

**LAND ADJACENT TO THE OLD COACH HOUSE  
CHURCH SQUARE  
ST OSYTH  
ESSEX**

**TRIAL TRENCHING AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**



**Essex County Council**

***Field Archaeology Unit***

**November 2004**

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ST OSYTH  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

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# CHURCH SQUARE, ST OSYTH, ESSEX

## TRIAL TRENCHING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

**Client:** St Osyth Parochial Church Council

**NGR:** TM 61210 21580

**Planning application number:** TEN/0609/04

**Site code:** STOCH 04

**ECC FAU project number:** 1416

**Date of fieldwork:** 21/9/04 to 24/9/04 and 4/10/04 to 13/10/04

### SUMMARY

*A small excavation in St Osyth carried out in advance of the construction of a new house has uncovered indirect evidence for Late Iron Age and Saxon settlement, and direct evidence for the development of the town from the 12th to 14th centuries onwards. The excavation was carried out near to The Bury, in a small plot of un-consecrated land in the north-west corner of the churchyard of the parish church. Late Iron Age and Saxon activity and settlement in the area was indicated by a small number of Late Iron Age and Saxon pottery sherds. At the north end of the site, next to the road in front of The Bury, was evidence for a sequence of buildings. The earliest building appears to have been constructed from timber and was in use in the mid to late 14th century. The atypical alignment of two 12th to 14th century ditches in the south part of the site suggested that the pattern of settlement in the town during its earliest phase was not as orderly and compact as in its subsequent stages. No evidence was found during the excavation to contradict the assumption that the establishment of the town was concomitant with the foundation of the nearby priory. Overlying the earliest building was a 16th to 18th century building constructed from flint and brick, a large 18th century feature which was probably a robbed-out cellar, and a brick-built property which was probably in use in the late 18th to mid 19th century. The evidence from the site suggests that the sequence of buildings next to the street was not continuous.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project history**

1.1.1 Contained within this report are the combined results of an archaeological evaluation and excavation carried out in advance of the proposed construction of a domestic residence in the north-west corner of the churchyard of the parish church of St Peter and St Paul in St Osyth. Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit undertook both phases of work on behalf of St Osyth Parochial Church Council. The work took place in accordance with the stipulations of an archaeological brief as produced by Essex County Council Heritage Advice Management and Promotion (ECC HAMP 2004), who also monitored the work. The site archive will be stored at Colchester Museum.

1.1.2 This report combines the results of the two sets of fieldwork because the excavation immediately succeeded the evaluation following an agreement between ECC HAMP and the client.

1.1.3 In this report are the following abbreviations:

ECC FAU: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

ECC HAMP: Essex County Council Heritage Advice Management and Promotion

EHCR: Essex Heritage Conservation Record

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Location**

2.1.1 The development area (c. 260m<sup>2</sup>) lies opposite The Bury, in an un-consecrated part of the churchyard surrounding the parish church of St Peter and St Paul (Fig. 1). It is flanked by Hill Cottage to the west and a butcher's shop (formerly known as 'The Old Coach House') to the east. St Osyth Priory lies 50m to the north.

### **2.2 Geology**

2.2.2 Glacial sands and gravels, interspersed with infrequent bands and patches of silt sand and clay (Glaciofluvial drift over Eocene clay), comprise the underlying natural geology. The topsoil is a dark greyish brown friable silt sand, 0.3m thick.

## 2.3 Archaeology

- 2.3.1 The development of the town of St Osyth is likely to have been concomitant with the foundation of St Osyth priory, which was established in the early 12th century by the Bishop of London for the Austin Canons (Medlycott 1999). Records suggest that the town remained successful and prosperous throughout most of the medieval period due to the presence of the quay and the priory and because of the town's role as a market-centre for the eastern end of the Tendring peninsula. The market place during that time is thought to have been situated on the triangular-shaped piece of land known as Church Square which is thought to have been filled in with houses from the 16th or 17th century onwards. In front of the priory gatehouse is a triangular-shaped piece of land known as The Bury. It is possible that this piece of ground was used as a fair green, or, as its name suggests, as a burial ground for the priory.
- 2.3.2 The parish church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul (EHCR 2907, Medlycott 1999) is 12th century in origin. Dating from this earliest period are possibly the west wall of the nave and the west wall of the north aisle. The east arcades of the north and south transepts date to 1250-70. The chancel is probably late 13th century. The west tower was added in approximately 1340. The chancel-arch was rebuilt in the 15th century. Further episodes of repair took place in the 18th and late 19th centuries. The church is built of septaria and flint rubble, with limestone dressings. The nave, south aisle, south porch and parts of the west tower are constructed from red brick.
- 2.3.3 The sub-vault of the *Dorter* range which dates to the early 12th century is the earliest remaining part of the priory. In about 1200 the priory became an Augustinian Abbey. The kitchen and the remnants of the earlier gateway are of early 13th century date. The *Frater* and the vaulted passage to the east were rebuilt c. 1230-40. The vaults in the west range were added in the late 13th century. The Great Gatehouse was built in the late 15th century. Extensive alterations were made to the priory in 1527 by Abbot Vintoner shortly before its suppression in 1539. Lord Darcy converted some of the buildings into a house and levelled others, including the abbey church, when he came into the possession of the property in 1553. In 1866, the Bishops Lodging was rebuilt and enlarged (Medlycott 1999).
- 2.3.4 The evidence for Roman and Saxon activity and settlement in the parish of St Osyth is limited to a small number of Saxon and Roman features from Lodge Farm, Roman

buildings to the north of the priory, and to numerous finds spots (Germany in prep., EHCR 2885 and 2890, Medlycott 1999). Folklore suggests that a nunnery was established in St Osyth by the saint herself in the 7th century.

2.3.5 Late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps indicate that the development area was unoccupied in 1894 and 1897 and that the un-consecrated part of the churchyard was added to the churchyard between these two dates.

2.3.6 Three small box-sections were excavated by Time Team within the un-consecrated part of the churchyard in May 2004 (Fig. 1), although the results of this work have yet to be made public. Photographs and eye-witness accounts indicate that inside box-section A were two small post-holes and a north-south brick wall, and inside box-sections B and C 1m to 1.3m deep sequences of modern and post-medieval layers and building rubble.

### **3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Evaluation**

3.1.1 The aim of the evaluation was to assess the nature and condition of the archaeological remains contained within the footprint of the proposed new residence.

#### **3.2 Excavation**

3.2.1 The aim of the excavation was to investigate the structural and archaeological evidence, which was uncovered during the evaluation, in more detail.

3.2.2 The more specific aims of the excavation were:

- To establish and date the sequence of buildings uncovered by the evaluation
- To investigate the origins of the town and its subsequent development
- To establish the nature of the settlement taking place close to Church Square

### **4.0 METHOD**

#### **4.1 Method**

4.1.1 A mechanical excavator with a 1m wide toothless bucket was used to excavate the evaluation trench, and then to double the width of that trench for the excavation. On



both occasions, the machining was taken down to the top of the natural, except for the central part of the site where structural remains were found to be present just below the topsoil.

- 4.1.2 The size of the excavation area was restricted to 2m by 15m because of a requirement to maintain a 1.2m wide safety margin between the edge of the trench and the adjacent wall and buildings, and by a requirement to stay within the limits of the footprint of the proposed new house.
- 4.1.3 All archaeological features were dug by hand. All features and deposits were fully excavated apart from pits 77 and 150, which were not bottomed because they were more than 1.2m deep. Cellar 75 was sampled by box-section (0.9m by 1.8m) because of its inordinate size.
- 4.1.4 The ECC FAU recording system was used to record the archaeological deposits and features. Registers were used to list and record small finds, photographs, plans, sections and levels. The plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at a scale of 1:10. A metal detector was used to look for non-ferrous finds. The excavation trench was located by using 30m tapes to measure its distance from the surrounding buildings.
- 4.1.5 All work was carried out in accordance with the by-laws and guidelines of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 4.1.6 No soil samples were taken because the large number of closely spaced inter-cutting features made it likely that there was a high level of residuality.

## **5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS**

### **5.1 Range and condition of archaeological remains**

- 5.1.1 The condition of the archaeological features varied between the north, south and central parts of the excavation area (Figs 2 and 7). In the south part of the trench a 0.3m layer of greyish brown silt sand (10) sealed most of the features, which were either cut into earlier features or in to natural sand and gravel. During machining, layer 10 and the features cut through it were removed without investigation because

they could be seen to be modern (18th to 20th century). The archaeological remains in this south part of the site were mainly comprised of pits and post-holes, although two parallel ditches were also present. In the north end of the site most of the earlier archaeological features had been destroyed by an 18th-century cellar (Structure C), and by the construction cuts for the brick walls of an 18th to 19th-century building (Structure E). As in the south part of the site, the more recent features in this north part of the site were deliberately truncated during machining and taken down to the top of the natural. In contrast, the archaeological remains in the middle part of the site were well preserved. In that area a 0.5m deep sequence of layers and the remnants of three successive buildings (A, B and E) was identified and recorded.

- 5.1.2 The datable finds and stratigraphic and spatial relationships were used to analyse and group the archaeological features within ten chronological phases (Table 1). Twenty-two features and a small number of layers were left unphased because they were not closely datable.
- 5.1.3 The archaeological features and deposits are described and listed in numerical order in appendix 2 at the back of this report. Included amongst this are the undatable features and deposits, which are not mentioned in the text below.

Phase	Date	Evidence
I	Late Iron Age and Roman	Pottery
II	Saxon	Pottery
III	12th to 14th century or earlier	Pits 60 and 150 Post-holes 139, 141 and 153
IV	12th to 14th century	Ditches 96 and 137
V	Mid to late 14th century	Structure A (post-holes 119 and 125, and post-pipes 121 and 127) Pit or post-hole 147 Layer 149
VI	14th to 16th century	Pit 77 Layer 102
VII	16th to 18th century	Structure B (wall 36, mortar 74, fireplace 81 ?and post-holes 70 and 72)
VIII	18th century	Structure C (cellar 75) ?Structure D (post-holes 24, 111 and 117)
IX	18th to 19th century	Structure E (walls 32, 53 and 59, construction cuts 6, 42 and 53, and post-holes 66 and 68) Layer 10
X	19th to 20th century	Stake-holes 11 and 107 Pits 17 and 109 Post-holes 13 and 15 Construction cut 49, brick structure 50 and demolition cut 163

Table 1: Phasing

## 5.2 Phase I (Late Iron Age and Roman)

5.2.1 Three residual sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were found in later contexts.

## 5.3 Phase II (Saxon)

5.3.1 A single residual sherd of pottery from phase IV ditch 96 was possibly Saxon.

## 5.4 Phase III (12th to 14th century or earlier)

5.4.1 Phase IV features 96 and 137 and phase V deposit 149 cut or sealed five not closely datable features (60, 139, 141, 150 and 153) in the south part of the site, which were

probably in use during this or in one of the previous phases (Figs 3 and 7). None of the phase III features contained datable finds, although pit 150 contained a fragment of medieval roof tile.

## **5.5 Phase IV (12th to 14th century)**

- 5.5.1 Two closely-spaced north-south parallel ditches in the south part of the excavation (96 and 137) were possibly present during this phase (Figs 3 and 7). Ditch 137 was slightly wider than 96, and both were shallow and slightly irregular. Ditch 96 contained sherds of 12th to 14th-century pottery and fragments of roof tile. No finds were present in ditch 137. It is conjectured that two successive property boundaries are represented by the ditches. The attribution of ditch 137 to this phase is based on its alignment and apparent association with ditch 96.

## **5.6 Phase V (Mid to late 14th century)**

- 5.6.1 Layer 149 lay in the central part of the excavation and was 0.15m thick. It contained mid to late 14th-century pottery, and fragments of tile and mortar (Figs 4 and 7). It also contained animal bone and a probable human vertebra.
- 5.6.2 Layer 149 was cut by post-holes 119 and 125 (Structure A) (Figs 4 and 7). Both post-holes contained large circular post-pipes from upright posts (121 and 127) and were rectangular in plan with rounded corners. All four features contained sherds of 12th to 14th-century pottery and inside post-hole 119 was a belt buckle from the mid to late 14th century.
- 5.6.3 Part of a timber-framed building next to the street is probably represented by the evidence for structure A. Unfortunately, very little of the building survives, as it lies low down in the stratigraphic sequence and has been cut and truncated by subsequent structures.
- 5.6.4 Pit or post-hole 147 was a rectangular feature with rounded corners. It contained 12th to 14th-century pottery and cut layer 149.
- 5.6.5 Post-hole 125 was cut by post-hole 129, which contained no finds, but was sealed by phase VI layer 102.

## **5.7 Phase VI (14th to 16th century)**

- 5.7.1 Layer 102 was a 0.3m thick layer of greyish brown silt sand (Figs 4 and 7). It overlay structure A and the phase V features and contained late medieval pottery.
- 5.7.2 Partly exposed in the south part of the excavation was a large pit (77), which may have been in use during this phase (Figs 4 and 7). It is likely to have been square or rectangular in plan and was represented by part of its south-east quarter. It contained infrequent pieces of tile and nine sherds of 15th to 16th-century pottery. The feature was not bottomed because it lay close to the east facing section and was more than 1.2m deep.

