	2	Shell-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		4	74	Medieval coarse ware including H1 cooking pot rim	13th C
65	39	1	17	Cistercian ware, fragment from drinking jug*	Later 15th to 16th C
		14	733	PMRE, large, unabraded sherds including rim of slip-painted cistern, slip-painted jug rim, hooked, flanged bowl rim	Late 15th/16th C
66	Layer	2	12	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		11	54	Medieval coarse ware including H1 cooking pot rim	13th C
		1	106	PMRE, body sherd from large jug or cistern	Late 15th/16th C
67	39	1	15	Early medieval ware	Residual 10th to 13th C
		24	815	PMRE, early type including rim of pedestal based cup, flanged bowl rim and bung-hole from a cistern	16th C
69	Layer	3	36	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		32	1128	Medieval coarse ware/early medieval ware including squared, beaded rim, same vessel in context 53, B2, H2, and H1 rims	13th C
		2	8	London-type ware including example of 12th century type light coloured fabric, with green splash glaze	Later 12th to 13th C
		1	2	Hedingham ware	Later 12th to 13th C
		10	71	Sandy orange ware, various sherds from jugs, some may be London-type ware but fabric not typical	?13th C
70	71	8	47	Medieval coarse ware borderline early medieval ware including B4 rim	c.1200
		1	15	Sandy orange ware from shoulder of jug, decomposed glaze	13th to 14th C
72	74	2	6	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		4	24	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		6	30	Body sherds	Mid 13th C
78	Cut No.	1	8	Shell-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		3	18	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		2	12	Sandy orange ware, one with plain lead glaze	13th to 14th C
80	Cut No.	1	16	Medieval coarse ware everted bowl or cooking pot rim	12th – 14th C
84	88	2	13	English tin-glazed earthenware, plain	18th C
		2	5	Creamware plate	Mid 18th to early 19th C
85	74	1	8	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
		17	287	Medieval coarse ware including H2 and H1 cooking pot rim	13th C
		2	23	London-type ware, joining sherds, slip-coated and green-glazed with remains of applied red strip	Early to mid 13th C
		1	14	Mill Green ware, slip-coated, green-glazed and showing combed decoration	Mid 13th to mid 14th C
86	u/s	4	186	PMRE, glazed sherds including jar rim and large flared bowl	17th to 19th C
		1	61	Frechen stoneware, base of jug	17th C
		3	70	Creamware including footing base from bowl or chamber pot and a flanged plate rim	Mid 18th to early 19th C
		1	32	Yellow ware showing mocha decoration*	Mid to late 19th C
		1	3	Ironstone china	19th to 20th C
		1	26	Modern stoneware	19th to 20th C
		1	42	Modern mixing bowl	19th to 20th C
u/s	Spoil tip	4	15	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		1	11	London-type ware, slip-coated and green-glazed showing rouletted applied strips as found on French-style and highly decorated style jugs*	Early to mid 13th century
		1	36	Late medieval sandy orange ware	14th to 16th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		1	4	Frechen stoneware	17th C
		4	43	PMRE, early style including slip-painted sherd	Late 15th/16th C
		3	160	PMRE, internally glazed sherds including bowl rim	17th to 19th C
		2	15	Westerwald stoneware; including manganese-glazed example*	Later 17th to early 18th C
		2	56	Ironstone china, rim of dish and plate showing willow-pattern transfer-print	19th to 20th C
152	u/s	1	9	Medieval coarse ware	12th-14th C
		637	9231		



APPENDIX 4A
POST-MEDIEVAL MATRIX



APPENDIX 4B
 MEDIEVAL MATRIX

APPENDIX 5: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

SITE NAME: Edwin's Hall, Woodham Ferrers

SITE CODE: WOEH05

Index to Archive:

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of the Brief for the Excavation
- 1.2 WSI

2. Research Archive

- 2.1 Client Report
- 2.2 Finds Reports

3. Site Archive

- 3.1 Context Record Register
- 3.2 Original Context Records (1 to 101, 150-152)
- 3.3 Plan Register
- 3.4 Section Register
- 3.5 14 x A4 plan sheets
- 3.6 3 x A4 section sheets
- 3.7 Trench and monitoring location plans
- 3.8 Photographic Registers
- 3.9 Site Photographic Record (2 Sets of Colour Slides and Colour prints)
- 3.10 Miscellaneous notes

Not in File

Four large plan/section sheets

Finds

The finds occupy four boxes.

