

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT GREATER BEAULIEU PARK
CHELMSFORD, ESSEX**



**Essex County Council
Field Archaeology Unit**

February 2009

**GREATER BEAULIEU PARK
CHELMSFORD**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared By: Matthew Pocock Position: Project Officer	Signature: Date:
Checked by: Adrian Scruby Position: Project Manager	Signature: Date:

Document Ref:	1905rep.doc
Report Issue Date:	February 2009
Circulation:	Scott Wilson Ltd

As part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or the presentation of this report. Please contact the Archaeological Fieldwork Manager, at the

Field Archaeology Unit,
Fairfield Court, Fairfield Road, Braintree, Essex CM7 3YQ
Tel: 01376 331470
Fax: 01376 331428

© **Field Archaeology Unit**, Essex County Council, c/o County Hall, Chelmsford
Essex CM1 1QH

CONTENTS

		Page
	Summary	1
1.0	Introduction	3
2.0	Background	4
3.0	Aims and Objectives	6
4.0	Methods	7
5.0	Results	9
6.0	Finds	24
7.0	Conclusions	40
8.0	Assessment of Results	42
	Acknowledgements	47
	Bibliography	48
APPENDICES		
	Appendix 1: Fieldwork Data	50
	Appendix 2: Finds and Environmental Data	61
	Appendix 3: Contents of Archive	78
	Appendix 4: EHER Summary	80
PLATES		
1.	Scove or Clamp Kiln 73/74, Site 3	82
2.	Ditch 129, Site 8	82
3.	Ditch 161, Site 8	83
4.	Ditch 232, Site 10	83
5.	Hearth and associated archaeological remains, Site 10	84
FIGURES		
1.	Site Location (1:10,000)	
2.	Site 2 – historic fishponds (1:750)	
3.	Trench 1	
4.	Trench 2	
5.	Trench 3	
6.	Site 3 – Tudor brick clamps (1:750)	

7. Trench 7
8. Trench 8
9. Trench 10
10. Site 4 – Quarry pits (1:750)
11. Trench 4
12. Trench 5
13. Trench 6
14. Site 5 – Middle/Late Iron Age activity (1:750)
15. Trench 13
16. Site 7 – medieval activity (1:750)
17. Trench 25
18. Trench 26
19. Site 8 – Middle/Late Iron Age and Roman activity (1:1000)
20. Trench 32
21. Trench 33
22. Trench 34
23. Trench 35
24. Trench 36
25. Trench 37
26. Site 10 – medieval and early post-medieval activity (1:750)
27. Trench 20
28. Trench 21
29. Trench 22
30. Trench 23
31. Site 11 – post-medieval activity (1:750)
32. Sections 1- 6
33. Sections 7 - 10

GREATER BEAULIEU PARK CHELMSFORD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Client: **Scott Wilson on behalf of Countryside Properties Ltd**
NGR: **TL 735 102 (Centre)**
Site Code: **SPGB08**
Project No: **1905**
Date of Fieldwork: **June - August 2008**
Oasis Accession Number: **Essexcou1-43162**

SUMMARY

The evaluation by trial trenching of Sites 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 & 11 within the proposed Greater Beaulieu Park development, Chelmsford, has established/confirmed the presence, nature and survival of a range of archaeological features representing the Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern periods. Of particular significance was the survival of two scove or clamp kilns in Site 3 that likely had some association with the construction of the nearby farmhouse at Bulls Lodge Farm, and a potentially complex area of Iron Age and Early Roman occupation in Site 8.

Archaeological remains in Sites 2 and 4 allude to the evolution and use of the landscape during the post-medieval period, while the presence of a single ditch in Site 5 suggests that some degree of prehistoric activity survives nearby. At Site 7, medieval remains were uncovered which may indicate the location of an earlier predecessor to the now-demolished Belstead Hall, while Sites 10 and 11 both produced evidence for activity in the late medieval – early post-medieval period, particularly at Site 10 where a farmstead or possible warrener's lodge was uncovered.

Due to access limitations and changes to the development master plan it was not possible/necessary to evaluate Sites 6 and 9 respectively.

Overall, while the geophysical survey seems to have successfully recognised the presence of below ground remains at each site, the results tended to suggest that greater numbers of features were present than was the case. While the results may have underplayed the density of features at Site 8, particularly with regards to smaller and more-discrete features,

at Sites 5 and 7, and to a lesser extent 11, anomalies that were detected and thought to be of archaeological origin were demonstrated to be natural/ geological features.

With the exception of the Late Iron Age – Early Roman settlement at Site 8, and evidence for nearby prehistoric activity at Site 5, the landscape investigated during the course of the fieldwork contains very little evidence for Prehistoric, Roman or Saxon occupation, possibly a reflection of the heavy clay soils, in contrast to the free-draining soils of the Chelmer Valley to the south. However, evidence for late medieval and early post-medieval activity was more widespread and appears to largely reflect the process of emparkment and subsequent landuse in the Tudor and Stuart periods.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in advance of proposed development at Greater Beaulieu Park, Chelmsford, Essex. This work was carried out for Scott Wilson Ltd, on behalf of Countryside Properties Plc, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Scott Wilson Ltd (2008b). The results of the evaluation will be used in support of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) that will be prepared to accompany a planning application.

1.2 Report and Archive

Copies of this report will be supplied to Scott Wilson Ltd for circulation as required, including ECC Historic Environment Management (ECC HEM) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). A version will be uploaded to the Online Access Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). The project archive, including two copies of the report, will be deposited at Chelmsford Museum.

2.0 Background

2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

The proposed development area consists of approximately 330 hectares of land located on the north-eastern edge of Chelmsford, centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL735102 (Fig.1). The site is rural in character, comprising farmland that surrounds New Hall School, and scattered farmsteads and cottages. Modern housing adjoins the south-western boundary of the site while to the south-east are the Colchester railway line and the A12. The eastern boundary is defined by an active gravel quarry, while the former Boreham Airfield and open countryside are located to the north. The A130 denotes the western boundary of the scheme area.

Levels across the development area ranged from 55m Ordnance Datum (OD) in the west (on the edge of the Chelmer Valley) to 45m OD in the centre, and then descend more steeply to a level of 30m OD on the eastern boundary. A tributary of the Boreham Brook runs north to south through the valley on the eastern boundary. The geology is predominantly Boulder Clay, with Head deposits in the valley on the eastern boundary. The southern part of the scheme area contains Head deposits and glacial sand and gravel.

2.2 Archaeological & Historical Background

The archaeological background of the area has been described in detail in the Historic Environment Baseline Assessment for Greater Beaulieu Park (Scott Wilson 2007a), and summarised in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Scott Wilson 2008b). The information contained in the baseline assessment was compiled from the examination of documentary and cartographic sources, historic and modern aerial photographs, analysis of LiDAR data, a geophysical survey undertaken in March 2007 and from observations made during a visual site appraisal (Scott Wilson 2007b, Scott Wilson 2007c & Scott Wilson 2008a).

Very little intrusive archaeological investigation has previously taken place within the site boundary. Fieldwalking and a trench-based evaluation (EHER 18048) were undertaken prior to the construction of a balancing pond to the north of the A138, in 1997, and two evaluation trenches were excavated across an earthwork bank or dam near Bulls Lodge, prior to the creation of a new access road to Bulls Lodge Quarry.

Larger-scale archaeological investigations have been undertaken to the east of the development, in the vicinity of the former Boreham Airfield and Bulls Lodge Quarry. These

identified a complex sequence of archaeological remains spanning the early prehistoric period to the present that are testament to the significance of settlement and religious/ritual activity in the Chelmer Valley (Germany, *in-prep*). To the south of the site the remains of a Late Bronze Age settlement enclosure was discovered at the junction of the A12 and B1137. Furthermore, various find spots, monuments and smaller-scale investigations located to the south and west of the site provide a general indication that as yet unknown prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity could survive in parts of the development area.

The baseline assessment identified significant potential for the presence of archaeological remains potentially including Prehistoric and/ or Roman settlement, medieval and post-medieval enclosures, field systems, buildings and other historic landscape features. Of particular note is the presence of New Hall, a Grade I Listed building with a Grade II Registered Park and Garden, which originated as a manor granted to the Canons of Waltham Abbey and is first mentioned in 1301 as *Nova Aula*. The site was subsequently acquired by Henry VIII in 1516, who had the large courtyard palace of Beaulieu constructed, the much-altered and rebuilt north range of which survives as part of the current New Hall.

The evaluation investigated eight out of a total of ten key areas of significance identified by the Historic Environment Baseline Assessment, supported by results of the geophysical survey (specifically, Sites 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 & 11) and comprised the excavation of 29 trial trenches of varying size and arrangement. Many of the trenches specifically targeted ditch alignments, larger features, and clear geophysical anomalies. Where significant or poorly understood archaeological remains were identified in trenches 1, 7, 11, 22, and 32, trench extensions were undertaken in order to facilitate further investigation. Site 6 could not be evaluated as land access was not permitted, while following consultation between the client and ECC HEM it was agreed that site 9 would not be evaluated as archaeological remains in the area could be preserved in-situ. Site 1 was not identified for trenching and so site numbering begins with Site 2.

3.0 Aims and Objectives

3.1 Objectives

The general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- i. establish the presence/absence of archaeological deposits or activity foci within key target areas (identified below)
- ii. to determine the location, nature, extent, depth, date, condition, preservation, significance and stratigraphic complexity of archaeological deposits and determine the general distribution of prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman evidence within the proposed development area.
- iii. to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present.
- iv. to test the interpretations of anomalies identified by geophysical survey
- v. to provide sufficient supporting evidence for the Project's cultural heritage impact assessment and Environmental Statement.
- vi. to determine the level of risk that the archaeological resource would present to the construction programme and to inform an appropriate mitigation strategy.

More specific aims were assigned to each site;

- i. Site 2 - evaluate several linear features identified by the Historic Environment Baseline Assessment (HEBA), including a possible dam and medieval/post-medieval fishponds.
- ii. Site 3 - evaluate possible medieval/post-medieval or WWII buildings/buried structures identified by the HEBA and geophysical survey.
- iii. Site 4 - evaluate possible medieval/post-medieval or WWII buildings/buried structures identified by the HEBA and geophysical survey.
- iv. Site 5 - evaluate possible Iron Age or Roman occupation/settlement identified by geophysical survey.
- v. Site 7 - evaluate possible Iron Age, Roman or medieval/post-medieval occupation/settlement identified by the HEBA and geophysical survey.
- vi. Site 8 - evaluate possible Iron Age or Roman occupation identified by geophysical survey.
- vii. Site 10 - evaluate possible medieval/post-medieval occupation/settlement identified by geophysical survey.
- viii. Site 11 - evaluate possible medieval/post-medieval occupation/settlement identified by geophysical survey.

4.0 Methods

The programme of evaluation was developed by Scott Wilson Ltd, in consultation with ECC HEM (Richard Havis & Teresa O'Connor). All fieldwork methods and recording conformed to the codes of practice and guidance issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1999) and adhered to regional guidelines (Gurney 2003). Standard ECC FAU recording and excavation methods were used.

Requirements for access and movement across the site including the fields under crop were agreed with the agents acting on behalf of the landowner or tenants. ECCFAU ensured that access and the movement of machinery was carefully managed and under the direct supervision of an archaeologist to minimise crop damage. Each affected area was accurately surveyed following machining in order to establish the extent of crop loss.

Trial trenches were positioned using a Trimble Geo-XT GPS receiver to an accuracy of $\pm 500\text{mm}$ and then rapidly scanned with a metal detector prior to excavation. The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation was undertaken in spits, until the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits were encountered and particular attention was paid to achieving a clean and well-defined horizon. Topsoil and any machined subsoils were stored separately so that they could be re-instated during backfilling; the spoil heaps were also visually examined for archaeological material. Netlon fencing was erected around each trench where necessary.

4.1 Hand Excavation

All surfaces were sufficiently cleaned to ensure that any features, deposits, or levels present were visible. Following cleaning, all archaeological deposits and remains were planned and the features and deposits sampled in a controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims and objectives of the investigation. A minimum 10% sample of all linear features was excavated, or a minimum 1m wide slot if the feature was less than 10m long. Discrete features such as pits, post-holes and other isolated features were half-sectioned as a minimum. If large pits or deposits (over 1.5m diameter) were encountered then a sample was excavated sufficient to define the extent and maximum depth of the feature. Where particularly large features were encountered, hand-augering was employed to establish their depth in place of destructive mechanical assistance. Structures and surfaces were sufficiently excavated to define their extent within the parameters defined by the objectives

of the investigation. Where appropriate, intersections were investigated to determine stratigraphic relationships between features.

4.2 Recording

Indexed registers of context records, drawings, samples, and photographs were compiled on site and features and deposits were recorded using ECCFAU pro forma site recording sheets. A drawn record in plan and section/profile was compiled for all archaeological features selected for sample excavation. Trench plans were scaled at 1:20 or 1:50 and single feature/context plans at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Levels were taken relative to Ordnance Datum on trenches and specific features or surfaces, with spot heights for the existing ground surface and base of each trench presented in tabular form in Appendix 1.

Colour transparency, monochrome negative and digital photographs were taken at a minimum format of 35mm. In addition to records of archaeological features, a number of general site photographs were also taken to give an overview of the site.

4.3 Artefact Recovery and Environmental Sampling

All non-modern artefacts were collected and bagged by context, stored, and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (e.g. IFA 1992, UKIC 2001). In total, 18 samples were taken to establish the potential for survival of environmental remains from prehistoric deposits located on Site 8. These samples were taken from appropriately cleaned surfaces, were collected with clean tools and placed in clean containers, and were stored appropriately prior to and following processing.

5.0 Results

The results of the evaluation are outlined by key area/ site below. Additional context information is presented in Appendix 1 and finds data in Appendix 2.

Site 2 (Figs. 2 - 5)

Site 2 comprised trenches 1, 2 (Field 2 – *Pike Pond*) and 3 (Field 30 – *Hither Pike Pond later named Pike Pond Field*). Trenches 1 and 2 were aligned north-west/ south-east and located within an area of low ground (c.26-27m OD) to the south-east of the access road into the quarry and at the base of a small hill on which trench 3, aligned north-east/south-west, was located. Trench 1 was extended following initial machining, in order to more fully investigate a pond bay or dam across which the trench was sited. Archaeological remains were encountered in each trench immediately below c.0.40m of topsoil. In the vicinity of trench 3, the geology was a mix of boulder clay and localised gravel deposits that gave way to alluvial silts, clays and sandy outcrops in trenches 1 and 2. No doubt, this accounted for some of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

Trenches 1 and 2 revealed the presence of waterlain deposits to a depth in excess of c.2.5m (trench 2) and c.3m (trench 1) from ground surface, which are likely to have accumulated in large ponds or open pits, 248 in trench 2 and 249 in trench 1. Subsequently, hand auguring was undertaken to ascertain the depth to which these deposits survived and it was discovered that in trench 1 alluvial-type silts survived to a depth in excess of c.3m below the ground surface and in trench 2 to more than c.2.5m.

The sequence of deposits that were identified by the hand augering in trench 1 were predominately sterile yellow/yellow-grey clay silts, while in trench 2 organic-rich blue-grey clay silts were observed towards the bottom of the sequence. The more organic silts in trench 2 could denote a sequence of fills within the 18th century fish pond/s known as New Hall Pond that were seemingly created between 1768 and 1777 or they may have related to the later and smaller Pike Ponds that replaced the larger ponds by the mid-19th century (Scott Wilson 2007a). Equally, in both trenches hand-augering encountered a stony/ gravel-rich layer which proved difficult to auger through and it is thought that this may indicate the base of the ponds, with the deeper, organic-rich silts in Trench 2 potentially representing deposits within a channel or area of floodplain, belonging to the nearby Boreham Brook, which was detected by both the LiDAR and aerial photography surveys (Scott Wilson 2007a, Appendix 6).

Driven into layers (5) and (6) of Pond (249) were squared and pointed wooden stakes (8), (10), (12), (14), and (16) which survived in a regular pattern that probably denoted either a later fence line(?) or part of a simple structure within the pond, such as a boardwalk or fishing platform. The lower portions of these stakes had been preserved by the relatively high water table in the immediate vicinity.

The sequence of deposits overlying the waterlain deposits encountered in trenches 1 and 2 was investigated in detail in trench 1 (Fig. 33 – section 7), where evidence of further episodes of silting (23) and (24), now dried and oxidised, the build-up of topsoil-like material and dumps of ash (25), and levelling deposits comprising redeposited natural clays (26) were observed. No finds were recovered from these deposits but they likely date from between the late 18th and mid 19th century when the ponds decreased in size and were then ultimately backfilled. However, fill (24) of pond (249), in trench 2, did produce a large sherd of presumably residual Late Iron Age pottery along with a post-medieval brick spall.

Trench 1 was subsequently extended to investigate a north-east/south-west orientated earthwork (V2 – Visual Site Appraisal Report, 2007, L27 – GBP Lidar and Aerial Photographic Analysis) that was originally suspected and later confirmed to be a bank/ dam. This earthwork had been created by modifying a natural ridge of high ground to form a retaining bank. It is not certain if this bank once enclosed all sides of the ponds; if it did it is no longer visible at ground level. The north-west face seems to have been subject to a greater degree of erosion and enhancement than the south-east face, which in contrast was well defined. The soil sequence previously described above had built-up against the north-west face but against the opposing face was a further series of level, low-energy formed water lain silts (262), (263), (264), (265) and (266). Each was sterile in nature but of even thickness throughout which suggested that they had been laid in a standing water environment. It is possible that these deposits were contained within an unrecognised cut feature, as they were encountered at the very end of the trench and so were not fully exposed. Alternatively, they may represent periodic episodes of soil erosion/ run-off from the field behind the dam and/ or the bank of the dam itself that were accumulating in standing water building up at the base of the bank.

Historic map, field name and archaeological evidence clearly suggests that large scale water management was taking place in this area at the end of the 18th century, with both bank/ dam and ponds utilising natural landscape features. The trenching goes some way to

confirm that the larger 18th century ponds were reduced in size by the mid-19th century and that the field names do seem indicative of the activity taking place in this area.

Trenches 1 and 2 both crossed a former post-medieval field shown on the first edition OS map. This was defined by a north-east/south-west ditch (19) in trench 1 that ran through trench 2 (un-numbered). It had been superseded by a concrete pipe and backfilled. A further undated ditch (17) that ran east-west was recorded at the north-west end of trench 1.

Excavation of trench 3 proved that the large area of magnetic disturbance defined by the geophysics survey was man-made. The hill-top seems to have been extensively quarried (71) and backfilled (72) with modern rubble and general occupation debris. At the north-east end of the trench, another former field boundary (28)/ (30) depicted on each edition of early OS mapping was encountered. The hill-side seems to have been terraced (49) immediately to the north-east of this ditch to form a rough, gravelled route-way (40) along one side of the field. Discussions with a local property owner revealed that the hill-top was quarried out during the construction of the A12 "Boreham Bypass", approximately 40 years ago, and the resulting quarry pit backfilled with unsuitable material from the road corridor.

Site 3 (Figs. 6 - 9)

Site 3 (Field 4 – *Garden Pasture*) was located in the field immediately east of Bulls Lodge and comprised trenches 7, 8 and 10. Trench 10 was aligned north-east/south-west and situated atop a low hill, alongside the modern track running north-east away from the lodge. Trench 8 ran down the slope of the hill and was roughly aligned north-west/ south-east. Trench 7 was dog-legged and located at the base of the slope against the southern boundary of the field. The ground surface sloped from north to south with levels ranging between c.30 and c.35m OD. Archaeological remains were encountered in all trenches immediately below a 0.30 and 0.60m-thick topsoil, closely coinciding with the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

The principal archaeological remains in trenches 8 and 10 were the basal remains of two large scove or clamp kilns defined by layers (79) in trench 8 and (73)/(74) in trench 10. Ploughing has carved channels into the surviving surface of the kiln deposits allowing a glimpse of the underlying deposits which seem to simply consist of a layer of charcoal/ignition material overlain by intensely heated clay and brick debris. These features clearly denote the manufacture of bricks at this location.

The clamps and waste bricks were assessed *in situ* by Pat Ryan, freelance brick specialist and author of *Brick in Essex*, who reports that the bricks are all of a broad Tudor date (late-15th to early 17th century) and very similar fabric. The lack of bricks with mortar attached to them also indicates that these were production rather than building sites, as does the presence of vitrification on the fractured faces of the wasters. Local research suggests that comparable whole bricks can be found in the fabric of nearby Bull's Lodge farmhouse, suggesting that the clamp were fired specifically for the construction of Bull's Lodge Farm (Pat Ryan pers comm.).

In trench 8, a suspected quarry pit (83)/ (89) that was probably associated with the brick-making process was encountered. It had undergone periodic stages of silting and backfilling prior to what appeared to be a final, deliberate attempt to completely infill the pit, the latest fills of which contained post-medieval and modern material including glass, brick wasters, coal and 19th century pottery.

Trench 7 encountered previously unmapped ditches that had been identified by the geophysical survey. The north-south arm of the trench identified ditch (69), heading north-east/south-west and the east-west part of the trench picked up a possible turn of the same ditch, or an off-shoot, (75) heading north-west/south-east. A single sherd of most-likely residual Roman grey ware was recovered from fill (70) within (69). At the eastern end of the trench was a metalled area (86) that had 16th and 17th century pottery crushed into the surface. At the request of ECC HEM, the trench was extended at this point in order to more fully investigate the surface, which showed that it sat within a natural depression at the access point into an enclosure or field formed by ditches (69), (75), and ditch terminus (267). Modern land-drains positioned at this low-point in the field had truncated parts of the surface and it is thought that no sign of this depression could be seen in the field because ploughing or solifluction has resulted in soil movement, infilling the depression and levelling the area.

These archaeological remains could indicate the presence of an enclosure and some kind of yard, most likely associated with the nearby clamp kilns.

Site 4 (Figs. 10 - 13)

Trenches 4, 5, and 6 were all situated towards the eastern edge of field 32 (*Home Place*), located between Site 3 and the access road to the quarry to the east. LiDAR and aerial photographic analysis identified a series of cropmarks (AP9 and L24) in this area (Scott Wilson 2007c).

The ground surface generally sloped to the east and levels ranged between c.27m OD and c.31m OD. Archaeological remains were encountered in all three trenches just below the topsoil at an average depth of 0.5m and the natural geology comprised boulder clay that gave way to alluvial silts and gravels in the lower levels of the field.

With the exception of two parallel north-west/south-east ditches (64)/(67) and (59)/(61) located at the south-west end of trench 6 and a small gully (43) in trench 4, the rest of the archaeological remains in Site 4 seem to be the product of quarrying; both at depth and over large extents. Each of the trenches in this area encountered large regular and irregular pits or shallow scoops (32), (52), and (53/54) that had been backfilled or left open to fill naturally. In some instances, the backfill of the features comprised waste bricks that appear to derive from the clamps discovered in Site 3.

Of the two ditches encountered in trench 6, the most northerly appears on the first edition OS maps simply as a single field boundary, the same boundary that was identified in trench 3, Site 2. By the time the third edition OS map is produced a parallel ditch accompanies the boundary, perhaps to fashion a narrow track way. Though scaling maybe an issue, it is possible ditch (64)/ (67) could have represented this later, additional ditch.

No evidence was recorded for the presence of channels that could relate to the historic map, crop mark or LiDAR surveys regarding drainage channels, the large late-18th century New Hall fish pond or flood plain deposits, although it is entirely possible that the backfilled extraction pits could have been mistakenly interpreted as ponds etc on aerial photos and the LiDAR coverage.

Site 5 (Figs. 14 - 15)

Site 5 (Field 21 – Church Field) lies adjacent to the A130, Essex Regiment Way, and south of the track leading to Belstead Hall Farm. Ground surface heights were around 44m OD, with archaeological remains surviving in trench 13 below topsoil that was on average just under 0.30m thick. The geology was a mix of boulder clay with seams of rich red-brown and pale brown silty clays running through it.

Of the four trenches positioned to investigate the geophysical anomalies, (11, 12, 13 and 14), only trench 13 encountered any archaeological remains. At the north-west end was a large north-east/south-west aligned ditch (246) that had been re-cut at least once (194) and

contained a high density of finds, providing evidence for nearby settlement activity (see Fig. 33 – Section 8). In the fills of later ditch (191, 195, 247, 233, 234 and 235) these included prehistoric and Late Iron Age pottery, animal bone, some of which was burnt, burnt flints, a single flint flake and baked clay fragments. The lower fills in this sequence, (191) to (195) and (247), all appeared to derive from a natural clay source, either through erosion (195) or deliberate backfilling (191). The earlier ditch (246) contained two fills, (192) and (193), with the latter producing a small amount of baked clay and a sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery. The ditch sequence extended at least another c.5m to the north-east, to the trench edge, and then either terminated or turned to the south-east as it was not encountered in Trench 12 or in a later c.6m extension to trench 11. Given the large number of finds this feature is potentially indicative of a further area of occupation nearby that, like the settlement at Site 8, may have originated during the Middle Iron Age.

The south-east end of trench 13 was positioned over part of a large, presumably sub-circular feature (245) that was filled by predominantly sterile, undated and undiagnostic fills. Its upper fills (226) and (227) were observed to contain a small quantity of badly decayed ferrous objects, none of which were identifiable. The trench was unable to fully characterise the feature, although it is likely to have been an extraction pit and perhaps reasonably modern in date.

The remaining trenches demonstrated that changes in geology accounted for the geophysical anomalies that they targeted.

Site 7 (Figs. 16 - 18)

Site 7 (Field 23 – *encompassing Nine Acres and Eight Acres*) was located immediately to the south of Belstead Hall Farm, on the northern boundary of an open grass field, overlooking Chelmsford to the south-west. Four trenches were excavated, each 50m in length. Trench 25, aligned north-west/south-east, was targeted over an area of magnetic disturbance and a possible linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. Trench 26, aligned north-east/south-west, was located to investigate a curvilinear boundary and possible ditch identified by Lidar and aerial photo analysis, while trench 27, aligned north-west/south-east, was targeted on a ring ditch and linear boundaries, possibly forming a drove or trackway, identified from aerial photos. Trench 28, which ran north-east/south-west, was positioned to investigate linear and curvilinear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

Ground surface heights ranged between c.49m OD at the north-west tip of trench 25 and c.52m OD around trench 28. The natural geology within trenches 26, 27 and 28 comprised an orangey-brown clay which was sealed by a c.0.35m-thick layer of topsoil. This clay was also present within the first 5m of the south-east end of trench 25 but throughout the remainder of the trench, chalky boulder clay was observed.

No archaeological remains were discovered in trenches 27 or 28 and it appears that the geophysical survey again identified changes in the natural geology rather than archaeological features. However, in trench 25 and 26 archaeological remains were encountered below the topsoil. In the central area of trench 25 the remains of a rough metalled area (309) at least 5m wide were found, with bone and medieval pottery recovered from its surface. To the north-west of this were two linear features (333) and (337). Ditch (333) was 3.8m wide and over 1.2m deep and probably formed the western boundary to an enclosure dating to the medieval period (Fig. 32 – section 6). A complete lack of naturally derived sterile clays in the fill sequence could mean that the ditch was periodically cleaned out, suggesting a well-maintained boundary. Linear feature (337) may well have been a holloway rather than a ditch, as it possessed irregular heavily eroded/ gradual sloping sides. A single sherd of, presumably residual, Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from its otherwise sterile clay-rich fill (338). At the south-east end of the trench was another group of features that all dated to the medieval period and appeared to represent internal features within the large enclosure suggested by ditch (333). Features included a north-east/ south-west aligned ditch (312) and an elongated pit (326) that both appeared to cut a poorly preserved surface that consisted of gravels (332) and successive patches/layers of compacted redeposited clays. These clays contained charcoal and burnt clay flecks.

Subsoil survived at the western end of trench 25 that could either have represented a ploughed out bank associated with ditch (33) or a significant distinction in use between the possible internal area of the enclosure and the fields beyond.

A small extension to trench 26 was required to expose a 3.5m wide, undated east-west ditch. Though no finds were recovered, a ceramic field drain was discovered at its base suggesting a post-medieval origin and fairly recent backfilling. It probably represented the old field boundary between *Nine Acres and Eight Acres* (Figure 10 – Scott Wilson 2007) that was in-filled when the fields were merged.

Site 8 (Figs. 19 - 25)

Site 8 (Field 25 –*Little Walk Field* and *Spring Field*) lies between Old Lodge Farm and New Hall, at a ground surface height of c.51m OD. The geology consisted of boulder clays with head deposits of gravels, sands, and seams of sterile silty clay. In each trench the natural was overlain by c. 0.30m of topsoil; no subsoil was present. In total, six trenches (32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37) were excavated which revealed a complex sequence of archaeological remains that mainly included ditches though a small number of isolated pits were also present. Trench 32 was subsequently extended in order to more-fully investigate a feature partially exposed at the end of the trench. Each trench verified at least some of the geophysical anomalies, though not all, and surprisingly, perhaps due to a break in their alignment or the dry conditions on site, clear linear geophysical anomalies at the north-west end of trench 36, western end of trench 35 and in the central portion of trench 37 were not encountered. Overall, the trenching successfully characterised the nature of the archaeological remains that survived at Site 8 but was often unable to distinguish relationships between individual features due to the similarity of the fills.

The vast majority of the features encountered dated to the period from the Late Iron Age into the early Roman period, with only one ditch fill producing early 2nd century AD pottery. Though much of it was not in primary deposits, 129 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were found, which together with a low level of more-securely dated features hinted at the origins of the settlement. Remains of Post-medieval and modern date were scattered around the site indicative of low level activity on the periphery of areas of known or suspected occupation, principally at nearby New Hall and Old Lodge Farm. A large proportion of the finds recovered included pottery, but flint flakes, burnt flint, animal bone and baked clay fragments were also present.

Middle Iron Age

A small number of widely dispersed features are convincingly dated to the Middle Iron Age (MIA). Among these was a north-south ditch (136) that survived at the north-east end of trench 37. It contained a relatively small quantity of prehistoric pottery totalling eight sherds and a single flint flake, all of which were recovered from its latest fill (160), a pale grey brown silt, which sealed a very sterile sequence of fills (157), (158) and (159). It may be that the ditch was on the periphery of any nearby occupation, which would account for the sterile fills and the fact it was undisturbed by later settlement activity.

Of particular interest in trench 33 was the survival of a small area of metallurgy (124) cut by features (109) and (110), two intercutting pits or ditch terminals. Several large fragments of loomweight, totalling 1335g, and Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the latest deposit, a dark grey clay silt (128), in ditch (109) (Fig. 32 – section 1).

A small number of prehistoric sherds were also recovered from one of the sterile primary fills (142) of ditch (129) in trench 36 (Plate. 2). It was not until some time later in the sequence that LIA pottery was encountered, in deposit (145) (Fig. 32 – section 2), and this may suggest that the ditch (129) represents a boundary within or surrounding an original MIA settlement, with latter material accumulating or being deposited in the upper part of the ditch. Bulk samples taken from primary fills (142) and (143) produced no results of interest, probably due to the well drained and acidic nature of the natural clays on site.

Late Iron Age and Early Roman

Three archaeological features appeared to date exclusively to the Late Iron Age (LIA). These included the silted remains of a boundary ditch (178) that had subsequently been re-cut (179) in trench 36 (Fig. 32 – section 3), a further large ditch (161 - Plate. 3) in trench 34, and a layer (270 and 275) encountered in trench 35, within test pits 1 and 2 respectively.

Ditch (178) was aligned north-east-south/west and contained a complex fill sequence that included periods of silting interspersed with deliberate dumps or high energy erosion of the sides. The earliest of these (180) was dated by the recovery of 22 sherds of LIA pottery and also contained animal bone, some of which was recovered from environmental sample (4). A single sherd of LIA pottery was recovered from the latest fill (189). In trench 34, 47 sherds, totalling 286g, of LIA pottery together with nine residual sherds of MIA pottery, animal bone, flint flakes, burnt flints, baked clay and iron fragments were recovered from the earliest deposit (163) within the 1.3m-deep north-west/south-east boundary ditch (161). This ditch represented the deepest feature encountered on site and consequently had remained moist, retaining the blue/grey colouration indicative of waterlain silts. However, bulk samples taken from the deposit proved of little interest (samples 15, 16, 17, 18a & 18b).

In contrast to the remainder of the site, a subsoil horizon was discovered at the eastern end of trench 35. It survived below the topsoil and was initially recorded as layer (155) and then later as (270/275) in test pits 1 and 2 respectively. Late Iron Age pottery totalling 61 sherds was recovered from this layer and bulk samples <15> and <16> were also taken to ascertain the presence of organics or other significant ecofactual remains; however, the deposit was

found to be sterile with nothing recovered. Test pits 3 and 4 encountered a single deposit, (259) and (260) respectively, that while interpreted as a layer, could have represented fills within a larger feature. Layer (259) contained 12 sherds of LIA pottery while 16 sherds were recovered from layer (260). Bulk samples (<17>, <18a> & <18b> respectively) were also taken for assessment but again found little of interest, with the exception of a few crumbs of prehistoric pottery in sample <18a>. Un-characterised and undated features (273 and 276) were encountered below the buried soil which may represent the linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey; however, the limited area exposed precluded a more conclusive investigation.

A small pit or ditch terminus (271) cut subsoil layer (270). The fill (272) contained burnt flints and a single sherd of prehistoric pottery but given the position of the feature in the sequence it is likely to be residual.

In trench 32, a c.4m wide north-east/south-west ditch (283/284) was investigated which produced eight sherds of early Roman pottery and several small fragments of baked clay from the latest fill.

In trench 36, a re-cut (179) to ditch (178) contained a total of 30 early Roman pottery sherds in its basal fills (184 and 185) alongside small quantities of residual prehistoric pottery, burnt flint, and baked clay. Further Roman remains were discovered in the central region of trench 36. These included a north-south ditch (139), approximately 1.4m wide and 0.44m deep, that contained a single fill (140) which produced mid to late 1st century pottery, a large fragment of loomweight and a flint flake. Alongside this ditch was a narrow north-east/south-west orientated V-shaped gully (137), filled by (138), which contained the familiar mix of prehistoric and Roman artefacts.