## **5.8 Phase VII (16th to 18th century)**

- 5.8.1 Above phase VI layer 102 were two fragments of wall (36 and 82), a fireplace or hearth (83 and 85), and a thin bed of mortar (74) (Structure B) (Figs 5 and 7). Both walls were constructed from pieces of tile, nodules of flint and fragments of reddish brown bricks bonded together with greyish brown mortar. No closely datable finds were discovered in the construction fabric.
- 5.8.2 Wall 36 survived to only one course high and underneath its west half, which consisted of a single line of side by side bricks (95), was a thin bed of clay (94). No sign of an associated construction cut for the wall was detected and it appeared to lie directly on top of phase VI layer 102. Unfortunately, only one short fragment of the wall was still present because the wall had been almost completely destroyed by the construction of phase VIII and IX structures C and E and by the probable cultivation of phase IX layer 10.
- 5.8.3 Wall 82 lay at right angles to wall 36. It was very fragmentary and it sat in a tight-fitting steep-sided construction cut (44) up to 0.4m deep. Due to truncation by phase VIII cellar 75 the north face of the wall was no longer present.
- 5.8.4 Fireplace 81, in the corner of walls 36 and 82, consisted of a central square area of scorched silt sand (85) on a thin bed of mortar (84). It sat in a shallow construction cut (81), and was separated from mortar layer 74 by a 0.08m deep, narrow band of flint nodules and tile in a matrix of yellowish brown mortar (83).

- 5.8.5 Mortar layer 74 in front of fireplace 81 was 0.02m thick. It had a brownish-white colour and it rested on a thin bed of sand (101). It seems likely that a tiled floor was originally bedded in to the top of the mortar because it was covered by a grid of 0.12m square impressions.
- 5.8.6 It is possible that wall 36 had originally been used to support a wooden superstructure because cut into the north end of it was a square post-hole (70). It is also possible that another square post-hole (72) is part of this phase, although this is questioned by its close proximity to the adjacent fireplace. Post-hole 70 contained no finds, but post-hole 72 contained a sherd of early post-medieval pottery.
- 5.8.7 Structure B is thought to be the remains of a building, which was at least partly constructed from flint nodules and brick (Fig 4). Feature 83 which separates the fire from the floor is the remains of a small step or the support for a surround or fender. The scorched deposit (85) contained within the fireplace may indicate that the fire was placed directly on top of it, although this is questioned by an absence of burnt wood and charcoal. It seems unlikely that walls 36 and 82 were part of a chimney stack, and that the rest of the building was constructed from timber because wall 36 extends further to the south than otherwise would have been necessary. Unfortunately, due to the later truncation and fragmentary nature of the surviving remains it is not known if the structure extended all the way up to the street frontage or whether it was set back from the street. If the former was true then the chimney stack for the fireplace would have been contained within the building, rather than being located against one of its sides.

## **5.9 Phase VIII (18th century)**

- 5.9.1 In the north part of the site was a very large feature which may have been the cut for a cellar (75) because of its size, depth, shape and profile and because of its position next to the street (Structure C) (Figs 5 and 7). It had a flat, slightly irregular base and vertical sides, and had been backfilled with six or more deposits. The tops of the sides were less steep and more irregular towards the surface, possibly due to erosion or to damage caused during the demolition of the putative structure when it went out of use in the mid to late 18th century. The feature cut wall 82 from phase VII structure B and was cut in turn by construction cut 42 from phase IX structure E. Amongst the finds found in the feature were a near complete clay tobacco pipe dated to c. 1730 to 1780, a residual coin from the reign of Charles I, and fragments of 16th

to 19th-century pottery. It is unlikely that the feature was part of phase VII structure B because it was on a slightly different alignment and it cut phase VII wall 82.

- 5.9.2 Structure D in the south part of the site was represented by three large post-holes (24, 111, and 117), and was either present in this or the succeeding phase (Fig. 5). All three post-holes contained a wide range of finds, including pieces of pottery ranging in date from the 12th/14th to 17th/18th centuries. The dating of the structure is problematic because it is not known if post-holes 24, 111 and 117 cut or lay beneath phase IX layer 10, because the layer was removed without investigation during machining.

## **5.10 Phase IX (18th to 19th century)**

- 5.10.1 Phase IX probably saw the presence of a single structure (E) (Figs 6 and 7). It was constructed from brick and was present in the north part of the site, close to the existing street frontage.
- 5.10.2 The evidence for structure E consisted of three brick walls (32, 55 and 59) in construction cuts up to 0.6m deep (6, 53 and 59 respectively). All three walls survived up to four courses high and were constructed from complete and incomplete orange-red bricks in an irregular bond with greyish-white mortar. Wall 55 was seen in the west facing section and was the same feature as the north-south wall identified in box-section A during the Time Team investigation. To the west of this was wall 59, which was a T-shaped structure, part of which was present in the east facing section. Between these two walls was a 1.1m wide gap, which was probably the break for a doorway.
- 5.10.3 Towards the rear of the structure E interior were two square post-holes (66 and 68). Both post-holes cut phase VIII mortar layer 74 and were up to 0.37m deep.
- 5.10.4 The surviving evidence for structure E indicates that it was a brick-built building more than 6.5m long, consisting of at least two rooms linked by a 1m wide doorway. The short length of wall seen in the east facing section at the head of the T in wall 59 is likely to be the remains of the west side of an internal chimney stack, which would have been used as the flue for two back-to-back fires, one for each room, because of its position. The two post-holes (66 and 68) set 1m forward from wall 32 are thought

to be the remains of the supports for an internal staircase running up against the inside back of the building.

5.10.5 Structure E cannot have been built before around the mid 18th century because of its stratigraphic relationship with phase VIII cellar 75, which was overlain by wall 59. The 1874 Ordnance Survey map, which shows the site to be unoccupied at that time, indicates that the building was no longer standing by 1874.

5.10.6 In the south part of the excavation, starting to the immediate south of structure E, was an extensive 0.3m thick layer of greyish brown silt sand, which is thought to have been the original topsoil (10) (Figs 6 and 7). At some point, it seems likely that this deposit had been turned over and cultivated because most of the archaeological features found underneath it, including phase VI pit 77, had been clearly truncated. As it was probable that the deposit was originally the same as undisturbed phase V and VI deposits 149 and/or 102 underneath phase VII and IX structures B and E it seemed likely that the cultivation of the layer had occurred whilst the latest of these two structures had still been standing.

5.10.7 The demolition of structure E was represented by a dark layer of varying thickness of silt sand and mortar fragments (8, 9, 34 and 35). The layer overlay some of the construction cuts for the building and covered the remnants of structure B. It also extended into the south part of the excavation area, where it lay between the modern topsoil (5) and layer 10.

## **5.11 Phase X (19th to 20th century)**

5.11.1 Six modern features – stake-holes 11 and 107, post-holes 13 and 15, pit 17 and construction cut 49 – cut layer 10 (Figs 2 and 7). One pit (109) cut the modern topsoil (5), which was up to 0.3m thick. Most of the features were identified in section only. Pit 17, in the south-west corner of the site, was probably dug during the restoration of the adjacent church in the late 19th century because it contained pieces of worked stone, nodules of flint, and fragments of glass, brick and tile. The stone was not retained.



## **6.0 FINDS by Joyce Compton**

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 Finds from a total of thirty-three contexts were examined, all of which have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full details can be found in Appendix 3. A variety of finds types is present, mostly of post-medieval date, although there is a significant medieval element. The largest component is pottery, 196 sherds, weighing 2130g, present in twenty-eight contexts, almost all of which is medieval or later. This forms the subject of a separate report, see below. Three contexts contained residual Late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery (3 sherds, weighing 24g) and a sherd of organic-tempered pottery (6g) came from the fill of ditch 96. The latter may be Saxon in date. The finds are described by category below.

### **6.2 Medieval and post-medieval pottery by Helen Walker**

- 6.2.1 A small amount of pottery, 192 sherds weighing 2.1kg, was recovered and has been recorded using Cunningham's typology for post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16). Details by context can be found in Appendix 4. The earliest medieval pottery occurs in phase IV ditch 96 (Fig. 3), comprising single sherds of early medieval ware and Hedingham fine ware, and rather larger amounts of medieval coarse ware, although no diagnostic sherds are present. Medieval coarse ware is also current in phase V layer 149 and structure A (Fig. 4) and includes a cooking pot rim of a type datable to the late 13th to 14th centuries. Sandy orange ware appears in phase V structure A and includes fragments from a jug with a partial honey-coloured glaze, decorated with incised horizontal lines. There are also sherds of undiagnostic, unglazed sandy orange ware, which could also belong to the 14th century. Similar material occurred in phase VI layer 102 (Fig. 4) where it could be current or residual. Here, finds also include a sandy orange ware sherd from a jug showing slip-coating under a mottled green glaze perhaps in imitation of Mill Green ware.
- 6.2.2 Very little pottery belongs to phase VII (structure B) (Fig. 5). It includes a thin-walled sandy orange ware sherd decorated on both surfaces with a partial cream slip-coating and patches of copper-green, under a brown glaze. Such surface treatment would indicate a date of 14th to 16th centuries. Cellar 75 in phase VIII (Fig. 5) produced a relatively large assemblage, but most of the pottery is residual deriving from earlier phases, as evidenced by a cross-fit with a sherd from layer 149 in phase

V (Fig. 4). Post-medieval finds include examples of post-medieval red earthenware, some of which appear to be 16th century, while others are internally glazed indicating a 17th to 19th century date, and could be current in this phase (datable from clay pipe evidence to the mid to late 18th century). There are also single sherds of black-glazed ware and Frechen stoneware, characteristic of the 17th century, although black-glazed ware continues into the 18th century. Phase IX structure E (Fig. 6) produced an assemblage consisting almost entirely of residual pottery; a single English tin-glazed earthenware rim from a dish or bowl decorated with a manganese-purple flower may be the only sherd current in this phase.

6.2.3 Pit 17 in phase X produced a group of modern table wares and kitchen wares (Fig. 7). The presence of brown transfer-printed decoration (as opposed to blue) indicates a date not before the mid-19th century. While the mug with sponged decoration, the yellow ware, and the sprigged bone-china cup are all types that continued into the early 20th century; they are also indicators of a low status household.

6.2.4 The pottery indicates limited activity between the 13th and 20th centuries with pottery datable to the 14th to 16th centuries the most frequent, although much of this is residual in later phases. The presence of Hedingham ware is expected as it was traded down the Essex coast. The absence of Mill Green ware (the other major Essex fine ware industry) is also expected as it is uncommon in the Tendring Peninsula. The assemblage is too small to comment on function. There is nothing to suggest high status and imports and traded wares are absent despite the site's proximity to St Osyth creek and access to river and coastal trade.

### **6.3 Brick and Tile**

6.3.1 Twenty-two contexts produced brick and tile fragments, with a total weight of 12.7kg. The bulk of this comprised roof tile fragments, found in twenty contexts and mainly of post-medieval date. Roof tiles are difficult to date with precision, since the materials used and the method of production remained unchanged from the medieval period onwards. The tile fragments from at least eight contexts assigned to earlier site phases (71, 80, 100, 102, 120, 148, 149 and 151) are likely to be medieval, especially as most are associated with medieval pottery. At least three contexts (23, 100 and 112) contained floor tile fragments and two complete knife-trimmed tiles are unstratified (context 57). One of the latter has dark green surface glaze, and the second is yellow. Both are 165mm square and probably 17th century in date. A

6.3.2 further fragment of the same date and with yellow glaze came from the fill of cellar 75 (structure C, Fig. 5). The remaining fragments are small and undiagnostic, but may well be from medieval floor tiles. The fragments from layer 149 (Fig. 4) are roughly finished, whereas floor tiles normally have knife-cut edges, so that the tiles can be neatly aligned.

6.3.3 Bricks and brick fragments came from four contexts, two of which (23 and 31) are dated to the 18th century or later. The sample of brick from wall 95 (structure B) measures 235mm in length, 125mm in width and is 45mm deep. The brick is unevenly formed and there are pressure marks on the sides made when pressing the wet clay into a wooden mould. This is a handmade, early post-medieval brick, possibly as late as 17th century. The fragment from layer 102 (Fig. 4) may not be from a brick. It has a maximum thickness of 50mm, varying unevenly to a minimum of 25mm. The fabric is very similar to medieval coarse ware, grey in colour and with smooth upper and lower surfaces. The undulating surfaces suggest inexperienced shaping and moulding of the wet clay. The extant edge has shallow ridges or striations, running along the length of the fragment. The function of the piece is unclear and may be from a large vessel rather than a brick.

#### **6.4 Copper Alloy**

6.4.1 At least eight copper alloy items were recovered, plus a coin identified as a 'Rose' farthing of Charles I, although detail on each surface is unclear. Most of the copper alloy is post-medieval, comprising dressmakers' pins, a tack and fragments of waste. A lace chape, in good condition, from layer 102 (Fig. 4), may be medieval or early post-medieval, since these are not closely datable empirically. The fill of post-hole 119 (Fig. 4) produced the frame and part of one of the plates from a buckle of medieval date. The plate retains two rivets which secured the leather strap to the buckle frame. The plate appears to be undecorated, although any surface detail is obscured by corrosion products. The buckle tang is missing. The buckle is of a type dated to the second half of the 14th century in London (Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig.49, no.325).