APPENDIX 6: EHER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: Edwin's Hall, Woodham Ferrers, Essex	
Parish: Woodham Ferrers	District: Chelmsford
NGR: TQ 8115 9934	Site Code: WOEH05
Type of Work: Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring	Site Director/Group: T. Ennis ECC Field Archaeology Unit
Date of Work: 15 March to 6th June 2005, 17 October to 31 October 2005	Size of Area Investigated: 144m ² (excavation and monitoring)+ 863m ² (ménage)
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Chelmsford	Funding source: Mr and Mrs Hutton-Mayson
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER Nos.: 13593-4
Final Report:	
Periods Represented: Medieval/Post-medieval	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological excavation and monitoring was carried out on the site of a new swimming pool extension and adjacent changing and gym area within the inner moated enclosure at Edwin's Hall, Woodham Ferrers, Essex. Additional monitoring was carried out during the construction of a horse ménage located to the north-west of the outer moated enclosure.</p>	
<p>Medieval</p> <p>Although no 12th century features were identified, residual pottery in a buried topsoil indicates that there was some settlement activity in the vicinity at this time. Structural features such as post-holes, stake-holes and beam slots suggest that by the 13th century there was a building on the site which predated the construction of the moats. The inner moat appears to have been created in the late 13th or early 14th century and the upcast clay spread about the interior to form a platform. This work may have been associated with Edward de Wodeham who is known to have owned the property in 1347 (EHER 13593). No evidence for a later medieval house was identified upon the upcast clay platform but this is most likely to have been on the site of the current hall.</p>	
<p>Post-medieval</p> <p>In the 16th century a large cess pit was excavated which was later deliberately backfilled with ash and tile rubble. A brick building was then constructed over the top of the pit in the late 16th or early 17th century. This building is believed to have been the east wing of the new hall constructed by Edwin Sandys in the late 16th century and possibly completed by his successors in</p>	

the first half of the 17th century. Instability led to repair work to the rear of this part of the building where it crossed the earlier pit and this instability may have eventually led to the demolition of the east wing probably in the first half of the 19th century. Within the building were a series of brick lined channels that may have been part of an early under-floor heating system.

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the monitoring of the horse ménage.

Previous Summaries/Reports:

-

Author of Summary: T. Ennis

Date of Summary: November 2005



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Fig.1. Site location

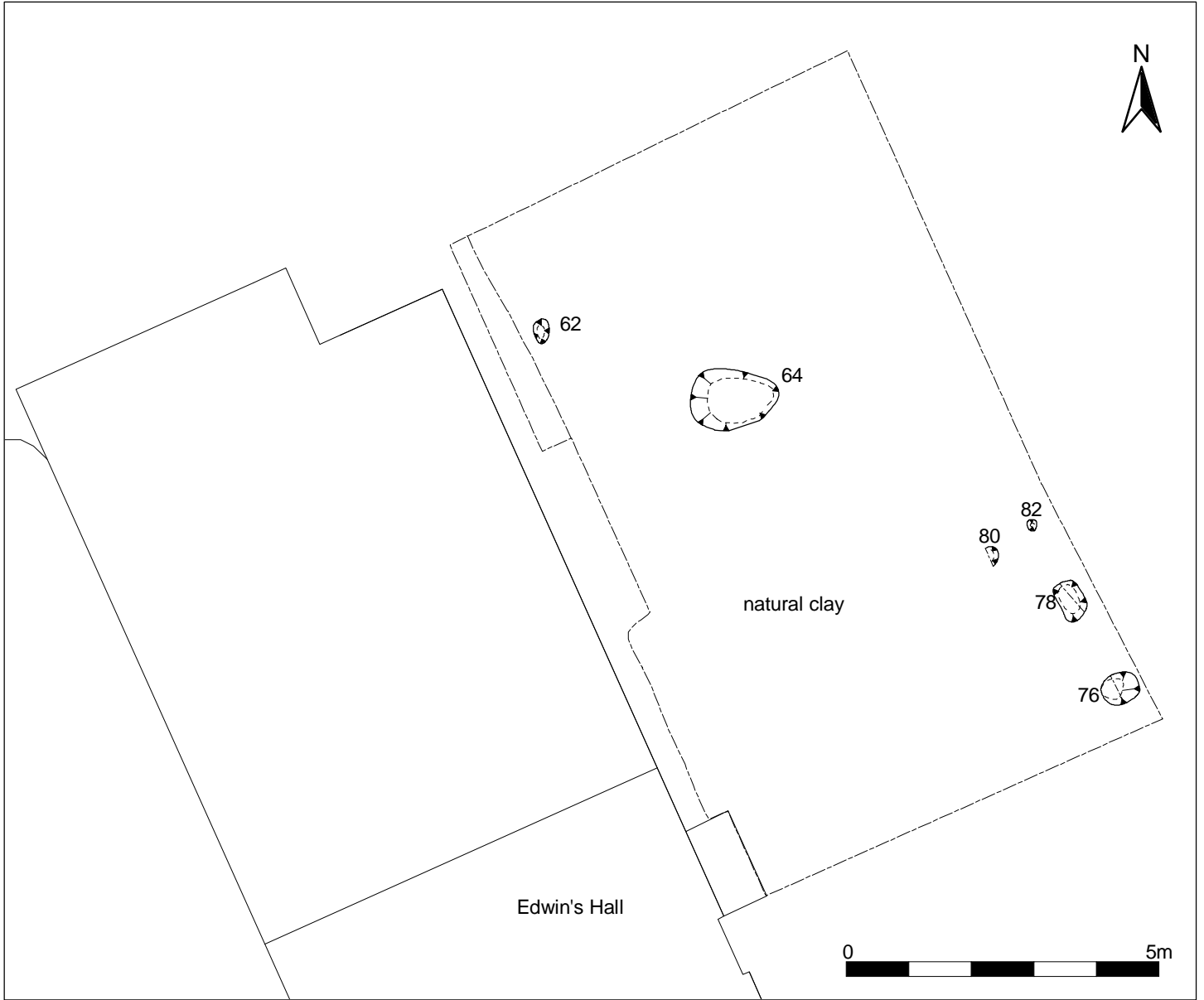