As discussed previously, while the initial silts at the base of ditch (129) contained Middle Iron Age pottery, significant quantities of Middle- and Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from a dump of domestic waste material (145) positioned mid-way in the fill sequence and from (147), a backfill or levelling deposit/layer at the top of the ditch. However, a small quantity of Roman pottery was also recovered from fill (145), suggesting the Middle- and Late Iron Age pottery to be residual. Overall, while the ditch may have begun life as part of a MIA settlement enclosure, the dating evidence from later fills fits into the broad Late Iron Age/early Roman time frame represented by the majority of the features investigated. Interestingly, characteristic tip-lines in the fill sequence coupled with the preservation of

possible up-cast material (148) in the trench section (Fig. 32 – section 2) suggest that a bank was formerly present on the south-east edge of the ditch.

Ditch (164) was located towards the centre of trench 34, measured 2.8m wide by 0.54m deep and contained two fills, (166) and (165). Primary fill (166) contained four sherds of Early Roman pottery, animal bone, and burnt flint. Mid-1st century AD pottery was recovered from the subsequent fill (165), which appeared to represent deliberate backfilling. Cutting (164) was a smaller ditch terminus (167) that contained a relatively high quantity of presumably residual LIA pottery. A small gully (196), which was dated by the recovery of two sherds of early Roman pottery, was encountered at the south-west end of trench 34. Between the two was north-north-east/south-south-west orientated ditch (117), from which three sherds of early Roman- and four sherds of residual MIA pottery were recovered from the primary fill (118). A single sherd of intrusive medieval pottery was also recovered from the primary fill (118) which appeared to have entered the context via a disturbance seen at the base of ditch on its north-east side. The upper fill (119) contained further residual MIA pottery and was in turn cut by north-west/south-east orientated ditch (120). The single fill (121) of this ditch contained four sherds of Roman pottery and two sherds of residual MIA pot, while a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the fill (199) of a narrow north-south gully (198) seen at the south-west end of trench 34.

In trench 32, two inter-cutting north-north-east/south-south-west ditches (112 & 114) were encountered, with (114) being the latest and (112) terminating within the trench. As both appeared to be contemporary in date, based upon pottery recovered from the fills, it is likely that once (112) had filled (114) was cut to re-establish and lengthen this section of ditch. A total of 36 sherds of mid to late 1st century AD pottery was recovered from fill (113) of (112) and 130 sherds, from at least 4 vessels of similar date, came from fill (115) of ditch (114).

At the north-east end of trench 33 were two intercutting ditches, (101) and (122), both aligned north-south, with ditch (122) being the earlier of the two. Ditch (122) was 0.92m wide and 0.32m deep and contained only a single fill, dated by the recovery of 14 sherds of mid to late 1st century AD pottery. Ditch (101) was just under 0.5m deep and contained two fills, the first (102) produced twenty-eight sherds of residual Late Iron Age pottery. The second fill (103) appeared to represent an episode of deliberate backfilling and contained ninety-two sherds of late 1st to early 2nd century AD pottery.

Post-medieval

A low level of post-medieval remains was discovered across the site, principally in trenches 32, 34 and 37. Much of the dating evidence comprised roof tile and brick fragments but single sherds of pottery were recovered from fill (172) of a shallow circular pit (171) in trench 34 and backfill (135) within a former east-west field boundary (134) in trench 32. The same field boundary was seen in trench 34, as ditch (250), and corresponds with a former field boundary shown on the 1842 Springfield Tithe map. Excavation of the ditch in both trenches revealed that the boundary had been superseded by at least three separate ceramic drain runs.

In trench 37 there were at least four post-medieval features; a circular pit (93), a large pit or ditch corner (95) that contained a glass fragment and section of clay pipe, a small post or stake hole (97) cutting the top of an undated but probably post-medieval ditch (136) and a further small pit or possible post pad (171). These remains provide evidence of small-scale activity, possibly associated with the New Hall estate.

Undated

A small number of features remained undated. These include a shallow curving gully (106) in trench 33, a circular pit at the south-west end of trench 37 and a further circular pit (251) in trench 34. Several similar pits had been excavated across the site and these have been dated to the post-medieval period although their function could not be ascertained. Further undated remains comprised a north-east/south-west ditch (132) in trench 32. The fill (133) had similar characteristics to other Late Iron Age/ Early Roman deposits on site and contained baked clay plus a piece of presumably intrusive clinker from a nearby post-medieval ditch (134).

Site 10 (Figs. 26 - 30)

Site 10 straddled two adjoining fields, 50 (*Warren Field*) and 51 (*Little Warren House Field*), and was located between Belstead Hall Farm and New Hall. Trenches 21, 22 and 23 were placed on the eastern edge of a central hedge line bisecting the site, which was identified by the Historic Environment Baseline Assessment as marking the line of the pre-18th century New Hall Park pale. Trench 20 was located to the west of the hedge. The trenches were targeted to investigate several linear features, a possible enclosure and a large spread of magnetic enhancement identified by the geophysical survey. Trench 22 was subsequently extended in order to reveal the full extent of a hearth which originally extended out of the western side of the trench. Ground surface heights were c.53m OD. Topsoil was on

average 0.50m-thick and the geology consisted of clean yellow boulder clay into which the archaeological remains were found to cut in all four trenches.

The remains encountered in these trenches appear to consist of features associated with at least one medieval building and a later, Tudor, replacement, possibly surrounded by a ditched enclosure. Only the eastern side of the enclosure was identified during trenching and this was represented by ditch (232) in trench 23 (Plate. 4 and Fig. 32 – section 4). The first fill of the ditch contained two sherds of undiagnostic medieval pottery but after a spell of inactivity represented by a period of silting, (230), the ditch began to be backfilled with domestic refuse (229 followed by 228). These two fills contained substantial quantities of Tudor pottery, oyster shell, brick, tile, animal bone, baked clay, window glass and from the latest fill, lead window comes. Of particular interest were several iron objects, small finds 2, 3 and 4, that were recovered from (228). These included a rowel spur, an iron knife blade, and a horseshoe fragment respectively.

Particularly complex remains were uncovered in trench 22 (Plate. 5), including a hearth and a series of possible compacted clay surfaces that appeared to survive in the sunken top of a large, elongated pit, the full extent of which was not revealed. The hearth consisted of an area of intensely heat-reddened clay (258), overlying a layer of reddish-brown and yellow grey clay containing large amounts of grit and charcoal flecks (257). Underlying this was a sequence of layers/ fills, (256/289, 255/287, 288, 290/291, 303, 304, 292, 293, 294 & 295) within the large pit (286) (Fig.32 – section 5, Fig. 33 – section 9). Fourteenth to sixteenth pottery was recovered from contexts (287) and (289), while, presumably residual, pottery of 10th to 13th century date was recovered from contexts (290) and (294), suggesting that the feature is actually sixteenth century or later in date but raising the possibility of an initial 10th – 13th century date for activity on this site.

Pit (286) appeared to be cut at its eastern end by another large feature (298) and here again overlying layers had sunk into a hollow left by the settling of its lower fills. Of the original pit fills, the upper fills (299) and (300) were investigated (Fig. 33 – section 10). Context (300) consisted of a compacted gravel deposit that was of a relatively uniform thickness and contained medieval pottery, shell, bone, tile, brick fragments and metalwork. This was overlain by a charcoal rich layer (301) that had been used to level the area before a replacement gravel surface (302) was laid down which covered the earlier pit completely and extended out beyond the trench edge. The edge definition between context (301) and layer (290) in pit (286) was very poor and it must be acknowledged that pits (286) and (298) could

be the same feature, with the various fills noted above representing a series of dumps/layers within it. Truncating contexts (301) and (302) was a large linear feature (296 = 223/219/221) which also cut the northern edge of contexts (293), (294) and (295) within pit (286) (Fig. 32 – section 5).

Further remains within the enclosure were characterised by a mix of features including pitting (214) and external surfacing (217/ 218) in trench 23, further surfacing (240 and 241) in trench 20 and an isolated post-hole (212) in trench 23. Finds included pottery, bone, tile, brick, glass, and metalwork.

Major landscaping represented by a series of large linear features or possible extraction pits (223/219/221), (208/210/206) and (200/202/204) is likely to date from the 17th century or later and clearly superseded occupation activity. These features may relate to changes in layout and use of the park or may belong to a later phase of activity, following disparkment and the use of the land for agricultural purposes. It is also worth noting that feature (236), which was glimpsed at the northern end of trench 20, could have been the edge of a pond that the farmer states was backfilled within living memory.

Site 10 is located in fields named Little Warren House Field and Warren Field on the 1842 Springfield- and 1844 Broomfield tithe awards, although no buildings are indicated on the maps. A Warren Farm is mentioned in a survey of the New Hall estate of 1624 and in a particular of the estate of 1663; however, it is not included in documents of 1728-30 and 1789 (Pat Ryan pers comm.). This suggests that the building remains may actually be those of a lodge or warreners house, as opposed to a simple farmstead, associated with the early post-medieval deer park. However, indications are that occupation began in the medieval period and this was perhaps also the original site of the Parkers (the Deer Park managers) Lodge, which the Historic Baseline assessment postulates existed on the high ground east of Belstead Hall. Situated within the larger pre-18th century park, the site was possibly deliberately cleared in the late 17th century to allow the creation of a smaller park, the suggested boundary to which is thought to be the existing hedgerow which bisects Site 10.

Site 11 (Fig. 31)

Site 11 (Field 26 – *Home Field*) was located to the south-west of Old Lodge Farm, and adjacent to a property on White Hart Lane called The Sheiling. The site was targeted by two trenches. Trench 31 was situated within an extant earthwork enclosure while trench 30 was placed to its north, over a possible circular cropmark and partially in-filled field boundary.

The geology in this area was mixed and comprised patches of gravel and seams of sand within equally patchy red-brown and yellow-brown clay. Roots from a nearby or previously up-rooted tree had heavily disturbed parts of trench 31 and further bioturbation was evident throughout. A pale grey loamy subsoil c.0.21m thick overlay the natural, above which was an organic 0.28m-thick sandy-silt topsoil.

A metallised surface or track-way that comprised rounded and worn grits, gravels and post-medieval tile fragments was encountered below the topsoil at the western end of trench 31. A single sherd of medieval pottery and fragments of animal bone formed part of the surface and these together with a sample of the tile were recovered for identification and dating. It is possible that this may have been a yard surface but, if so, the remains of any associated structure would appear to be located either beneath the existing road or adjacent house. No other archaeological remains were identified within the trench.

In trench 30, the partially in-filled field boundary was investigated but no other archaeological features or deposits were encountered, suggesting that the circular cropmark is the result of geological patterning. Several nails, a post-medieval brick fragment and a small sherd of residual medieval pottery were recovered from the ditch.

6.0 Finds by Joyce Compton

Finds were recovered from 101 contexts, across nineteen of the excavated trenches. The trenches were laid out in several archaeologically-sensitive areas, or sites, previously identified by Scott Wilson Ltd. These have been numbered sequentially from 2 to 11, although Sites 6 and 9 are not included in the current investigation. All of the finds have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full quantification details can be found in Appendix 2 and tables presenting finds information by site are lodged in the archive. The finds are described by category below, followed by summaries for each site.

6.1 The Assemblage

Pottery

Pottery of all periods, amounting to 1141 sherds, weighing 9.8kg, was recovered from a total of seventy-seven contexts. In general, the assemblage is fragmentary with an average sherd weight of 8.6g, although the average weight for the medieval and later assemblage is 16g. The largest component is of Late Iron Age and Roman date, representing 57% of the total pottery by weight. The small prehistoric component and the medieval and later pottery each form the subject of separate reports, see below.

Prehistoric pottery by Nick Lavender

Twenty-three contexts produced 146 sherds (960g) of prehistoric pottery. The material has been recorded using a system developed for prehistoric pottery in Essex (Brown 1988; details in archive). Most of the assemblage shows some signs of abrasion, though this is generally quite slight and it seems likely that the majority of the sherds were recovered from their primary contexts. A wide range of fabrics is represented in the assemblage, all of which is consistent with a Middle Iron Age date. The small number of diagnostic sherds (mainly rounded, everted or flat-topped rims) has parallels within the Little Waltham (Drury 1978) assemblage and also indicates a Middle Iron Age date. There is no pottery that is necessarily earlier.

Very few identifiable forms are present, though sherds from coarse jars with rounded, everted rims were recovered from fill 145 of ditch 129 (Trench 36, Site 8) and fill 234 of ditch 194/246 (Trench 13, Site 5). An abraded sherd from a pedestal base came from fill 125 of ditch 110 (Trench 33, Site 8) and an interesting round-bodied bowl with heavy furrowed decoration from fill 233 of ditch 194 (Trench 13). Apart from this last vessel, the assemblage

is undecorated. All of the pottery is coarse, though some sherds from fill 125 and the bowl from fill 233 appear to have originally been burnished.

Almost the entire assemblage (88% by sherd count, 86% by weight) was recovered from features on Site 8, with only sixteen sherds coming from Sites 3, 5 and 7. Whilst this suggests that the focus of activity was on or around Site 8, it should be noted that the assemblage from Site 5 contains many of the larger, less abraded sherds, including the furrowed bowl, which is completely unabraded. The indication is, therefore, that there may have been two centres of occupation during the Middle Iron Age, a few hundred metres apart, possibly linked with each other. Nothing in the pottery suggests any chronological distinction between the two centres.

Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

A moderate collection (792 sherds, weight 5548g) of LIA/Roman pottery was recovered from thirty-four contexts, mainly in trenches on Site 8. The pottery has been recorded to basic archive level by sherd count and weight, in grams, by context, using standard Essex County Council FAU fabric codes. Vessel forms were identified using the *Camulodunum* typology (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 215-75), and the few Roman forms using the typology devised for Chelmsford (Going 1987, 13-54). The average sherd weight is low at 7g and much of the pottery is in poor surface condition which has hampered fabric identifications. The pottery was recorded, in the first instance, to provide dating for site features, although sufficient detail has also been noted to enable the assemblage to be characterised.

The pottery covers the period from the Late Iron Age into the early 2nd century AD, although only fill 103 of ditch 101 (Trench 33) contained pottery, in the form of a ring-necked flagon, which may carry the date into the 2nd century. Most of the assemblage comprises small groups of less than thirty sherds and these have generally been assigned a broad Late Iron Age or early Roman date. There are seven medium-sized groups and one large; three of these solely comprise grog-tempered pottery dating to the Late Iron Age. The character of the entire assemblage is Late Iron Age and early Roman; there is a complete absence of pottery dating to the 2nd century and later.

The range of fabrics is restricted to just eight types, mostly comprising locally-made coarse wares of Late Iron Age or Roman date. Collectively, these wares form more than 95% by weight of the total pottery recovered, with grog-tempered fabrics accounting for half. Several

sherds of early shell-tempered ware were noted and this is likely to be an under-recognised fabric due to the condition of the pottery. Small quantities of fine wares, including the rim and neck of a red J3-type flagon and Colchester buff ware, were also recorded. There are no imported Late Iron Age or Roman pottery types. No modified sherds were present and no graffiti or other marks were recorded.

The fragmentary nature of the assemblage has precluded precise identification of many of the vessels and it should be noted that Site 8 produced the only vessels which could be identified to form. Most of these are jars of both Late Iron Age and early Roman date. The grog-tempered jars include Cam 218 and Cam 229 which have cordoned shoulders, and there is a single club-rimmed Cam 254 in shell-tempered ware. Cordoned Cam 218 jars were also recorded in sandy grey ware, and ledge-rimmed G5.2 types are present in this fabric and in black-surfaced ware. Mid to late 1st-century beakers were recorded in fill 103 of ditch 101, along with the J3 flagon noted above. A platter base was noted in fill 163 of ditch 161 (Trench 34) and a bowl in fill 168 of ditch 167 (also Trench 34). A large G40-type flask in two fills of ditch 179 (Trench 36) is crudely made and has a large air-bubble in the fabric. The vessel has broken across this fault and it must have been considered a 'second'.

Three-quarters of the pottery by weight came from contexts on Site 8. The fragmentation indicates that this pottery is probably not in primary deposits. The assemblage spans the mid-late 1st century, and there appears to be residuality in the form of prehistoric pottery. More than half of the contexts with Roman pottery also contain sherds of prehistoric date, although there are seven Site 8 contexts with prehistoric pottery only. This component is dated to the Middle Iron Age (see above) and the average sherd weight is also low at 6.4g. The possibility exists that the Late Iron Age and early Roman assemblages are contemporary, or at least were deposited in Site 8 features together.

Site 5 produced 20% of the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery by weight, all of which is grog-tempered. The average sherd weight for this assemblage is relatively high at 13.7g, although vessels could only be identified to class, rather than form. All of the Site 5 assemblage was recovered from the fills of ditches 194 and 246, although it should be noted that Middle Iron Age pottery was also recovered from the fills of ditch 194, suggesting that it is residual and most likely derived from the disturbed/ up-cast fill of the earlier ditch, 246. Small amounts of mainly grog-tempered pottery were recovered from Sites 2, 3 and 7, mostly as single sherds. This pottery is probably residual or represents incidental occurrences.

The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from Greater Beaulieu Park is a small and generally fragmentary assemblage, typical of central Essex. The predominance of jars throughout the assemblage is characteristic of the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods.

Medieval and later pottery by Helen Walker

A total of 202 sherds of pottery, weighing 3243g was excavated from thirty-five contexts and summarised by site below. These summaries are followed by a discussion.

Site 2

The only finds comprise two sherds of post-c.1750 pottery recovered from the topsoil.

Site 3

A total of fifteen sherds of Tudor red earthenware were excavated from metalled surface 86 (Trench 7), from clay pit 83/89 (Trench 8), or were found unstratified. Finds include fragments from a jug, a cup/small drinking jug, and a hollow ware, perhaps a small bowl. This pottery appears to be contemporary with the brick clamps. The latest pottery from surface 86 however, is the bottom half of a black-glazed ware rounded jug with a thickened base. It shows incised decoration below the glaze consisting of spirals, horizontal and vertical wavy lines, and enclosed intersecting crosses in the manner of Metropolitan slipware. Incised decoration on black-glazed wares dates to around the mid to late 17th centuries (Cotter 2000, 212). The latest pottery from pit 83/89 is modern.

Site 5

The only medieval or later pottery comprises a single abraded and unglazed sherd of sandy orange ware spanning the 13th to 16th centuries, excavated from ditch 194/246 (Trench 13).

Site 7

There is no pottery evidence for the possible Saxon origins of Belstead Hall, but a small amount of medieval pottery (19 sherds, weight 118g) was excavated from layers and features in Trench 25, associated with a medieval enclosure just to the south of the Hall. Finds comprise mainly Mill Green ware, medieval coarse ware including examples of Mill Green coarse ware, and single sherds of Hedingham and sandy orange wares. The finds of Mill Green ware include the lower handle attachment from a jug decorated with slip-coating, and body sherds from a second jug showing typical mottled green-glaze and combed

decoration. The Hedingham ware sherd is small and abraded and shows applied white strips over a red slip background and a clear glaze. The sandy orange ware is also slip-decorated. The coarse wares include the rims of two small cooking pots, one of type H3 and one of type E5, both datable to the late 13th to 14th centuries. All the pottery from Trench 25 could have been current during this period and therefore may be contemporary with documentary evidence relating to Belstead Hall dated c. 1325 and 1354. The pottery may represent some form of occupation close to the manorial centre. The presence of coarse and fine wares indicates the pottery is from both living and service areas. Also of interest is a medieval coarse ware body sherd showing a curved edge, this could be a natural break along a line of weakness, or is possible evidence of post-firing modification for use as a tool of some kind.

Site 8

Very little medieval or later pottery, a total of three sherds, was excavated from Site 8. A small sherd of mid 13th to 14th century Mill Green coarse ware was found in the primary fill, 118, of ditch 117 (Trench 34) along with examples of presumably residual pottery from earlier periods. Adjacent post-pad 171 produced a tiny sherd of Tudor red earthenware and ditch 134 (Trench 32) produced a fragment of facemask from a Frechen stoneware narrow-necked Bellarmine datable to the 17th century. There is not enough pottery to provide evidence of settlement on Site 8 during the medieval or later periods.

Site 10

There is rather more evidence of medieval and later activity in this area, which produced a total of 125 sherds, weighing 2.5kg. Context 290 (Trench 22) produced a sherd of Hedingham ware showing an applied red slip pellet and greenish glaze, probably of early style. Medieval pottery was also found in the primary fill, 231, of ditch 232 (Trench 23) in the form of two sherds of medieval coarse ware, one of which exhibits a thumbled applied strip and is datable to the 13th century. In addition, four sherds of later 12th to 13th century date were residual in later Site 10 contexts.

Most of the pottery belongs to the Tudor period (the late 15th to 16th centuries). Features containing pottery of this date comprise pond 236 (Trench 20), pits 214 (Trench 23), 286 and 298 (both Trench 22), and all but the primary fill of ditch 232. Much of the pottery in pits 286 and 298 consists of Mill Green ware, but this is the unglazed, occasionally slip-decorated, late medieval type which spans the later 14th to 16th centuries. A few sherds of contemporary sandy orange ware are also present. Fragments from jugs are the

commonest vessel form in these wares. The latest pottery in pit 298 comprises part of a Tudor red earthenware small glazed jug or cup, decorated with applied white-slip dots. Such jugs occur in Dissolution deposits, for example at Chelmsford Dominican Priory (Drury 1974, fig.14.28), and this vessel would therefore have been current in the earlier 16th century. A glazed sherd of post-medieval red earthenware in fill 300 (of pit 298) may be of this date or later.

In other features, Tudor red earthenware is the commonest type. Ditch 232 produced fragments of cisterns in Tudor red earthenware and late medieval sandy orange ware. One cistern fragment shows a post-firing letter 'M' scratched into the surface, the central part of the 'M' overlaps, forming a small triangle, and it probably signifies the Virgin Mary¹. Such scratch marks may be protective or may have been used to denote ownership and are common at religious sites, for example Beeleigh Abbey, Maldon (Walker in prep.). The fragment also shows internal sooting and circular patches of staining, unusual for a cistern as these were normally used for the brewing and storage of ale and beer. The use of a Catholic symbol might indicate that this vessel is pre-Dissolution, but these marks persist into the 18th century¹. A Tudor red earthenware hollowed, everted rim from a bowl or a dish was also recovered from pit 298. The latest pottery from ditch 232 is a Frechen stoneware jug base from top fill 228 which cannot be earlier than the second half of the 16th century.

A very small amount of 17th century or later pottery was recovered from layers 218 (Trench 23) and 240 (Trench 20) and ditch 206 (Trench 21), comprising a single sherd of Metropolitan slipware and two sherds of glazed post-medieval red earthenware, one of which is the rim of a large flared bowl or pancheon, the other a thick-walled body sherd perhaps from a storage jar. Layer 218 also produced a contemporary Nuremburg jetton.

Site 11

Very little pottery was found, fifteen sherds weighing 286g, most of which was unstratified in Trench 31. The only pottery from ditch 307 (Trench 30) is a residual sherd of early medieval ware. Layer 305 (Trench 31) produced abraded sherds of medieval coarse ware and a Mill Green coarse ware sagging base which probably belongs to the mid 13th to 14th centuries. However, the latest pottery is the shoulder of a Mill Green-type ware ?jug which is unglazed and slip-painted and probably dates to the 15th to 16th centuries. Pottery of this date was also found unstratified, including the frilled base of a Raeren stoneware drinking jug datable to the late 15th to mid 16th centuries.

Discussion

The assemblage is very small; Site 4 produced no medieval or later pottery at all, and Sites 2, 5 and 8 produced three sherds or less. Site 7, adjacent to Belstead Hall, produced an assemblage which is entirely medieval, dating to the 13th to 14th centuries. Small amounts of medieval pottery were also found at Site 10, the possible warrener's lodge, Site 11, close to the Little Waltham Road, and a single medieval sherd was recovered from Site 8, close to Old Lodge Farm. These are all adjacent to each other and lie between Little Waltham Road and New Hall. The presence of early medieval ware (Trench 22, Site 10 and Trench 31, Site 11) and a shelly ware sherd with a B2 rim (Trench 22, Site 10) suggests the earliest activity of this period dates to the 12th century. Overall, the commonest fine ware is Mill Green ware, with smaller amounts of the earlier Hedingham ware; both these wares are common in central Essex. Otherwise the medieval pottery comprises examples of medieval coarse ware including Hedingham and Mill Green coarse wares, and examples of medieval sandy orange ware. There is not enough medieval pottery to comment on function.

The majority of pottery spans the later 14th to 16th centuries, much of it belonging to the Tudor period. Pottery of this date is widespread throughout the evaluation area, occurring at Sites 3, 8, 10 and 11, with Site 3 lying well to the east. Much of the pottery is later type Mill Green ware and there are also sherds of late sandy orange ware, Tudor red earthenware and a couple of examples of stoneware imported from the Rhineland (a common find even at inland rural sites). The cistern fragments from Site 10 indicate that consumption or brewing of beer was taking place. Brewing was carried out on a domestic basis during this period and cisterns are a very common find in the 16th century at most site types. Fragments from small jugs/cups used for individual drinking are relatively frequent. Pottery drinking vessels became common during this period, replacing the wooden or treen vessels used in previous centuries. However, the presence of cisterns and drinking vessels may indicate that social activities were taking place. The scratch-marked cistern is interesting; as stated above these often occur at ecclesiastical sites, but there is no evidence of such a site here during the Tudor period. Perhaps the beer was for consumption at New Hall, another type of institution where it would have been necessary to trace the cistern back to the owner.

The small amount of post-medieval pottery could all be 17th century and comprises post-medieval red earthenware, black-glazed ware, Metropolitan slipware and Frechen stoneware.

Metalwork

Twelve contexts produced items of metalwork, mainly iron objects and nails. Most of the metal objects were recovered from contexts on Site 10.

Iron

Small find 2, from fill 228 of ditch 232 (Trench 23), is an incomplete rowel spur dated to the 14th-15th century by parallels from London (Clark 1995, figs 97, 99 and 101-2). Also from this context are SF3, a triangular-sectioned knife blade with tip missing, and SF4, part of a horseshoe. Small find 5, from fill 229 of ditch 232, is a hinge pivot (spike tip missing) for a door or window, similar examples of which are shown in Margeson (1993, fig. 109). An iron sickle blade, SF9, again with tip missing, came from fill 301 of pit 298 (Trench 22). The same context produced an iron bracket (SF10), or similar. A further horseshoe fragment (SF6) came from fill 201 of pit 200 (Trench 21). A curved object, SF7, from fill 294 of hearth 254 (Trench 22), has a currently-obscure function. It may have been part of an agricultural item or part of a handle or a tool. Most of the objects from Site 10 are likely to be of 15th to 17th century date, although SF7 is associated with pottery of late 12th to early 13th century date and may well be contemporary.

A buckle frame (SF11) was found in layer 309 in Trench 25 (Site 7). This is probably from a harness buckle and associated with 13th to 14th-century pottery, thus probably of a similar date. Two undiagnostic fragments were recovered from fill 163 of Late Iron Age ditch 161 (Trench 34, Site 8). A further undiagnostic, but hook-shaped, object came from the fill of post-medieval ditch 19 (Trench 1, Site 2). Surprisingly few iron nails were recorded; a single nail came from fill 300 of pit 298 (Trench 22, Site 10) and a further ten were found in fill 301 of the same feature. Two iron nails were retrieved from fill 308 of post-medieval ditch 307 (Trench 30, Site 11).

Copper alloy

Three items of copper alloy were recorded, two from Site 10 and the third from Site 7. A Nuremberg jetton (SF1), with a nominal date of AD1550-1650, was recovered from layer 218 in Trench 23 (Site 10). Interestingly, this has been bent into three and has probably been used as a love token (the three sections forming code for 'I love you') or as a talisman (with the sections indicating the Holy Trinity). Use as a love token requires two similar coins to be bent together, with the man keeping one and his partner keeping the second. A small length

of rod is the second item from Site 10 (fill 300 of pit 298 (Trench 22)). This could represent a brooch pin but the piece is in a very poor condition and may just be a piece of wire.

Small find 12 from fill 325 of pit 322 (Trench 25, Site 7) is a strap end with the remains of two small fixing-holes. This is associated with pottery of late 13th to 14th century date.

Lead

A fragment of window came from fill 229 of ditch 232 (Site 10). This does not have the milled edge of later post-medieval examples.

Brick and tile

A large amount of bricks, brick fragments and roof tiles was recorded. The assemblage includes sample bricks taken from a number of locations, mainly on Sites 3, 4 and 10. These bricks represent two distinct and different elements, one embodies brick production itself (Sites 3 and 4), mainly in the form of broken products and wasters, and the second reflects discarded building material (Site 10). Almost half of the brick assemblage by weight was recovered from contexts on Site 10. The brick and tile assemblage has been examined by Pat Ryan; a catalogue for the bricks forms part of Appendix 02 and a summary for the bricks is presented below.

Summary by Pat Ryan

Twenty-eight contexts contained bricks and brick fragments, amounting to 122 pieces weighing 38.5kg. All of the brick fragments have very similar features, and this includes the fabric and fractures. Dimensions vary but this would probably have depended on the intensity, or otherwise, of the heat during firing. The irregular general form, irregular rounded arrises, rough bases and lack of pressure marks on the stretcher faces of the bricks indicate that they are all of Tudor date (15th to early 17th C). The fragments of brick with vitrification on the fractured faces are firm indications that the features on Sites 3 and 4 are most likely to have been brick clamps. The lack of bricks with mortar attached is also an indication that these are not the remains of buildings. It should be noted that very few clamps of Tudor date have been excavated in Essex.

Site 10 is located in fields named Little Warren House Field and Warren Field in the Broomfield and Springfield tithe awards of the 1840s (ERO D/CT 54 and 322). No buildings are indicated on the map. Warren Farm is mentioned in a survey of the New Hall estate in

1624 (ERO D/DAC 26) and in a particular of the estate in 1663 (ERO D/DAC 34). However, it is not included in documents of 1728-30 and 1789 (ERO D/DKe T1). It could be inferred that a building, perhaps representing a warrener's lodge, was in existence at this location in the Tudor period and this had been demolished by the early 18th century.

Other bricks and roof tiles

Small amounts of brick fragments (11 pieces, weighing 3kg) were found on Sites 2, 7, 8 and 11. Those from Sites 2 and 11 are likely to be modern, but it is interesting that substantial brick fragments from two contexts on Site 8 are Tudor types. One of the fragments from fill 98 of pit 97 (Trench 37) had mortar attached, indicating that it had once been part of a structure. The fragments from Site 7 are too small and abraded for further comment.

Twenty-four contexts produced roof tile fragments, amounting to 296 pieces, weighing 16.5kg. Three-quarters of the assemblage by weight came from contexts on Site 10. The remainder was found in small quantities on Sites 7, 8 and 11. Most of the Site 10 roof tile was found in association with brick fragments (described above) and most do not have any distinguishing features. The exception is a fragment of ridge tile from fill 228 of ditch 232 (Trench 23); mortared fragments were found in the same context. These roof tiles, in association with brick fragments and other structural elements, probably represents disposal of debris from a demolished building.

Contexts on Site 7 produced eighteen pieces of roof tile, weighing just over 1kg. Pit 326 produced two large joining fragments from a hip tile which has a knife-trimmed edge, brought to a central point. This is an unusual feature as most hip tiles have rounded edges (Pat Ryan pers comm). The fragments are associated with medieval pottery, and may be contemporary, although the tile fragments themselves cannot be closely dated. The small amount of roof tile fragments from contexts on Site 8 came from field boundaries or small pits, most of which contained other post-medieval material. Post-hole 97 contained fragments with mortar attached. A small amount of post-medieval tile was found in layer 305 (Trench 31, Site 11). One of the fragments has a partial dog-print, made while the tile was laid out to dry.

Glass

Nine contexts produced glass, amounting to just fifteen sherds, weighing 290g. Site 2 produced post-medieval and modern glass, including an intact, colourless, square-sided

bottle with an external screw-thread neck. This is a sample bottle from the large feature (71) in Trench 2, and is probably a Camp coffee bottle, or similar, of 20th-century date. Single contexts on Sites 3 and 8 also produced post-medieval and modern sherds. Most of the glass assemblage, however, was found in contexts on Site 10. This is all in poor condition, with decayed surfaces, probably indicating an earlier post-medieval date. Although only a few sherds were recovered, more than half of the Site 10 glass is window. It is interesting, therefore, to note that lead window comes and quantities of brick and roof tile fragments were found in association, perhaps indicating a demolished building in the vicinity.

Baked clay

Baked clay, amounting to a total weight of 2.3kg, was recovered from seventeen contexts, mostly on Site 8. A large part of the overall assemblage comprises small undiagnostic pieces with an average weight of 6.6g.

Four contexts on Site 8 produced fragments of objects. Fill 140 of ditch 139 (Trench 36) contained a loom weight corner which carries the remains of one suspension hole. Two further loom weight fragments, although rather small and thus tentatively-identified, were noted in fill 163 of ditch 161 (Trench 34) and layer 270 (Trench 35). These loom weight fragments are all associated with pottery of Late Iron Age date. Fill 128 of ditch 109 (Trench 33, Fig. 11 – section 1) produced several substantial pieces from a large object. The fabric is sandy and brownish-black in colour with reddish-brown patches on the outer surface. The object was associated with Middle Iron Age pottery and the sandy fabric is similar to that of the pottery. The fragments are friable and there are many large flint inclusions, most of which have detached from the fabric. The largest piece appears to be semi-cylindrical with a dished inner surface and there are no signs of suspension holes. The function of the object is somewhat obscure but it is unlikely to be a loom weight. Also present in the same context is a small quantity of red, powdery fired clay, which appears to be simply burnt soil.