#### **6.5 Ironwork**

6.5.1 Ironwork came from nine contexts, mainly comprising nails amounting to thirty-one complete examples, weighing a total of 786g. In addition, there was a section of modern cast-iron drainpipe from a fill of cellar 75 (Fig. 5) and a length of strip,

possibly part of a hasp, from the fill of post-hole 111 (Fig. 5). Large nails with flat, square heads and flat-sectioned shanks were recovered from three contexts, two fills of cellar 75 and the fill of post-hole 119 (Fig. 4), which is cut by the cellar. The complete example from cellar fill 41 has a clenched shank. It is possible that these are medieval, since post-hole 119 belongs to phase V, and they may have derived from the church. The nails are covered in corrosion products and the function is obscure, but it is possible that they are studs from a solid door or similar.

## **6.6 Animal Bone**

- 6.6.1 Animal bone was recovered from a total of twenty-one contexts, comprising 829 pieces weighing 2518g. The bone was scanned for condition and completeness, and basic identifications of the taxa and the skeletal elements present were carried out using Schmid (1972) and Cornwall (1956). Where detailed identification was not possible, due to fragmentation, elements were sorted into broad groups based on size. The groups are: small mammal (e.g. cat, rabbit/hare, small dog), medium-sized mammal (e.g. sheep/goat, pig, large dog), large mammal (e.g. horse, cow, deer). Generally, the bones are in a fragmentary but good condition, with little abrasion.
- 6.6.2 Much of the bone, especially the larger elements, exhibited cut and chop marks consistent with the butchery of carcasses for human consumption.
- 6.6.3 A range of domestic animal types is present, including bird bones, probably domestic fowl, in six contexts. Fish was tentatively identified in two contexts, ditch 96 and layer 149, both of medieval date (Figs 3 and 4). Of interest are the remains of at least fourteen cats found in two large pits (90 and 133) to the rear of the site (Fig. 2). Little dating evidence was recovered but it is likely that these were deposited at some time during the early post-medieval period. Cat skeletons were also found in post-hole 117 (Fig. 5), which cuts pit 133, and these bones probably also derive from pit 133. Of the food animals noted, cattle and sheep/goat were predominant, with pig only certainly identified in two Phase VI contexts (80 and 102). Most of the bird bones were found in post-medieval contexts, except for ditch segment 27 which is part of medieval ditch 96 (Fig. 3). A bird long bone from the latter had been sharpened to a point, probably for use as an awl. The patella (knee cap) from a horse was found in the fill of pit 147 (Fig. 4). In addition, human vertebrae were tentatively identified in layers 102 and 149 (Fig. 4). The presence of human bone is perhaps not

unsurprising, given the proximity of both the graveyard and the priory, although the vertebrae are obviously not in their original place of deposition.

## **6.7 Shell**

- 6.7.1 Eighty-seven fragments of shell, weighing 460g, were recovered from thirteen contexts. The assemblage consisted mainly of oyster, present in all thirteen contexts. Forty-eight valves were recorded, representing a minimum of twenty-four individuals. A whelk was found in the construction cut for wall 32 (Fig. 6), and winkles were found in layer 102 (Fig. 4). Of interest is the presence of Venus clam shells in two contexts, 100 (which represents the fills of medieval ditch 96) and layer 102 (Figs 3 and 4). Shell quantities recovered are too low for further comment, other than to note that they are likely to be food waste.

## **6.8 Other finds**

- 6.8.1 A variety of other finds were recovered, although individual quantities are small. Post-medieval bottle glass came from the fills of pit 17 (Fig. 17) and cellar 75 (Fig. 5). Sherds of window glass were found in the fills of cellar 75 and in layer 102 (Fig. 4). These are badly decayed and may represent broken window panes from the nearby church or perhaps the priory. Also likely to derive from episodes of remodelling of the church are fragments of building stone, slate and mortar. Other stone fragments are the remains of lava querns of probable medieval date. These were found in the fill of ditch segment 27 and layer 102. A fragment of schist hone from cellar 75 is probably also of medieval date. A thin strip of lead offcut from layer 102 may derive from the preparation of window comes. Fragments of slag, coal and charcoal were noted in several contexts. Only the slag from layer 102 has been retained.
- 6.8.2 Clay pipes were found in three contexts. An almost complete example came from cellar 75 (Fig. 5). This has the maker's initials A and T moulded on either side of the heel. The pipe is probably an Oswald (1975) Type 12, dated c. 1730-80.

## **6.9 Finds conclusion**

- 6.9.1 Although quantities are small, there is a wide range of finds types in the assemblage. Most are of post-medieval date, and much of the earlier material is residual in later contexts. The copper alloy coin would benefit from cleaning, and this would confirm its identification as a Rose farthing. The copper alloy buckle frame and plate should be conserved, although all of the copper alloy items are in a stable condition at

present. The ironwork comprises mainly nails, and most could be discarded, although the large examples noted above might be retained. The cast-iron drainpipe fragment has already been discarded following recording, along with the slate, stone and coal fragments noted above. The post-medieval tile has also been selected for discard. The remainder of the finds should be retained.

## **7.0 CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 Roman and Saxon (Phases I and II)**

- 7.1.1 The Roman and Saxon pieces of pottery provide further indirect evidence for Roman and Saxon activity and settlement in the locality. It is possible that some of the stratigraphically early features (Fig. 3, phase III, 60, 139, 141 and 153) are Roman or Saxon, although they contained no closely datable finds to confirm this. If the assumption that the development of the medieval town was concomitant with the establishment of the medieval priory is correct then it is likely that much of the Saxon evidence from the parish is connected to a dispersed settlement pattern of farms, manors and crofts.

### **7.2 Town development**

- 7.2.1 The sudden appearance of 12th to 14th-century features in phases III and IV (Fig. 3) supports the assumption that the development of the town was concomitant with the development of the priory and church, both of which date back to the early 12th century.
- 7.2.2 Phase IV ditches 96 and 137 probably represent the repeated definition of a boundary between two properties. Although, it is not known as to which of the two ditches was first in use, the replacement of one ditch by another probably indicates that the maintaining of the property boundary was considered to be of some importance.
- 7.2.3 The alignment of ditches 96 and 137 is slightly unusual because it is not perpendicular to the alignments of the subsequent structures (A to E) or to the existing street and tenements. One possible explanation for this is that the properties in the vicinity of the site during the 12th to 14th centuries were able to be larger and less regular than their subsequent counterparts because the development of the town

was not regimented from the outset and that the pressure for space in the town during that period was less intense. Another possible explanation for the alignment of the ditches is that it was dictated by the layout of the nearby priory because the south wall of the priory lies perpendicular to the orientation of the two ditches.

- 7.2.4 The alignment of phase V building A as indicated by post-pipes 121 and 127 (Fig. 4) and the likelihood that it probably overlay the course of the earlier phase IV ditches (Fig. 3) possibly implies that the existing alignment of the properties and buildings along Church Square and The Bury was established as early as the mid to late 14th century. In phase V the less organised and open type of development thought to be previously present in phase IV was probably replaced by a line of side by side linear tenements. This increase in properties along Church Square and The Bury in the second half of the 14th century is likely to have been brought about by an expanding population and by a demand from the local manufacturers and traders to be close to the nearby market.

### **7.3 Settlement and associated activities**

- 7.3.1 Structures A to C and E probably represent a continuous or near continuous succession of street-side houses or shops or small manufactories. Of these, the best preserved, and consequently the best understood, is building E because it lies at the top of the stratigraphic sequence (Fig. 6). The evidence for structures A and B is fragmentary because of the later truncation (Figs. 4 and 5). The interpretation of feature 75 as a cellar (structure C) (Fig. 5) is a slightly uncertain because it is based in part on the assumption that its supporting superstructure was no longer present because it had been removed when the building was demolished and robbed when in the mid to late 18th century.
- 7.3.2 The many pits and post-holes in the south part of the excavation are viewed as evidence for activity carried out in the backyards and gardens of the roadside buildings (Fig. 2). Subsidiary structures like storehouses, fences and sheds are probably represented by the post-holes in that area, most of which are unfortunately undatable. Phase VIII structure D, which is included amongst these, is likely to be the remains of a small wooden building or fence (Fig. 5). The larger discrete features may have been used as latrine pits or rubbish pits. It seems likely that post-medieval pit 133, in particular, was used as a rubbish pit because it contained the remains of at least six dead cats (Fig. 2).

- 7.3.3 The early Ordnance Survey maps suggest that the site has been unoccupied from at least 1874 onwards. The small number of phase X features, which date from this time, are likely to be the remains of rubbish pits and of simple short-lived structures such as fence-lines and sheds. Local knowledge suggests that in the recent past the site was used for cultivation.

## **8.0 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS**

### **8.1 Assessment**

- 8.1.1 The results of the excavation add to the information obtained from the Time Team fieldwork and indicate that well-preserved archaeological remains are present within the area of the un-consecrated part of the churchyard. Next to the road lies a 0.5m deep sequence of street-side buildings, ranging in date from the second half of the 14th century through to the first half of the 19th century. The dense concentration of pits and post-holes as found in the south part of the excavation trench imply that information relating to the different kinds of domestic and economic activities that were being carried out in the backyards and gardens of those street-side properties is still present in the area between the backs of those street-side properties and the northern side of the consecrated part of the churchyard. Information relating to the origins and the early development of the town is likely to be present within that area as well, as indicated by the discovery of the two 12th to 14th-century ditches.
- 8.1.2 The proximity of the site to the priory and church and the former market place increases the significance and the potential of the archaeological evidence contained within the un-consecrated part of the churchyard because all three places, along with the quay, would have been the most significant factors in the growth of the town and its economy.
- 8.1.3 Although the excavation has demonstrated the potential of the archaeological remains contained within the un-consecrated part of the churchyard, much is still unknown about the functions, sizes and forms of the roadside properties and of the nature of their 'backyard activities' because of the small size of the excavation trench.
- 8.1.4 The nature of pre-medieval settlement in St Osyth remains elusive despite the discovery of the Late Iron Age and Saxon pottery. The discovery of these finds supplements an existing body of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon artefacts from across



the parish, which together provides indirect evidence for widespread pre-medieval settlement, although the nature of that settlement still remains largely unknown.

- 8.1.5 Through documentary research it may prove possible to increase understanding of some of the investigated properties, to obtain more detailed accounts of their dates, functions and ownership, and to establish a clearer understanding of how they stood in relation to the church and the other nearby tenements. The relationship between phase IX building E (Fig. 6) and the adjacent property formerly known as 'The Old Coach House', in particular, is one piece of information which may prove relatively simple to determine.

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## Appendix 1: Trench location

North-west corner: 612209.6 215587.2  
North-east corner: 612211.5 215587.9  
South-west corner: 612214.8 215573.7  
South-east corner: 612216.7 215574.4

## Appendix 2: Fieldwork data

The dates of the phases are given in table 1.

No.	Category	Part of	Description	Phase
1	Cut	Post-hole	Rectangular, with rounded corners. 0.34m long, 0.29m wide, 0.3m deep. Steep sides, irregular base. Filled by 2 and 3. Above 4	?X
2	Deposit	Fill	Light orange brown loose sandy grit with frequent gravel. Top fill of 1. Below 5	?X
3	Deposit	Fill	Brownish grey loose sand silt with occasional gravel. Primary fill of 1	?X
4	Deposit	Fill	Light brown firm sand silt with occasional gravel. Secondary fill of 75	VIII
5	Deposit	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel and rare flecks of charcoal. 0.3m thick.	X
6	Cut	Construction cut	Construction cut for wall 32. Moderate sides becoming steeper towards surface. Flat base. More than 0.2m long, 1m wide, 0.6m deep. Filled by 7 and 32.	IX
7	Deposit	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Also contains occasional pieces of oyster shell and infrequent fragments of brick and tile. Primary fill of 6	IX
8	Deposit	Layer	Greyish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. 0.12m thick. Below 5. ?Same as 9, 34 and 35	IX
9	Deposit	Layer	Mixed greyish brown friable silt sand/brownish yellow sand with infrequent bits of charcoal and frequent flecks and lumps of brownish white mortar. 0.33m thick. Below 5. ?Same as 8, 34 and 35	IX
10	Deposit	Layer	Greyish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel and infrequent flecks of charcoal. 0.3m thick. Below 11, 13, 15, 17, 49 and 107. Above 28, 31, 79, 91, 124 and 146. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with 26, 65, 104, 106, 112, 118 and 132	IX
11	Cut	Stake-hole	Vertical sides, base not exposed. 0.12m wide, more than 0.38m deep. Identified in east facing section of evaluation trench. Filled by 12. Above 10	X
12	Deposit	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. Single fill of 11. Below 9	X
13	Cut	Post-hole	Identified in east facing section of evaluation trench. Steep sides, concave base. 0.33m wide, 0.32m deep. Filled by 14. Above 10	X