Fig.2. Earliest medieval features

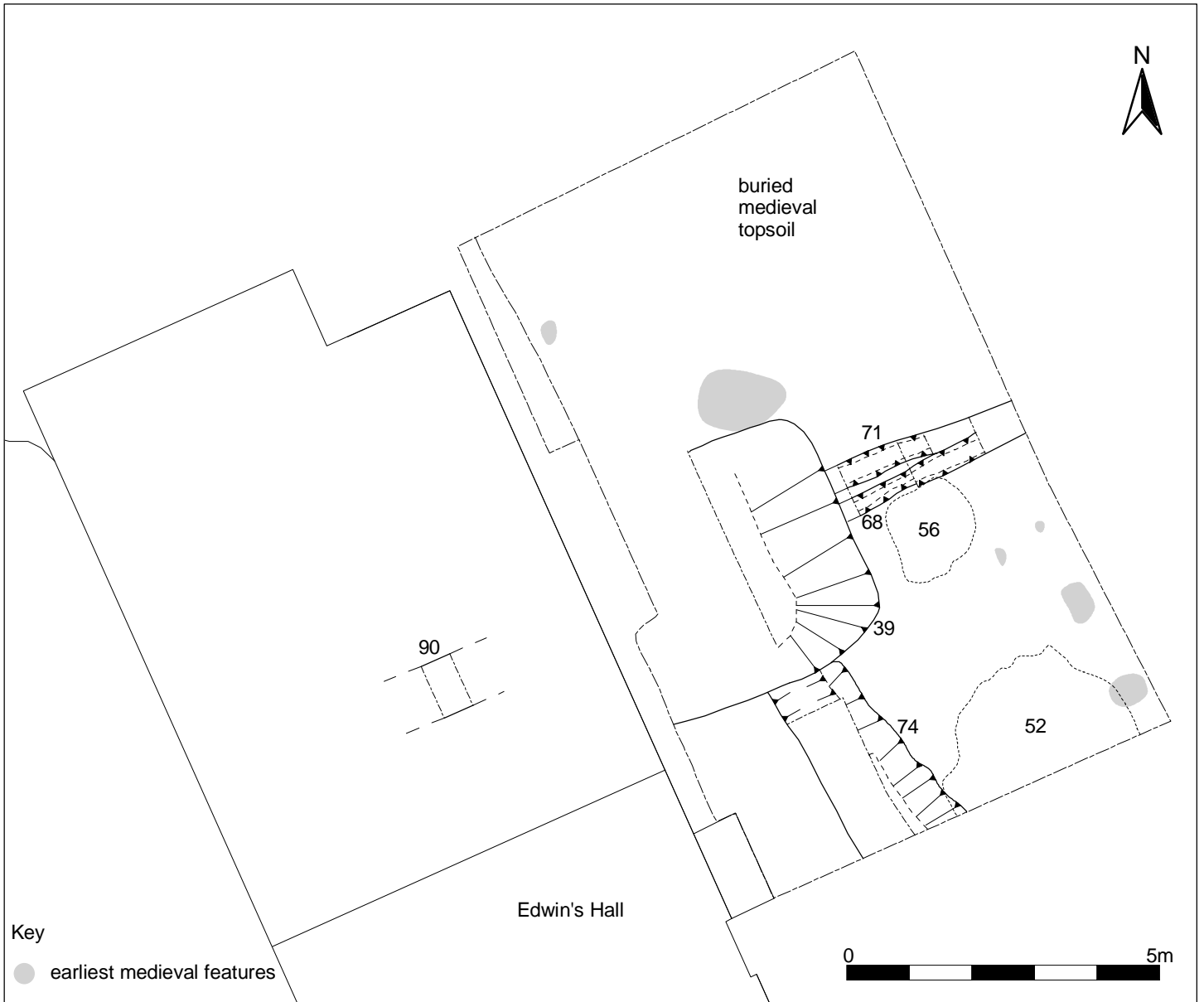


Fig.3. Later medieval features and post-medieval pit 39