Contexts on Site 5 produced just under 10% by weight of the total, although very little is diagnostic. Fill 234 of ditch 194/246 (Trench 13) contained the largest amount and this is associated with Late Iron Age pottery. Although the fragments are small, it is possible that a further loom weight is represented. The fragments, amounting to just 92g, recovered from contexts on Site 10 are slightly different in character and may be derived from structural elements rather than objects.

Flints and burnt flints by Tony Blowers

A small quantity of worked and burnt flint was retrieved from fourteen contexts. There are eight worked, twelve burnt and three unworked pieces. The only diagnostic worked piece is a scraper of Late Bronze Age date from finds context 87 (Trench 6, Site 4).

Animal bone

Small amounts of animal bone, amounting to 444 pieces, weighing 1893g, were retrieved from twenty-five contexts in total. More than half of the assemblage by weight came from contexts on Site 10. The bone was scanned for condition and completeness, and basic identifications of the taxa and the skeletal elements present were carried out, where possible, using Schmid (1972). Generally, the bones are fragmentary and in poor surface condition.

Five sites produced animal bone, although that from Sites 7 and 11 was in small amounts which could not be identified to species. Site 8 yielded 10% by weight of the total and this comprises mainly teeth, tooth enamel and mandible fragments. Cattle teeth were the most numerous, but sheep/goat was also noted in fill 166 of ditch 164 (Trench 34). Just under a quarter of the total by weight came from contexts on Site 5. Sheep/goat is the most numerous here, but cattle and horse was also recorded. The bone from Sites 5 and 8 is associated with Late Iron Age and Roman pottery.

Just over 1kg of animal bone was recovered from contexts on Site 10 and this is associated with medieval and later pottery. The highest number of taxa was identified in the Site 10 assemblage, although only a relatively small amount of bone was recorded. As well as cattle, sheep/goat and pig, there is horse, deer, hare/rabbit and bird bone. Antler fragments were found in three contexts, fill 215 of pit 214 and fill 230 of ditch 232 (both Trench 23) and fill 302 of pit 298 (Trench 22).

The animal bone assemblage as a whole is too small for further comment, although much of the remains are likely to represent food waste. No evidence of butchery was noted, however, and some of the material, for instance the horse bone, is probably not food waste. The antler fragments, especially, may represent naturally-shed items, indeed the piece in fill 230 certainly seems to have been shed without further utilisation taking place. Since the early post-medieval deer park has been identified in the vicinity, the antler fragments may

well have derived naturally from this source. It is equally possible that the fragments are working waste, perhaps discarded after removing sections of antler beam for utilisation.

Shell

This is poorly represented, with just eight contexts producing shells. With two exceptions of single oyster fragments, all of the shell was found in contexts on Site 10, with just two features, ditch 232 (Trench 23) and pit 298 (Trench 22), containing the entire Site 10 assemblage. All of the shell is oyster, with a minimum of ninety-five individuals recorded, although a single mussel valve was noted in fill 228 of ditch 232. Interestingly, this feature contained more than 80% by weight of the total. The shell is associated with pottery of mainly Tudor date, and probably represents disposal of food waste.

Other finds

These are few and are either relatively recent, *e.g.* coal fragments, or undatable, *e.g.* unworked stone fragments. Clay tobacco pipe stems were found in post-medieval features on Sites 8 and 10 and a fragment of mortar with chips of brick embedded was retrieved from fill 92 of pit 89 (Trench 8, Site 3). This is most probably modern, since it is unlikely to be associated with the Tudor bricks in the same context.

Environmental material

Eighteen bulk soil samples were collected for the purpose of environmental analysis. These were processed by wet-sieving with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh and collecting the flotation fraction (flot) on a 0.5mm sieve. The residues were then dried and separated into coarse and fine fractions using 4mm and 2mm sieves. The material in the coarse fraction (>4mm) was sorted by eye, and artefacts and environmental material extracted and bagged separately. The flots were dried and bagged by context, but no fine fractions were retained. Retrieved artefacts were recorded by count and weight, where possible, and these details added to the quantification table in Appendix 2. A range of finds, mostly small potsherds and bone, was recovered from the residues of seven of the soil samples. Flots were noted for twelve samples but these were poor, mainly comprising modern roots and grass seed husks. No charcoal was evident in any of the samples (Appendix 2). Therefore there appears to be little potential in any of the flots for further analysis.

6.2 Site Summaries

Site 2

Three contexts in trench 1 and one in trench 2 produced finds. These are few and date mainly to the post-medieval or modern periods. A small amount of Late Iron Age pottery, which may be residual, was recovered from layer 24 in trench 1. The feature investigated in Trench 2 appears to consist of modern make-up/land-fill.

Site 3

Three contexts in trench 7 and five contexts in trench 8 produced finds. Many of these are bricks associated with the Tudor brick clamps uncovered in trenches 8 and 10. A large feature (83/89) in trench 8 is thought to be a clay pit and its backfill contained a mixture of Tudor and more recent material. The pottery from metallated surface 86 in trench 7 appears to represent the remains of two 16th/17th century jugs, one in Tudor red earthenware and the second decorated and black-glazed. A single small sherd of residual early Roman pottery was recovered from fill 70 of ditch 69 in trench 7, and flint-tempered crumbs of prehistoric date, also residual, came from fill 88 of the clay pit in Trench 8.

Site 4

Six contexts in trench 6 produced finds, almost all of which comprise Tudor brick fragments. These are probably waste bricks deriving from the brick clamps located in adjacent Site 3.

Site 5

Five contexts in trench 13 produced a variety of finds, all deriving from fills of ditch 194/246. The pottery is dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age, with the latter being the most plentiful. A tiny, intrusive sherd of late medieval pottery was recovered from upper fill 235. Probable loom weight fragments were recorded in fill 234. A small amount of animal bone included cattle, sheep/goat and horse.

Site 7

Ten contexts in trench 25 produced finds. A small quantity of pottery, recovered from seven contexts, is dated to the 13th and 14th centuries. A sherd of Late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery, along with small prehistoric body sherds, was noted in fill 338 of ditch 337. This early pottery is all probably residual. Most of the other finds are medieval, although fragments of brick and tile may be later. Roof tile is difficult to date empirically but, since

most is associated with medieval pottery, the possibility is that at least some pieces are also medieval. A large piece of hip tile was found in fill 331 of ditch 326. Although medieval pottery was present in two fills, the hip tile is unlikely to be medieval (Pat Ryan, pers. comm.). Two items of metalwork were recorded, a harness buckle and a copper alloy strap end.

Site 8

This site has the highest number of contexts with finds. Six contexts in trench 32, six contexts in trench 33, ten contexts in trench 34, six contexts in trench 35, nine contexts in trench 36 and five contexts in trench 37 all produced finds. The largest component is of Middle to Late Iron Age and early Roman date, with fifteen contexts producing prehistoric pottery and twenty-eight contexts LIA/Roman. There does not appear to be a particular focus for activity of any date within these periods, but there is no Late Iron Age or early Roman pottery in trench 37 and nothing later than Late Iron Age in trench 35. The features in trench 37 are largely post-medieval, and boundary ditch 135 (trench 32) and pit 171 (trench 34) also produced post-medieval material. There is a small sherd of intrusive medieval pottery in fill 118 of ditch 117 (trench 34). Among the baked clay fragments are loom weights and an object of probable Middle Iron Age date (in ditch 109, trench 33) whose function is obscure. The animal bone is in poor condition and the taxa present were mainly identified from surviving teeth. Two-thirds of the entire flint and burnt flint assemblage was found in Site 8 contexts. However, a large part of this assemblage is associated with Late Iron Age and early Roman material.

Site 10

The finds from this site exhibit the widest range and greatest variety. Three contexts in trench 20, five contexts in trench 21, eight contexts in trench 22 and seven context in trench 22 all produced finds. The activity represented on Site 10 is entirely medieval and later. Fifteen contexts produced medieval and later pottery, which comprises more than three-quarters, by weight, of the total assemblage of this date. The medieval component is quite small, with pottery of probable Tudor date accounting for almost 90% by weight of the Site 10 pottery. Also of probable Tudor date is the brick assemblage, recovered from thirteen contexts. All of the diagnostic bricks are certainly Tudor and it is reasonable to suppose that all of the brick and tile is contemporary. The quantity of discarded building material, which includes window glass, lead comes and structural ironwork, indicates that a building probably stood here in the Tudor period. A very small amount of 17th century pottery

suggests that the building was demolished during that century. It should be noted that there are no finds obviously later than 17th century and there is no residual prehistoric or Roman material either.

A range of metal items was recorded, some of which are probably medieval, including a rowl spur. Horseshoes, a sickle blade and other iron objects are suggestive of agriculture and activities of a similar nature. A Nuremburg jetton appears to have been used as a love token or talisman. The animal bone is fragmentary, but a wide range of taxa was identified, including antler fragments found in three contexts. There is also a relatively large quantity of oyster shell.

Site 11

Single contexts in trenches 30 and 31 produced finds, and several sherds of medieval and early post-medieval pottery were found unstratified. Most of the stratified finds are medieval or post-medieval, with two sherds of residual Roman pottery in Layer 305 in trench 30.

6.3 Comments on the Assemblage

The eight sites investigated at Greater Beaulieu Park produced a wide range and variety of finds relating to several periods of occupation. Prehistoric and LIA/Roman activity was noted on Sites 5 and 8, medieval on Site 7 and early post-medieval on Sites 3, 4, 10 and 11. There is very little later post-medieval material and the only modern finds came from Sites 2 and 3. The most interesting assemblages are those of Tudor date, recovered from Sites 3, 4 and 10. The remains on Sites 3 and 4 represent rare examples of Tudor brick clamps, with associated clay pits, and Site 10 provides the best evidence for occupation (which may have had origins in the medieval period).

Further work on any of the finds is not required at this stage. The metalwork has been submitted to Colchester and Ipswich museums service for cleaning of the two copper alloy items and for x-ray of the ironwork. The bricks have been selected in accordance with Pat Ryan's recommendations. Small pieces of roof tile and coal/clinker have also been discarded. The post-medieval and modern glass has been discarded on health and safety grounds. All of the remaining material has been retained, with little scope for further discard.

7.0 Conclusions

The evaluation encountered widespread and well preserved archaeological remains, ranging in date from the Iron Age to the Early Modern period. The significance of these remains varied in each site but at least four areas were identified of particularly complex archaeological activity. These included;

- i. The survival of two Tudor scove or clamp kilns in trenches 8 and 10, at Site 3. Local research suggests that comparable whole bricks can be found in the fabric of nearby Bull's Lodge farmhouse, suggesting that the clamps were fired specifically for the construction of Bull's Lodge Farm (Pat Ryan pers comm.). However, New Hall was re-built in brick by Henry VIII which could also account for the presence of the kilns. Either way, they are of particular importance to both the study of bricks in Essex and research into the New Hall Estate, particularly as only one other clamp kiln has been investigated in the region, at Beeleigh Abbey (Maldon Archaeological and Historical Group, *publication pending*). Associated with this industry was a large extraction pit (83/89) that over time had filled with Tudor and more recent waste material from the processes taking place nearby and natural silting during periods of inactivity. It is likely that the area was surrounded by an enclosure, part of which was discovered in trench 7 comprising ditches (267), (69), and (75). A metalled track-way or surface (85) denoted a possible entrance into the enclosure between the ditches.
- ii. The identification of medieval occupation in Site 7 (trench 25) in the form of a possible enclosure with internal features. These include two roughly metalled surfaces, a north-east/south-west ditch and an elongated pit. All the pottery from trench 25 broadly dates to the 13th – 14th century and therefore may be contemporary with documentary references to Belstead Hall dated c. 1325 and 1354, indicating some form of occupation close to the manorial centre.
- iii. A complex and potentially long-lived settlement, with Middle Iron Age elements but predominantly dating to the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period, at Site 8. This was defined by a series of large enclosure ditches such as (129) and (178/179) in trench 36, (283/284) in trench 32 and (161) in trench 34 and smaller internal ditches or gullies found in most trenches across the site. A clear settlement focus within the enclosure, as opposed to areas for livestock etc, was not conclusively identified, but smaller, more discrete features did appear to cluster in trenches 33 and 34. In addition, while there also does not appear to be

any readily identifiable focus for activity by period, it is worth noting that there is no Late Iron Age or early Roman pottery in trench 37 and nothing later than Late Iron Age in trench 35.

iv. A previously unknown area of occupation potentially relating to the evolution of the deer park/ New Hall estate situated between Belstead Hall Farm and New Hall (Site 10). The features and deposits in trenches 21, 22, 23, and 24 mainly appear to represent the remains of a Tudor building, or building complex, possibly a Warrener's Lodge or Warren Farm mentioned in 1624 and again in 1663 but apparently demolished by the 18th century. However, a potential medieval component to the site was also uncovered and it is possible that the site may have also been the location of the medieval park keeper's lodge, which is suggested to have situated on high ground to the east of Belstead Hall.

The evaluation identified four other areas of interest, though remains investigated here were not as complex as those encountered above.

At Site 5, the discovery of a large ditch (194/246) in trench 13 with potential Middle Iron Age origins suggests a further prehistoric settlement lies nearby.

While the origins and function of the earthwork enclosure in Site 11 are still not fully understood, particularly as no clear evidence for any structures within it was uncovered, the presence of the metallised surface (305) which incorporated medieval and post-medieval pottery provide an indication of date of use. It is possible that any building remains lie further to the south or west, under the gardens of The Sheiling?

Overall, the archaeological features in Sites 2 and 4 alluded to the evolution and use of the landscape mainly during the post-medieval period, with many of the features directly linked with the development of the New Hall estate and associated with water management or quarrying/ extraction.

8.0 Assessment of Results

Overall, the trial-trenching was successful in confirming the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the key target areas of sites 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11. Due to access limitations and changes to the development master plan, it was not possible/necessary to evaluate sites 6 and 9 respectively.

With the exception of Sites 5, 7 and to a lesser extent 11 where geological variations accounted for many of the geophysical anomalies that were targeted, the geophysical survey seems to have successfully recognised the presence if not character of the below ground remains across each site and the correlation between the trenching and these results has been sufficiently good to suggest that significant features are unlikely to have been missed.

Archaeological remains ranging in date from the Prehistoric to the Early Modern period were encountered during the evaluation but, with the exception of the Middle/ Late Iron Age and early Roman settlement at Site 8, and a hint of nearby prehistoric activity at Site 5, the landscape investigated during the course of the fieldwork contains very little evidence for prehistoric, Roman or Saxon occupation. This is possibly a reflection of the heavy clay soils which are likely to have been quite heavily wooded, in contrast to the free-draining soils of the Chelmer Valley to the south, but may also reflect a bias in so far as it was not possible/necessary to evaluate sites 6 and 9, both of which, based upon the geophysical survey, look very much like Iron Age or Roman settlement. However, in contrast to the above, evidence for late medieval and early post-medieval activity was more widespread, and appears to largely reflect the process of emparkment and subsequent landuse in the Medieval, Tudor and Stuart periods.

At Site 2 the dam and post-medieval fishponds were successfully identified although the features were only characterised in part because of their extent in relation to the limited size of the trenches. More specifically, it was not possible to fully explore the sequence of deposits seen in the hand-auger holes. Nevertheless, while the significance of any paleo-environmental remains that may be present in the base of the ponds or any underlying floodplain deposits is unknown, the ponds and dam themselves would appear to be of only local significance and the results of the evaluation provide both valuable information for any future work and confirm that the field name and historic map evidence is reliable.

At Site 3 the archaeological remains were characterised by Tudor brick clamps, an extraction pit and ditches that may represent part of an enclosure associated with the brick-making site. The brick clamps are most likely directly associated with the construction of Bulls Lodge Farm and it appears that there is at least one other kiln present in the field, as highlighted by the geophysical survey, between trenches 8 and 10. Only one other clamp kiln has been investigated in the county to date, at Beeleigh Abbey, Maldon, and the current examples are therefore of importance to both the study of bricks in Essex and research into the New Hall Estate. The site is therefore deemed to be of regional significance.

At Site 4 the suspected survival of complex archaeological remains identified by the Historic Environment Baseline Assessment (Scott Wilson 2007a) and geophysical survey (Scott Wilson 2008a) proved to mainly represent industrial activity of Tudor date, in form of clay/brick earth extraction pits partly backfilled with brick-making waste, associated with the brick clamps in Site 3. This consisted almost exclusively of backfilled clay/brick earth extraction pits, some of which contained waste brick and firing debris from the nearby clamps. The trenching also identified several field boundaries crossing the site that are depicted on various OS map editions. These remains are collectively deemed to be of only local significance and are likely to have been adequately investigated by the trial trenching.

At Site 5 archaeological remains were only identified in one trench, in the form of a single ditch of Middle to Late Iron Age date, which may be an outlier to an area of potential settlement identified in an adjacent field (Site 6) which was not investigated in this tranche of work. Overall, the results of the trenching suggest that geological variations account for virtually all of the other anomalies that were targeted.

At Site 7 medieval settlement remains were identified in trench 25 that appear to be contemporary and possibly directly associated with the adjacent manorial site of Belstead Hall, which is mentioned in 14th century documentary sources. Given the close association with the manorial centre, these remains are deemed to be of local to regional significance. As with Site 5, geological variations account for virtually all of the remaining geophysical anomalies that were targeted.

Trenching at Site 8 successfully targeted what appear to be settlement boundary ditches and internal divisions within an area of occupation that was initially identified by the geophysical survey. It is not certain whether this group of features represent a series of successive

farmsteads being re-established within a relatively small area, or one small but relatively long-lived settlement.

Several linear anomalies detected by the geophysical survey were not encountered during the trenching, the reasons for which are unclear. This may be that trenches were inadvertently placed over breaks in their alignment that were not readily apparent from the geophysics, that there were mapping inaccuracies or that geological variations again account for the anomalies. It is also possible that these features were simply masked or not seen because of the sterile fills and dry conditions encountered on this particular site; however, given that in most areas across the development feature recognition was good and the geophysical survey results matched closely with features exposed in the trenches it is more likely that variations in the natural account for these particular anomalies.

The creation of the deer park and later medieval/ post-medieval activity seems to have had little impact on these earlier remains and it may be that fossilisation within the deer park actually helped to preserve the site and protect it from agricultural activity until comparatively recently. Furthermore, it is apparent from the trenching that very little deep ploughing has taken place in connection with more-recent agricultural activity, no doubt because of the heavy clays on which the site is situated and a desire to avoid intermixing the sterile clay with the relatively thin topsoil. This will have also helped to limit disturbance and may well account for the survival of features such as the area of Middle Iron Age(?) metallurgy seen in trench 33.

Site 8 is deemed to be of regional significance, with the potential to contribute to a number of themes identified in the regional research framework for the Iron Age and early Roman periods, and may well have some additional group value when considered with sites 5/6.

Trenching at Site 10 successfully targeted an area of medieval/ post-medieval activity initially identified by the geophysical survey. The site appears to consist of the remains of a medieval building(?), situated within a rectangular ditched enclosure that was subsequently replaced by a later, Tudor, structure that was in turn demolished in the late 17th century. While the site is not fully understood, primarily due to the complex sequence of inter-cutting features and layers that were encountered, it is possible that the medieval element relates to the Parkers Lodge, which is believed to have stood in the vicinity, and may therefore be associated with the original medieval deer park, although a more-mundane origin cannot be discounted. However, it appears highly likely that the Tudor-period features are the remains

of a lodge, quite possibly the Warrener's Lodge mentioned in 17th century documentary sources as belonging to the New Hall Estate. As noted above, this building appears to have been demolished in the late 17th century, when the park was re-organised. While it is unfortunate that virtually no excavation work has taken place at New Hall to provide a body of evidence against which patterns of pottery supply and consumption, diet etc can be contrasted with, the remains at site 10 would nevertheless appear to have considerable potential to shed light on aspects of the management and development of the park/ estate and are therefore deemed to be of regional significance.

At Site 11, trenching was only partially successful as a cropmark ring ditch targeted by trench 30 was not found. This is most likely either as a consequence of positional inaccuracy in the transcribing of aerial photographs or geological patterning accounting for the cropmark. In trench 31, the area of magnetic disturbance identified by the geophysics towards the south-west corner of a sub-rectangular enclosure turned out to be a metallised surface. No other internal features were discovered but it is probable the surface was associated with a building of post-medieval date that once stood within the enclosure, possibly now under the garden of an adjoining property. Because of the absence of any other associated features within the enclosure these remains are currently deemed to be of local significance.

Overall, bulk samples taken from a range of contexts from across the survey area proved to be of little interest, probably because of the poor soil conditions and relatively shallow depth of many of the features, resulting in the generally sterile nature of many of the fills. Generally, animal bone was also in poor condition and the taxa were mainly identified by surviving teeth. Condition tended to improve the later the date of the context was in which it was found, while shell was also poorly preserved and this is collectively generally recognised to be a result of the local acidic soil conditions.

While the geophysical survey seems to have successfully recognised the presence of below ground remains at each site, the results tended to suggest that greater number of features were present than was the case. While the results may have underplayed the density of features at Site 8, particularly with regards to smaller and more-discrete features, at Sites 5 and 7, and to a lesser extent 11, anomalies that were detected and thought to be of archaeological origin were demonstrated to be natural/ geological features.

On present evidence, the sites of greatest interest comprise 3, 7, 8, and 10, which together span the Middle - Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and early post-medieval periods.

The medieval and early post-medieval remains were reasonably well characterised by the evaluation and those features identified offer a small insight into rural craftsmanship and industry, settlement diversity and individual households all of which are identified as gaps in current archaeological knowledge in East Anglia (EA 2000). In particular, the Tudor brick clamps are important to both the study of bricks in Essex and research into the New Hall Estate. Objectives of any further work on Sites 3, 7, and 10 will need to reflect these research agendas, expanding on the level of interpretation already attained.

On Site 8, and to some extent Site 5, the current work has gone some way to further our understanding of the location and distribution of Late Iron Age and Roman settlement in the development area. However, more detailed work will be required in advance of any future development to establish the function and form of the settlement and how the Middle Iron Age to Roman chronological sequence works.

Acknowledgements

The ECC Field Archaeology Unit would like to thank Countryside Properties Plc and Scott Wilson Ltd for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Tony Blowers, John Hewitt, Vicki Williams, Adrian Turner, Chris Downs and Dave Smith carried out the fieldwork under the supervision of Matthew Pocock and Adrian Scruby. The finds were processed by Phil McMichael, and the finds report was prepared by Joyce Compton with Helen Walker, Pat Ryan, N.J. Lavender and Tony Blowers. The main report text was written by Matthew Pocock with digital illustrations produced by Andrew Lewsey and editing by Adrian Scruby. The project was managed by Adrian Scruby and monitored on behalf of the local planning authority by Teresa O'Connor and Richard Havis of ECC Historic Environment Management.

Bibliography

- Brown, D.H. 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.* Archaeological Archives Forum
- Brown, N. 1988 'A Late Bronze Age enclosure at Lofts Farm, Essex', *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 54, 249-302
- Brown N & Glazebrook J 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8
- Clark, J. 1995 *The Medieval Horse and its Equipment c. 1150-1450: Medieval Finds from Excavations in London: 5 (London)*
- Cotter, J. 2000 *The post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*, Colchester Archaeol. Rep. 7
- Drury, P.J., 1974 'Chelmsford Dominican Priory: the excavation of the reredorter', *Essex Archaeol. Hist.* 6, 63 - 9
- Drury, P. J. 1978 *Excavations at Little Waltham 1970-71*, Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 26
- DoE 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning.* HMSO
- ECC HEM 2008 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological excavation. Salvation Army Site, Baddow Road, Chelmsford, Essex.* ECCFAU
- Going, C.J. 1987 *The Mansio and Other Sites in the South-eastern Sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman pottery*, Chelmsford Archaeol. Trust Rep. 3.2, Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 62
- Gurney D 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 14
- Hawkes, C.F.C. and Hull, M.R. 1947 *Camulodunum. First Report on the Excavations at Colchester 1930-1939*, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiq. London 14 (Oxford)
- IFA 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.* Institute of Field Archaeologists
- Margeson, S. 1993 *Norwich Households*, *E. Anglian Archaeol.* 58
- Schmid, E. 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones: For Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists (Amsterdam, London, New York)*
- Scott Wilson 2007a 'Historic Environment Baseline Assessment Report'

(Unpublished Report)

Scott Wilson	2007b	<i>'Visual Site Appraisal Report – Archaeology and Historic Landscape'</i> Unpublished Report
Scott Wilson	2007c	<i>'Lidar and Aerial Photographic Analysis – Archaeology'</i> Unpublished Report
Scott Wilson	2008a	<i>'Historic Environment Baseline Assessment Addendum 1 – Results of Geophysical and Artefact Reconnaissance Surveys'</i> Unpublished Report
Scott Wilson	2008b	<i>'Greater Beaulieu Park. Written Scheme of Investigation'</i> Unpublished Report

Appendix 1: Fieldwork Data

Context	Type	Description	Location	Width	Depth
1	Topsoil	Mid to dark brown clay silt	All	n/a	0.30m+
2	Bank Build-up	Orange mid brown silty clay.	T2	1.8	0.35m
3	Bank Build-up	Dark greyish brown loamy clay	T2	1.8	0.35m
4	Fill of 248 (?)	Laminated - Greyish/ dark brown silty clay	T2	1.8	0.40m
5	Fill of 248 (?)	Greyish/mid brown silty clay	T2	1.8	0.22m
6	Fill of 248 (?)	Dark grey silt	T2	1.8	Unknown
7	Stake-hole		T2	0.05	Unknown
8	Fill of 7 -object	Wooden Stake	T2	0.05	n/a
9	Stake hole		T2	0.05	Unknown
10	Fill of 9 - object	Wooden Stake	T2	0.05	n/a
11	Stake hole		T2	0.05	Unknown
12	Fill of 11 - object	Wooden Stake	T2	0.05	n/a
13	Stake hole		T2	0.05	Unknown
14	Fill of 13 - object	Wooden Stake	T2	0.05	n/a
15	Stake hole		T2	0.05	Unknown
16	Fill of 15 - object	Wooden Stake	T2	0.05	n/a
17	NW-SE Ditch		T1	1.2	0.24
18	Fill of 17	Mid grey/blue silty clay	T1	1.2	0.24
19	N-S Ditch		T1	2	0.96
20	Fill of 19	Dark brown silty clay	T1	Unknown	0.96
21	Layer	Natural	T1	< 0.84	0.18
22	Layer	Natural	T1	1.96	0.22
23	Fill of 249 (?)	Orange brown sand (possibly dirty natural)	T1	< 13.00	0.28
24	Fill of 249 (?)	Light grey brown silty clay (Possible bank erosion)	T1	< 13.68	0.32
25	Fill of 249 (?)	Dark greyish brown loamy clay (Possible bank erosion)	T1	< 13.20	0.24
26	Fill of 249 (?)	Orange brown clay (Possible bank erosion)	T1	10.16	0.48
27	Bank Build-up	Localised ash and charcoal dump	T1	1.3	0.16
28	E-W Gully		T3	0.65	0.26
29	Fill of 28	Pale grey brown sandy silt	T3	0.65	0.26
30	E-W Ditch		T3	4.4	0.56
31	Fill of 30	Mixed grey/brown clayey silt	T3	4.4	0.56
32	Uncertain	Possible result of quarrying	T4	4.95	1.15
33	Third fill of 32	Orange brown silty clay with brick dump	T4	4.95	0.58
34	First fill in 32	Light brown/yellow silty clay with brick fragments	T4		0.14
35	Uncertain	Possible result of quarrying	T4	0.95	0.22
36	Fill of 35	Backfill, dump of bricks and mid orange brown silty, sandy, clay	T4	0.95	0.22
37	Bore- hole 1	Impenetrable gravel layer at 0.85m	T2	n/a	0.85
38	Bore- hole 2	Impenetrable gravel layer at 0.75m	T2	n/a	0.75
39	Bore- hole 3	Gravel layer encountered at 0.7m, auger	T2	n/a	1.8

Context	Type	Description	Location	Width	Depth
		depth 1.8m			
40	Fill of 49 (?)	Metalled Surface. Compacted gravel surface at the base of terraced route-way 49	T3	4	0.1
41	Fill of 49 (?)	Buried topsoil	T3	n/a	0.07
42	Fill of 49 (?)	Levelling layer prior to cultivation.	T3	3	0.08
43	E/W Field Drain		T4	0.43	0.32
44	Fill of 43	Mid grey brown silty clay	T4	0.43	0.32
45	Layer	Levelling layer prior to cultivation. Layer filling a depression or old extraction pit/pond. Contains dumped brick.	T4	1.8	0.33
46	Layer	Levelling layer prior to cultivation. Layer filling a depression or old extraction pit/pond. Contains dumped brick.	T4	1.8	0.25
47	Second fill of 32	Dump of bricks and mixed soils	T4	1.56	0.7
48		A layer of baked clay and brick fragments	T6	n/a	0.15
49	Track-way	Terraced hill-side onto which was laid gravel surface 40	T3	Unknown	Unknown
50	Pit	Possible result of quarrying	T5	Unknown	Unknown
51	First fill of 50	Re-deposited natural mixed with brick fragments and charcoal.	T5	Unknown	0.11
52	Second fill of 50	Dark grey brown clay silt with brick fragments and charcoal	T5	Unknown	0.23
53	Natural	Sondage dug to establish authenticity of a feature.	T5	1.4	0.34
54	Cut	Sondage, probable quarry pit	T5	0.72	0.17
55	Fill of 54	Dump of brick waste and silty clay	T5	2	0.15
56	Fill of 54	Light yellow brown eroded natural	T5	2	0.17
57	First fill of 50	Eroded natural	T5	0.64	0.32
58	Layer	Mid grey brown silt overlying the natural and various silt filled depressions. Origin unknown	T5	1.8	0.25
59	N-S Ditch		T6	1.56	0.48
60	Fill of 59	Mid yellowish/brown backfill containing brick fragments	T6	1.56	0.48
61	N-S Ditch		T6	1.9	0.8
62	Fill of 61	Mid yellowish/brown backfill containing brick fragments	T6	1.9	0.8
63	N-S Ditch		T6	1.9	0.5
64	Fill of 63	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	T6	1.9	0.5
65	N-S Ditch		T6	Unknown	0.46
66	Fill of 65	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	T6	Unknown	0.46
67	N-S Ditch		T6	1.5	0.46
68	Fill of 67	Dark yellowish brown silty clay, burnt deposit - possibly kiln rake-out (?)	T6	1.5	0.46
69	E-W Ditch		T7	2.1	0.63
70	Fill of 69	Light greyish brown silty clay	T7	2.1	0.63
71	Pit	Quarrying	T3	Unknown	1.4
72	Fill of 71	Mixed soils and waste	T3	2	1.4
73	Scove or Clamp Kiln	Compacted Baked clay and brick waste	T10	Unknown	Unknown

Context	Type	Description	Location	Width	Depth
74	Layer	Ignition material		Unknown	Unknown
75	N-S Ditch		T7	3	1.5
76	Third Fill in 75	Light/ mid grey brown silty clay	T7	2.3	0.31
77	Second Fill in 75	Orange/brown/grey silty clay	T7	1.3	0.43
78	First Fill in 75	Light orange brown silty clay	T7	0.65	0.26
79	Clamp Kiln	Comprises layers of baked clay, charcoal and underlying ignition material	T8	Unknown	Unknown
80	Latest fill of 83 and 89	Mid orange brown clayey backfill containing brick and tile fragments	T8	Unknown	0.41
81	Layer	Dump of brick waste at the edge of site	T8	< 1.30	0.22
82	Layer	Hill wash collected at the base of the slope	T8	0.8	0.33
83	Pit (Southern End)		T8	Unknown	Unknown
84	Fill of 83	Dump of brick waste within a light brown, orange, grey silty clay matrix.	T8	2.05	0.28
85	Track-way/Metalled area		T7	Unknown	Unknown
86	Fill of 85	Possible metalled surface	T7	Unknown	Unknown
87	Surface Find		T6	n/a	n/a
88	Fill of 83	Orange grey silty clay	T8	2.05	0.38
89	Pit	(Northern End)	T8	Unknown	Unknown
90	Fill of 83	Light to mid grey brown silty clay	T8	1.15	0.24
91	Fill of 89	Dark grey/black silt	T8	Unknown	Unknown
92	Fill of 89	Light grey black silty clay	T8	Unknown	Unknown
93	Pit		T37	0.8	0.17
94	Fill of 93	Dull mid orange/brown silty clay	T37	0.8	0.17
95	Pit		T37	0.36	0.4
96	Fill of 95	Yellowish brown silty, sandy, clay containing tile, brick, glass and clay-pipe	T37	0.36	0.4
97	Pit	Defined on the surface by small fragments of compacted brick waste. Below the fill was grey silt with charcoal flecks. The lower part of the feature was undated.	T37	1.35	0.5
98	Fill of 97	See 97	T37	0.53	0.47
99	Layer	Natural	T37	1.32	0.55
100	Deposit	Replaced by 136	T37	3	0.2
101	N-S Ditch		T33	1.2	0.42
102	First Fill of 101	Mid orange brown silty clay	T33	0.6	0.12
103	Second Fill of 101	Mid grey brown silty clay	T33	1.2	0.31
104	Pit		T33	1	0.23
105	Fill of 104	Mid yellowish brown clayey, sandy, silt	T33	1.02	0.23
106	Gully		T33	0.44	0.12
107	Fill of 106	Mid grey brown silty clay	T33	0.44	0.12
108	Fill of (?)	Fill of an un-numbered hollow	T33	0.65	0.06
109	Pit/Ditch	North-west/south-east ditch terminus or elongated pit.	T33	1.58	0.64
110	Pit/Ditch	North-west/south-east ditch terminus or elongated pit.	T33	1.15	0.33