No.	Category	Part of	Description	Phase
14	Deposit	Fill	Brownish grey friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. Single fill of 13. Below 5	X
15	Cut	Post-hole	Identified in east facing section of evaluation trench. Moderate sides, concave base. 0.46m wide, 0.22m deep. Filled by 16. Above 10	X
16	Deposit	Fill	Brownish grey friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. Single fill of 15. Below 5	X
17	Cut	Pit	Identified in east and west facing sections of evaluation trench. Gradual to moderate sides, slightly concave base. More than 2m long, more than 1m wide, 0.45m deep. Filled by 18 and 19. Above 10.	X
18	Deposit	Fill	Pale yellowish brown friable silt sand with infrequent flecks of charcoal. Primary fill of 17	X
19	Deposit	Fill	Dark brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. Top fill of pit 17. Below 5	X
20	Cut	Slot	Linear. Vertical sides. Flat base. 0.06m deep, 0.35m wide, more than 0.45m long. Filled by 21.	?X
21	Deposit	Fill	Light brownish grey loose sand silt with abundant gravel. Single fill of 21. Below 5	?X
22	Cut	Cut-feature	Linear, moderate sides, concave base. 3m long, 0.65m wide, 0.55m deep. Filled by 169.	?
23	Deposit	Fill	Mixed deposit of narrow bands of friable dark brown sand silt and brownish yellow sand with flecks of charcoal and occasional gravel. Primary fill of 75. Same as 76	VIII
24	Cut	Post-hole	Square, rounded corners, steep sides, slightly concave base. 0.54m long, 0.52m wide, 0.32m deep. Filled by 25 and 26. Above 62	IX
25	Deposit	Fill	Yellowish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. Primary fill of 24.	IX
26	Deposit	Fill	Dark yellowish brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Top fill of 24. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with deposit 10	IX
27	Cut	Ditch	Irregular edges, steep sides, slightly concave base. 0.49m wide, 0.25m deep. Filled by 28. Segment across ditch 96	IV
28	Deposit	Fill	Pale greyish brown friable sand silt with occasional gravel and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill of ditch segment 27	IV
29	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, steep sides, slightly concave base. 0.73m long, 0.6m wide, 0.28m deep. Filled by 30 and 31. Above 99 and 138	?IX – X
30	Deposit	Fill	Mixed deposit of dark brown friable silt sand and brownish orange friable sand. Primary fill of 29	?IX – X
31	Deposit	Fill	Dark brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Top fill of 29. Below 10	?IX – X
32	Structure	Wall	Brick wall. Aligned east-west. Three courses high. Constructed from orange-red bricks (65mm x 120mm x 230mm) in irregular bond with brownish white mortar. Above 7	IX

No.	Category	Part of	Description	Phase
33	Deposit	Fill	Slightly dark greyish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel and lumps of mortar and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Primary fill of 6, north of 32	IX
34	Deposit	Layer	Dark brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel and frequent pieces of brownish white mortar. Below 5. ?Same as 8, 9 and 35	IX
35	Deposit	Layer	Dark brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel and frequent pieces of oyster shell and brownish white mortar. 0.08m thick. Below 5. ?Same as 8, 9 and 34	IX
36	Structure	Wall	North-south wall constructed from flint nodules and pieces of tile and reddish brown bricks (95). More than 1.3m long, 0.54m wide, 0.26m to 0.37m deep. North end ?cut by cellar 75. East side cut by construction cut 53. South end cut by construction trench 6.	VII
37	Cut	Post-hole	Same as 70	?VII
38	Deposit	Fill	Same as 71	?VII
39	Deposit	Fill	Same as 126	V
40	Deposit	Layer	Mixed deposit of pale yellowish brown friable silt and greyish brown silt sand. Below 10. Identified in section during evaluation.	?
41	Deposit	Fill	Brownish grey friable silt sand with occasional gravel. Third fill of 75	VIII
42	Cut	Construction cut	East-west linear cut for wall 59. Steep sides, flat base. More than 1m long, 1.5m wide, 0.3m deep. Filled by 43 and 59. Above 167	IX
43	Deposit	Fill	Brownish grey friable sand silt. Top fill of 42. Below 5	IX
44	Cut	Construction cut	Possible construction cut for wall 55, identified in evaluation trench in north facing section. More than 1m long, up to 0.4m deep. Filled by 45 and 55	IX
45	Deposit	Fill	Brownish grey friable silt sand with infrequent gravel and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Primary fill of 44. Identified in evaluation trench in north facing section	IX
46	Deposit	Layer	?Same as 102 or 149. Identified in evaluation trench in north facing section	?
47	Deposit	Natural	Pale yellowish brown friable sand silt with infrequent gravel. Below 46. Same as 152	?
48	Deposit	Fill	Light brown firm sand silt with occasional gravel and infrequent large lumps of brownish white mortar. Identified in east facing section of evaluation trench. Possibly part of 75	?VIII
49	Cut	Construction cut	Construction cut for brick structure 50, largely identified in west facing section. Steep north side, moderate to steep south side, undulating base. More than 0.95m wide. 5m deep. Filled by 144, 50 and 51. Above 10	X

No.	Category	Part of	Description	Phase
50	Structure	?Wall	Tail end of brick structure identified in west facing section. Consists of two courses of orange red bricks on single course of reused glazed floor tiles. Constructed in ?irregular bond with brownish white mortar. 0.5m wide, 0.21m high. Below 51. Above 144. Contained within construction cut 49.	X
51	Deposit	Fill	Dark brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel and flecks of charcoal. Top fill of construction cut 49. Below 163. Above 50.	X
52	Deposit	Fill	Dark brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Contains fragments of slate, brick, mortar and flint. Single fill of demolition cut 163.	X
53	Cut	Construction cut	Construction cut for north-south wall 55. Largely identified in west facing section. More than 4.7m long, ?m wide and 0.65m deep. Contains 55.	IX
54	Deposit	Layer	Greyish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel and frequent pieces of oyster shell. Below 160. Above 156	?
55	Structure	Wall	Brick wall, aligned north-south. Identified in west facing section. More than 4.7m long. Four courses high. Constructed from orange-red bricks (230mm x 120mm x 60mm) and brownish white mortar in irregular bond. Above 53. Below 5	IX
56	Not used			
57	Artefacts	Unstratified	Unstratified finds. Possibly from 18, 50, 51 or 52	
58	Artefacts	Unstratified	Unstratified finds from south end of evaluation trench	
59	Structure	Wall	East-west wall. Four courses high. Constructed from orange-red bricks (230mm x 110mm x 55mm) and brownish white mortar in irregular bond. Above 42. Below 43	IX
60	Cut	Pit	Straight edges, rounded corners, steep sides, flat base. More than 0.9m long, more than 0.82m wide, 0.6m deep. Filled by 61 and 62	?
61	Deposit	Fill	Mixed deposit of brownish grey friable silt sand and yellowish brown sand. Primary fill of 60	?
62	Deposit	Fill	Pale brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Top fill of 60. Below 24 and 27	?
63	Deposit	Natural	Light brown firm sand silt with infrequent gravel. North end of evaluation trench	
64	Cut	Post-hole	Rectangular, rounded corners, steep sides, slightly concave base. 0.47m long, 0.41m wide, 0.14m deep. Filled by 65. Above 87	?
65	Deposit	Fill	Pale yellowish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 64. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with 10.	?
66	Cut	Post-hole	Square, vertical sides, flat base. 0.21m long, 0.21m wide, 0.25m deep. Filled by 67. Above 74	IX
67	Deposit	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel and occasional flecks and pieces of oyster shell, mortar and charcoal. Single fill of 66. Below 34	IX

No.	Category	Part of	Description	Phase
68	Cut	Post-hole	Oval. vertical sides, flat base. 0.25m long, 0.2m wide, 0.37m deep. Filled by 69. Above 74	IX
69	Deposit	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel, occasional pieces of brownish white mortar, infrequent fragments of oyster shell and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 68. Below 34	IX
70	Cut	Post-hole	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base. More than 0.18m long, 0.18m wide, 0.29m deep. Filled by 71. Above 36.	?VII
71	Deposit	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel, infrequent pieces of mortar, infrequent flecks of charcoal and occasional pieces of oyster shell. Single fill of 70	?VII
72	Cut	Post-hole	Square, vertical sides, flat base. 0.21m long, 0.21m wide, 0.24m deep. Filled by 73. Above 36.	?VII
73	Deposit	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel, occasional fragments of mortar and oyster shell, and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 73.	?VII
74	Deposit	Layer	Brownish white mortar, 0.02m thick. Top surface covered by 0.12m square tile impressions, with impressions arranged perpendicular to fireplace 81. Above 101. Below 66 and 68.	VII
75	Cut	?Cellar	Rectangular. Vertical sides, becoming moderate to gradual towards surface. More than 3.8m long, more than 1.25m wide, 1.65m deep. Sampled by box section (1.8m x 0.9m). Filled by 4, 23, 41, 76, 164, 165 and 166. Above 169, 32 and 82. Below 23 and 76	VIII
76	Deposit	Fill	Mixed deposit of bands of brown friable silt sand and brownish yellow sand with occasional gravel. Primary fill of 75. Same as 23.	VIII
77	Cut	Pit	Rectangular or square with rounded corners and vertical sides. More than 2.64m long, more than 0.82m wide, more than 0.42m deep. Not fully excavated – base not exposed. Filled by 78 and 79. Above 87	VI
78	Deposit	Fill	Dark brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel, infrequent pieces of coal, and infrequent flecks of charcoal. ?Primary fill of 77	VI
79	Deposit	Fill	Yellowish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel, infrequent pieces of coal and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Top fill of 77. Below 10	VI
80	Artefacts	Finds	Finds from contexts 78 and 79 in pit 77	VI
81	Structure	Fireplace	Rectangular cut for fireplace. More than 0.8m long, 0.6m wide, 0.12m deep. Moderate sides, flat base. Filled by mortar deposit 84 and scorched deposit 85. Bordered by structure 83 to front, and walls 36 and 82 to east side and rear. West side not exposed.	VII
82	Structure	Wall	East-west wall constructed from large flint nodules and brownish-white mortar. More than 0.85m long, more than 0.15m wide, 0.45m deep. Defines rear of fireplace 81. North side cut and destroyed by cellar 75. Above 102.	VII
83	Structure	Wall	Flint and tile construction held together with yellowish brown sandy mortar. Defines front side of fireplace 81. More than 0.55m long, 0.08m wide, 0.08m deep. Above 102	VII

No.	Category	Part of	Description	Phase
84	Deposit	Fill	Pale yellowish brown mortar. Primary fill of 81. Below 85	VII
85	Deposit	Fill	Bright orange friable scorched silt sand with red brown mottles, occasional gravel and infrequent flecks of mortar and charcoal. Top fill of fireplace 81. Below 34	VII
86	Cut	Pit	?Rectangular, rounded corners, moderate sides. 2.18m long, more than 0.3m wide, more than 0.34m deep. Truncated by 77. Base no longer present. Filled by 87.	?
87	Deposit	Fill	Mixed deposit of yellowish brown friable silt sand and brownish yellow sand with infrequent gravel and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 86. Below 77 and 64	?
88	Not used			
89	Deposit	Fill	Same as 76	VIII
90	Cut	Pit	Straight edges, rounded corners, gradual sides, concave base. 1.6m long, more than 1.04m wide, 0.2m deep. Filled by 91. Above 99	IV – IX
91	Deposit	Fill	Brownish grey friable sand silt with infrequent gravel, infrequent fragments of tile and brick, and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 90. Below 10	IV – IX
92	Not used			
93	Not used			
94	Deposit	Layer	Dark yellow plastic clay. 0.02m thick. Below 95. Above 102	VII
95	Structure	Wall	Single course of side by side orange red bricks (235mm x 120mm x 40mm), forming part of wall 36. More than 0.72m long, 0.23m wide, 0.04m deep. Above 94	VII
96	Cut	Ditch	Irregular edges, moderate to steep sides, slightly concave base. More than 6m long, 0.8m wide, 0.33m deep. Filled by 97, 98 and 99. Includes ditch segment 27 and context 100. Above 62 and 151	IV
97	Deposit	Fill	Brownish yellow friable sand with infrequent gravel. Primary fill of 96	IV
98	Deposit	Fill	Yellowish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. Secondary fill of 96	IV
99	Deposit	Fill	Yellowish brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Top fill of 96. Below 90 and 29	IV
100	Artefacts	Finds	Finds from contexts 97, 98 and 99 in 96	IV
101	Deposit	Layer	Yellowish brown loose sand with infrequent gravel and occasional flecks of brownish white mortar. Below 74. Above 102	VII
102	Deposit	Layer	Greyish brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel, occasional pieces of oyster shell, occasional flecks of charcoal, and infrequent flecks of mortar. 0.3m thick. Below 162, 101, 83, 81, 82 and 36. Above 122, 130 and 148	VI
103	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, steep sides, concave base. 0.22m long, 0.18m wide, 0.37m deep. Filled by 104	?