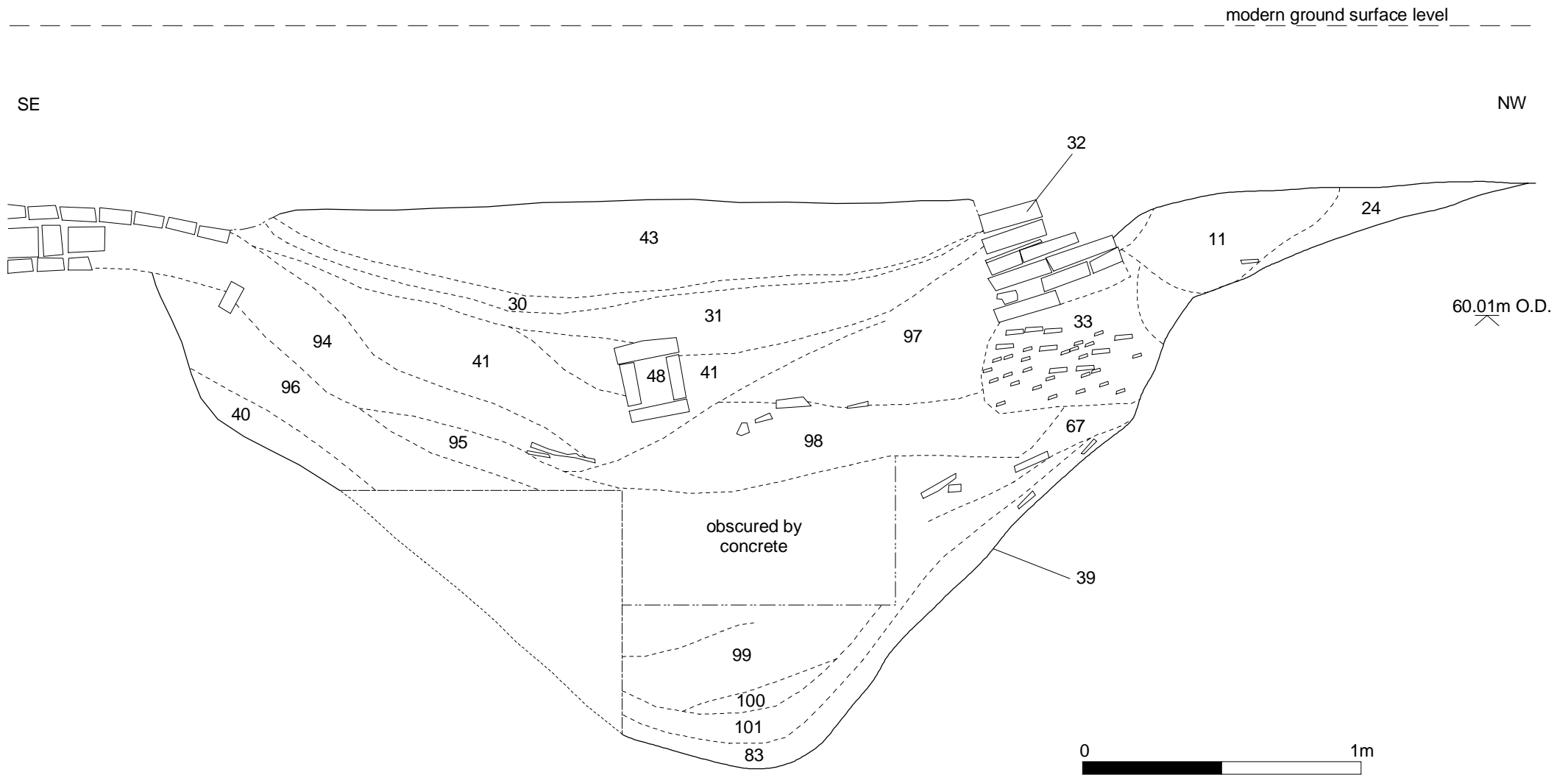


Fig.4. Composite section through post-medieval pit 39

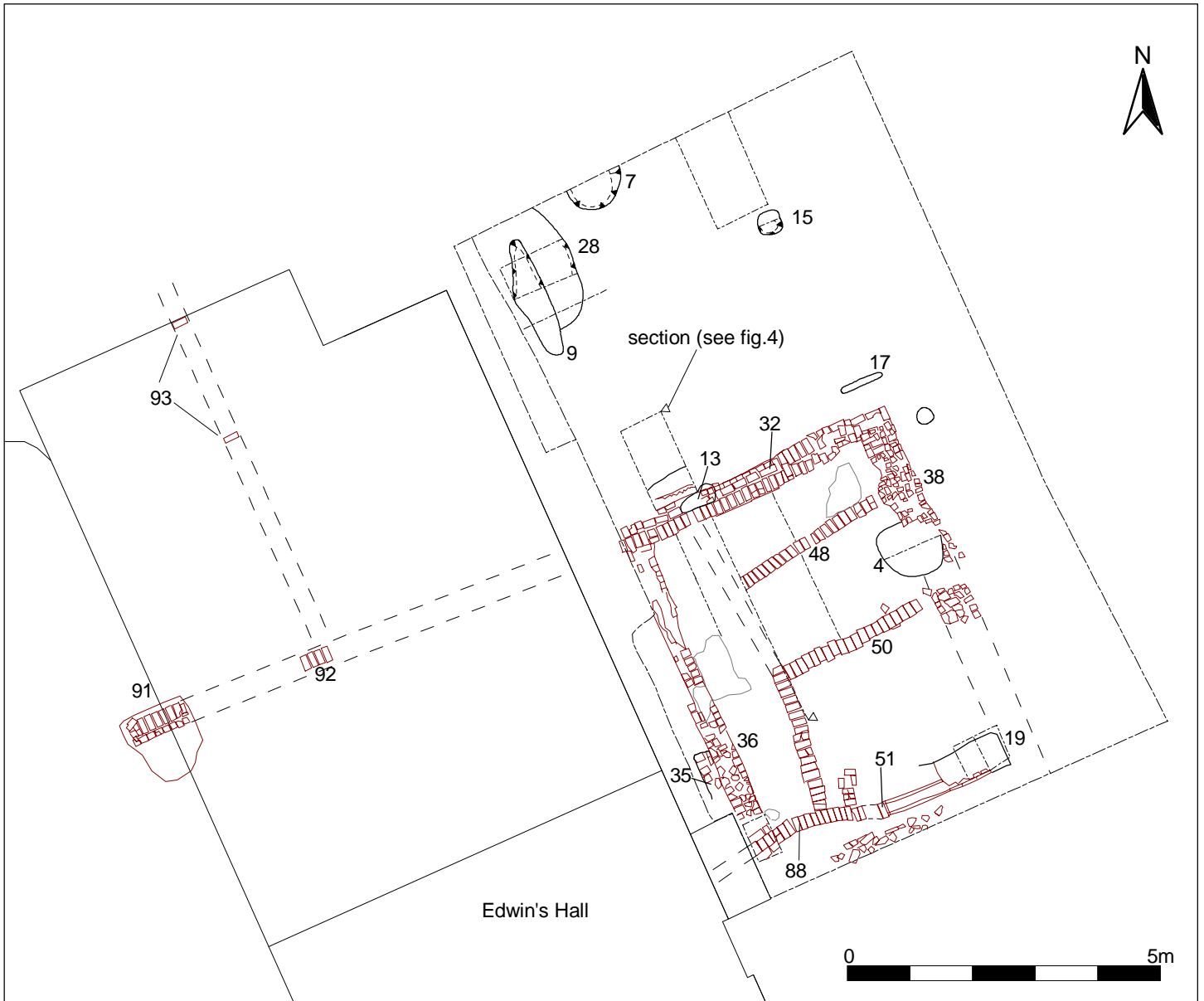


Fig.5. Post-medieval features