Context	Type	Description	Location	Width	Depth
111	Cut	Replaced by 136	T37	3.2	0.2
112	NE-SW Ditch		T32	1.6	0.35
113	Fill of 112	Orange brown clayey silt	T32	1.62	0.35
114	NE-SW Ditch		T32	0.87	0.32
115	Fill of 114	Greyish brown clayey silt	T32	0.87	0.32
116	Surface Finds		T32	n/a	n/a
117	N-S Ditch		T34	0.55	0.52
118	First Fill of 117	Yellow, green, grey, brown clay	T34	0.37	0.22
119	Second Fill of 117	Grey, brown silty clay	T34	0.55	0.3
120	NW-SE Ditch		T34	0.57	0.18
121	Fill of 120	Light grey orange brown clay	T34	0.57	0.18
122	N-S Gully		T33	0.85	0.34
123	Fill of 122	Light grey sandy clay	T33	0.85	0.34
124	Layer	Metalled surface/ gravel layer	T33	1.45	0.15
125	Second Fill of 110	Dark grey clay silt	T33	1.15	0.33
126	First fill of 110	Orange brown silty clay	T33	0.3	0.1
127	First fill of 109	Orange brown silty clay	T33	1	0.1
128	Second fill of 109	Dark grey clay silt	T33	1.58	0.62
129	E-W Ditch		T36	3.3	1.05
130	NE-SW Ditch		T32	1.5	0.35
131	Fill of 130	Pale grey clay silt	T32		0.35
132	Post-hole		T32	0.5	0.5
133	Fill of 132	Pale grey sandy, clay, silt	T32		0.5
134	E-W Ditch		T32	1.5	0.6
135	Fill of 134	Mid brown clayey silty clay	T32		0.6
136	N-S Ditch		T37	1.75	0.78
137	N-S Ditch		T36	0.84	0.34
138	Fill of 137	Well compacted backfill - mid to light grey sandy silt	T36	0.84	0.34
139	NW-SE Ditch		T36	1.4	0.44
140	Fill of 139	Mid grey brown sandy silt	T36	1.4	0.44
141	First Fill of 129	Greyish mid brown silty clay	T36	1.7	0.1
142	Second Fill of 129	Greyish mid brown silty clay	T36	2.15	0.08
143	Fourth Fill of 129	Pale grey brown clayey silt	T36	1.9	0.18
144	Fifth Fill of 129	Greyish mid brown silty clay	T36	1.4	0.3
145	Sixth Fill of 129	Greyish dark brown silty clay	T36	1.4	0.12
146	Seventh Fill of 129	Mid brown silty clay	T36	1.4	0.3
147	Eighth Fill of 129	Brown grey clayey silt	T36	1.4	0.28
148	Third Fill of 129	Orange brown clay	T36	1.4	0.2
149	NW-SE Ditch		T35	Unknown	0.15
150	Fill of 149	Pale grey silty clay	T35	Unknown	0.15
151	Pit		T35	Unknown	Unknown

Context	Type	Description	Location	Width	Depth
152	Fill of 151	Dark brown orange silty clay	T35	Unknown	Unknown
153	Pit		T35	Unknown	Unknown
154	Fill of 153	Dark grey brown silty clay	T35	Unknown	Unknown
155	Layer	Possible buried soil	T35	Unknown	Unknown
156	Layer	Mid orange brown clay - could be natural	T35	Unknown	Unknown
157	First Fill of 136	Orange brown clay	T37	0.75	0.22
158	Second Fill of 136	Grey brown silty clay	T37	1.75	0.27
159	Third Fill of 136	Orange brown clay	T37	0.94	0.15
160	Fourth Fill of 136	Pale grey brown silt	T37	1.24	0.2
161	NW-SE Ditch		T34	2.16	1.3
162	Second Fill of 161	Light grey brown clay	T34	2	0.7
163	First Fill of 161	Mid grey silty clay	T34	2.16	0.68
164	NW-SE Ditch		T34	2.8	0.56
165	Second Fill of 164	Light grey brown clay	T34	1.86	0.34
166	First Fill of 164	Orange brown silty clay	T34	2.8	0.2
167	NW-SE Ditch		T34	1.2	0.34
168	Fill of 167	Greyish mid brown silty clay	T34	1.2	0.34
169	Post Pad		T34	0.96	0.14
170	Fill of 169	Light grey silt	T34	0.96	0.14
171	Cut of Post Pad		T34	1.1	0.28
172	Fill of 171	Light grey silt	T34	1.1	0.28
173	Gully		T36	0.4	0.08
174	Fill of 173	Mid grey brown clay silt	T36	0.4	0.08
175	Cut	In part replaced by 196/198	T34	Re-excavated	n/a
176	Deposit	In part replaced by 196/198	T34	Re-excavated	n/a
177	Deposit	In part replaced by 196/198	T34	Re-excavated	n/a
178	N-S Ditch		T36	2.4	0.92
179	N-S Ditch	Re-cut	T36	1.85	0.85
180	Second Fill of 178	Orange brown clay	T36	0.8	0.1
181	Third Fill of 178	Mid brown clay silt	T36	0.9	0.3
182	Fourth Fill of 178	Mid/dark grey sandy, silty, clay - heavy manganese staining	T36	0.55	0.15
183	Fifth Fill of 178	Orange brown clay	T36	0.5	0.1
184	First Fill of 179	Mid/pale grey clay silt	T36	1.2	0.4
185	Second Fill of 179	Light grey silty clay	T36	1.6	0.25
186	Third Fill of 179	Pale brown silty clay	T36	2	0.2
187	First Fill of 178	Orange brown clay	T36	< 1	0.2
188	Sixth Fill of 178	Mid to dark grey clay silt	T36	< 1	0.15
189	Seventh Fill of 178	Mid brown clay silt with frequent gravels	T36	Unknown	0.29
190	First Fill of 245	Mid brown grey clay silt with frequent grits	T13	Unknown	0.42

Context	Type	Description	Location	Width	Depth
		and gravels			
191	First Fill of 194	Yellow brown clay with frequent chalk and gravels.	T13	2.15	
192	Fill of 246	Mid brown clay silt with chalk flecks and small grits	T13	0.9	0.35
193	Fill of 246	Mid brown clay	T13	0.78	0.28
194	Ditch – recut of 246		T13	3.7	1.02
195	Second Fill of 194	Dark brown/ red clay silt	T13	1.8	0.25
196	NE-SW Gully		T34	0.5	0.06
197	Fill of 196	Grey brown silty clay	T34	0.5	0.06
198	NE-SW Gully		T34	0.57	0.1
199	Fill of 198	Mid grey brown clay silt	T34	0.57	0.1
200	N-S Ditch	(Sondage)	T21	4.2	0.5
201	Fill of 200	Mid brown grey silty clay	T21	4.2	0.5
202	Ditch	(Sondage)	T21	0.5	0.5
203	Fill of 202	Mid brown grey silty clay	T21	0.5	0.5
204	Ditch	(Sondage)	T21	0.8	0.38
205	Fill of 204	Mid brown grey silty clay	T21	0.8	0.38
206	Ditch	(Sondage)	T21	0.5	0.4
207	Fill of 206	Mid brown grey silty clay	T21	0.5	0.4
208	Ditch	(Sondage)	T21	1	0.3
209	Fill of 208	Mid brown grey silty clay	T21	1	0.3
210	Ditch	(Sondage)	T21	1	0.2
211	Fill of 210	Mid brown grey silty clay	T21	1	0.2
212	Post-hole		T23	0.39	0.32
213	Fill of 212	Mid brown clay silt	T23	0.39	0.32
214	Pit		T23	< 1.4	0.43
215	Fill of 214	Mid to dark grey brown clay silt	T23	< 1.4	0.43
216	Layer	Possible fill of larger feature beyond the trench edge. Mid grey brown clay silt.	T23	1.5	0.23
217	Layer	Compacted gravel surface comprising of gravel and brick fragments	T23	Unknown	Unknown
218	Layer	Compacted gravel surface comprising of gravel and brick fragments	T23	Unknown	Unknown
219	Ditch	(Sondage)	T22	0.5	1.15
220	Fill of 219	Mid brown grey silty clay	T22	0.5	1.15
221	Ditch	(Sondage)	T22	0.8	0.2
222	Fill of 221	Mid brown grey silty clay	T22	0.8	0.2
223	Ditch	(Sondage)	T22	1	0.2
224	Fill of 223	Mid brown grey silty clay	T22	1	0.2
225	Second Fill of 245	Red/brown clay, silt, sand	T13	Unknown	0.11
226	Third Fill of 245	Mid to dark brown clay silt	T13	Unknown	0.35
227	Fourth Fill of 245	Mid grey brown clay silt	T13	Unknown	0.37
228	Fourth Fill of 232	Dark brown silty clay	T23	2.15	0.2
229	Third Fill of 232	Dark brown silty clay	T23	1.95	0.21

Context	Type	Description	Location	Width	Depth
230	Second Fill of 232	Light brown yellow silty clay	T23	2.45	0.14
231	First Fill of 232	Light yellow orange brown silty clay	T23	2	0.11
232	N-S Ditch		T23	2.6	0.55
233	Fourth Fill of 194	Mid grey clay silt	T13	2.47	0.32
234	Fifth Fill of 194	Dark grey black clay silt with burnt daub and charcoal inclusions	T13	1.17	0.11
235	Sixth Fill of 194	Mid brown grey clay silt	T13	1.05	0.12
236	Uncertain		T20	Unknown	< 0.55
237	First Fill of 236	Dark grey clay silt, sand	T20	Unknown	0.11
238	Second Fill of 236	Dark grey clay silt	T20	Unknown	0.17
239	Third fill of 236	Mid grey brown clay silt	T20	Unknown	0.28
240	Layer	Compacted gravel and crushed brick surface with a light brown grey clay silt	T20	Unknown	0.05
241	Layer	Compacted crushed brick surface	T20	Unknown	Unknown
242	Layer	Light brown clay silt	T20	Unknown	0.05
243	Layer	Dark grey clay silt with brick waste and tile fragments	T20	Unknown	Unknown
244	Layer	Light to mid brown clay silt (possibly a mix of 243 and 239 due to machining)	T20	Unknown	Unknown
245	Pond or Quarry Pit		T13	Unknown	1.2
246	NE-SW Ditch		T13	1.7	0.35
247	Third Fill of 194	Yellow brown clay silt	T13	0.55	0.07
248	Pond		T2	Unknown	Unknown
249	Pond		T1	Unknown	Unknown
250	E-W Ditch	Ceramic field drains replaced its original purpose	T34	1.06	0.65
251	Pit	Small and circular	T34	0.9	0.15
252	Fill of 250	Mid grey brown clay silt	T34	1.06	0.65
253	Fill of 251	Mid grey brown clay silt	T34	0.9	0.15
254	Deleted		N/A		
255	Fill of 286 - same as 287	Mid grey brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and chalk	T22	Unknown	Unknown
256	Fill of 286 - same as 289	Dark grey black clay silt with abundant charcoal	T22	Unknown	Unknown
257	Fill/Layer	Mixed - Red, light brown, yellow, grey clay silt with chalk flecks grit and frequent occasional charcoal flecks	T22	Unknown	Unknown
258	Fill/Layer	Burnt Red Clay	T22	1	0.05
259	Layer (Test Pit 3)	Orange brown silty clay with grey mottling, charcoal flecks and occasional burnt clay	T35	Unknown	0.5
260	Layer (Test Pit 4)	Orange brown silty clay with grey mottling and rare charcoal flecks and burnt clay	T35	Unknown	0.4
261	Cut	?	T1	2	0.9
262	Fill of 261	Greyish dark brown clayey silt	T1	1.8	0.15
263	Fill of 261	Brownish pale grey clayey silt	T1	1.9	0.16

Context	Type	Description	Location	Width	Depth
264	Fill of 261	Yellowish mid brown clayey silt	T1	0.4	0.08
265	Fill of 261	Brownish pale grey clayey silt	T1	2	0.2
266	Fill of 261	Greyish dark brown clayey silt	T1	3	0.2
267	Ditch		T7	< 5	Unknown
268	Fill of 267	Mid grey silty clay	T7	Unknown	Unknown
269	Fill of 267	Dark grey silty clay with small brick fragments	T7	Unknown	Unknown
270	Layer (Test Pit 1)	Grey orange mottled clay	T35	1.8	0.25
271	Pit		T35	< 0.54	0.12
272	Fill of 271	Mid grey silty clay	T35	< 0.54	0.12
273	Pit		T35	< 0.54	0.2
274	Fill of 273	Light grey silty clay	T35	< 0.54	0.2
275	Layer (Test Pit 2)	Mottled grey orange clay	T35	0.8	0.25
276	Cut	?	T35	< 0.20	0.2
277	Fill of 276	Mottled grey orange silty clay	T35	< 0.20	0.2
278	Gully		T7	0.5	0.08
279	Fill of 278	Mid brown grey silty clay	T7	0.5	0.08
280	Layer	Mid to dark grey brown silty clay	T7	Unknown	0.05
281	Layer			n/a	n/a
282	Ditch	One side of a large, partially excavated north-east/south-west ditch (see 284)	T32	Unknown	Unknown
283	Top fill of 282	Light to mid grey clay silt	T32	Unknown	Unknown
284	Ditch	One side of a large, partially excavated north-east/south-west ditch (see 282)	T32	Unknown	Unknown
285	Top fill of 284	Light to mid grey clay silt	T32	Unknown	Unknown
286	Cut	?	T22	Unknown	Unknown
287	Fill of 286 (1st)	Mid to dark grey silty clay with charcoal grits and gravels	T22	Unknown	Unknown
288	Fill of 286 (2nd)	Dark grey silty clay with abundant charcoal flecks	T22	Unknown	Unknown
289	Fill of 286 (3rd)	Mid brown grey silty clay with charcoal grits and gravels	T22	Unknown	Unknown
290	Fill/Layer – same as 291	Yellow clay with chalk flecks and fragments	T22	Unknown	Unknown
291	Fill/Layer – same as 290	Yellow clay with chalk flecks and fragments	T22	0.98	0.13
292	Fill of 286	Greyish mid brown clayey silt	T22	0.2	0.03
293	Fill of 286	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with common charcoal flecks and fragments	T22	1	0.05
294	Fill of 286	Greyish mid brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks	T22	0.9	0.07
295	Fill of 286	Mid brown silty clay	T22	1.35	0.1
296	Ditch		T22	< 0.40	< 0.10
297	Fill of 296	Greyish mid brown silty clay with fragments of tile and brick	T22	< 0.40	< 0.10
298	Cut	Pit?	T22	< 0.78	0.64
299	Fill of 298	Mottled mid brown orange silty clay	T22	< 0.78	0.19
300	Fill of 298	Dark grey silty clay in a compacted gravel	T22	< 0.80	0.16

Context	Type	Description	Location	Width	Depth
		layer			
301	Fill/ levelling layer - 298	Dark grey silt with abundant charcoal inclusions	T22	< 0.50	0.2
302	Layer	Dark Brown silt in a compacted gravel layer	T22	< 0.36	0.1
303	Fill of 286	Mixed red, brown, and dark grey clay silt with burnt clay and gravels	T22	Unknown	0.14
304	Fill of 286	Yellow clay with chalk flecks and fragments	T22	0.47	0.08
305	Layer	Mid to dark brown silty clay with abundant gravels, grits and flint cobbles.	T31	Unknown	0.1
306	Layer	Pale grey brown silty clay - Subsoil in T31	T31	Unknown	0.21
307	Ditch	N/S field boundary with concave profile.	T30	Unknown	Unknown
308	Fill of 307	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional stones and rare charcoal flecks	T30	Unknown	Unknown
309	Layer	Compacted gravel, mixed sizes - rounded.	T25	3.3	0.15
310	Pit	Sub-circular	T25	1.24	0.23
311	Fill of 310	Mid to light yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small angular flints, rare chalk and charcoal flecks.	T25	1.24	0.23
312	Ditch	NE/SW ditch with u-shaped profile and heavily eroded upper edges.	T25	1.3	0.75
313	Fill of 312	Dark grey brown clay silt with charcoal, burnt clay, chalk, and gravel inclusions.	T25	1.3	0.44
314	Fill of 312	Mid brown clay silt with rounded and sub-rounded gravel	T25	1.25	0.16
315	Fill of 312	Dark grey clay silt	T25	0.35	0.06
316	Fill of 312	Yellow grey/ brown clay, redeposited natural	T25	0.42	0.06
317	Fill of 312	Yellow/ brown compact clay, redeposited natural	T25	0.55	0.06
318	Fill of 318	Dark grey brown clay silt with gravel, grit, charcoal, chalk, and burnt clay inclusions.	T25	1.74	0.15
319	Fill of (?)	Dark grey brown clay silt with gravel, charcoal and chalk flecks	T25	0.7	0.16
320	Layer	Dark grey brown clay silt with rare charcoal flecks, grits and gravels	T25	Unknown	0.12
321	Layer	Mid brown clay silty with occasional grits and chalk flecks.	T25	Unknown	0.16
322	Ditch/Pit	Survives at the edge of the trench to characterisation is difficult.	T25	1.45	0.63
323	Fill of 322	Mid yellow/grey clay with angular chalk, gravels, and grits.	T25	1.02	0.22
324	Fill of 322	Mid to dark grey clay silt with charcoal, gravel and chalk inclusions.	T25	0.86	0.1
325	Fill of 322	Light yellow grey/brown clay with grit, gravel, and chalk inclusions.	T25	1.4	0.31
326	Pit	Seemingly an oval pit with concave sides and a flat base.	T25	1.55	0.57
327	Fill of 326	A mid grey clay silt with well distributed grits and charcoal flecks.	T25	1.17	0.09
328	Fill of 326	Yellow brown clay with abundant chalk flecks and fragments - redeposited natural	T25	Unknown	0.17
329	Fill of 326	Mid brown clay silt with very few grits	T25	Unknown	0.2
330	Fill of 326	Mid grey black clay silt with occasional	T25	0.28	0.07

Context	Type	Description	Location	Width	Depth
		small grits and charcoal flecks.			
331	Fill of 326	Mid to dark brown clay silt with abundant grits and gravels and rare charcoal flecks.	T25	0.82	0.29
332	Layer	A rough compacted gravel surface with a dark grey matrix.	T25		0.06
333	Ditch	Large N/S steep sided linear.	T25	3.7	1.12
334	Fill of 333	Pale grey brown clay silt with small grits, chalks, and charcoal flecks.	T25	0.92	0.15
335	Fill of 333	Dark black grey clay silt with abundant charcoal flecks and fragments, burnt clay and occasional burnt bone (?).	T25	0.95	0.12
336	Fill of 333	Mid brown grey clay silt with charcoal and chalk flecks and grits.	T25	3.8	0.92
337	Ditch	Shallow N/S linear.	T25	4.46	0.52
338	Fill of 337	Mid brown clay silt with charcoal and chalk flecks and small rounded gravels.	T25	4.46	0.52
339	Stake-hole	Small and circular depression with moderate sloping sides and a pointed base.	T25	0.24	0.11
340	Fill of 339	Mid grey clay silt with charcoal and chalk flecks.	T25	0.24	0.11
341	Layer	Compacted yellow clay with chalk flecks and fragments	T25	n/a	n/a
342	Ditch	NE/SW field boundary with u-shaped profile and field drain at its base.	T26	3.5	0.73
343	Fill of 342	Mid brown grey clay silt with charcoal, gravels, and chalk inclusions.	T26	3.5	0.73

Trench levels

Levels are given for the existing ground surface and base of the trench at either end.

Trenches containing no archaeological features have been omitted

Trench No.	EGS - OD	Base - OD	Base - OD	EGS - OD
1 – SE/NW	26.8	26.27	25.45	26.09
2 - E/W	26.77	25.74	24.86	26.31
3 – N/S	27.06	26.95	30.09	31.49
4 – SE/NW	28.55	27.96	28.28	29.01
5 – SE/NW	28.18	27.54	27.91	28.38
6 – E/W	30.54	29.88	31.58	31.68
7 – S/E	30.75	30.12	30.15	30.99
8 – SE/NW	31.80	31.47	32.10	32.77
10 - Centre	34.52	33.95	N/A	N/A
11 – E/W	44.02	43.59	43.85	44.46
12 – NE/SW	45.24	44.72	44.24	44.64
13 – NE/SW	43.77	43.50	42.80	43.60
14 – NE/SW	44.62	45.42	44.77	45.25
20 – S/N	53.79	53.20	53.31	53.69
21 – S/N	53.59	53.27	53.82	53.95
22 – N/S	53.57	53.37	53.62	53.97
23 – NE/SW	54.05	53.61	52.79	53.38

25 – NE/SW	49.47	48.49	48.68	49.20
30 - Centre	53.10	52.61	N/A	N/A
31 - Centre	52.78	52.29	N/A	N/A
32 - W/E	53.23	51.93	51.91	52.26
33 - NW/NE	51.69	51.31	50.83	51.17
34 – NE/SW	51.23	50.69	51.13	51.46
35 - SW/NE	51.93	51.51	51.71	52.11
36 - SE/NW	51.75	51.39	51.39	51.78
37 – NE/SW	50.82	50.48	50.76	51.25

Appendix 2: Finds and Environmental data

All Finds

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
u/s	Tr.7	1	42	Pottery; jug rim and handle	Tudor
1	Topsoil	1	2	Glass; greenish window sherd, surface iridescence	Post med.
	Tr.1	2	8	Pottery; body sherds	Modern
20	19	1	56	Iron object	-
		1	86	Brick fragment	Post med.
24	Layer	1	40	Flint lump	-
		1	4	Brick spall	Post med.
		11	138	Pottery; base and body sherds, grog-tempered	LIA
48	Layer	2	1325	Brick fragments, one part-vitrified, depth 60mm	Post med.
60	59	3	1080	Brick fragments, one overfired/waster, depth 55-60mm	Post med.
62	61	3	1040	Brick fragments, overfired/wasters, depth 45-55mm	Post med.
64	63	4	600	Brick fragments, one overfired/waster, three ?underfired, depth 50mm	Post med.
68	67	5	1515	Brick fragments, three overfired/wasters, depths 50-55mm, one red, depth 55-60mm, fifth has ?width of 80mm	Post med.
70	69	1	2	Pottery; body sherd, fine grey ware	Roman
72	71	1	202	Glass; complete colourless plain square-sided bottle with external screw-thread top (Discarded)	Modern
80	83/89	3	20	Pottery; body sherds	Modern
81	Layer	1	1945	Brick, part-vitrified, >170 x 115-120 x 64mm	Post med.
		1	1105	Brick fragment, depth 64mm	Post med.
84	83	11	5420	Brick fragments, three part-vitrified, three overfired/wasters, depths 52, 55, 57 and 60mm	Post med.
		1	1	Pottery; body sherd, white earthenware, blue transfer-printed	Modern
86	85	31	204	Pottery; base and body sherds, two vessels represented	Post med.
87	Finds	1	40	Flint lump	-
88	83	3	1	Pottery; crumbs	Prehistoric
92	89	1	2	Coal fragment (Discarded)	-
		1	56	Mortar with chips of brick embedded	-
		3	28	Glass; dark green bottle body sherds (Discarded)	Modern
		3	2920	Brick fragments, overfired/wasters, one has two fragments fused into upper surface, widths 100-105mm, depths 55-57mm	Post med.
		1	6	Pottery; body sherd	Tudor
94	93	1	18	Roof tile fragment, depth 14mm	Post med.
96	95	1	1	Glass; colourless window sherd, decayed	Post med.
		2	4	Clay pipe stems	Post med.
		6	206	Roof tile fragments	Post med.
98	97	3	1595	Brick fragments, one with plaster/mortar attached to one broken edge, large flint inclusion, depths 50-60mm	Post med.

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		5	625	Roof tile fragments, some with mortar skim	Post med.
100	Deposit	4	10	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
102	101	28	396	Pottery; rim and body sherds, all same storage jar, poor surface condition	LIA
103	101	92	540	Pottery; rim, base, body sherds and crumbs, various fabrics, inc rim/neck of J3 flagon	Late 1st to early 2nd C
105	104	1	14	Burnt flint	-
113	112	36	286	Pottery; rim and body sherds, various fabrics	Mid-late 1st C
115	114	131	550	Pottery; rim and body sherds and crumbs, various fabrics, at least four vessels represented, poor surface condition	Mid-late 1st C
116	Finds	1	22	Baked clay	-
		52	118	Pottery; rim and body sherds and crumbs, various fabrics, poor surface condition	Mid-late 1st C
118	117	9	<1	Animal bone; tooth enamel fragments from sample 6	-
		1	4	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
		3	10	Pottery; body sherds, fine grey ware, poor surface condition	Early Roman
		4	62	Pottery; body sherds from sample 6	Prehistoric
119	117	4	16	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
121	120	1	6	Baked clay	-
		4	36	Pottery; base and body sherds, poor surface condition	Roman
		2	8	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
123	122	14	114	Pottery; rim and body sherds, poor surface condition	Mid-late 1st C
125	110	5	32	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
128	109	1	224	Flint lump	-
		16+	248	Burnt soil, friable	-
		30	1335	Baked clay object in pieces, large flint inclusions	-
		7	50	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
133	132	1	4	Coal/clinker (Discarded)	-
		1	6	Baked clay	-
135	134	1	18	Brick corner	Post med.
		5	50	Roof tile fragments	Post med.
		1	10	Pottery; stoneware, Bellarmine face mask	Post med.
138	137	5	44	Pottery; body sherds	1st C
		2	4	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
140	139	1	4	Flint flake	-
		4	306	Baked clay; loom weight corner and unassociated fragments	-
		17	116	Pottery; rim and body sherds, mainly grog-tempered, poor surface condition	Mid-late 1st C
142	129	6	70	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Prehistoric
145	129	4	8	Animal bone; cattle tooth fragments	-
		2	74	Pottery; storage jar body sherd in two pieces, poor surface condition	Roman
		34	278	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Prehistoric
147	129	2	20	Pottery; body sherds, grog-tempered, one combed	LIA

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		36	142	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Prehistoric
155	Layer	1	8	Flint flake	-
		1	625	Unworked stone	-
		17	80	Pottery; body sherds, grog-tempered	LIA
160	136	1	6	Flint flake	-
		1	356	Unworked stone	-
		8	24	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
163	161	2	18	Iron fragments	-
		65	121	Animal bone; cattle molars, one unerupted, and fragments; cattle incisor, unerupted; ?mandible/maxilla fragments; fragments; 13/1g fragments from sample 5; all in poor condition	-
		2	22	Flint flakes	-
		2	48	Burnt flints	-
		8	40	Baked clay, one has a groove, probably part of a loom weight; 4/4g from sample 5	-
		47	286	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, mainly grog-tempered	LIA
		9	70	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
		165	164	40	392
166	164	34	46	Animal bone; cattle molar fragments; sheep/goat mandible/maxilla fragments; fragments; all poor condition	-
		1	32	Burnt flint	-
		4	48	Pottery; body sherds, grog-tempered and sandy grey ware	Early Roman
168	167	67	210	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, all same grog-tempered carinated bowl	LIA
172	171	1	2	Coal fragment (Discarded)	-
		2	58	Roof tile fragments	Post med.
		1	1	Pottery; body sherd	Tudor
180	178	26	4	Animal bone; tooth enamel fragments from sample 4	-
		22	96	Pottery; base and body sherds, grog-tempered	LIA
		1	14	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
184	179	16	150	Pottery; rim and shoulder, fine grey ware narrow-necked jar, crudely-made with large air-bubble in fabric; body sherds, buff ware, poor surface condition	Early Roman
		1	2	Pottery; body sherd from sample 3	Prehistoric
185	179	1	102	Burnt flint	-
		4	16	Baked clay	-
		14	96	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, various fabrics, inc buff body sherd and rim sherd from jar in 184	Early Roman
		2	6	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
189	178	1	8	Pottery; body sherd, grog-tempered	LIA
191	194	18	74	Animal bone; sheep/goat molar, mandible hinge and tibia, distal end; fragments, inc vertebra	-
		2	100	Flint flake and lump	-
		3	12	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
193	246	2	6	Baked clay	-
		1	2	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
197	196	1	4	Flint flake	-
		2	16	Pottery; base and body sherds, sandy grey ware	Early Roman
199	198	1	6	Pottery; body sherd	Roman
201	200	1	62	SF6 Iron horseshoe fragment	-
		1	830	Brick fragment, overfired, width 95mm, depth 50mm	Post med.
		1	64	Roof tile fragment	Post med.
203	202	1	1565	Brick fragment, black crystalline deposit adhering to upper and lower surfaces and across the broken edge, width 105mm, depth 55-58mm	Post med.
207	206	1	82	Roof tile fragment	Post med.
		1	42	Pottery; body sherd	Post med.
209	208	1	46	Roof tile fragment	Med/post med.
211	210	1	755	Brick fragment, overfired/part-vitrified, width 100mm, depth 50-55mm	Post med.
213	212	3	1	Glass; window sherds, decayed	Med/post med.
215	214	2	120	Animal bone; antler fragment; radius, proximal end, large mammal	-
		10	6655	Brick fragments, two part-vitrified, widths 105-110mm, depths 55-60mm	Post med.
		3	148	Roof tile fragments	Post med.
		2	12	Pottery; body sherds	Med/post med.
218	Layer	1	-	SF1 Copper alloy Nuremburg jetton, poor surface condition	1550-1650
		1	4	Animal bone; sliver	-
		3	40	Glass; bottle body sherds, decayed	Post med.
		3	32	Brick fragments	Post med.
		1	58	Pottery; rim sherd	Post med.
228	232	3	144	SF2 Iron rowel spur, incomplete; SF3 Iron knife blade; SF4 Iron horseshoe fragment	-
		20	102	Animal bone; mandible fragment, plus molars, sheep/goat; pig incisor; fragments, inc ribs	-
		125	1300	Shell; oyster, 101 valves, some very large, some very small, and fragments; mussel, one valve in fragments	-
		1	30	Baked clay	-
		1	2	Glass; window sherd, decayed	Post med.
		22	3160	Brick fragments, abraded, one piece is part-vitrified, depths 55-60mm; 14/555g small pieces and spall discarded	Post med.
		94	7055	Roof tile fragments, inc ridge tile, two have two peg holes, eight with one (one square), some fragments are mortared; 56/1900g small fragments discarded	Post med.
32	1375	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, mostly one vessel (bung-hole pitcher)	Tudor		
229	232	1	126	SF5 Iron hinge pivot	-
		1	10	Lead window comes	-
		5	12	Animal bone; fragments, inc vertebra	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		14	164	Shell; oyster, fourteen valves	-
		1	2	Glass; window sherd, decayed	Med/post med.
		3	52	Brick fragments	Post med.
		19	775	Roof tile fragments, one with peg hole	Post med.
		21	392	Pottery; rim and body sherds (same as 228)	Tudor
230	232	8	114	Animal bone; shed antler, incomplete; humerus, distal end, sheep/goat x 3, one unfused; radius shaft and fragments, ?sheep/goat	-
		6	555	Brick fragments, depth 48mm; 4/56g small fragments discarded	Post med.
		2	350	Roof tile fragments	Post med.
		1	142	Pottery; jug rim/handle sherd	Late medieval
231	232	2	12	Pottery; body sherds, one with cordon	Medieval
233	194	11	156	Animal bone; radius and ulna, proximal end, horse; fragments	-
		4	64	Pottery; rim and joining body sherds	Prehistoric
234	194	135	170	Animal bone; cattle molars, some unerupted; ?horse molar fragments; fragments, inc sheep/goat radius shafts; poor surface condition; 17/2g sheep/goat molars and fragments from sample 10; 56/4g burnt bone fragments from sample 10	-
		4	8	Burnt flints from sample 10	-
		26	204	Baked clay fragments, some with flat surfaces; 7/14g from sample 10	-
		56	832	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, grog-tempered, one rim is from an enormous vessel; 18/44g body sherds and crumbs from sample 10	LIA
		3	52	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Prehistoric
235	194	12	50	Animal bone; fragments	-
		4	16	Baked clay	-
		1	2	Pottery; body sherd	Late medieval
		24	266	Pottery; rim and body sherds, grog-tempered	LIA
239	236	11	560	Animal bone; horse molars; cattle tibia, distal end; fragments	-
		1	1535	Brick fragment, width 105mm, depth 60mm	Post med.
		3	246	Roof tile fragments, one has remains of square peg hole	Post med.
		1	10	Pottery; body sherd	Tudor
240	Layer	6	14	Animal bone; fragments	-
		1	6	Baked clay	-
		1	12	Glass; bottle body sherd, decayed	Post med.
		1	6	Pottery; body sherd	Post med.
243	Layer	4	44	Animal bone; fragments	-
		1	1	Clay pipe stem	Post med.
		1	2510	Brick, incomplete, mortared on underside, > 210 x 115 x 60-65mm	Post med.
		1	36	Roof tile fragment	Post med.
259	Layer	12	26	Pottery; body sherds, grog-tempered; 5/2g body sherds and crumbs from sample 17	LIA
260	Layer	4	10	Baked clay	-
		16	138	Pottery; base and body sherds, mainly one	LIA

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
				vessel, grog-tempered; 4/8g body sherds and crumbs from sample 18	
270	Layer	14	10	Animal bone; cattle tooth fragments	-
		4	18	Baked clay, largest piece has a groove	-
		21	70	Pottery; base and body sherds, grog-tempered	LIA
272	271	3	18	Burnt flints	-
		1	6	Pottery; body sherd	Prehistoric
275	Layer	23	66	Pottery; rim and body sherds, grog-tempered	LIA
283	282	4	18	Baked clay	-
		8	268	Pottery; rim and body sherds, various fabrics	Early Roman
		3	28	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
287	286	2	20	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
289	286	1	4	Pottery; body sherd	Late medieval
290	254	1	2	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
294	254	1	56	SF7 Iron hook-shaped object	-
		1	120	Roof tile fragment with two peg holes, irregularly made	?Medieval
		1	16	Pottery; base sherd	Medieval
299	298	2	14	Shell; oyster, two valves, small examples	-
		1	6	Baked clay with flat surface	-
		2	92	Roof tile fragments	Post med.
300	298	1	10	Iron nail	-
		1	1	SF8 Copper alloy rod fragment, poor condition	-
		9	18	Animal bone; fragments	-
		9	52	Shell; oyster, nine valves, small examples	-
		4	50	Baked clay	-
		5	80	Brick fragments, abraded	Post med.
		26	484	Roof tile fragments, three with peg holes, some overfired, 11/76g small pieces discarded	Med/post med.
		28	198	Pottery; rim, handle and body sherds	Medieval
301	298	2	236	SF9 Iron sickle blade; SF10 Iron bracket	Post med.
		10	50	Iron nails	-
		29	44	Animal bone; ulna, proximal end, hare/rabbit; bird bones; fragments	-
		27	142	Shell; oyster, twenty-four valves and fragments, small examples	-
		8	6	Charcoal	-
		20	845	Brick fragments, 13/50g tiny pieces discarded	Post med.
		76	2600	Roof tile fragments and spall, four have peg holes, 47/370g small pieces discarded	Post med.
		31	264	Pottery; handle, base and body sherds	Medieval
302	298	1	8	Animal bone; antler burr fragment	-
		13	76	Shell; oyster, eleven valves and fragments, small examples	-
		4	58	Brick fragments	Post med.
		8	655	Roof tile fragments, two with peg holes	Post med.
305	Layer	8	74	Animal bone; metacarpus, sheep/goat, poor surface condition; mandible/scapula/pelvis fragments, large mammal; fragments	-
		1	2	Shell; oyster, one valve, small example	-
		2	274	Brick fragments	Post med.