No.	Category	Part of	Description	Phase
104	Deposit	Fill	Brown firm silt sand with infrequent gravel and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 103. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with 10	?
105	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, steep sides, concave base. 0.26m long, 0.22m wide, 0.14m deep. Filled by 106. Above 138	?
106	Deposit	Fill	Dark brown friable sand silt with infrequent gravel. Single fill of 105. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with 10	?
107	Cut	Stake-hole	Vertical sides, concave base. 0.11m wide and 0.45m deep. More than 0.13m long. Filled by 108. Above 10	X
108	Deposit	Fill	Mid to dark firm silt sand with occasional gravel. Single fill of 107. Below 5	X
109	Cut	Pit	Rounded, steep sides, concave base. More than 0.58m long, more than 0.46m wide, 0.93m deep. Filled by 110. Above 5	X
110	Deposit	Fill	Brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel and flecks of brownish white mortar. Contains occasional orange red bricks. Single fill of pit 109.	X
111	Cut	Post-hole	Rectangular, rounded corners, vertical sides, slightly concave base. Filled by 112. Above 114 and 116	IX
112	Deposit	Fill	Dark brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 111. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with 10	IX
113	Cut	Post-hole	Rectangular, rounded corners, steep sides, concave base. More than 0.24m long, 0.2m wide, 0.15m deep. Filled by 114. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with 99	?
114	Deposit	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. Single fill of 113. Below 111	?
115	Cut	Post-hole	Rectangular, rounded corners, steep sides, slightly concave base. More than 0.25m long, 0.22m wide, 0.22m deep. Filled by 116. Above 138	IV – IX
116	Deposit	Fill	Mixed deposit of greyish brown friable silt sand and brownish yellow sand with infrequent gravel and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Also contains infrequent pieces of brownish white mortar. Single fill of 115. Below 111	IV – IX
117	Cut	Post-hole	Square, rounded corners, steep sides, irregular base. 0.46m long, 0.44m wide, 0.32m deep. Filled by 118. Above 134	IX
118	Deposit	Fill	Dark brown friable sand silt with occasional gravel. Single fill of 117. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with 10	IX
119	Cut	Post-hole	Rectangular, rounded corners. Near vertical sides, flat base. 0.88m long, 0.64m wide, 0.5m deep. Filled by 120. Above 149	V
120	Deposit	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel, frequent pieces of mortar, occasional fragments of oyster shell, and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 119. Below 121	V
121	Cut	Post-pipe	Circular. Vertical sides, slightly concave base. 0.29m wide, 0.45m deep. Filled by 122. Above 120	V

No.	Category	Part of	Description	Phase
122	Deposit	Fill	Greyish brown friable sand silt with infrequent gravel and infrequent fragments of mortar. Single fill of 121. Below 102	V
123	Cut	Pit	Rounded, gradual to steep sides, concave base. More than 0.84m long, more than 0.78m wide, 0.69m deep. Filled by 124. Above 134	?
124	Deposit	Fill	Dark brown friable sand silt with occasional gravel. Single fill of 123. Below 10	?
125	Cut	Post-hole	Straight edges, rounded corners, steep sides, flat base. More than 0.3m long, more than 0.3m wide, 0.22m deep. Filled by 126. Above 149	V
126	Deposit	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt sand with frequent pieces of brownish white mortar and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill of post-hole 125. Below 127	V
127	Cut	Post-pipe	Circular post-pipe centrally located within post-hole 125. Vertical sides, flat base. 0.21m wide, 0.22m deep. Filled by 128. Above 126	V
128	Deposit	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel and fragments of brownish white mortar. Single fill of 127. Below 129	V
129	Cut	Post-hole	Oval or circular, moderate sides, concave base. More than 0.3m long, 0.4m wide, 0.13m deep. Filled by 130. Above 128	V
130	Deposit	Fill	Yellowish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel, occasional pieces of oyster shell, and infrequent flecks of charcoal. Single fill of 129. Below 102	V
131	Cut	Post-hole	Square, rounded corners, vertical sides, slightly concave base. 0.2m long, 0.19m wide, 0.36m deep. Filled by 132. Above 142	?
132	Deposit	Fill	Dark brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. Single fill of 131. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with 10	?
133	Cut	Pit	Oval, moderate to steep sides, concave base. More than 0.95m long, more than 0.8m wide, 0.53m deep. Filled by 134. Above 136	?
134	Deposit	Fill	Brown firm sand silt with occasional gravel. Single fill of 133. Below 117 and 123	?
135	Cut	Pit	Steep sided pit, only partially exposed beneath pit 133. More than 0.4m long, more than 0.35m wide, 0.23m deep. Filled by 136	?
136	Deposit	Fill	Brown firm silt sand with occasional gravel. Single fill of 135. Below 133	?
137	Cut	Ditch	Irregular edges, gradual sides, flat base. More than 4.8m long, 0.82m wide, 0.21m deep. Filled by 138. Above 140 and 142	IV
138	Deposit	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel. Single fill of 137. Below 29, 105 and 115	IV
139	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, vertical sides, concave base. 0.33m wide, 0.3m long, 0.26m deep. Filled by 140. Truncated by 137	III
140	Deposit	Fill	Light yellowish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. Single fill of 139. Below 137	III

No.	Category	Part of	Description	Phase
141	Cut	Post-hole	Rectangular, rounded corners, vertical sides, flat base. 0.36m long, 0.28m wide, 0.32m deep. Filled by 142	III
142	Deposit	Fill	Greyish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. Single fill of 141. Below 131 and 137	III
143	Cut	Construction cut	Same as 49	X
144	Deposit	Fill	Mixed friable brownish grey silt sand and brownish yellow sand with infrequent gravel. Primary fill of 49. Below 50	X
145	Cut	Post-hole	Oval, steep sides, concave base. 0.35m long, 0.26m wide, 0.16m deep. Filled by 146	?
146	Deposit	Fill	Not recorded. Single fill of 145. Below 10	?
147	Cut	Pit	Rectangular with rounded corners, moderate sides, flat base. 1m long, more than 0.6m wide, 0.16m deep. Filled by 148. Above 149	V
148	Deposit	Fill	Dark yellowish brown friable sand silt with infrequent gravel, occasional fragments of oyster shell and mortar and infrequent pieces of tile. Single fill of 147. Below 102	V
149	Deposit	Layer	Greyish brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel and pieces of brownish white mortar and infrequent fragments of oyster shell. 0.15m thick. Below 147, 125 and 119. Above 154	V
150	Cut	Pit	Square or rectangular. Rounded corner. Vertical sides. Not fully excavated, base not exposed. More than 0.95m long, more than 0.54m wide, more than 0.33m deep. Filled by 151. Truncated by 96	?
151	Deposit	Fill	Pale yellowish brown friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. Single fill of 150. Below 96	?
152	Deposit	?Natural	Pale yellowish brown friable sand silt. 0.03m thick. Below 149. Above natural sand and gravel	?
153	Cut	Post-hole	Rounded, steep sides, flat base. More than 0.58m wide, 0.6m long, 0.26m deep. Filled by 154. Below 149	III
154	Deposit	Fill	Greyish brown friable sand silt with infrequent gravel. Single fill of 153. Below 149	III
155	Not used			
156	Deposit	Layer	Brownish yellow friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. 0.03m thick. Above 159. Below 54. Identified in west facing section	?
157	Deposit	?Layer	Brownish grey friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. 0.11m thick. Below 158. Above natural. Identified in west facing section	?
158	Cut	Post-hole	Identified in west facing section. Steep sides, slightly undulating base. 0.6m wide, 0.26m deep. Filled by 159. Above 157	?
159	Deposit	Fill	Brownish grey friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. Single fill of 158. Below 156	?
160	Cut	Post-hole	Vertical sides, flat base. 0.3m wide, 0.29m deep. Identified in west facing section. Filled by 161. Above 54	?

No.	Category	Part of	Description	Phase
161	Deposit	Fill	Brownish grey friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. Single fill of 160. Identified in west facing section. Below 53	?
162	Deposit	Layer	Brownish yellow friable silt sand with infrequent gravel. 0.1m thick. Identified in west facing section. Above 102. Below 53	?
163	Cut	Demolition	Steep-sided cut relating to partial demolition of brick structure 50. Identified in west facing section. 0.5m wide, 0.22m deep. Filled by 52. Above 51	X
164	Deposit	Fill	Not recorded. Identified in east facing section. Fourth fill of 75	VIII
165	Deposit	Fill	Not recorded. Identified in east facing section. Fifth fill of 75	VIII
166	Deposit	Fill	Not recorded. Identified in east facing section. Top fill of 75. Below 167	VIII
167	Deposit	?Layer	Not recorded. Identified in east facing section. Layer or sixth fill of 75. Above 166. Below 168. Above 166	VIII – X
168	Deposit	?Layer	Not recorded. Identified in east facing section. Layer or top fill of 75. Above 167. Below 5	VIII – X
169	Deposit	Fill	Single fill of 22. Not recorded. Below 75	?

### Appendix 3: Finds data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
19	17	1 15	8 588	Bottle glass sherd, clear with blue tinge, weathered Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, at least eight vessels represented	Post med. 19th/20th C with residual
23	75	1 1 4 2  3 1 2  3 14 1 2 3 2	1 438 36 20  10 48 48  52 426 535 2 32 22	SF1 CuA pin with wire-wound head Cast iron drainpipe section (Discarded) Iron nails, all with heads Animal bone; mandible hinge, chopped, large mammal; fragment, ?metapodial Oyster shell fragments Stone; fragment of schist hone, possibly medieval Clay pipe bowl and stem, near-complete, marked either side of heel (with A and T), Oswald type 12 Brick fragments Roof tile fragments (150g discarded) Floor tile fragment with yellow glaze Pottery; body sherds, white earthenware Pottery; body sherds, two PMRE, one stoneware Pottery; body sherds, coarse ware	Post med. Modern - - - - c. 1730-80 Post med. Post med. Post med. Modern Post med. Medieval
26	24	4 1 8 1 3 25 3	112 1 50 2 68 660 42	Iron nails, all with heads Animal bone fragment Oyster shell, five valves and fragments Charcoal (Discarded) Mortar/render fragments Roof tile fragments, some mortared, three with peg holes, one filled with mortar (282g discarded) Pottery; rim sherd, mortared, and body sherds	- - - - - Post med. Med/Post med

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
28	27	8	48	Animal bone; long bone fragment, large mammal; mandible hinge, sheep/goat; mandible and rib fragment; bird sternum fragment; bird long bone fragment, sharpened to a point at one end	-
		1	40	Lava quern fragment	-
		4	138	Roof tile fragments (26g discarded)	Post med.
		13	144	Pottery; body sherds, coarse ware	Medieval
31	29	1	4	Animal bone fragment	-
		1	4	Oyster shell, one valve	-
		1	20	Mortar fragment (Discarded)	-
		1	1215	Stone; septaria fragment (Discarded)	-
		2	38	Brick fragments	Post med.
		11	256	Roof tile fragments, two with peg holes, some mortared (248g discarded)	Post med.
		1	6	Pottery; flat sherd, creamware	Post med.
		3	18	Pottery; rim sherds and body sherd	Post med.
		6	40	Pottery; body sherds, coarse ware	Medieval
33	6	14	280	Animal bone; cattle femur condyle, distal end, chopped; cattle radius epiphysis, distal end chopped; vertebra fragment, large mammal, chopped; rib fragment with knife marks, large mammal; tibia, distal end, unfused, medium-sized mammal; skull and other fragments, some chopped	-
		3	24	Shell; oyster, two valves; whelk	-
		4	146	Roof tile fragments	Post med.
		1	4	Pottery; plate body sherd, blue transfer-printed white earthenware	Modern
		1	10	Pottery; rim sherd, tin-glazed earthenware	Post med.
		3	14	Pottery; body sherds, coarse ware	Med/post med.
34	Layer	6	62	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds (all same vessel)	Post med.
41	75	3	136	Iron nails, one very large, with clenched flat-sectioned shank	-
		3	26	Animal bone; fragments, one chopped	-
		1	8	Oyster shell, one valve	-
		2	4	Window glass, decayed; bottle glass body sherd, clear with blue tinge	Post med.
		5	20	Clay pipe stems	Post med.
		8	674	Roof tile fragments, one with peg hole (294g discarded)	Post med.
		1	4	Pottery; cup handle, white earthenware	Modern
		5	50	Pottery; rim, handle and body sherds, most glazed	Post med.
57	u/s	2	3315	Floor tiles, complete, 165 x 165 x 30mm, one green-glazed, one yellow	Post med.
58	u/s	2	14	Pottery; rim sherd, coarse ware; body sherd, flowerpot	Med/Post med
63	Deposit	1	8	Animal bone; sheep/goat metatarsus, proximal end, poor condition	-
		1	8	Pottery; body sherd, very soft, worn surfaces GROG	LIA
69	68	6	6	Animal bone; fragments, mostly bird	-
		1	6	Oyster shell, one valve	-
		4	110	Roof tile fragments, one with peg hole (46g discarded)	Med/post med.
		1	4	Pottery; body sherd, coarse ware	Medieval

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
71	70	7 2 1 2 1	16 12 124 8 6	Animal bone; fragments, two bird, two joining rib fragments, large mammal Oyster shell, two valves Roof tile fragment, 20mm thick Body sherds Jar rim sherd GROG	- - Med/post med. Med/post med. LIA
73	72	1 1 2 1	- 1 22 4	SF2 Copper alloy pin Animal bone; fragment, bird Oyster shell, two valves Roof tile fragment	Post med. - - Post med.
76	75	1 4 6 - 2 1 5	- 148 4 42 1 2 80	SF3 CuA coin - probable Rose Farthing of Charles I Iron nails, one with mineralised wood attached, one very large cf.41, and with large square head Animal bone; fragments, mostly bird, including distal end of fibula ?Slag fragment, very dense (Discarded) Window glass, decayed Clay pipe stem Pottery; rim, strap handle and body sherds	1625-49 - - - Post med. Post med. Post med.
80	Finds	35 4 1 34 9	332 20 10 1500 78	Animal bone; cattle astragalus; rib, mandible and long bone fragments, large mammal, some with knife marks; pig metacarpus, part-fused; fragments, including bird Oyster shell, two valves and fragments Slate fragment (Discarded) Roof tile fragments, one with two peg holes, two with one (765g discarded) Pottery; body sherds, three glazed	- - - Post med. Late medieval
85	81	2 1	154 1	Roof tile fragments Pottery; body sherd	Post med. Medieval
91	90	70 1	76 1	Animal bone; cat vertebrae, limb bones, pelvis, canine tooth and ribs, some unfused (at least two animals); skull fragments, not cat Pottery; body sherd, coarse ware	- Medieval
95	Wall	2	2220	Brick, irregular shape, in two pieces, 235 x 125 x 45mm	Post med.
100	Finds	6 48 1 5 13 1	34 202 30 130 88 6	Animal bone; cattle molar; vertebra spine, large mammal; fragments, including single fish bone Oyster shell, twenty-three valves and fragments, poor condition, one with 4mm diameter drilled hole; Venus clam fragment Flat limestone fragment (Discarded) Roof tile fragments, one has splashes of glaze, one has white slip, probably a floor tile Pottery; rim and body sherds, coarse ware Pottery; body sherd, organic-tempered	- - - Late medieval Medieval ?Saxon