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		21	1485	Roof tile fragments, one with peg hole, one with partial dog-print (12/326g small pieces discarded)	Post med.
		4	36	Pottery; body and base sherds	Medieval
		2	24	Pottery; body sherds, abraded	Roman
308	307	2	10	Iron nails	-
		1	2	Animal bone; fragment, in poor condition	-
		1	840	Brick fragment, depth 50-60mm	Post med.
		1	2	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
309	Layer	1	10	SF11 Iron buckle frame	-
		3	34	Pottery; handle and body sherds	Medieval
313	312	2	224	Brick fragments, abraded	Post med.
		10	428	Roof tile fragments, two with peg holes (6/164g small pieces Discarded)	Post med.
		1	4	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
324	322	2	12	Pottery; rim sherds	Medieval
325	322	1	1	SF12 Copper alloy strap-end	Medieval
328	326	7	14	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
331	326	10	44	Animal bone; fragments, inc mandible frags, large mammal	-
		1	2	Shell; oyster fragment	-
		1	26	Tile fragment, as 335 (abraded)	?Medieval
		2	416	Hip tile, in two joining pieces, prefiring knife-trimmed pointed edge	?Medieval
		1	2	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
332	Surface	2	40	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
335	333	2	102	Roof tile fragments, joining, brown fabric	?Medieval
336	333	1	94	Animal bone; long bone shaft, large mammal, poor condition	-
		3	444	Roof tile fragments	Post med.
		3	12	Pottery; body sherds, glazed	Medieval
338	337	1	26	Pottery; body sherd, grog-tempered	LIA
		3	2	Pottery; crumbs	Prehistoric
u/s	Tr.31	10	248	Pottery; handle, base and body sherds	Med/post med

All Environmental (Bulk Samples)

Sample	Context	Feature	Weight	Bone	Burnt bone	Charcoal	Seeds/ Grain	Molluscs
1a	142	Ditch 129	9kg					
1b	142	Ditch 129	7kg					
2a	143	Ditch 129	10kg					
2b	143	Ditch 129	8kg					
3	184	Ditch 179	9kg					
4	180	Ditch 178	10kg	X				
5	163	Ditch 161	10kg	X				
6	118	Ditch 117	10kg	X				
7	128	Cut 109	9kg					
8	125	Pit/Ditch 110	10kg					
8a	125	Pit/Ditch 110	6kg					

Sample	Context	Feature	Weight	Bone	Burnt bone	Charcoal	Seeds/ Grain	Molluscs
9	103	Ditch 101	11kg					
10	234	Ditch 194	10kg	X	X			
15	270	Layer (Test Pit 1)	9kg					
16	275	Layer (Test Pit 2)	9kg					
17	259	Layer (Test Pit 3)	9kg					
18a	260	Layer (Test Pit 4)	9kg					
18b	260	Layer (Test Pit 4)	4kg					

Prehistoric pottery

The material has been recorded using a system developed for prehistoric pottery in Essex (Brown 1988. Details in archive). The fabrics present were:

Fabric	Description	Sherd	Weight	%sherd	%weight
C	Flint and sand, S-M 2	10	54	7	6
D	Sand, S-M 2-3 with addition of occasional L flint	7	32	5	3
E	Sand, S 3	1	6	<1	<1
F	Sand, S 2	5	65	3.5	7
G	Sand, S-M 2-3	13	98	9	10
H	Sand with veg. voids particularly on surface	21	140	15	14
I	Vegetable temper	5	21	3.5	2
J	Sparse, very fine sand. May have occasional M-L flint or sparse irregular voids	73	474	51	49
N	Quartz sand S-L, some flint S-L 3	6	69	4	7
Z	Unclassifiable (Here all sandy)	2	1	1	1
		143	960		

Where:

S= less than 1mm diameter.

M= 1-2mm diameter.

L= more than 2mm diameter.

1= less than 6 per cm²

2= 6-10 per cm²

3= more than 10 per cm²

Prehistoric pottery by context

Context	Fabric	Sherd	Weight	Comments
88	Z	2	1	Crumbs
100	G	3	8	Middle Iron Age
100	D	1	2	
118	F	4	63	Thick walled jar Middle Iron Age
119	D	1	3	
119	H	3	13	Middle Iron Age
121	H	2	9	Middle Iron Age
125	G	4	21	Middle Iron Age
125	I	1	11	Middle Iron Age
128	H	7	51	Middle Iron Age
138	G	2	4	Middle Iron Age

142	N	6	69	Middle Iron Age
145	J	34	278	Middle Iron Age jar
147	J	36	142	Middle Iron Age
160	C	4	14	
160	I	4	10	Middle Iron Age
163	H	7	61	Middle Iron Age
163	D	3	11	
180	D	1	14	
184	D	1	2	
185	H	2	6	Middle Iron Age
191	C	3	11	
193	F	1	2	
233	G	4	65	Middle Iron Age
234	J	3	54	Middle Iron Age
272	E	1	6	
283	C	3	29	
		143	960	

LIA/Roman Pottery

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
24	Layer	11	138	Base and body sherds, grog-tempered	LIA
70	69	1	2	Body sherd, fine grey ware	Roman
102	101	28	396	Rim and body sherds, all same storage jar, with shoulder groove, poor surface condition	LIA
103	101	92	540	Rim, base, body sherds and crumbs, various fabrics, inc rim/neck of J3 flagon	Late 1st-early 2nd C
113	112	36	286	Rim and body sherds, various fabrics	Mid-late 1st C
115	114	131	550	Rim and body sherds and crumbs, various fabrics, at least four vessels represented, poor surface condition	Mid-late 1st C
116	Finds	52	118	Rim and body sherds and crumbs, various fabrics, poor surface condition	Mid-late 1st C
118	117	3	10	Body sherds, grey ware, poor surface condition	Early Roman
121	120	4	36	Base and body sherds, poor surface condition	Roman
123	122	14	114	Rim and body sherds, poor surface condition	Mid-late 1st C
138	137	5	44	Body sherds	1st C
140	139	17	116	Rim and body sherds, mainly grog-tempered, poor surface condition	Mid-late 1st C
145	129	2	74	Storage jar body sherd in two pieces, poor surface condition	Roman
147	129	2	20	Body sherds, grog-tempered, one combed	LIA
155	Layer	17	80	Body sherds, grog-tempered	LIA

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
163	161	47	286	Rim, base and body sherds, mainly grog-tempered	LIA
165	164	40	392	Rim and body sherds, grog-tempered and black-surfaced wares, inc joining sherds from a large jar with shoulder cordon	Mid 1st C
166	164	4	48	Body sherds, grog-tempered and sandy grey ware	Early Roman
168	167	67	210	Rim, base and body sherds, all same grog-tempered carinated bowl	LIA
180	178	22	96	Base and body sherds, grog-tempered	LIA
184	179	16	150	Rim and shoulder, fine grey ware narrow-necked jar, crudely-made with large air-bubble in fabric; body sherds, buff ware, poor surface condition	Early Roman
185	179	14	96	Rim, base and body sherds, various fabrics, inc buff body sherd and rim sherd from jar in 184	Early Roman
189	178	1	8	Body sherd, grog-tempered	LIA
197	196	2	16	Base and body sherds, sandy grey ware	Early Roman
199	198	1	6	Body sherd	Roman
234	194	56	832	Rim, base and body sherds, grog-tempered, one rim is from an enormous vessel; 18/44g body sherds and crumbs from sample 10	LIA
235	194	24	266	Rim and body sherds, grog-tempered	LIA
259	Layer	12	26	Body sherds, grog-tempered; 5/2g body sherds and crumbs from sample 17	LIA
260	Layer	16	138	Base and body sherds, mainly one vessel, grog-tempered; 4/8g body sherds and crumbs from sample 18	LIA
270	Layer	21	70	Base and body sherds, grog-tempered	LIA
275	Layer	23	66	Rim and body sherds, grog-tempered	LIA
283	282	8	268	Rim and body sherds, various fabrics	Early Roman
305	Layer	2	24	Body sherds, abraded	Roman
338	337	1	26	Body sherd, grog-tempered	LIA
		792	5548		

Medieval and Later Pottery

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
U/S	Tr.7	1	42	Tudor Red Earthenware everted rim from necked cup or small jug, handle oval in section, attaches just below rim, unglazed	Later 15th to 16th centuries
U/S	Tr 31	1	16	Medieval coarse ware sagging base sherd,	Later 12th to 14th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		2	128	Mill Green ware internally bevelled rim from jug or cistern, with handle that is oval in section, unglazed, accidental blobs of slip, also unfeatured body sherd	Later 14th to 15th C
		1	9	Mill Green ware – sandy, unglazed body sherd	Mid 13th to 15th C
		2	15	Sandy orange ware unglazed body sherds	13th to 16th C
		3	16	Tudor red earthenware small fragment of lid-seated rim and unglazed body sherds	Late 15th to 16th C
		1	63	Raeren stoneware frilled base ?from drinking jug	Late 15th to mid 16th C
1	Topsoil	1	6	Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware	18th to 20th C
		1	2	Creamware	mid 18th to early 19th C
80	83/89	1	10	Tudor Red Earthenware, hollow ware sherd perhaps from a small bowl, unglazed	Later 15th to 16th centuries
		1	6	Yellow Ware	Late 18th to 20th C
		1	4	Modern White Earthenware	19th to 20th C
84	83	1	1	Modern White Earthenware body sherd, internal transfer-print, probably willow pattern, ?from cup	19th to 20th C
86	85	12	50	Tudor Red Earthenware, joining sherds ?from shoulder of jug, unglazed, abraded	Later 15th to 16th centuries
		19	154	Black-Glazed Ware, comprising bottom half of rounded jug with thickened base, incised decoration below glaze consisting of spirals, horizontal and vertical wavy lines, and enclosed intersecting crosses in the manner of Metropolitan slipware	Mid to late 17th century
92	89	1	6	Tudor Red Earthenware body sherd showing single splash of glaze	Residual Later 15th to 16th century pottery
118	117	1	2	Mill Green Coarse Ware, body sherd, internal surface abraded	Mid 13th to mid 14th C
135	134	1	10	Frechen Stoneware, eyes and nose of face mask from bellarmine, simple narrow-necked type, mottled salt glaze	17th C
172	171	1	1	Tudor Red Earthenware, v. abraded sherd	Later 15th to 16th centuries
207	206	1	42	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware internally glazed, thick-walled sherd probably from storage jar	17th C or later
215	214	1	4	Medieval Coarse Ware	Later 12th to 14th C
		1	8	Tudor Red Earthenware, reduced external surface splashes of glaze, abraded	Later 15th to 16th centuries
218	Layer	1	58	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware, sherd from large flared bowl or pancheon with beaded flange and internal glaze, comparable at Harlow, semi-waster as glaze has crept	17th C or later
228	232	1	7	Hedingham Coarse ware	Mid 12th to mid 14th C
		1	28	Frechen Stoneware jug base - cordons above rounded foot	Second half 16th or 17th C
		30	1340	Tudor Red Earthenware including shallow hollowed everted rim from wide bowl or dish,	Later 15th to 16th centuries

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
				unglazed, poorly finished, with potter's fingernail and other extraneous indentations; fragments from cisterns, including joining sherds from the base of a cistern with bunghole, slip-painted fragment showing remains of post-firing scratch mark, cross-fits with 229; remains of at least two cisterns represented; sherds are unglazed apart occasional splashes, a few fragments show simple slip-painting	
229	232	2	18	Sandy Orange Ware externally glazed sherds, one from shoulder of vessel, abraded, late medieval	Later 14th to 16th C
		19	374	Tudor Red Earthenware comprising mainly fragments from cisterns, from same vessels in 228, including another scratch-marked sherd which joins that in 228 to form an ?intersecting M, the central part of the M forming a small triangle, may represent the Virgin Mary, shows sparse internal sooting and circular patches of staining; small fragment of thickened slightly everted rim may also be from a cistern, all sherds are unglazed apart from a base sherd showing a powdery greenish glaze	Later 15th to 16th centuries
230	232	1	142	Sandy Orange Ware ?cistern rim with bifid handle, run of glaze, abraded	15th to 16th C
231	232	2	12	Medieval Coarse Ware body sherds one of which is abraded and shows a thumb applied strip	13th C
235	194	1	2	Sandy Orange Ware abraded unglazed body sherd, medieval or late medieval	13th to 16th C
239	236	1	10	Tudor Red Earthenware unglazed, abraded	Later 15th to 16th centuries
240	Layer	1	6	Metropolitan Slipware, body sherd from hollow ware, glazed and decorated internally, slip has come away but scar of wavy line and parallel straight line can be seen	c.1625-early 18th C
287	286	2	20	Mill Green ware – sandy, jug rim with external triangular bead, unglazed with slip-painted band below rim, also slip-painted and unglazed body sherd	Later 14th to 15th C
289	286	1	4	Sandy Orange Ware unglazed body sherd, reduced on inside surface	14th to 16th C
290	286	1	2	Hedingham ware body sherd showing applied red slip pellet and greenish glaze, probably early style	Later 12th to mid 13th C
294	286	1	16	Early medieval ware sagging base, fire-blackened on underside	10th to 13th C
300	298	1	5	Shell-tempered ware B2 rim fragment,	Later 12th to 13th C
		1	3	Medieval coarse ware body sherd, pale grey in colour	Later 12th to 14th C
		19	110	Mill Green ware, all unglazed including shoulder of jug, showing slip-painted decoration in the form of a central stem with opposing curved lines originating from either side of the stem, a flanged bowl rim, a slip-painted jug rim fragment, and slip-painted body sherds	Later 14th to 15th C
		2	18	Mill Green ware - sandy unglazed slip-painted sherds from same vessel	14th to 16th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		3	44	Mill Green-type ware misc. sherds all with hard, late medieval fabric, one with external glaze, and one shows patchy external glaze with trace of slip-painting	15th to 16th C
		1	14	Sandy Orange Ware small rod handle ?from jug, unglazed and undecorated	13th to 16th C
		1	3	Post-medieval red earthenware sherd with all over glaze	Later 16th to 19th C
301	298	21	205	Mill Green ware: plain upright small jug rim and handle, which is sub-rectangular in section, unglazed and undecorated; plus misc. sherds, mainly unglazed, does include two large joining sherds from a jug with a partial external glaze	Later 14th to 16th C
		3	14	Mill Green ware – sandy: misc. sherds including sherd with partial plain lead glaze and tiny fragment from pouring lip	Mid 13th to ?15th C
		3	13	Mill Green-type ware misc. unglazed sherds with hard late medieval fabric	15th to 16th C
		3	23	Tudor red earthenware comprising a glazed sherd, a handle, sub-oval in section and a fragment of cup or small drinking vessel decorated with applied slip dots, as found in Dissolution deposits (e.g. Drury 1974, fig.14.28)	Earlier 16th C
305	Layer	1	11	Mill Green coarse ware sagging base sherd	Mid 13th to 14th C
		1	9	Mill Green-type ware sherd from shoulder of ?jug, unglazed, reduced surfaces, slip-painted	15th to 16th C
		2	17	Medieval coarse ware abraded body sherds	Later 12th to 14th C
308	307	1	2	Early medieval ware small body sherd	Residual 10th to 13th C pot
309	Layer	2	29	Mill Green ware lower handle attachment from jug, rod handle sub-circular in section, partial slip-coating, unglazed	Mid 13th to 15th C
		1	5	Medieval coarse ware body sherd	Later 12th to 14th C
313	312	1	4	Medieval coarse ware abraded body sherd	Residual later 12th to 14th C pot
324	322	1	5	Medieval coarse ware H3 rim from small cooking pot	Late 13th to 14th C
		1	8	Medieval coarse ware E5 rim fragment from small cooking pot	late 13th to 14th C
328	326	1	1	Heddingham ware, tiny abraded sherd showing applied white strips over a red slip background under a clear glaze	Later 12th to 13th centuries
		1	1	Sandy orange ware tiny sherd showing traces of slip-painting, medieval type	13th to 14th C
		5	11	Mill Green coarse ware body sherds, some joining	Mid 13th to 14th C
331	326	1	2	Medieval coarse ware small abraded body sherd	Later 12th to 14th C
332	Surface	1	8	Mill Green ware – sandy, abraded body sherd with partial slip-coating	Mid 13th to 15th C
		1	32	Medieval coarse ware body sherd showing one curved edge, natural break or possible post-firing	Later 12th to 14th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
				modification for use as a tool	
336	333	3	12	Mill Green ware body sherds showing slip-coating under a mottled green glaze, two joining sherds also show combed decoration	Late 13th to mid 14th C
		202	3243		

Brick Catalogue

Site	Trench	Context	Size (mm)	Wt (g)	Description	Date
2	1	20		86	Fragment; orange	
3	8	81	170+ x 120 x 55-60	1950	Part brick; orange; blue glaze; vitrified; three sunken margins to upper surface; irregular; irregular rounded arris; creased and rough faces; occasional grass marks; rough base	Tudor
			135+ x 110+ x 55-60	1120	Part brick; orange; pebble inclusions; vegetation marks on stretcher face; rough base	Tudor
3	8	84	105+ x 110 x 55	1020	Part brick; orange; pebble inclusions; creased faces; rough base	Tudor
			Depth 50	620	Fragment; blue and sienna; over-fired; dense; pebble inclusions; base and stretcher face grass-marked; base rough	Tudor
			Depth 55	450	Fragment; orange; irregular rounded arris; rough base	Tudor
				190	Three fragments; blue and purple; over-fired	Tudor
			75+ x 105 x 55	610	Part brick; sienna; irregular; irregular rounded arris; upper surface occasional grass mark and vitrified	Tudor
			Depth 50	550	Fragment; orange; pebble inclusions; rough base	Tudor
			160+ x 115 x 60	900	Part brick; orange; irregular; irregular rounded arris; vitrified header; upper surface and base rough. The upper surface of this brick looks as if the base of the brick stacked above it for firing has become slightly fused to it	Tudor
			Depth 50-55	230	Fragment; dark red and purple; vitrified; irregular rounded arris; rough base	Tudor
			65+ x 110 x 55	450	Part brick; orange; very abraded	
			Depth 55	450	Fragment; orange and sienna; vitrified; irregular; irregular rounded arris; rough base	Tudor
3	8	92	130+ x 110 x 55	1470	Part brick, to which fragments of two other bricks are fused; blue; over-fired; dense; irregular; irregular rounded arris; upper surface grass or straw-marked, base rough	Tudor
			Depth 55	640	Fragment; blue; vitrified; overfired; dense; upper surface sunken stretcher margin; irregular; irregular rounded arris; rough base. The inner broken surface is vitrified indicating the brick became broken during firing	Tudor

Site	Trench	Context	Size (mm)	Wt (g)	Description	Date
			110+ x 105 x 50-55	850	Part brick; blue and sienna; misshapen; over-fired; pebble inclusions; irregular rounded arris; rough base	Tudor
4	6	48	Depth 60	970	Fragment; sienna; pebble inclusions; upper surface vitrified; irregular; irregular rounded arris; rough base	Tudor
				370	Fragment; orange; irregular rounded arris; rough base	Tudor
4	6	60	Depth 50 to 55	410	Fragment; sienna; irregular; irregular rounded arris; rough base	Tudor
			Depth 50	440	Fragment; purple; over-fired; dense; irregular; irregular rounded arris; rough base; very distorted	Tudor
			Depth 50+	240	Fragment; sienna; upper surface grass-marked	Tudor
4	6	62	Depth 50	300	Fragment; purple; over-fired; dense; irregular; irregular rounded arris; rough base. Some broken faces have indications that brick was broken during firing	Tudor
			Depth 45	270	Fragment; purple; over-fired; dense; irregular; irregular rounded arris; rough base	Tudor
			Depth 55	490	Fragment; purple and blue; over-fired; dense; irregular; irregular rounded arris; sunken margins on upper surface; rough base	Tudor
4	6	64	Depth 50	400	Fragment; dark purple; very over-fired; very irregular; very irregular arris; rough base	Tudor
				210	Three fragments; brown; under-fired	
4	6	68	55+ x 100 x 60	460	Part brick; red; irregular; irregular rounded arris; rough base	Tudor
			50+ x 100 x 50	370	Part brick; blue and purple; over-fired; dense; irregular; irregular arris; upper surface sunken margin; broken face shows signs that brick broke during firing	Tudor
				430	Two fragments; blue and purple; over-fired; dense. The broken faces have indications that bricks were broken during firing	Tudor
				290	Fragment; sienna; traces of vitrification on some outer faces; rough base	Tudor
8	37	98	Depth 55	540	Fragment; orange; pebble inclusions; irregular rounded arris; rough base	Tudor
			Depth 50	290	Fragment; orange; vitrified upper surface; rough base	Tudor
			Depth 55	790	Fragment; orange; rough base. Thick mortar which has fair finished surface on broken or cut stretcher face	Tudor
10	20	239	165+ x 110 x 60	1550	Part brick; sienna; irregular; irregular rounded arris; rough faces; rough base	Tudor
10	20	243	215+ x 110 x 60	2510	Part brick; orange; irregular; irregular	Tudor

Site	Trench	Context	Size (mm)	Wt (g)	Description	Date
					rounded arris; upper surface one stretcher sunken margin; possible faint vegetation marks on one stretcher face; traces of mortar on three faces	
10	21	201	85+ x 90 x 50	840	Part brick; blue; over-fired; vitrified; very dense; fairly irregular; irregular rounded arris; upper surface and base fairly rough	
10	21	203	150+ x 100 x 55	1570	Part brick; sienna; irregular; irregular rounded arris; rough base (damaged)	Tudor
10	21	211	75+ x 105 x 55		Part brick; purple; over-fired; dense; upper surface vitrified; sunken margins; irregular; irregular rounded and sharp arris; rough base	Tudor
10	22	301		440	Six fragments; orange	
			Width 115	370	Fragment; dense; rough base	Tudor
10	23	215	110+ x 105 x 60	900	Part brick; sienna; pebble inclusions; irregular; irregular rounded arris; rough base	Tudor
			Depth 55	630	Fragment; orange; very abraded	
			Depth 50	650	Fragment; light brown; rather under-fired and probably distorted while still fairly green; rounded arris; rough base	Tudor
			70+ x 100 x 60	670	Part brick; brown; rounded arris; very rough base	Tudor
			70+ x 105 x 45-50	670	Part brick; dark brown; over-fired; dense; irregular; irregular rounded arris; rough base	Tudor
				550	Two fragments; red; pebble inclusions	
			Depth 55	600	Fragment; purple; over-fired; irregular; irregular rounded arris; rough base	Tudor
			Depth 55 to 60	830	Fragment; purple; vitrified header; dense; pebble inclusions; irregular rounded arris; rough base	Tudor
			130+ x 110 x 60	1000	Part brick; sienna; large pebble inclusions; irregular rounded arris; rough upper surface and base	Tudor
			Depth 55	200	Fragment; sienna	
10	23	228	Depth 55	200	Fragment; purple; pebble inclusions; vitrified; very over-fired; rough base	Tudor
			Depth 55	250	Fragment; orange; irregular; irregular rounded arris	
			Depth 60	290	Fragment; orange; pebble inclusions; irregular rounded arris	
				240	Fragment; orange; pebble inclusions	
			Depth 55	420	Fragment; orange; irregular; irregular rounded arris; rough base; traces of mortar on upper surface	Tudor
			Depth 50 to 55	480	Fragment; sienna; very abraded; rough base	Tudor
			Depth 60	250	Fragment; orange; pebble inclusions; rough base; traces of mortar	Tudor

Site	Trench	Context	Size (mm)	Wt (g)	Description	Date
			Depth 60	520	Fragment; sienna; pebble inclusions; irregular; irregular rounded arris; creased faces; rough base; traces of mortar	Tudor
10	23	229		50	Two small fragments; sienna; abraded	
10	23	230	Depth 45	310	Fragment; orange; rounded arris; straw marks on upper surface or base	
				190	Fragment; orange	
11	30	305		270	Two fragments	
11	31	308	Width 105	840	Fragment	

Worked Flint Catalogue

Context	Feature	Description	Date
24	Layer	Bi-polar core fragment	
87	Finds	Scraper on a large secondary flake	LBA
128	109	Unworked piece	
140	139	Blade secondary	
155	Layer	Flake secondary	
160	136	Flake secondary	
163	161	Flake secondary	
191	194	Unworked piece	
197	196	Blade secondary	

Appendix 3: Contents of Archive

Site name: Greater Beaulieu Park, Chelmsford Essex, (

Client: Scott Wilson on behalf of Countryside Properties

NGR: TL 735 102 (Centre)

Site Code: SPGB08

Project No: 1905

Date of Fieldwork: June - August 2008

Oasis Accession Number: Essexcou1-43162

Index to the Archive

File containing:

1. Introduction

1.1 Written scheme of investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

2. Research Archive

2.1 Client Report (plus x1 bound copies at the rear of the file)

2.2 Analytical Reports

2.2.1 All Finds Report

2.2.2 Prehistoric Report

2.2.3 Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery Report

2.2.4 Medieval and Later Pottery Report

2.2.5 Brick Report

2.2.6 Worked Flint Report

2.3 Catalogues

2.3.1 Finds List

2.3.2 Archive Tables

2.3.3 Finds by Trench

2.3.4 Brick Catalogue

3. Site Archive

3.1 Context Index (1 to 343)

3.2 Context Record Sheets – In folder 2 of 2

3.3 Trench Sheets (1-3, 6, 10-14, 20-23, 25-28, 30, 33, and 35)

3.4 Sample Record Sheets (1-10 and 15-19)

3.5 Registers

3.5.1 Small Finds List (1-12)

3.5.2 Levels Registers (Original 1-9 and x3 Digital Copies)

3.5.3 Environmental Sample Register

3.5.4 Digital Photo Register and Context Prints

3.5.5 Metalwork for Conservation

3.5.6 Plan Registers 1-16

3.5.7 Section Registers 1-15

4. Miscellaneous

- 4.1 Site Locations 2-10
- 4.2 Trench Location Plan Sites 2-4
- 4.3 Trench Location Plan Sites 5-7
- 4.4 Trench Location Plan Sites 8-11
- 4.5 Maps and Plans most relevant to the HBS Assessment
- 4.6 Historic Environment Baseline Assessment – Addendum 1
- 4.7 Visual Site Appraisal Report
- 4.8 Lidar and Aerial Photographic Analysis
- 4.9 Geophysical Survey Report (Stratascan)
- 4.10 Geophysical Survey Report (GSB Prospection Ltd)

Not in the file:

Sections: **x4 (A1) and x11 (A3)**

Plans: **x6 (A1) and x10 (A3)**

The retained finds occupy ten boxes.

APPENDIX 4: EHER SUMMARY

SITE NAME/ADDRESS:	Greater Beaulieu Park, Chelmsford, Essex		
CONTRACTING UNIT PROJECT NUMBER	1905		
OASIS ACCESSION NUMBER	essexcou1- 43162		
PARISH: Chelmsford	DISTRICT:	Chelmsford	
NGR: TL 735 102 (Centre)	SITE CODE:	SPGB08	
TYPE OF WORK: Evaluation	SITE DIRECTOR/GROUP:	M.Pocock of ECC FAU	
DATE OF WORK: July - August 2008	SIZE OF AREA INVESTIGATED:	338 Ha	
FINDS/CURATING MUSEUM: Chelmsford	FUNDING SOURCE:	Developer	
FURTHER WORK ANTICIPATED. Yes	RELATED HER NOS.		
FINAL REPORT:	Yes		
PERIODS REPRESENTED:	Iron Age, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern		
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:			
<p><i>The evaluation by trial trenching of Sites 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 & 11 within the proposed Greater Beaulieu Park development, Chelmsford, has established/confirmed the presence, nature and survival of a range of archaeological features representing the Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern periods. Of particular significance was the survival of two scove or clamp kilns in Site 3 that likely had some association with the construction of the nearby farmhouse at Bulls Lodge Farm, and a potentially complex area of Iron Age and Early Roman occupation in Site 8.</i></p> <p><i>Archaeological remains in Sites 2 and 4 allude to the evolution and use of the landscape during the post-medieval period, while the presence of a single ditch in Site 5 suggests that some degree of prehistoric activity survives nearby. At Site 7, medieval remains were uncovered which may indicate the location of an earlier predecessor to the now-demolished Belstead Hall, while Sites 10 and 11 both produced evidence for activity in the late medieval – early post-medieval period, particularly at Site 10 where a farmstead or possible warreners lodge was uncovered.</i></p> <p><i>Due to access limitations and changes to the development master plan it was not possible/ necessary to evaluate Sites 6 and 9 respectively.</i></p> <p><i>Overall, while the geophysical survey seems to have successfully recognised the presence of below ground remains at each site, the results tended to suggest that greater numbers of features were present than was the case. While the results may have underplayed the density of features at Site 8, particularly with regards to smaller and more-discrete features, at Sites 5 and 7, and to a lesser extent 11, anomalies that were detected and thought to be of archaeological origin were demonstrated to be natural/ geological features.</i></p> <p><i>With the exception of the Late Iron Age – Early Roman settlement at Site 8, and hint of nearby prehistoric activity at Site 5, the landscape investigated during the course of the fieldwork contains very little evidence for Prehistoric, Roman or Saxon occupation, possibly a reflection of the heavy clay</i></p>			

soils, in contrast to the free-draining soils of the Chelmer Valley to the south. However, evidence for late medieval and early post-medieval activity was more widespread and appears to largely reflect the process of emparkment and subsequent landuse in the Tudor and Stuart periods.

PREVIOUS SUMMARIES/REPORTS:

AUTHOR OF SUMMARY: Matthew Pocock (ECCFAU)	DATE OF SUMMARY: December 2008
---	---------------------------------------



Plate 1. Scove or Clamp Kiln 73/74, Site 3



Plate 2. Ditch 129, Site 8



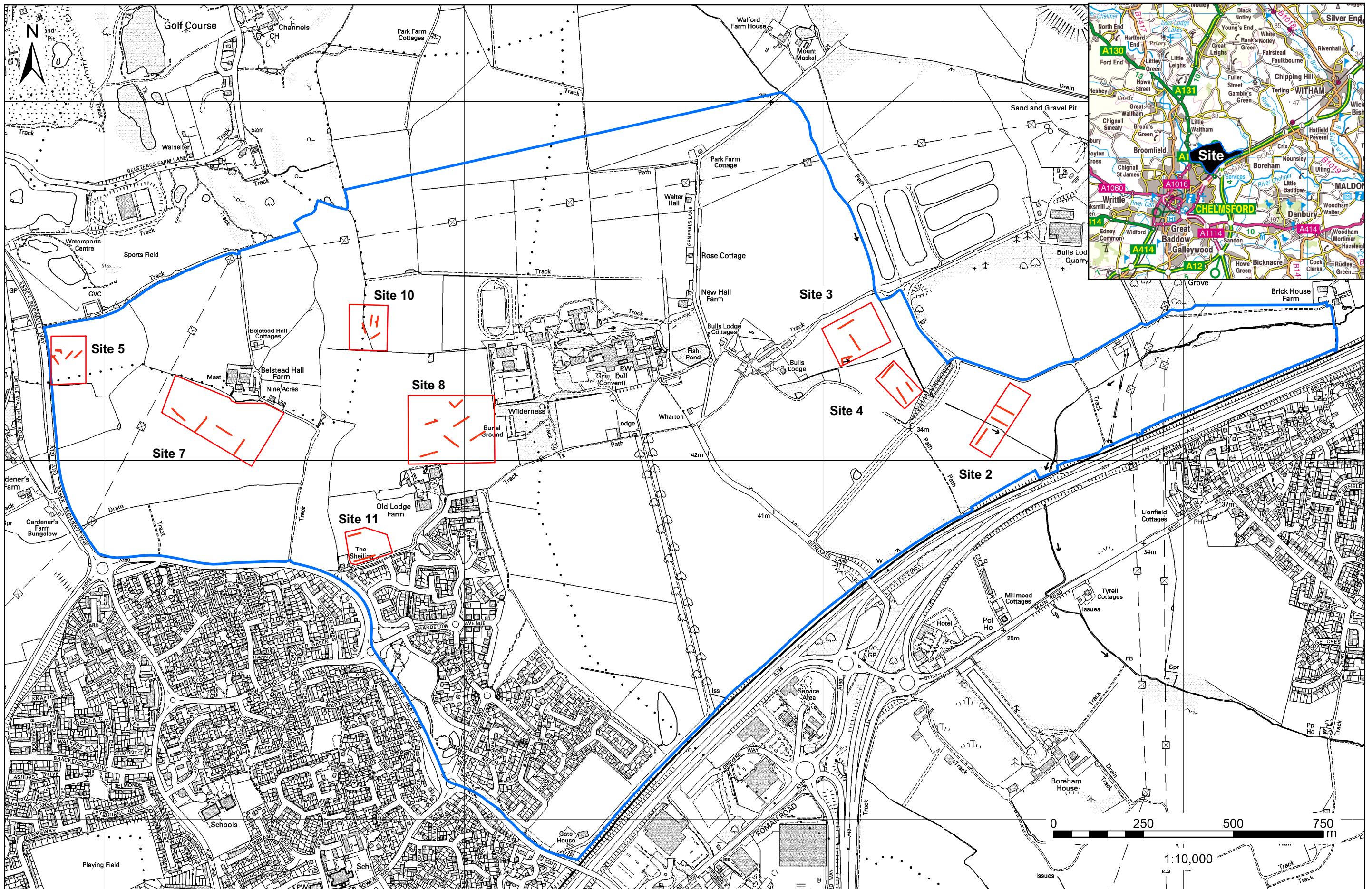
Plate 3. Ditch 161, Site 8



Plate 4. Ditch 232, Site 10



Plate 5. Hearth and associated archaeological remains, Site 10



Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602.