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
102	Layer	6	12	SF4 CuA lumps; SF8 CuA lace chape; SF9 CuA tack	Med/post med.
		12	178	Iron nails, one very large	-
		1	6	Lead strip, ?window came	-
		3	50	?Human bone; vertebrae and phalanx	-
		66	650	Animal bone; sheep/goat mandibles, radius, proximal end, metapodials, distal end, metatarsus, proximal end, molar and horn core; pig radius, proximal end, ?tibia, distal end, unfused, mandible fragment, molar and unfused phalanx; cattle phalanges; rib, vertebra and long bone fragments, large mammal; long bone shafts, pelvis, scapulae, ribs and vertebrae, medium and small mammals; fragments, one burnt, one chewed	-
		9	70	Shell; oyster, seven valves; two winkles; Venus clam, one valve	-
		3	14	Slate fragments (Discarded)	-
		1	10	?Lava quern fragment	-
		-	282	Slag fragments	-
		-	4	Coal fragment (Discarded)	-
		7	8	Window glass, one clear, the rest are badly decayed	Med/post med.
		18	905	Roof tile fragments, three with peg holes, many fragments are from one overfired tile, one has been shaped (342g discarded)	Med/post med.
		1	270	?Brick fragment, very irregular, maximum thickness 50mm	Late medieval
		36	375	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, plus handle springing	Medieval
112	111	1	66	Iron strip, ?hasp fragment	-
		1	6	Iron nail	-
		3	4	Oyster shell fragments	-
		-	28	Coal fragment (Discarded)	-
		10	328	Roof tile fragments, one is glazed, probably a floor tile (32g discarded)	Post med.
		1	2	Pottery; body sherd, black glaze	Post med.
114	113	1	1	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
118	117	c.300	288	Animal bone; remains of at least six cats, not all of each skeleton is present, some bones are unfused; no other animals recognised	-
		1	6	Pottery; rim sherd	Medieval
120	119	3	12	SF5 SF6 CuA buckle frame and plate; SF7 CuA flat fragments	c. 1350-1400
		1	138	Iron nail, very large with flat-sectioned shank, cf. 41 and 76	-
		13	124	Animal bone; cattle molars, sheep/goat molar; mandible and vertebra fragments, large mammal	-
		1	80	Roof tile fragment	Late medieval
		2	10	Pottery; body sherds, one has no surfaces	Medieval
122	121	4	26	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
124	123	1	14	Roof tile fragment	Post med.
		1	10	Pottery; body sherd GROG	LIA
126	125	1	6	Iron nail	-
		1	128	Roof tile fragment, heavily mortared	Post med.
		1	2	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
128	127	1	32	Roof tile fragment	Medieval
		3	8	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
134	133	c.250	252	Animal bone; remains of at least six cats, not all of each skeleton is present, some bones are unfused; large mammal rib fragment	-
148	147	9 2 9	76 52 54	Animal bone; patella, horse; metapodial epiphysis and unerupted molar, cattle; fragments Roof tile fragments Pottery; body sherds, coarse ware	- Medieval Medieval
149	Layer	1 1 27  2 10 34	26 14 250  28 440 304	Iron nail ?Human bone; vertebra centrum Animal bone; vertebra and radius fragment, proximal end, large mammal, pelvis and vertebra fragments; cattle astragalus; rib fragments, large and medium mammals; ?sheep/goat mandible, no molars; cat tibia and femur, distal end; ?fish bones; fragments Oyster shell, two valves Tile fragments, three are glazed, one is stone Pottery; rim and body sherds, plus strap handle	- - -  - Medieval Medieval
151	150	3 1	22 30	Animal bone; rib fragments, large mammal Roof tile fragment	- ?Medieval

#### Appendix 4: Medieval and Later Pottery data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
19	17	15	588	Rim, base and body sherds of modern white earthenware, mostly blue transfer-printed, at least seven vessels represented, includes plate with brown transfer-printing, not before mid 19th and mug with sponged decoration; sherd from bone-china cup with sprigged mauve flower decoration; yellow ware ?chamber pot rim; base of ?bowl in late kitchen earthenware, press-moulded dish with feathered slip, burnt (representative of a low status household)	Later 19th to early 20th C
23	75	1 1 2 1 2	11 11 21 11 2	Medieval coarse ware, body sherd, Late medieval sandy orange ware, body sherd Post-medieval red earthenware, body sherds Frechen stoneware, body sherd Modern white earthenware body sherds	12th to 14th C 14th to 16th C 16th to 19th C 17th C 19th to 20th C
26	24	1 1  1	3 37  2	Medieval coarse ware Late medieval sandy orange ware, flanged dish rim partial internal glaze, mortar on breaks Post-medieval red earthenware, carinated sherd, all over glaze, thin-walled, ?from drinking vessel	12th to 14th C 14th to 16th C  ?16th C
28	27	1 1 11	6 18 120	Heddingham ware Early medieval ware base sherd Medieval coarse ware, body and base sherds, some from same vessels	13th C 10th to 13th C 12th to 14th C
31	29	6  1 2  1	40  6 12  6	Medieval coarse ware, body sherds, ?from same vessels as in context 28 Late medieval sandy orange ware, abraded Post-medieval red earthenware, rim sherds, one unglazed and one with an all over glaze Creamware, from flatware	?13th C  14th to 16th C 17th to 19th C  mid 18-19th C



Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
33	6	4	13	Late medieval sandy orange ware, body sherds	14th to 16th C
		1	10	English tin-glazed earthenware, rim sherd from dish or bowl, manganese flower decoration	18th C
		1	4	Modern white earthenware, sherd from blue transfer-printed plate	19th to 20th C
34	Layer	6	62	Black-glazed ware mug rim, base and body sherds (all same vessel), semi-waster – adhesions on base where glaze has flowed to underside	17th C
41	75	1	3	Sherd sandy orange ware with honey coloured glaze, same vessel in context 149	14th to 15th C
		4	47	Post-medieval red earthenware, rim, handle and body sherds, most glazed, some perhaps as early as 16th C	17th to 19th C
		1	4	Modern white earthenware cup handle	19th to 20th C
58	u/s	1	6	Medieval coarse ware curved over cooking pot rim	1st half 13th C
		1	5	Modern flowerpot sherd	Modern
69	68	1	4	Medieval coarse ware, body sherd	12th to 14th C
71	70	1	5	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 14th C
		1	2	Unidentified sherd, sandy orange fabric, partial slip-coating, patches of green, all over brown glaze	Late med or EPM
76	75	1	37	Late medieval sandy orange ware strap handle	15th to 16th C
		3	40	Post-medieval red earthenware rim, base and body sherds including internally glazed sherds	17th to 19th C
		1	3	Black-glazed ware body sherd	17th C
80	Finds	9	78	Late medieval sandy orange ware including slip-painted and glazed sherds	15th/16th C
85	81	1	1	Medieval coarse ware body sherd	12th to 14th C
91	90	1	1	Medieval coarse ware body sherd	12th to 14th C
100	Finds	13	87	Medieval coarse ware including upright hollowed everted rim	12th to 14th C
102	Layer	12	125	Medieval coarse ware including an H2 cooking pot rim	E/mid 13th C
		23	240	Sandy orange ware comprising jug handle with slip-coating under a mottled green glaze in imitation of Mill Green ware; fragment of unidentified form	13th to 16th C
		1	10	1 glazed sherd unidentifiable (not tile)	
112	111	1	2	Black-glazed ware, glaze only on external surface, perhaps from large jug	17th to 18th C
114	113	1	1	Medieval coarse ware body sherd	12th to 14th C
118	117	1	6	Medieval coarse ware upright hollowed everted rim, similar in context 100	12th to 14th C
120	119	2	10	Sandy orange ware, unglazed body sherds	13th to 16th C
122	121	3	10	Medieval coarse ware body sherds	12th to 14th C
		1	16	Sandy orange ware, unglazed, thick-walled	?Late med
126	125	1	2	Medieval coarse ware body sherd	12th to 14th C
128	127	2	4	Medieval coarse ware body sherds	12th to 14th C
		1	4	Sandy orange ware, unglazed	?Late med

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
148	147	9	54	Medieval coarse ware body sherds, some from same vessels	12th to 14th C
149	Layer	28	262	Medieval coarse ware robust jug rim and handle and E5A type cooking pot	late 13th to 14th C
		6	42	Sandy orange ware including sherds from partially glazed jug with strap handle and honey coloured glaze	14th to 15th C
		<b>192</b>	<b>2094</b>		

## Appendix 5: Contents of archive

In one arch level file:

### 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of the brief for the evaluation
- 1.2 Copy of the written scheme of investigation for the evaluation

### 2.0 Research archive

- 2.1 Client report
- 2.2 Finds reports, catalogues, tables and registered finds sheets
- 2.3 Site matrices

### 3.0 Site archive

- 3.1 Context register
- 3.2 Context sheets
- 3.3 Levels register
- 3.4 Section register
- 3.5 Plans register
- 3.6 Small finds register
- 3.7 Photographic register

Not in file:

- 2 Boxes of bone and finds
- 39 Sheets of plans and section drawings
- 18 Colour prints and negatives
- 35 Colour transparencies
- 48 Monochrome prints and negatives

## Appendix 6: EHCR summary sheet

<b>Site name/Address:</b> Land adjacent the Old Coach House, Church Square, St Osyth	
<b>Parish:</b> St Osyth	<b>District:</b> Tendring
<b>NGR:</b> TM 612211 215580	<b>Site Code:</b> STOCH 04
<b>Type of Work:</b> Trial-trenching and excavation	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> Mark Germany, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit
<b>Date of Work:</b> 21/9/04 to 24/9/04 and 4/10/04 to 13/10/04	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> Excavation area: 30m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Location of Finds/Curating museum:</b> Colchester	<b>Client:</b> St Osyth Parochial Church Council
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> No	<b>Related EHR Nos.:</b>
<b>Final Report:</b> <i>Essex Archaeology and History</i>	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Late Iron Age, Saxon, medieval, post-medieval, modern	
<p><b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b></p> <p>The ECC FAU carried out the work in advance of the proposed construction of a house in the area of un-consecrated ground in the north-west corner of the parish churchyard. In the north half of the site was a 0.5m deep sequence of medieval and post-medieval layers and roadside buildings, and in the south half several ditches and a dense concentration of pits and post-holes.</p> <p><u>Late Iron Age and Saxon</u></p> <p>The excavation found three Late Iron Age sherds and a single sherd of organic-tempered pottery, which is possibly Saxon.</p> <p><u>Medieval</u></p> <p>What is thought to have been part of a 12th to 14th-century property boundary was represented by two side-by-side parallel ditches. In the north half of the site were two large post-holes from a mid to late 14th-century building.</p> <p><u>Post-medieval</u></p> <p>Above the remains of the mid to late 14th-century building was evidence for a further three buildings. The remains of the first of these, which dated to the 16th to 18th-century, consisted of two short sections of brick and flint wall, a fireplace and a layer of mortar for a tiled floor. Post-dating this structure was part of very large regular, steep-sided pit, which may have been the robbed-out remnant of an 18th-century cellar. The latest building in the sequence was an 18th to 19th-century house. The evidence for this structure consisted of three brick walls, and two square post-holes, which may have been part of the supports for a staircase.</p> <p><u>Post-medieval and modern</u></p> <p>Most of the pits and post-holes to the rear of the roadside structures, in what would have been their backyards and gardens, were undatable, although some of them were found to be post-</p>	

medieval or modern. Included amongst these were three large post-medieval post-holes, which may have been part of a wooden fence or building. Contained within a large modern pit was building debris, including pieces of worked stone, which may have been derived from the restoration of the nearby parish church in the late 19th century.

Finds

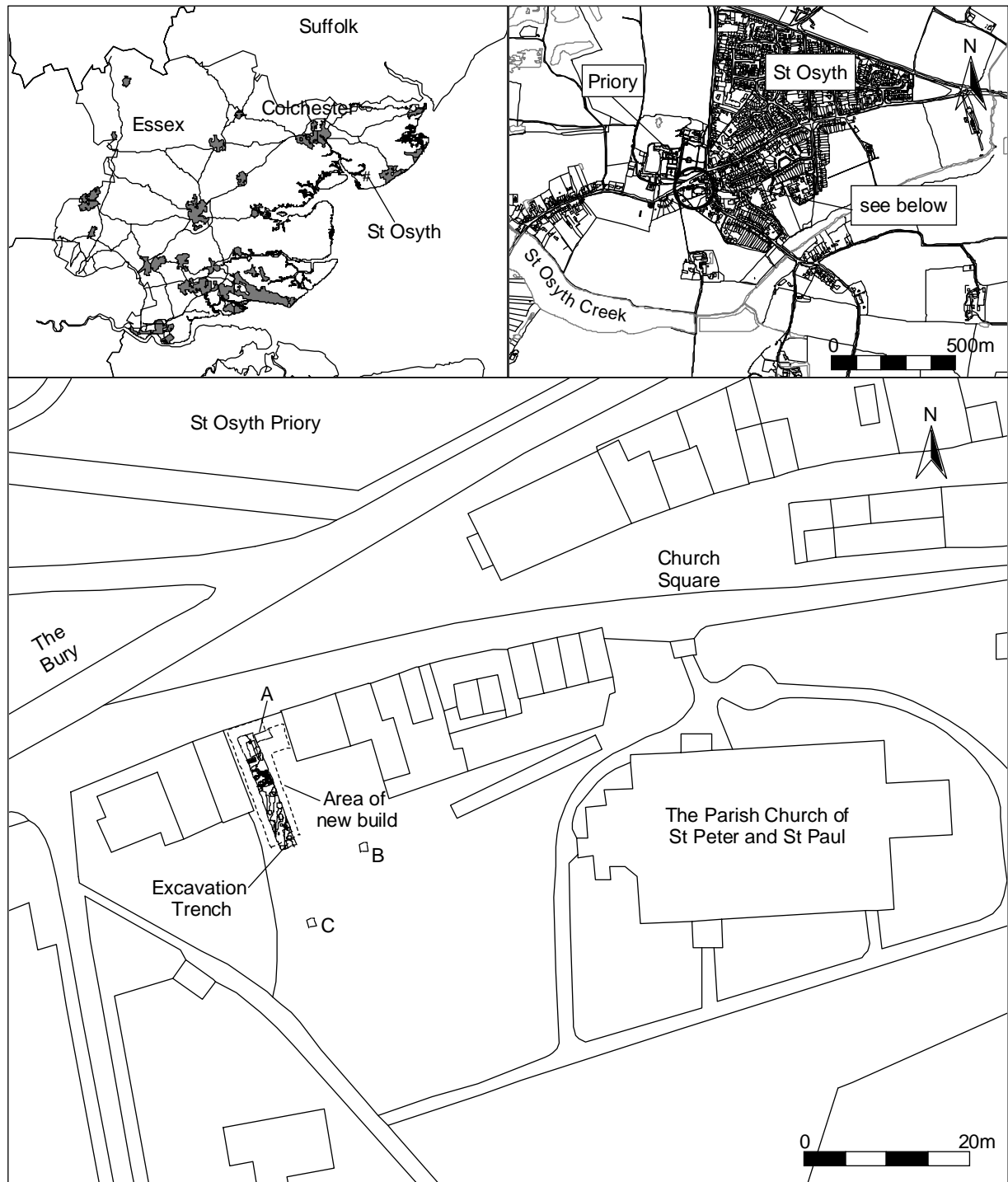
The excavation found medieval and post-medieval pottery, tile, brick, glass, ironwork, animal bone and shell, fragments of building stone, and a small number of copper-alloy objects.

***Previous Reports/Summaries:***

None

***Author of Summary:*** M. Germany

***Date of Summary:*** November 2004



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Fig.1. Location of excavation trench and approximate position of Time Team box-sections

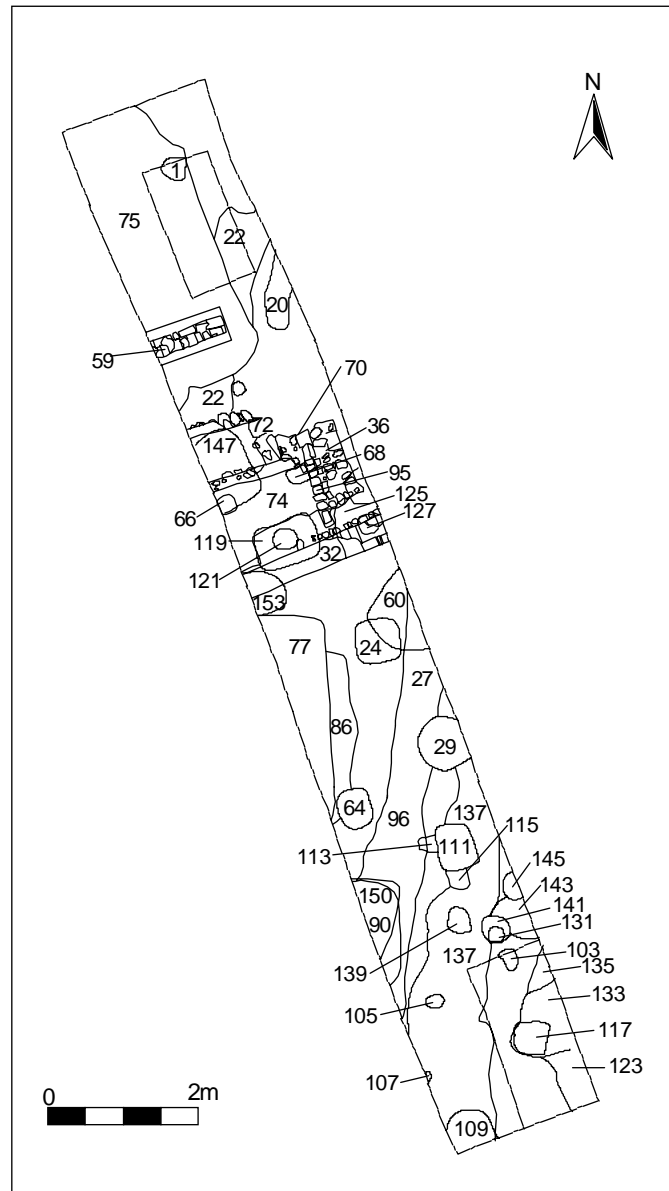
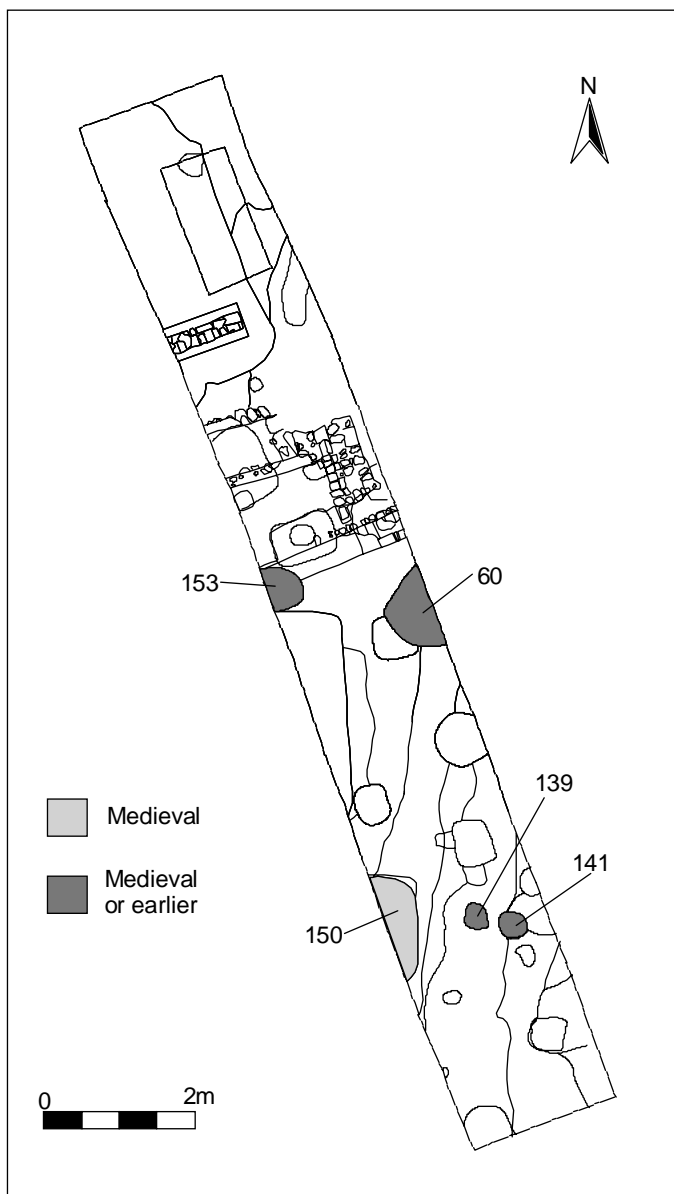
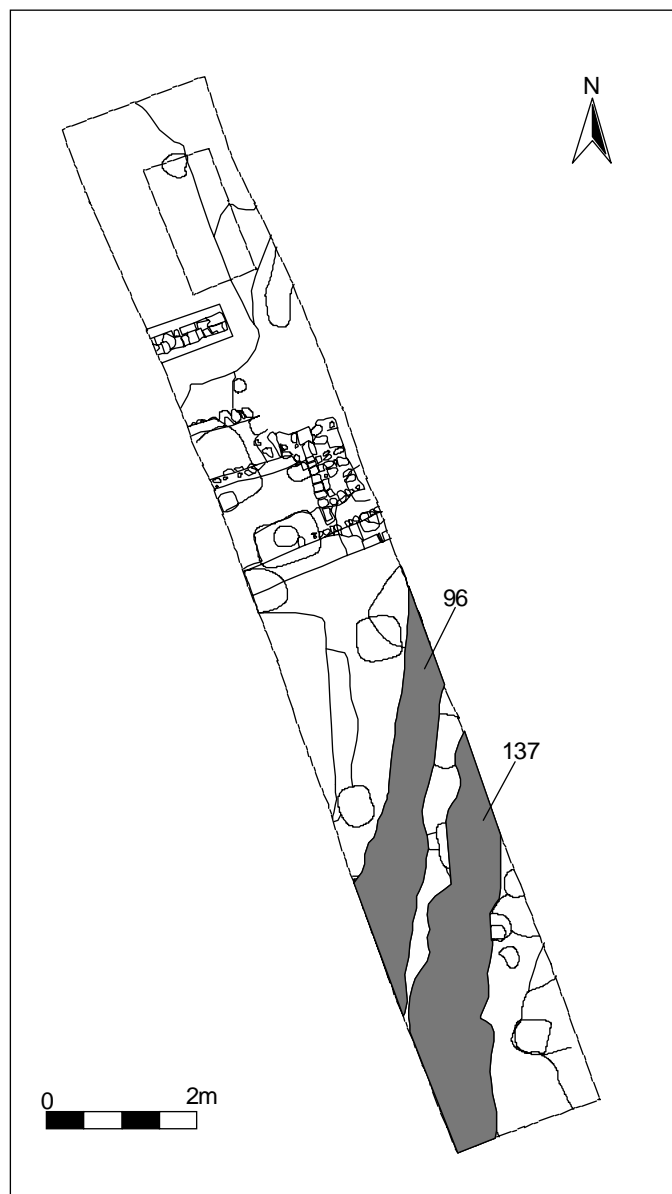