Fig.1. Site location

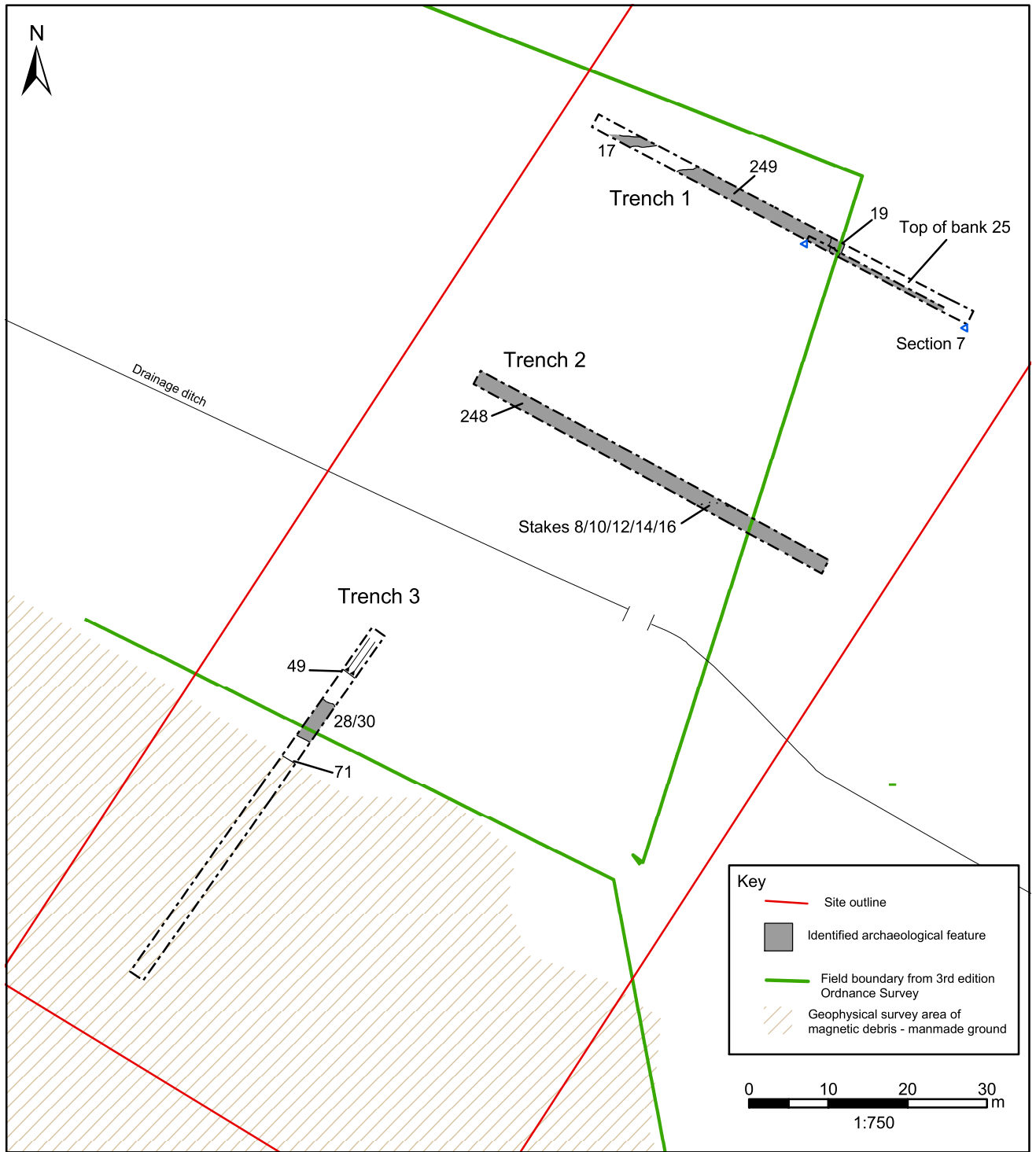


Fig.2. Site 2 - historic fish ponds

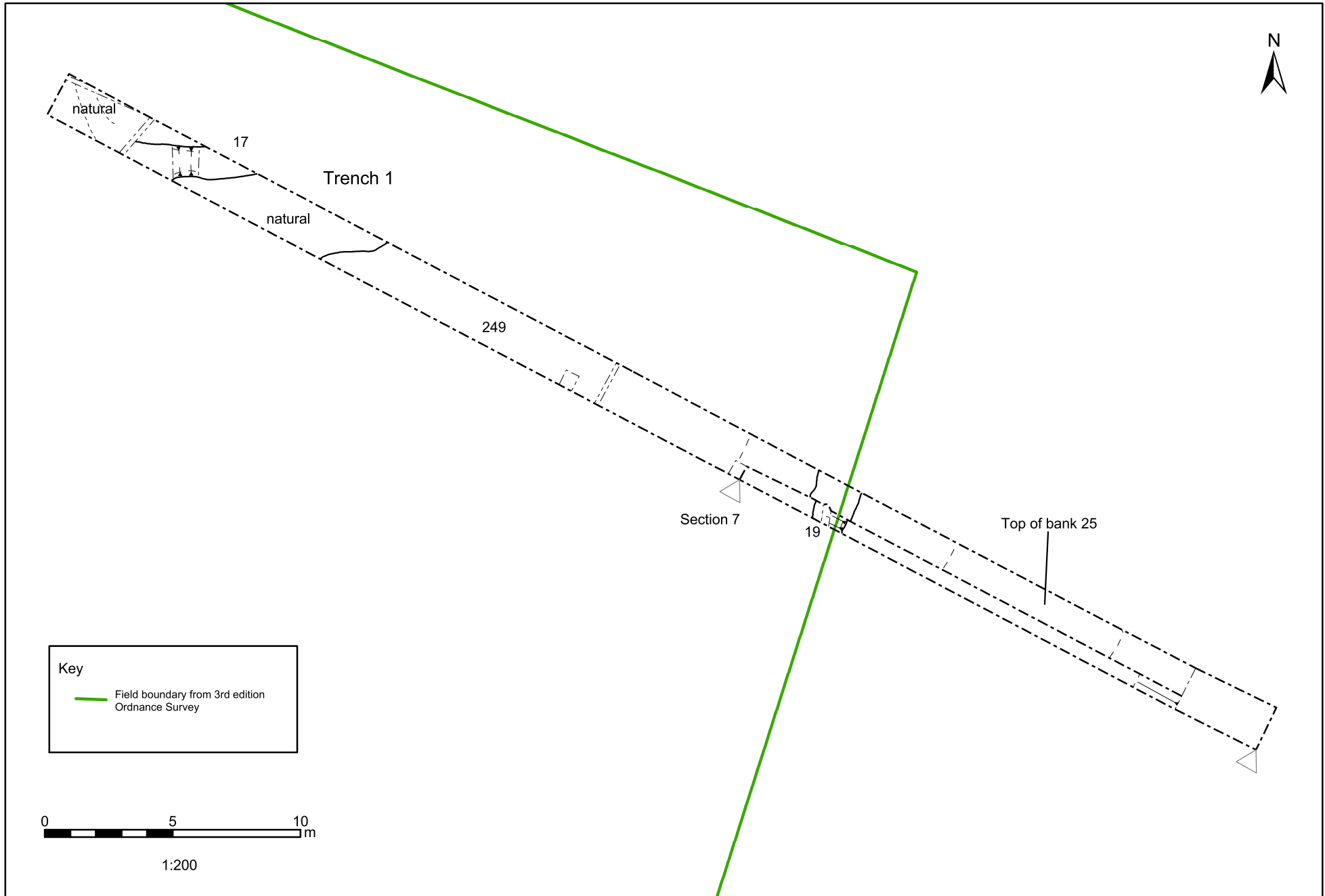


Fig.3. Trench 1

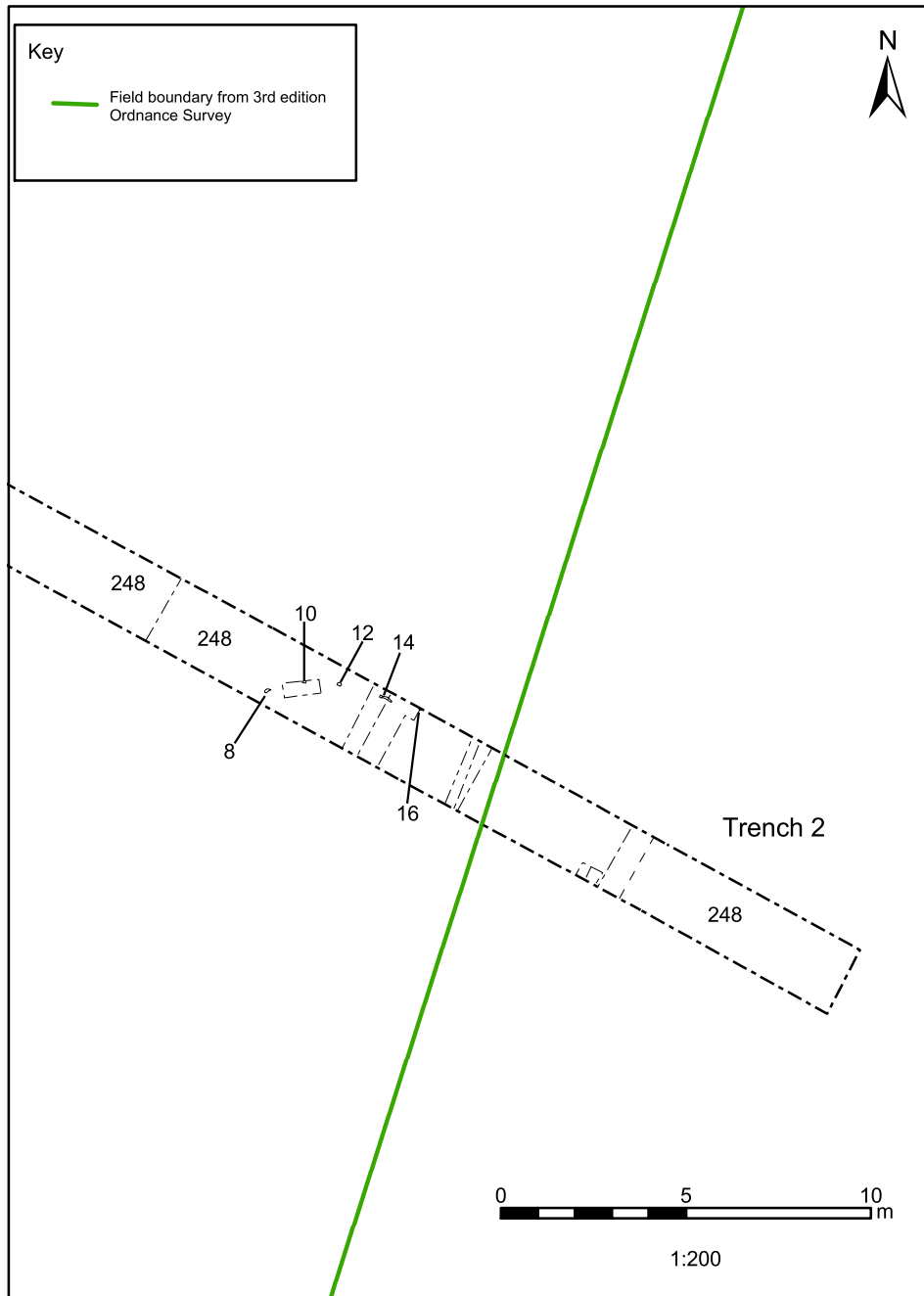


Fig.4. Trench 2

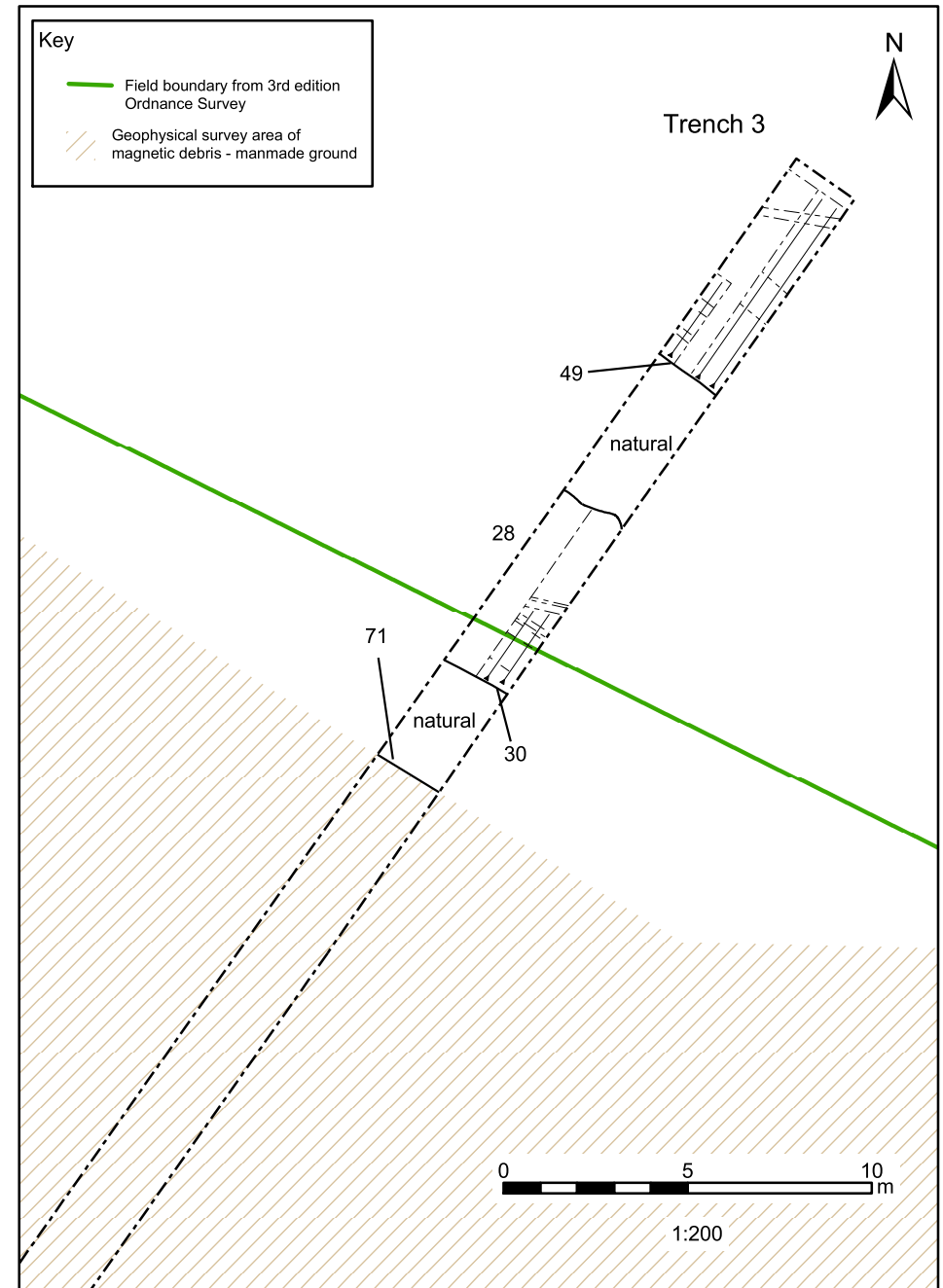
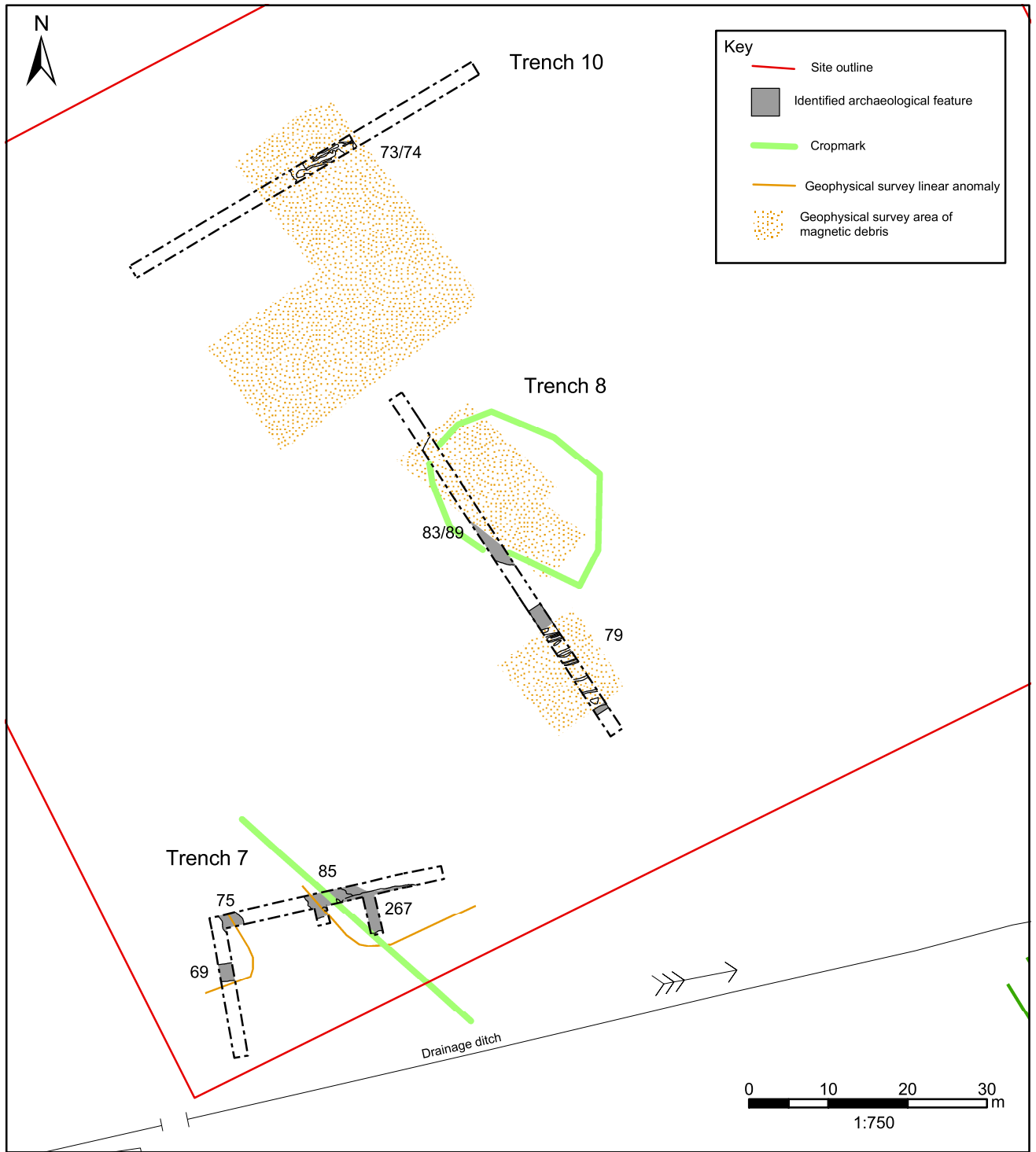


Fig.5. Trench 3



Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602.

Fig.6. Site 3 - Tudor brick clamps

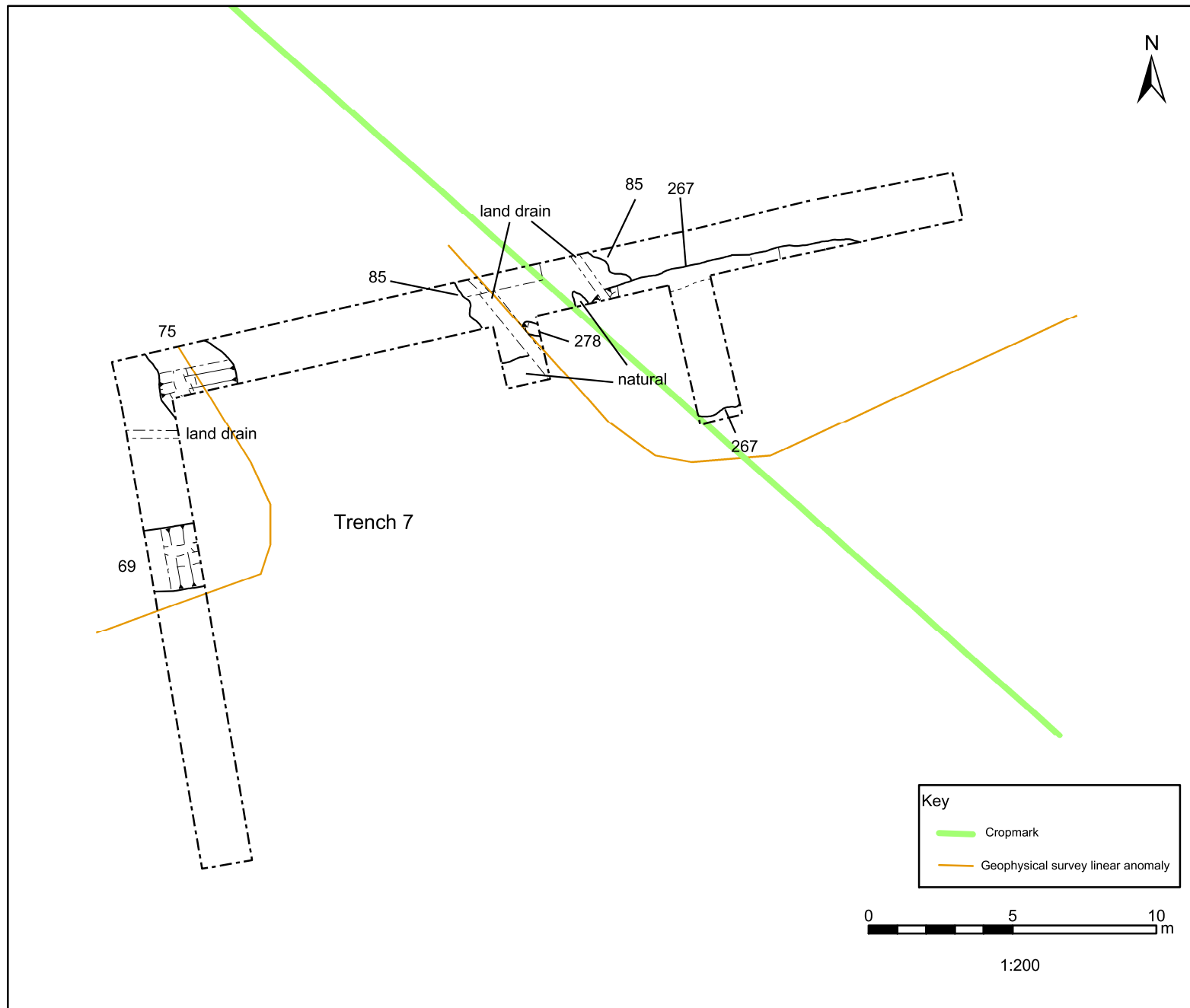


Fig.7. Trench 7

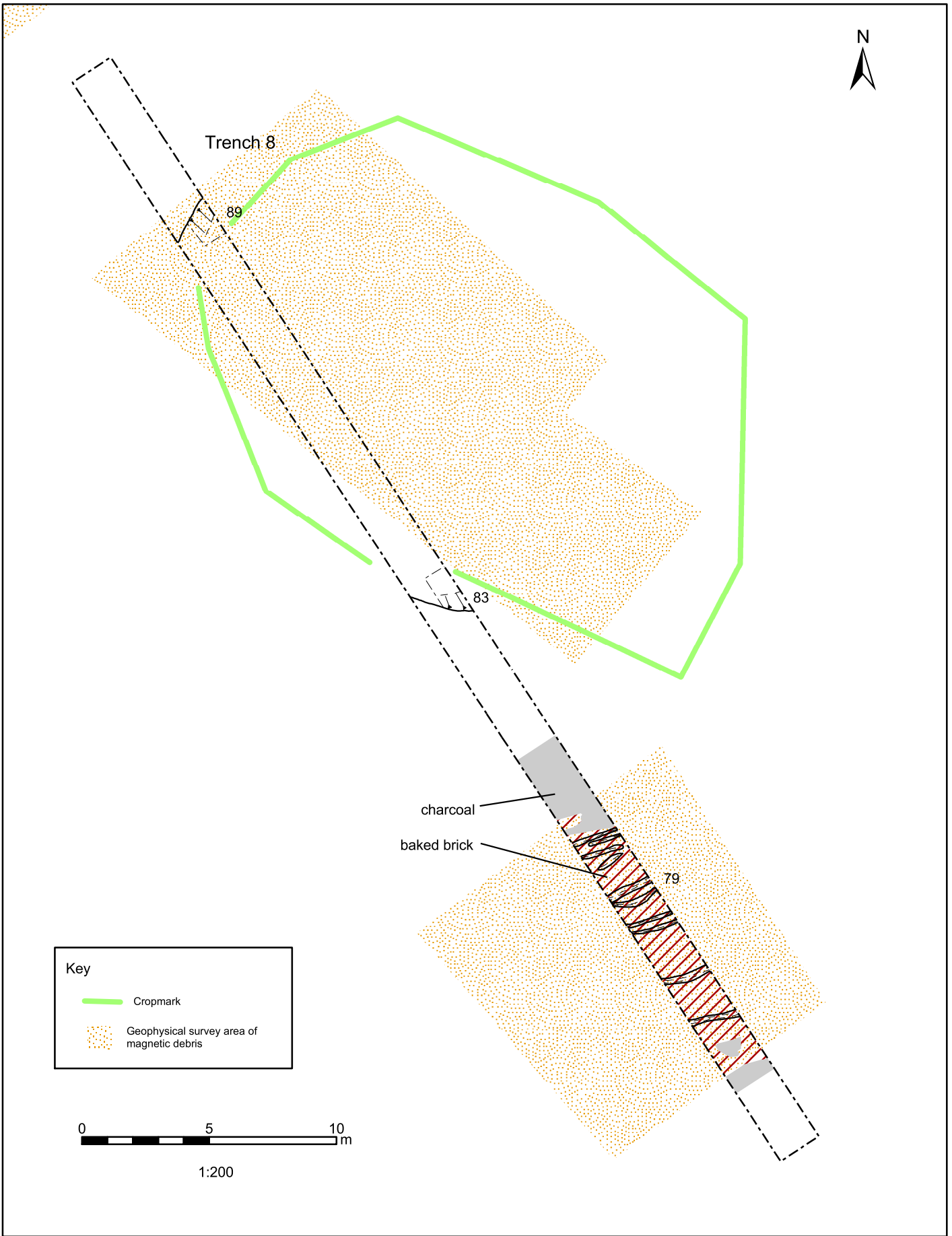


Fig.8. Trench 8

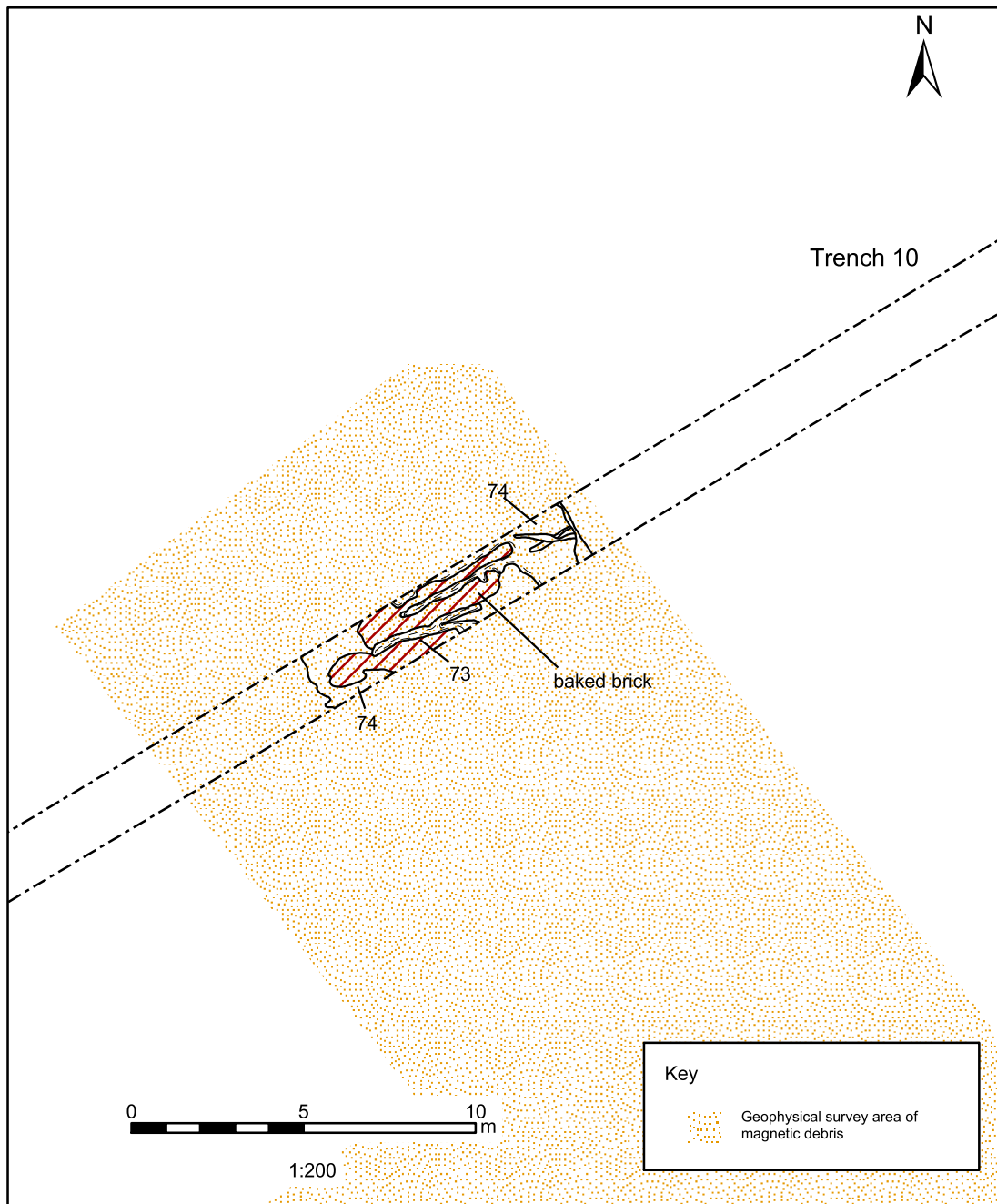
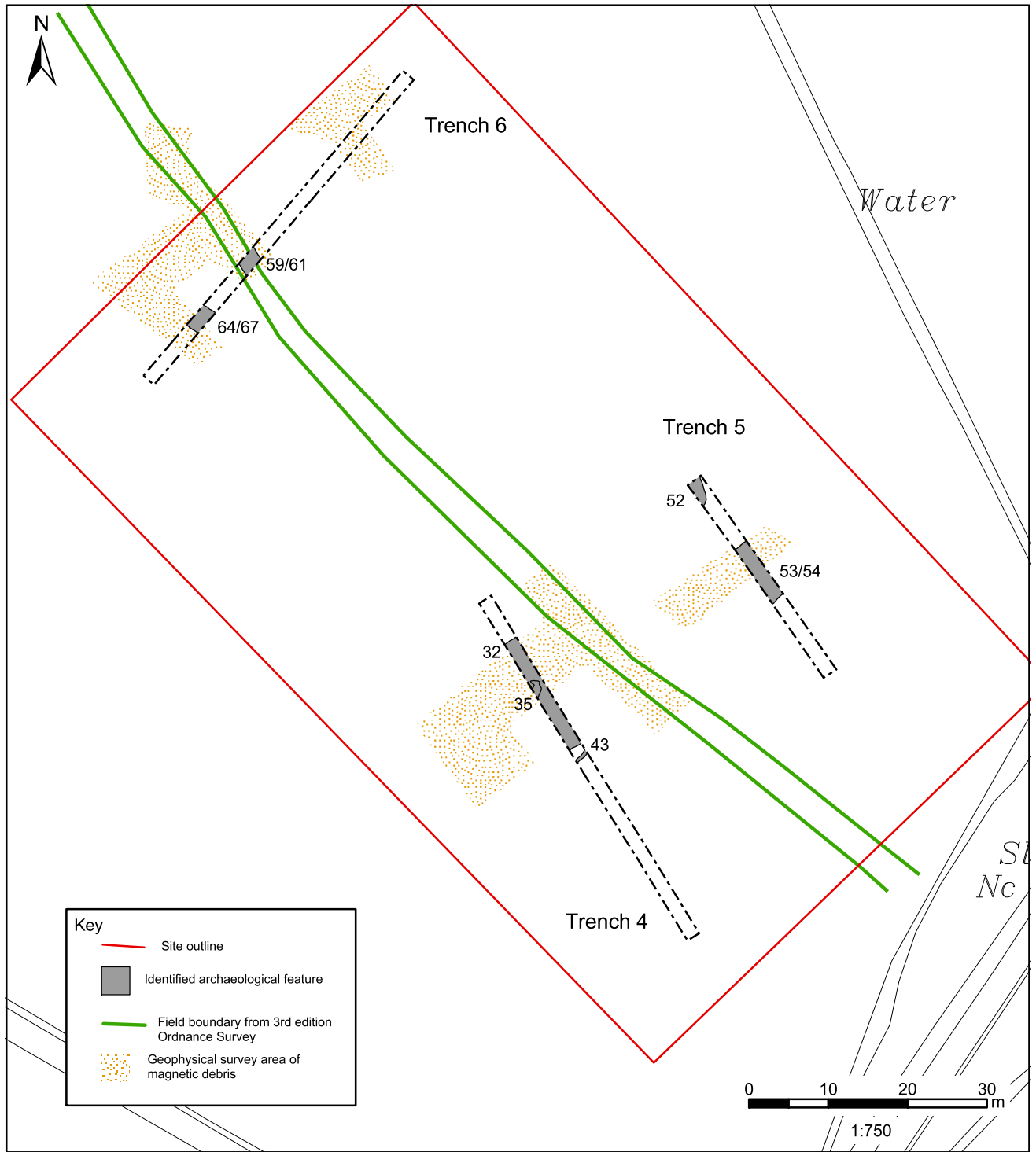


Fig.9. Trench 10



Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602.

Fig.10. Site 4

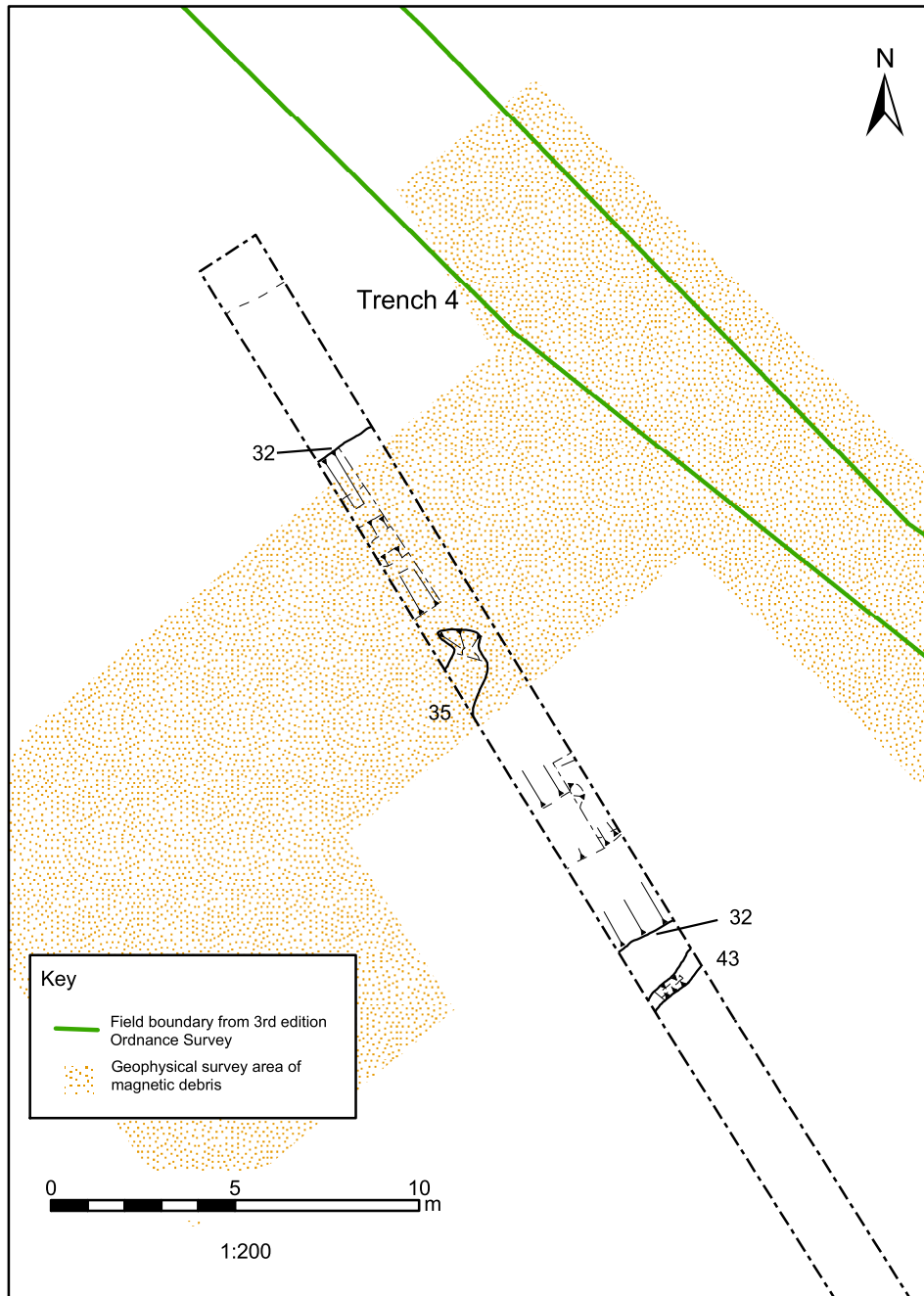


Fig.11. Trench 4

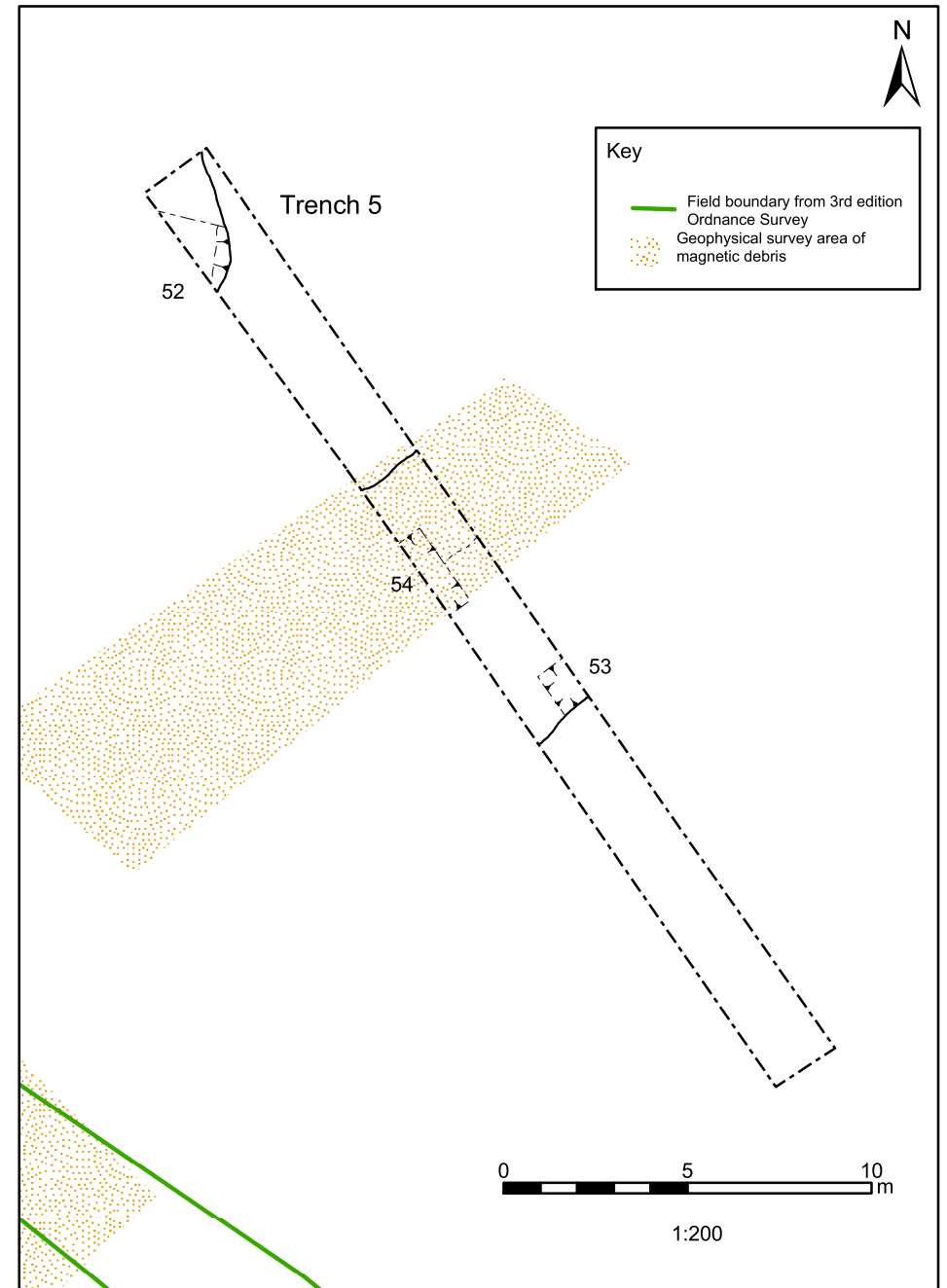


Fig.12. Trench 5

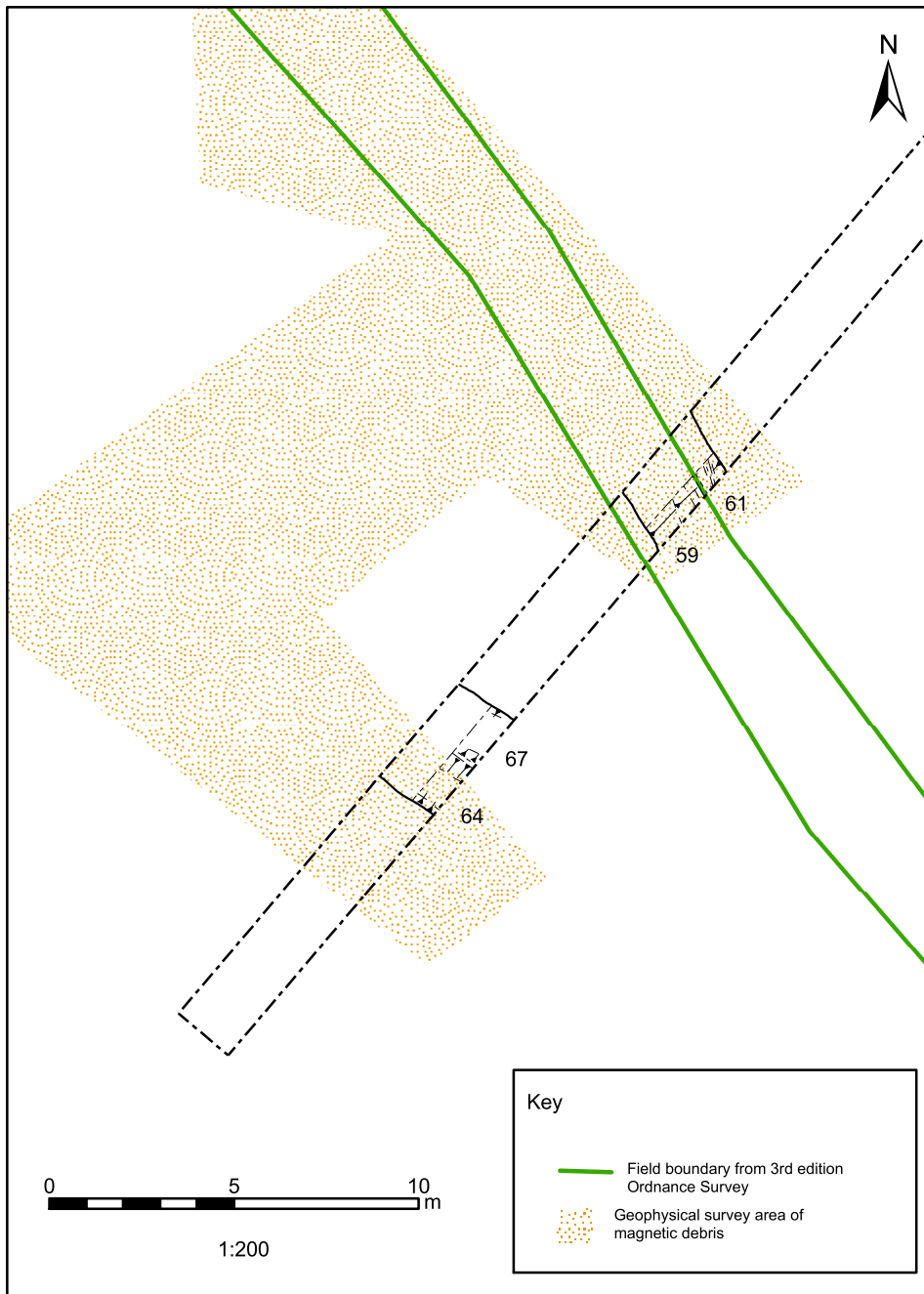
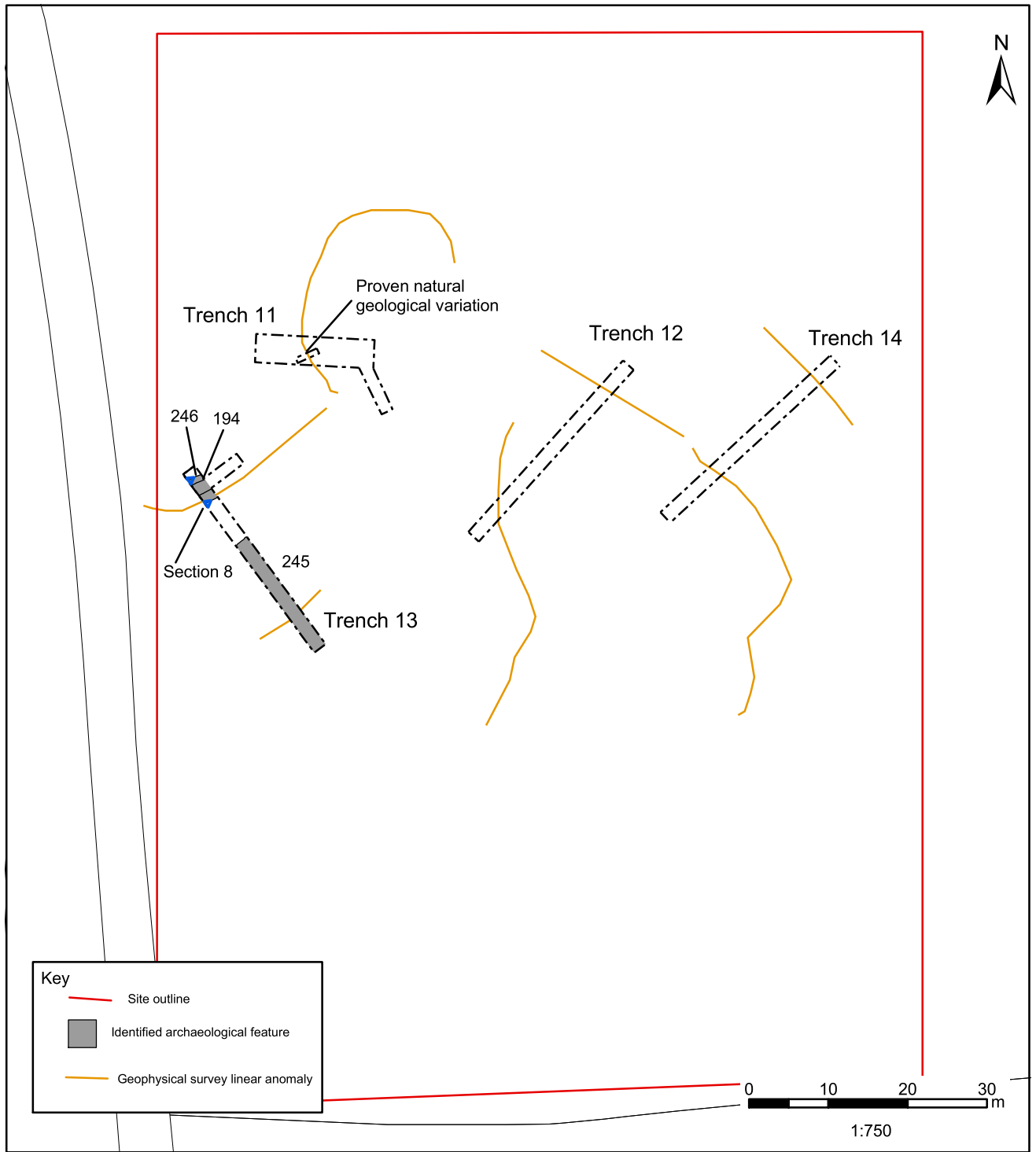


Fig.13. Trench 6



Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602.

Fig.14. Site 5 - Middle/late Iron Age activity

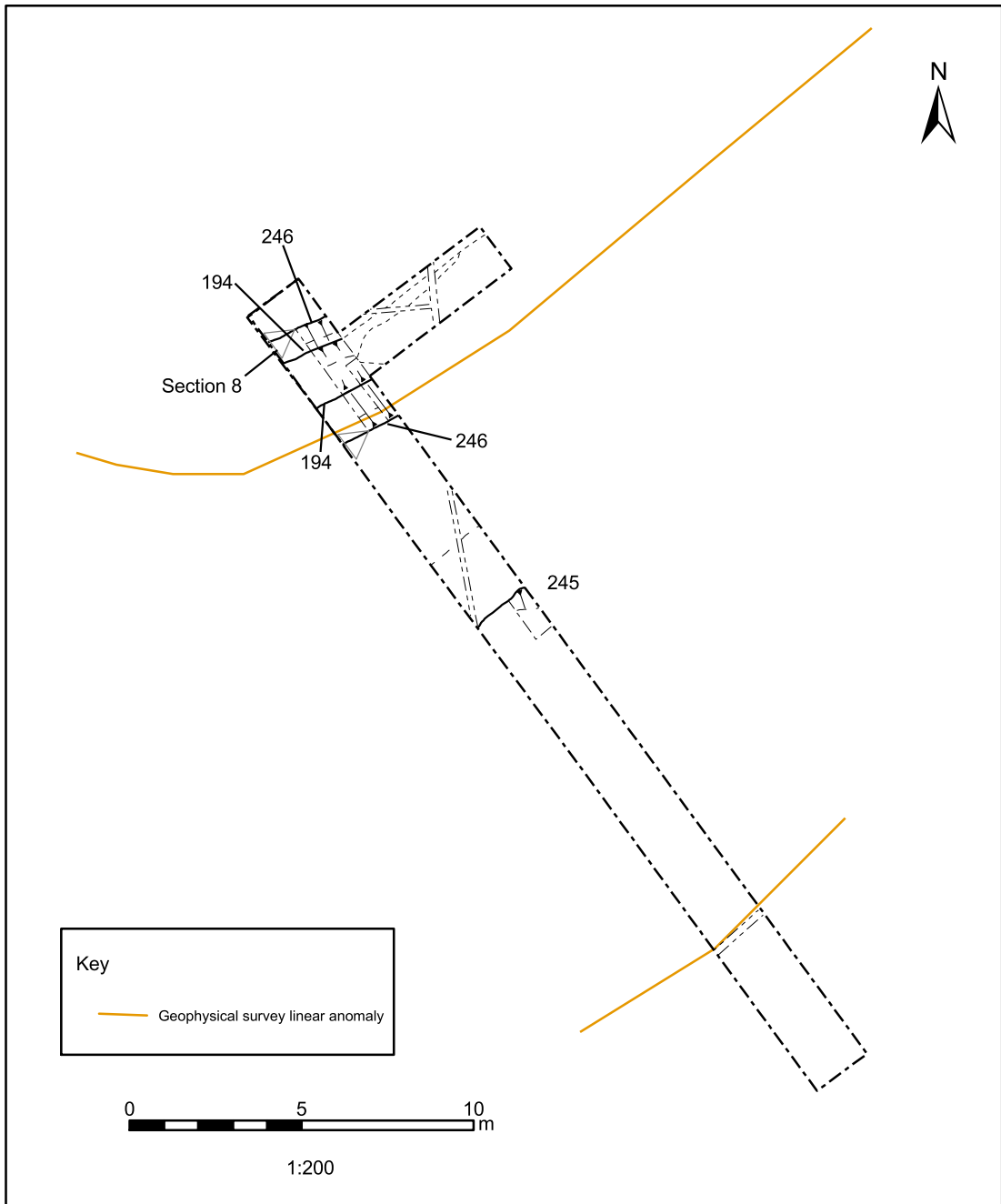
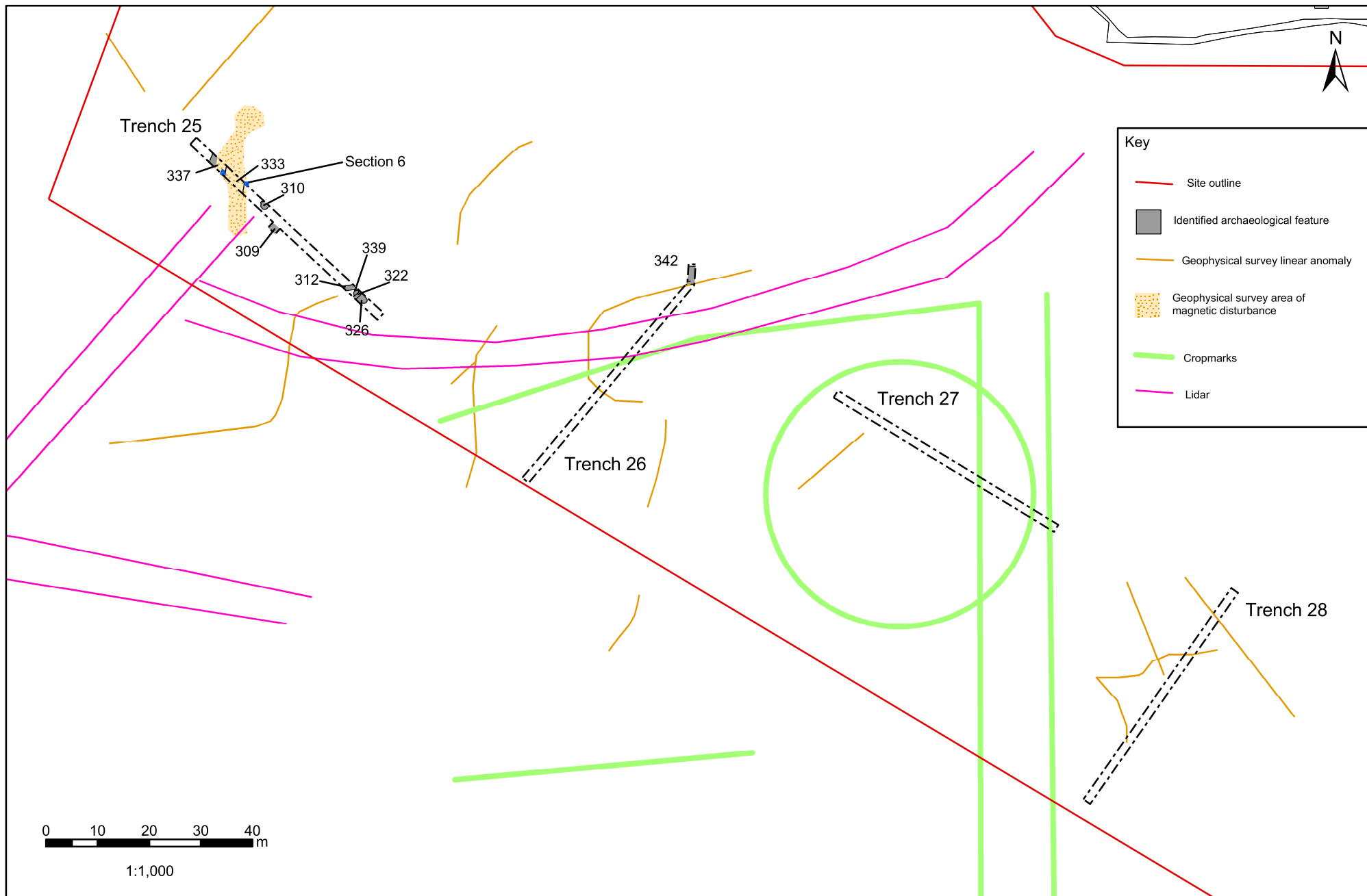


Fig.15. Trench 13



Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602.

Fig.16. Site 7 - medieval activity

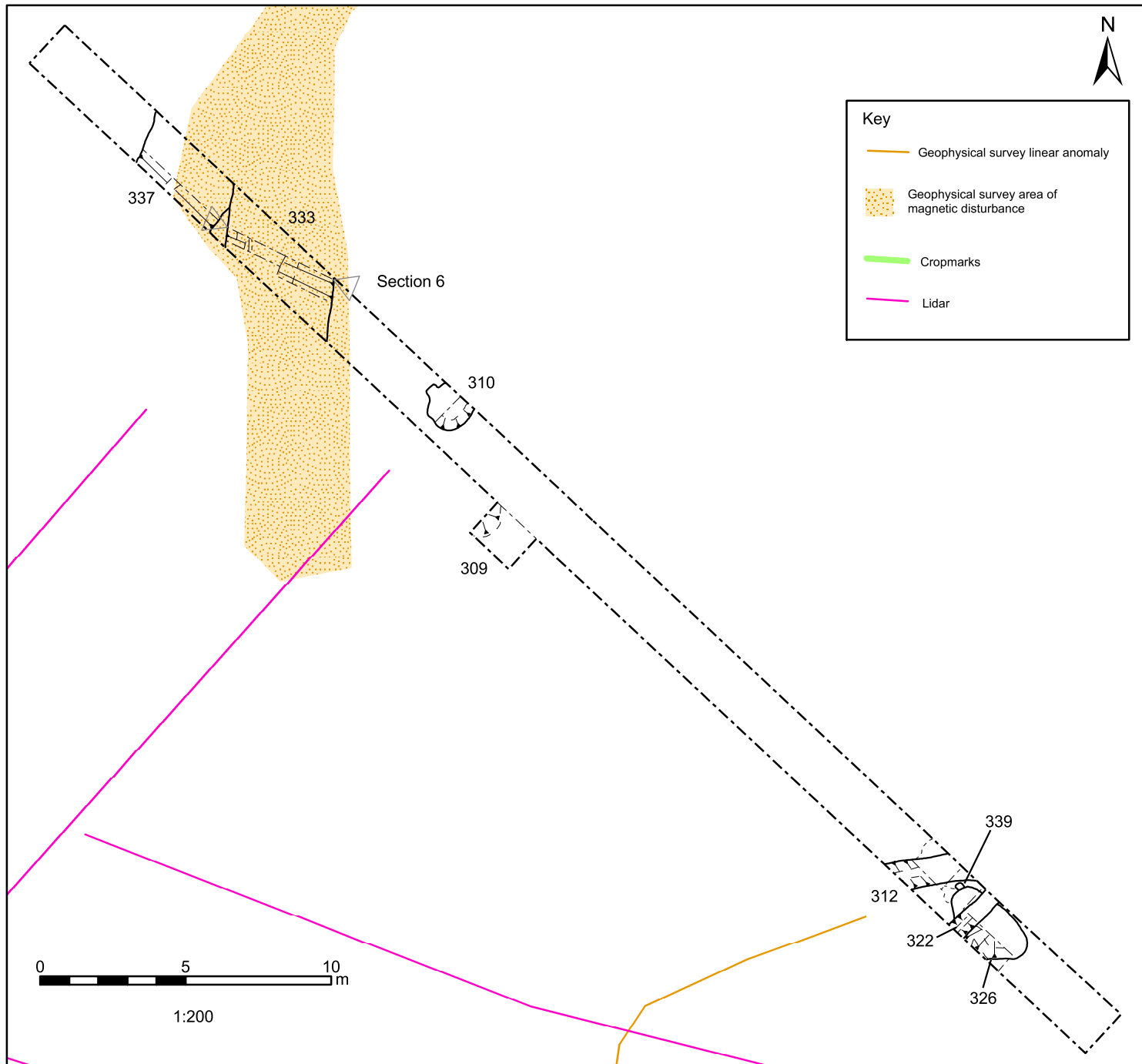


Fig.17. Trench 25

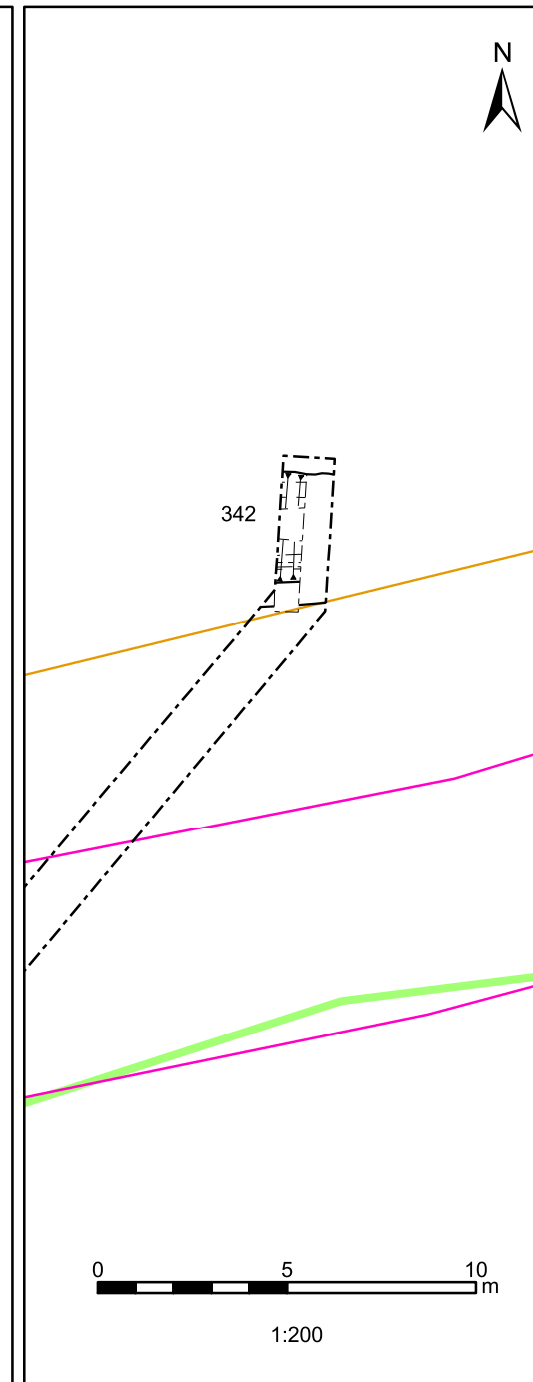


Fig.18. Trench 26

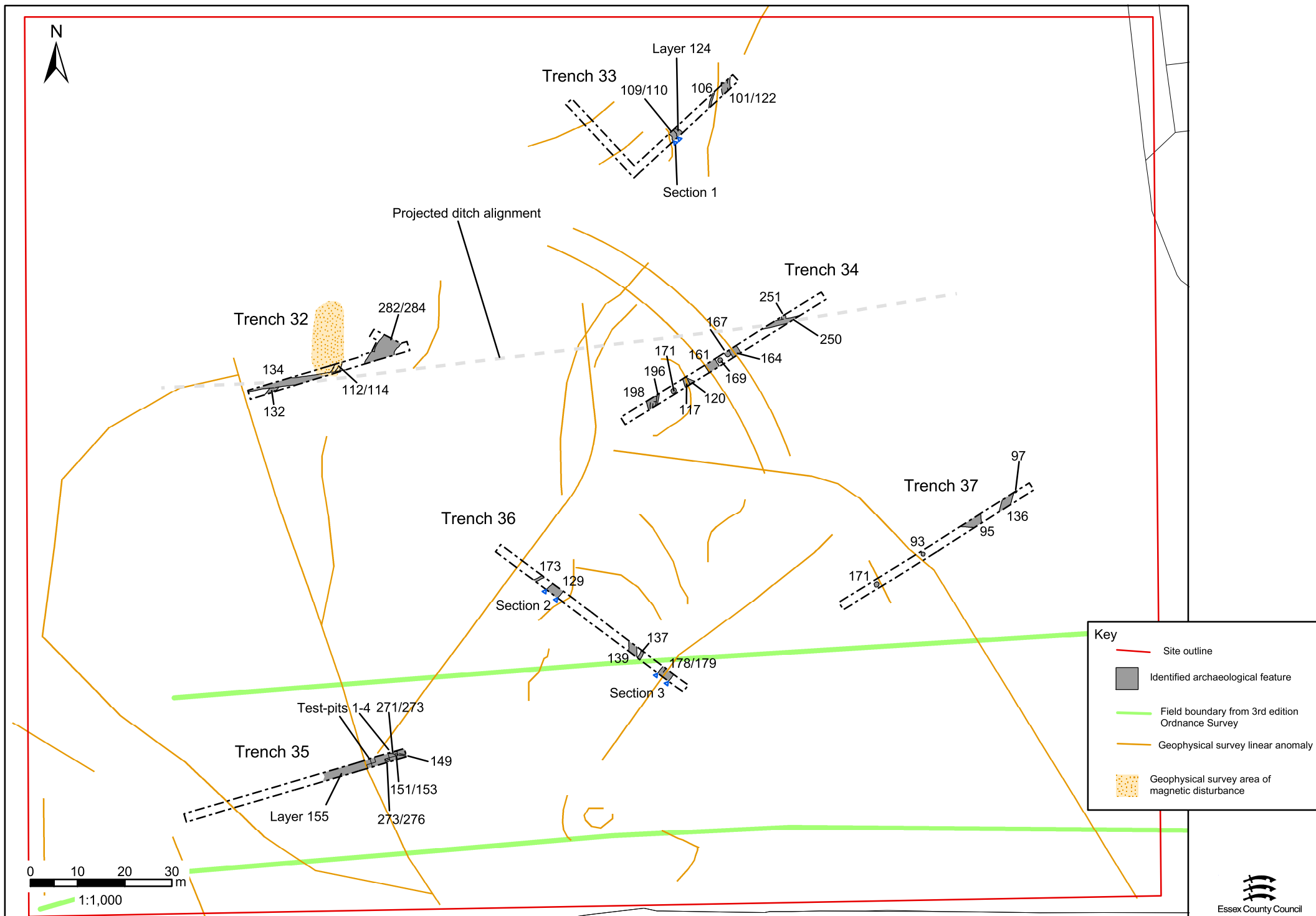


Fig.19. Site 8 - Middle / Late Iron Age and Roman activity

Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602.