Fig.2. All features

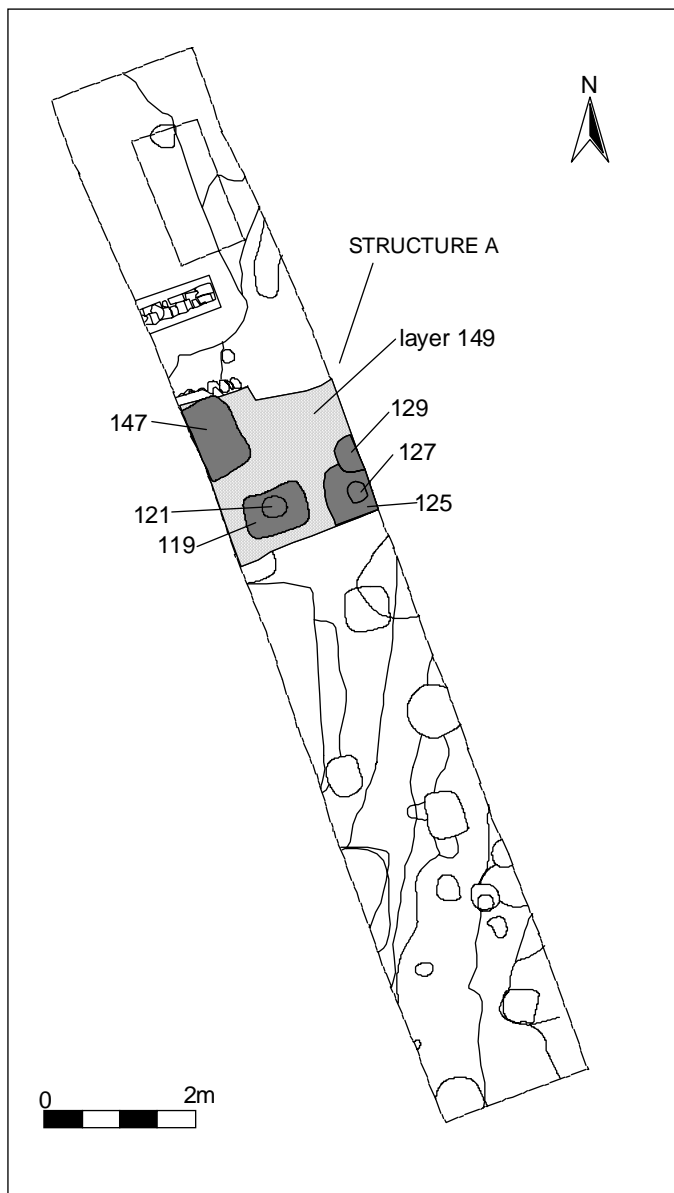


Phase III 12th to 14th century or earlier

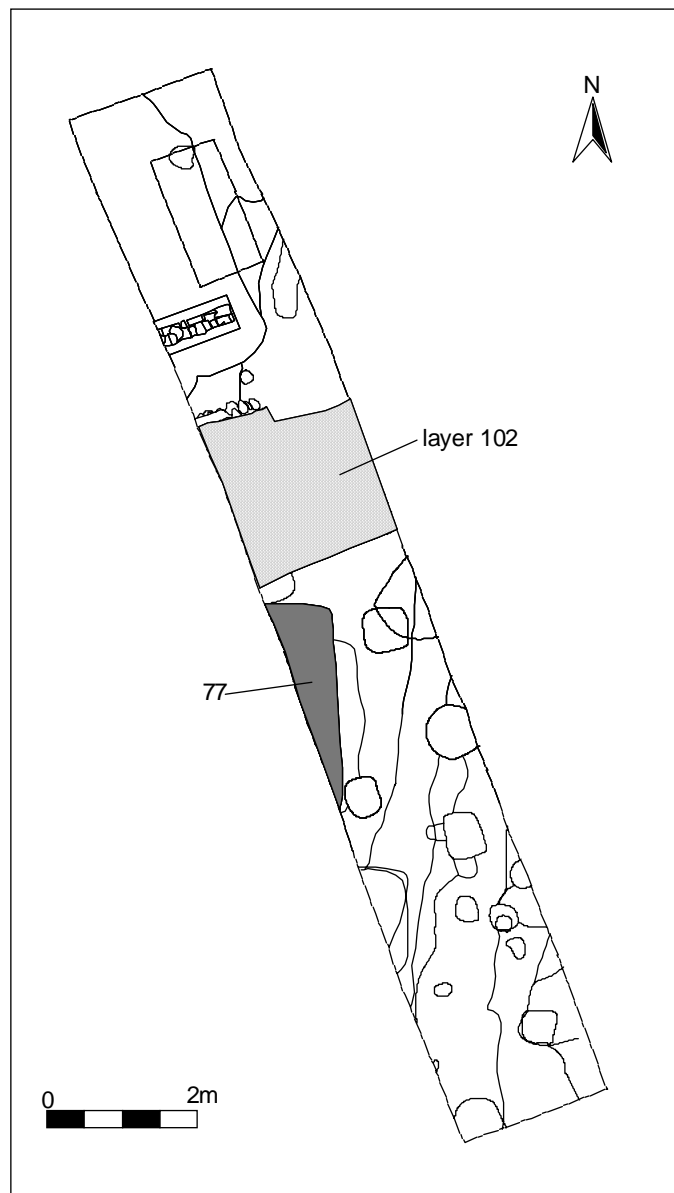


Phase IV 12th - 14th century

Fig.3. Phase III and IV



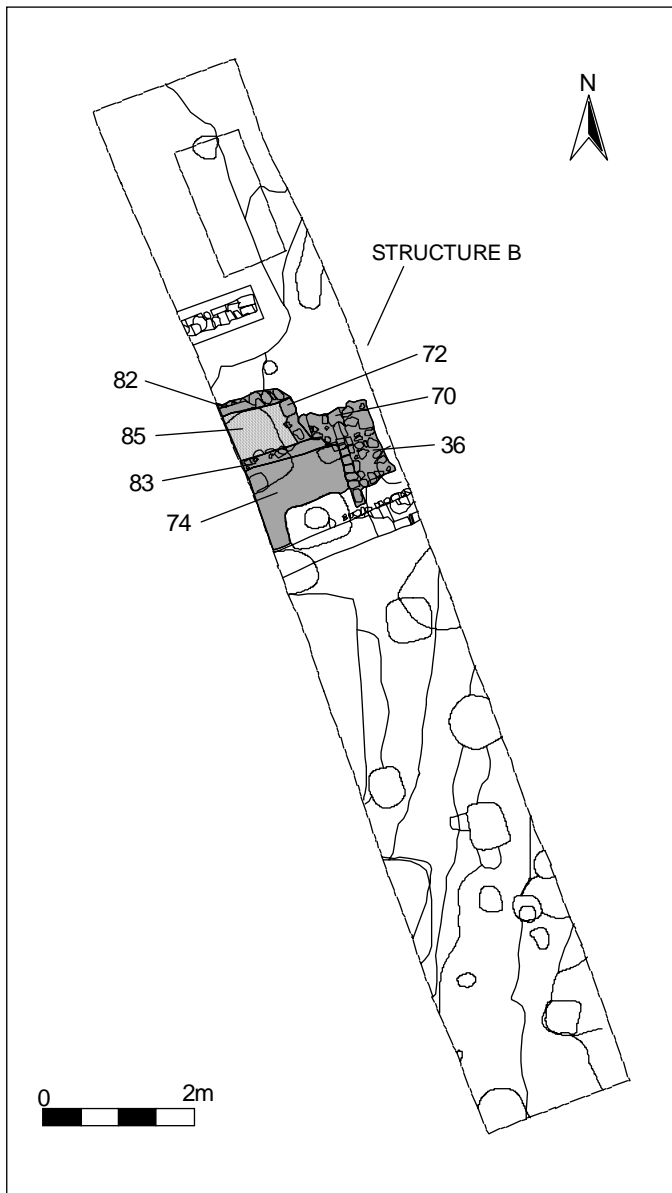
Phase V Mid to late 14th century



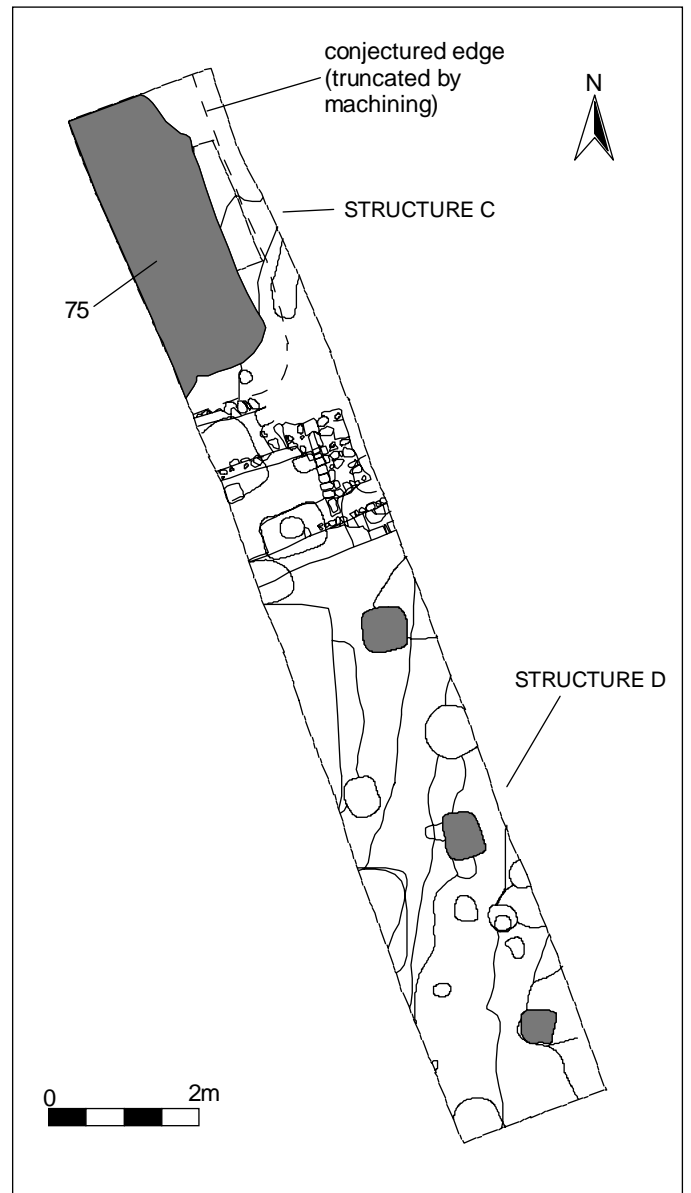
Phase VI 14th to 16th century

Fig.4. Phase V and VI



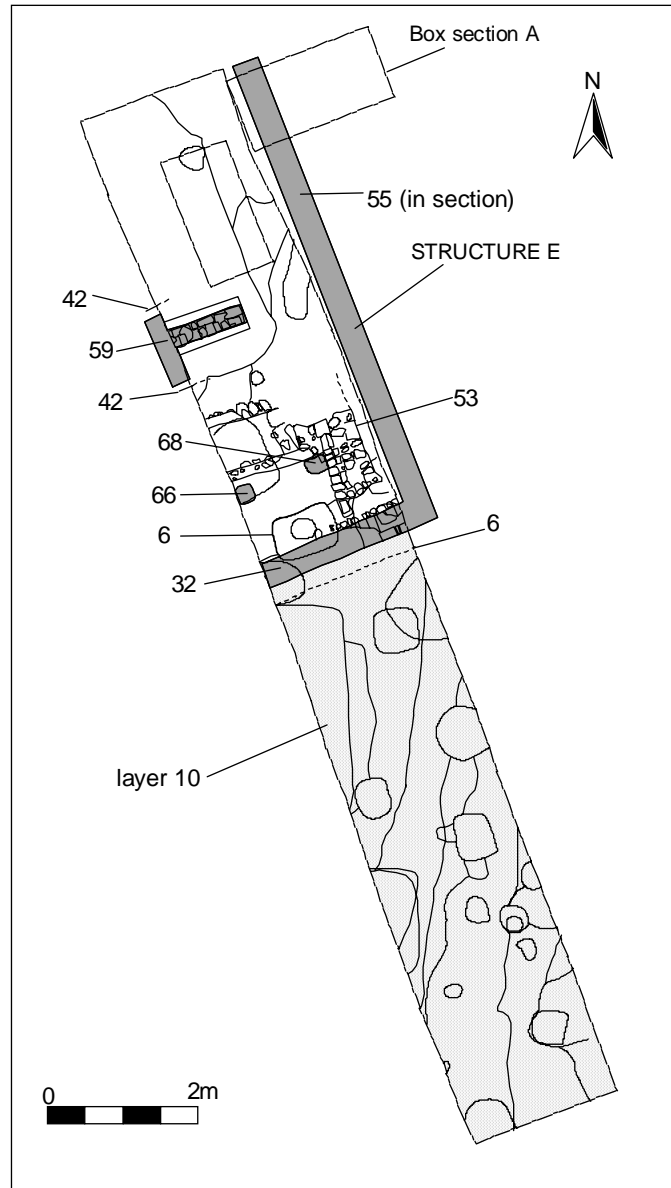


Phase VII 16th to 18th century



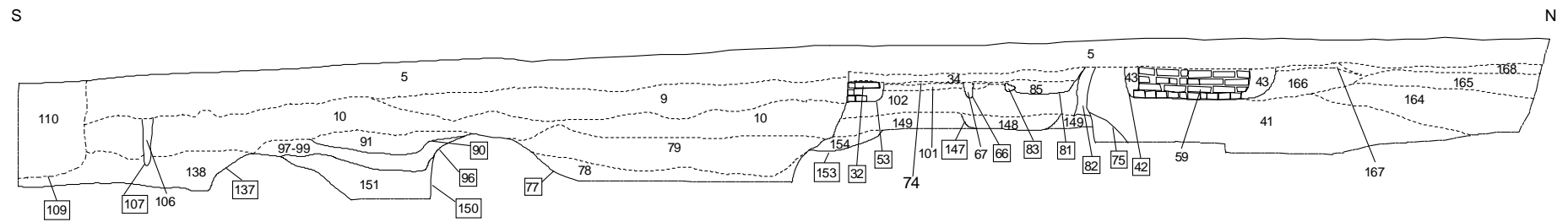
Phase VIII 18th century

Fig.5. Phase VII and VIII

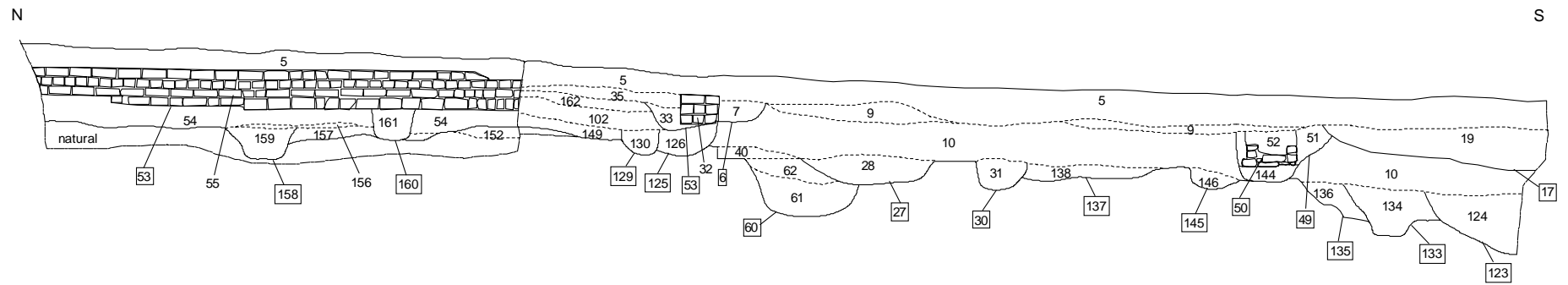


Phase IX 18th - 19th century

Fig.6. Phase IX



East facing section



West facing section



Fig.7. Sections