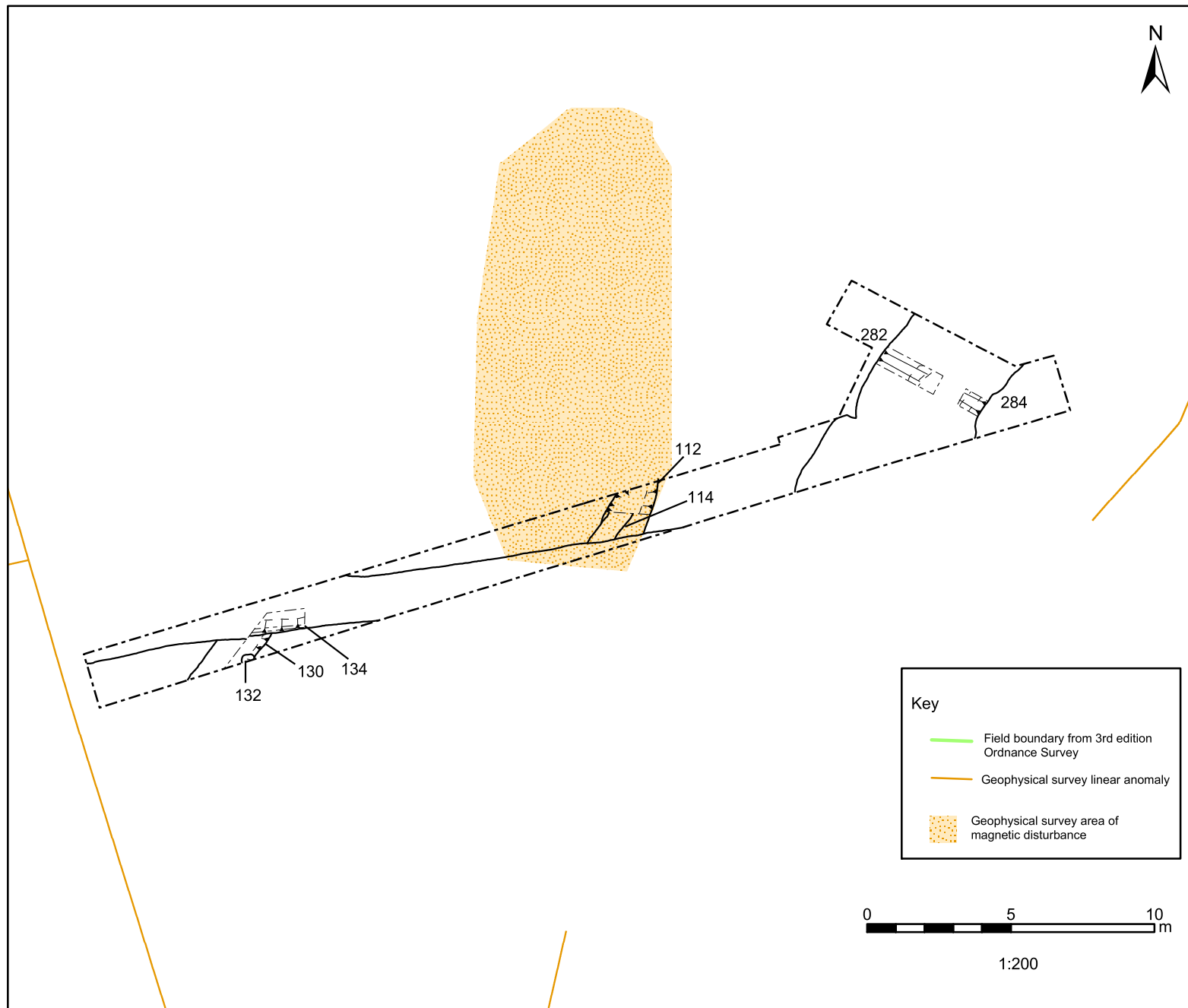


Fig.20. Trench 32

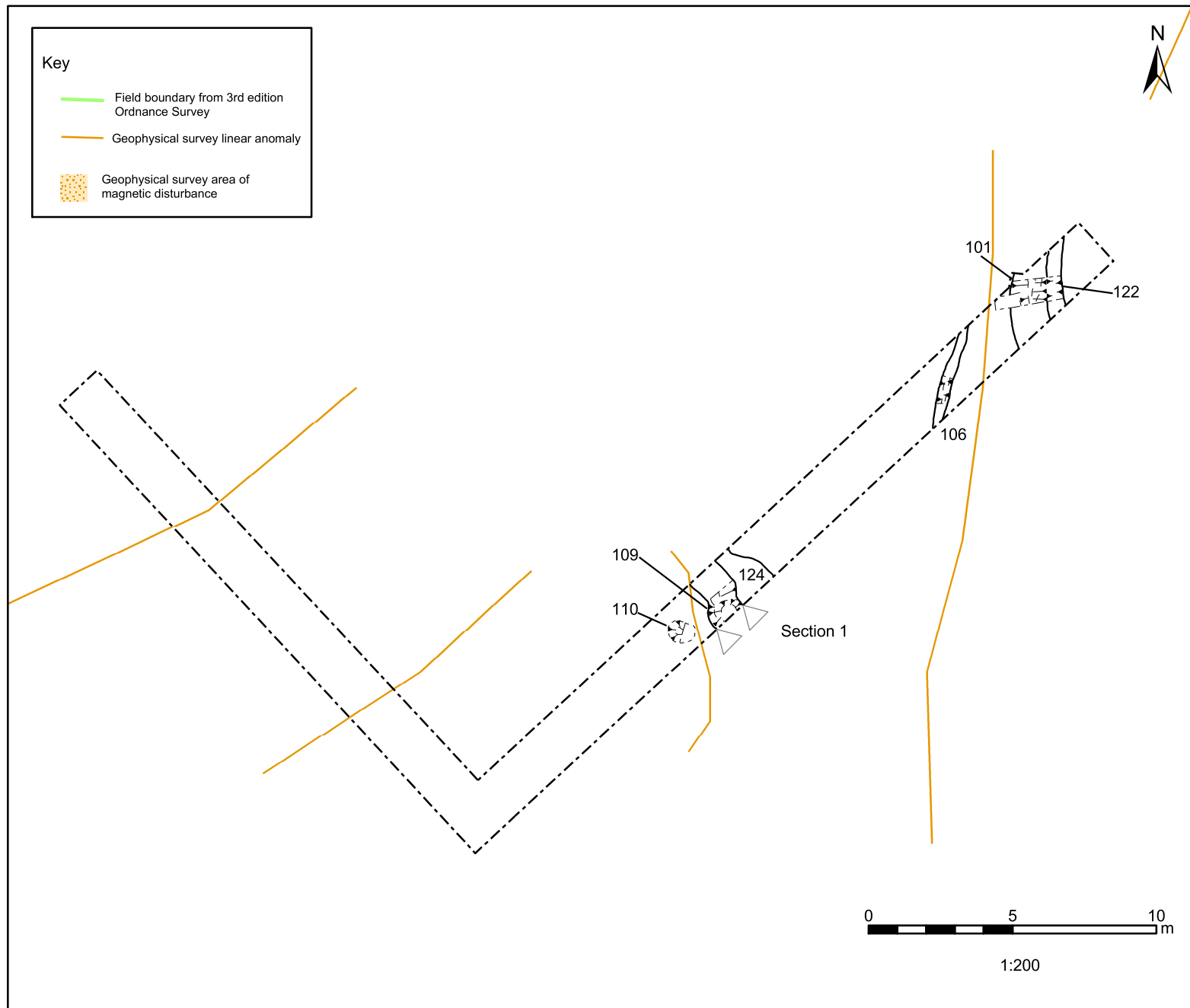


Fig.21. Trench 33

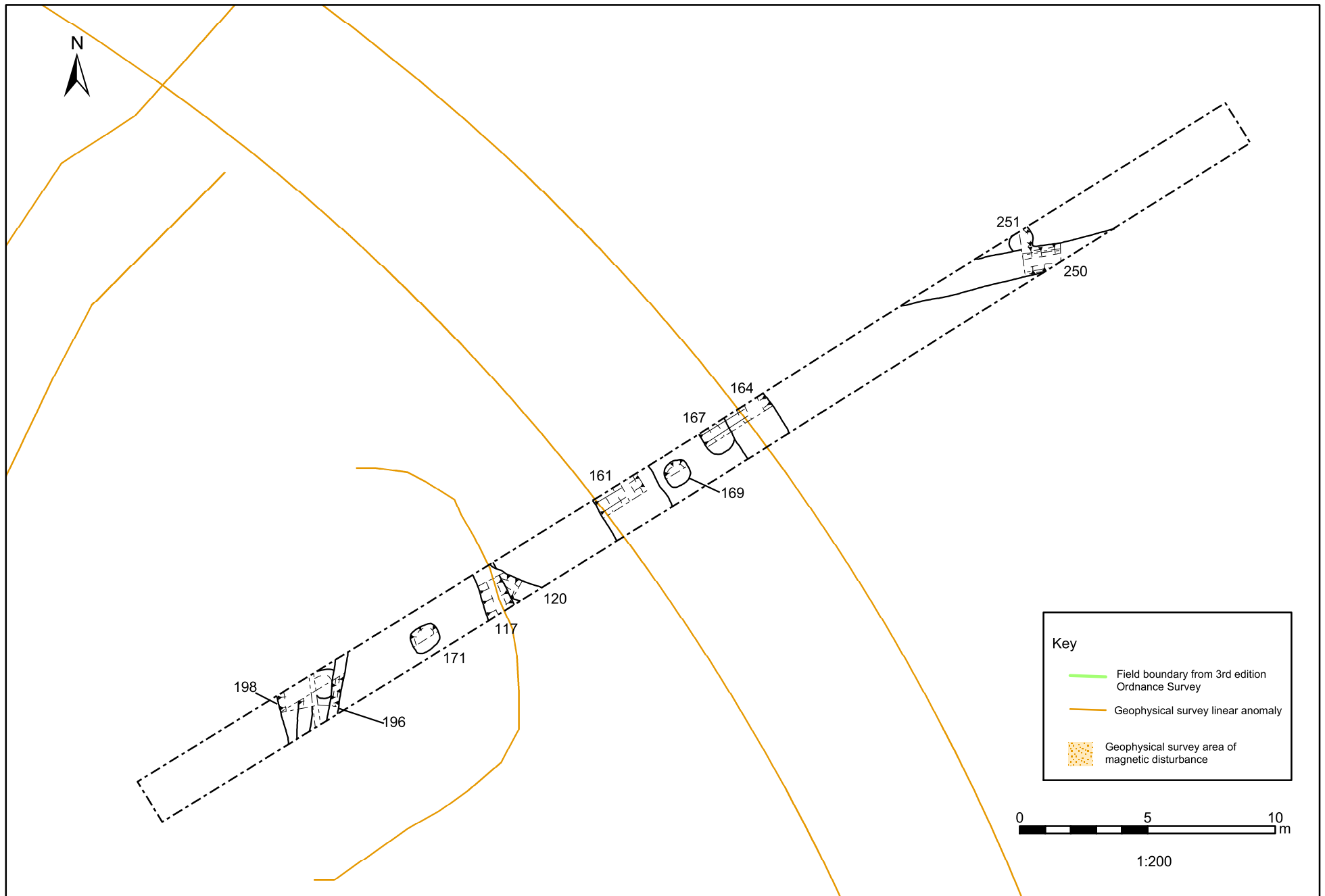


Fig.22. Trench 34

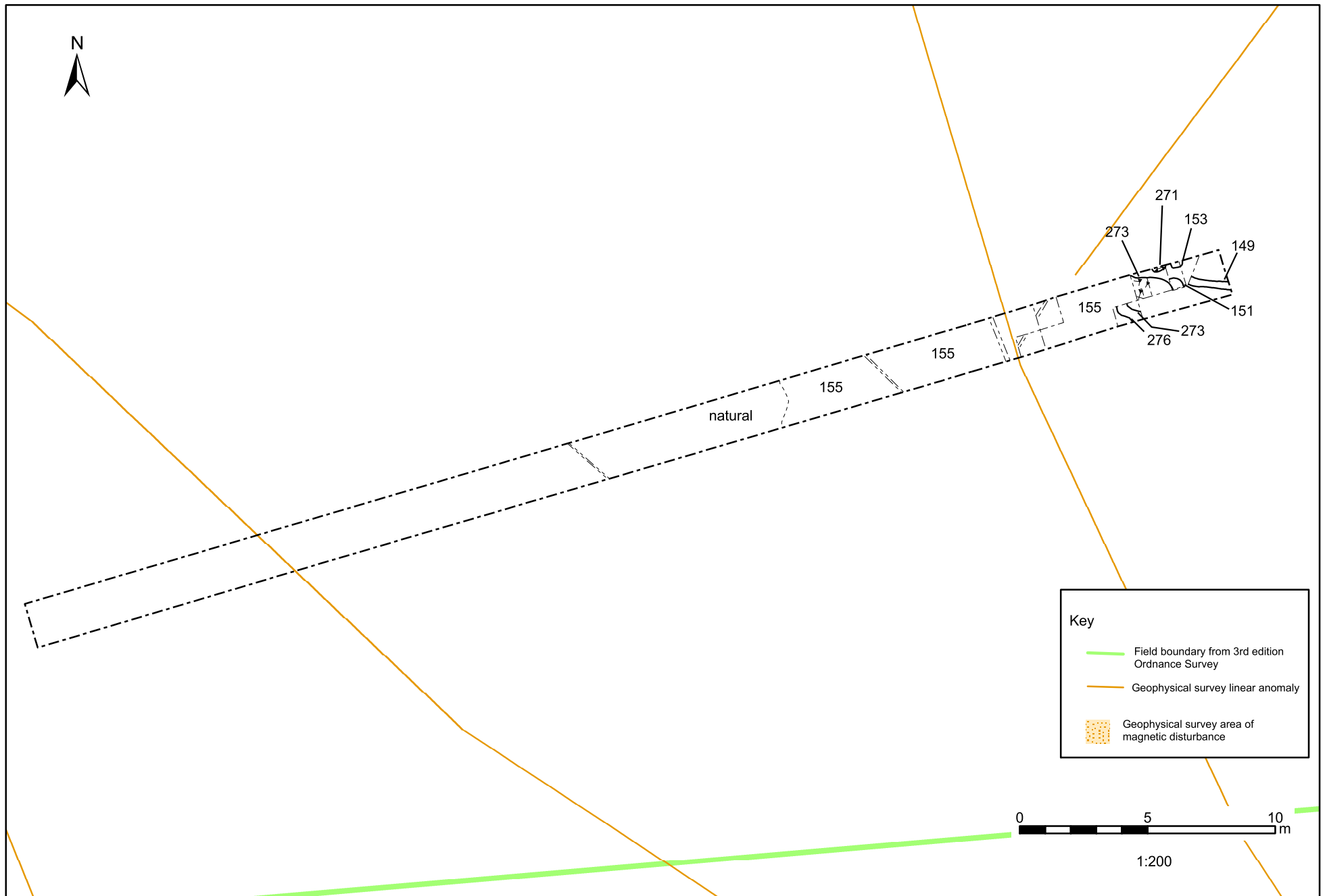


Fig.23. Trench 35

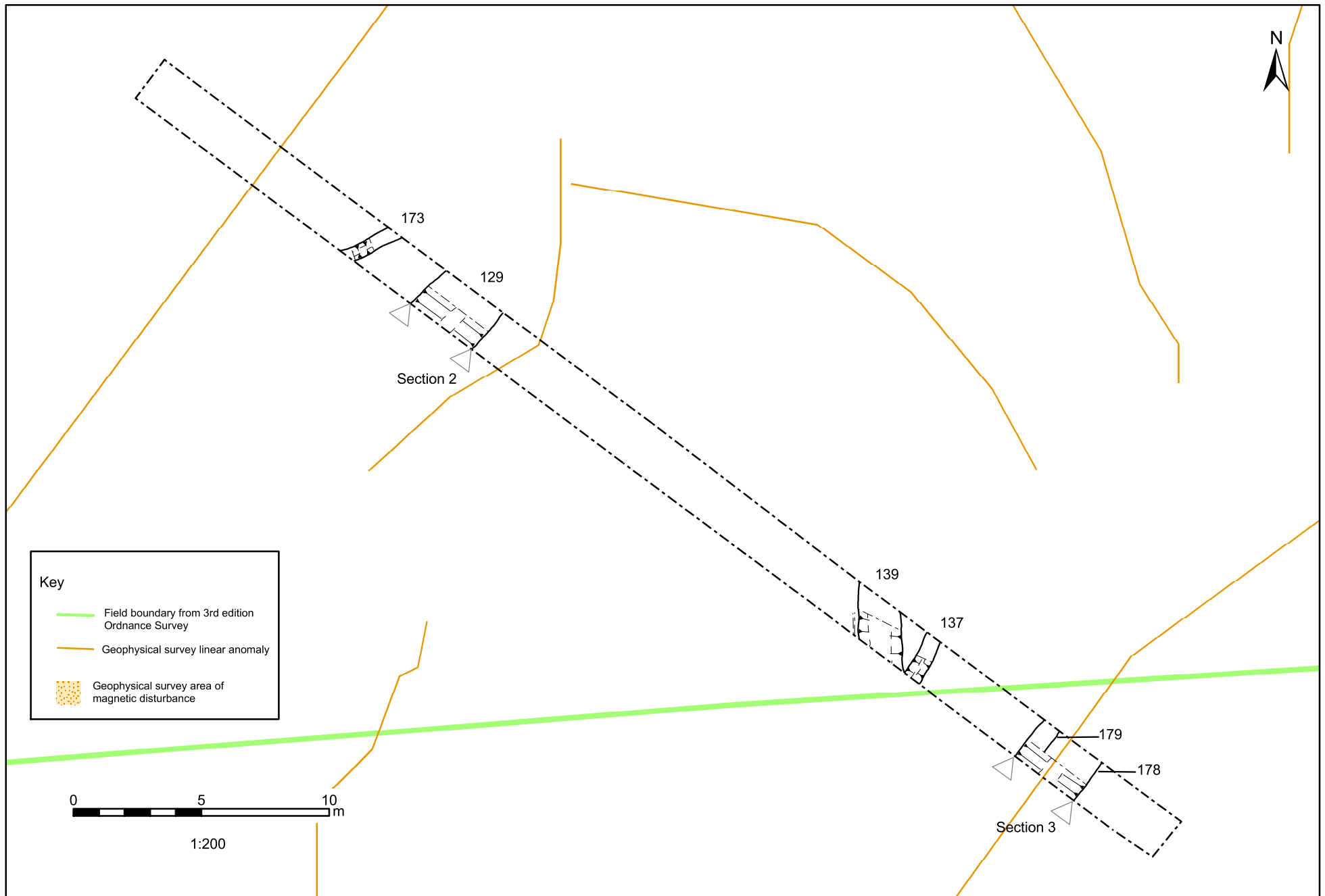


Fig.24. Trench 36

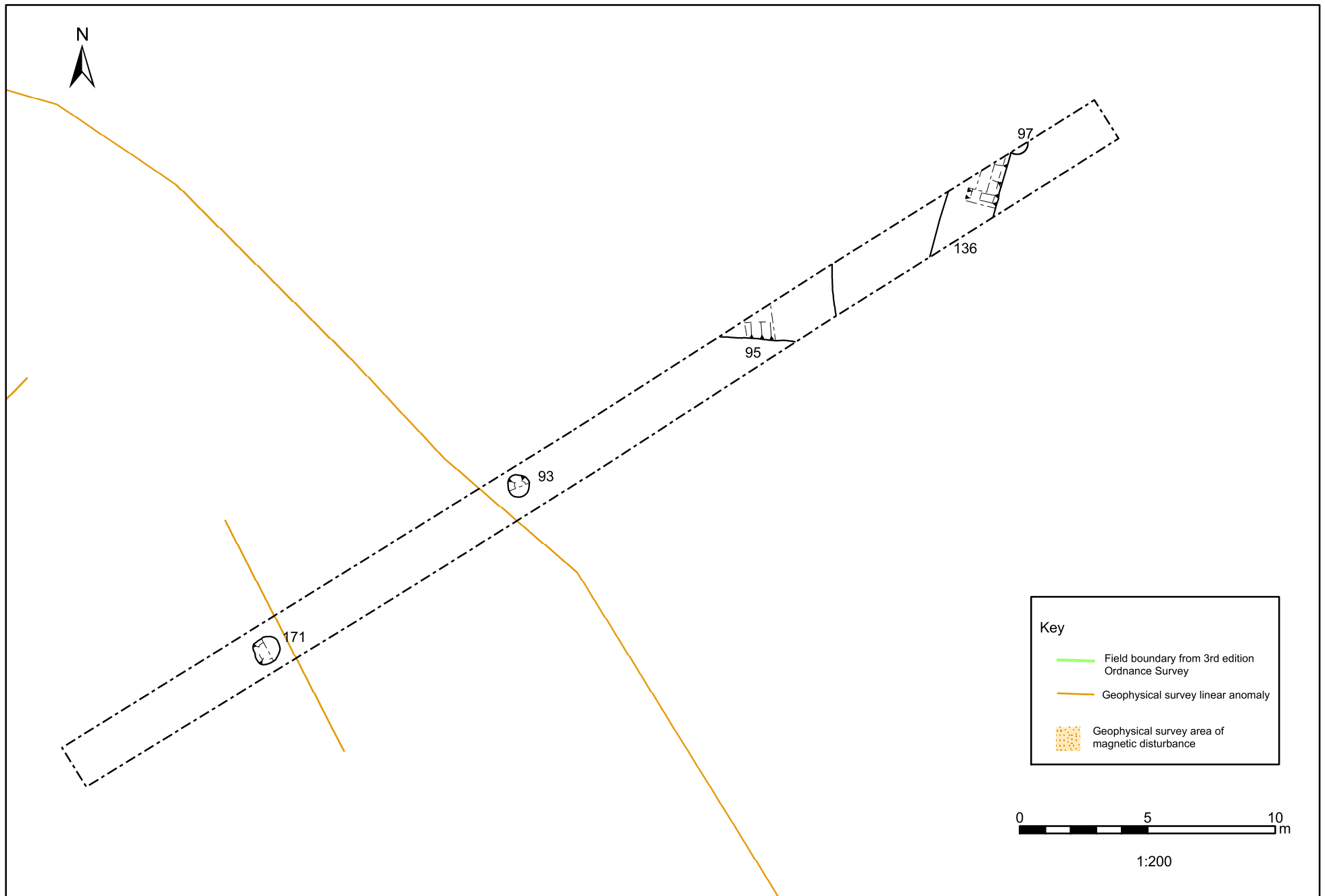
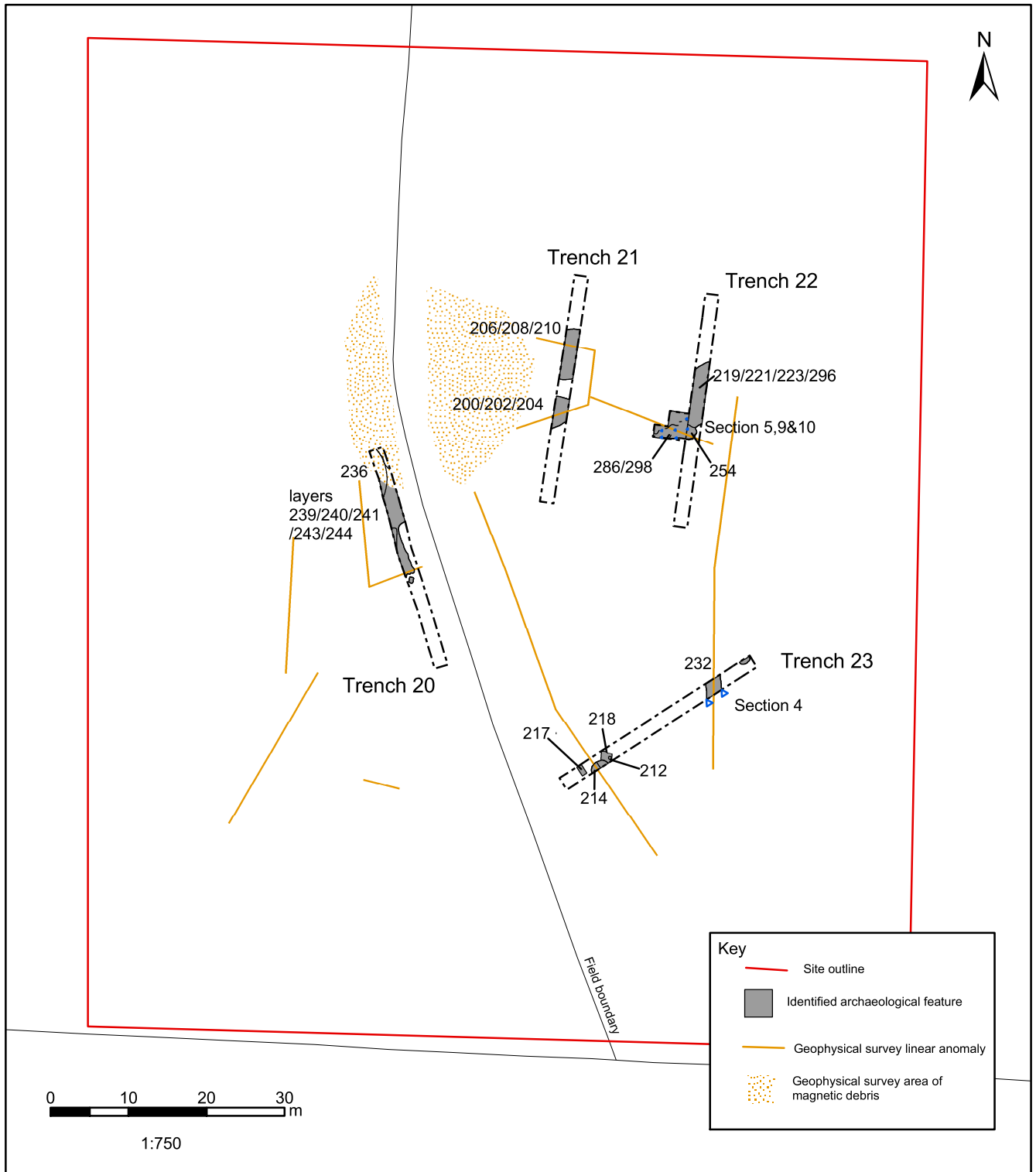


Fig.25. Trench 37



Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602.

Fig.26. Site 10 - medieval and early post-medieval activity

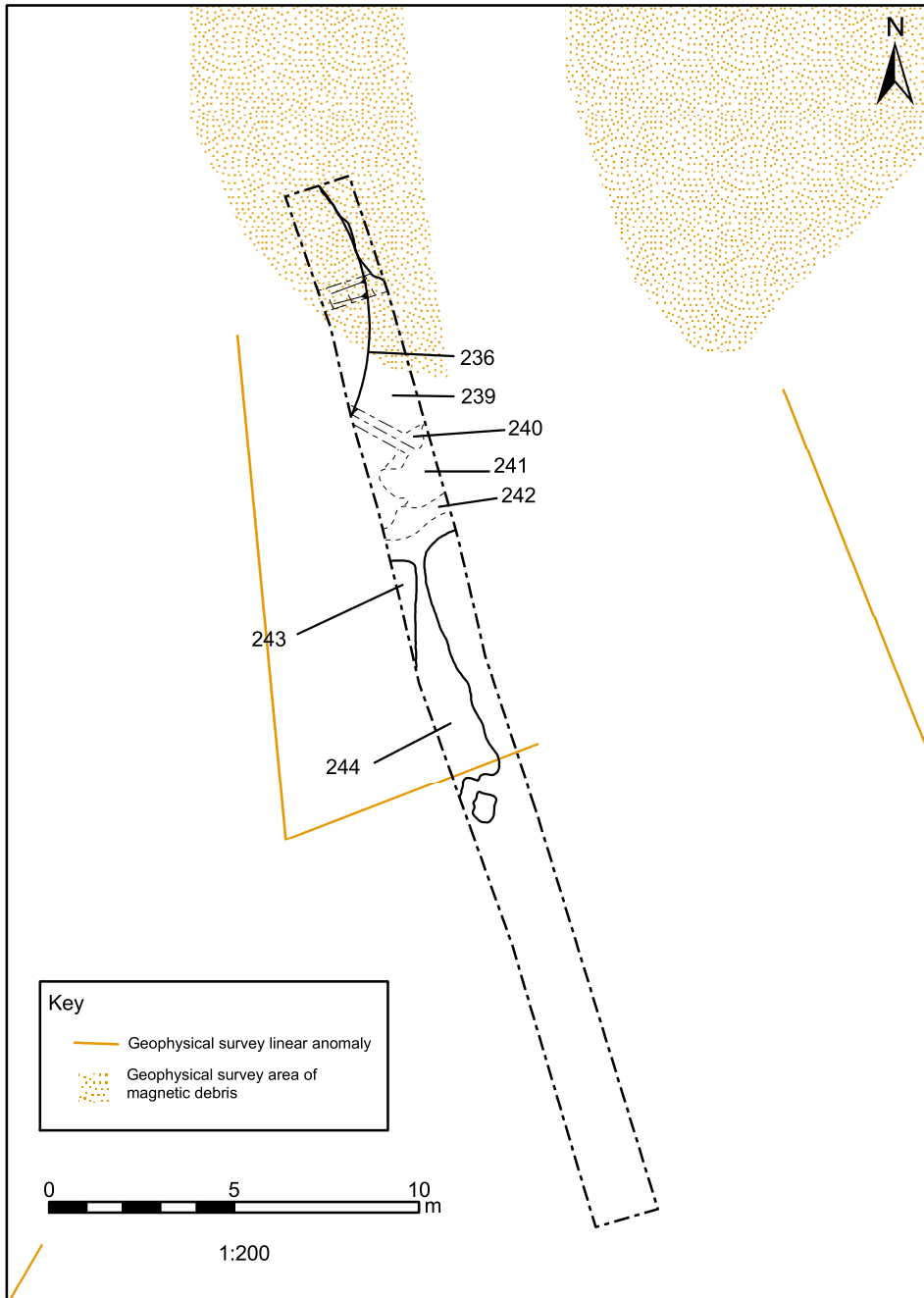


Fig.27. Trench 20

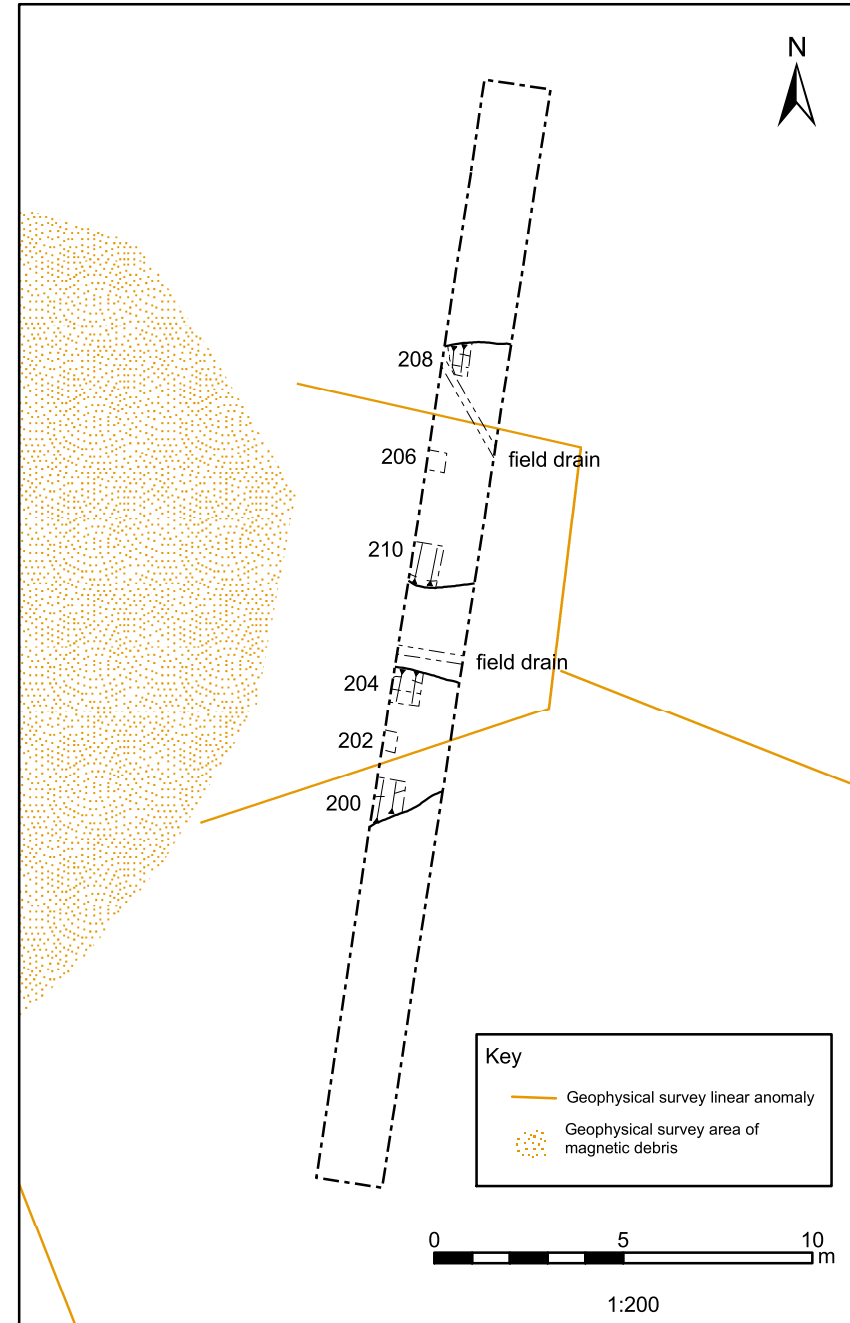


Fig.28. Trench 21

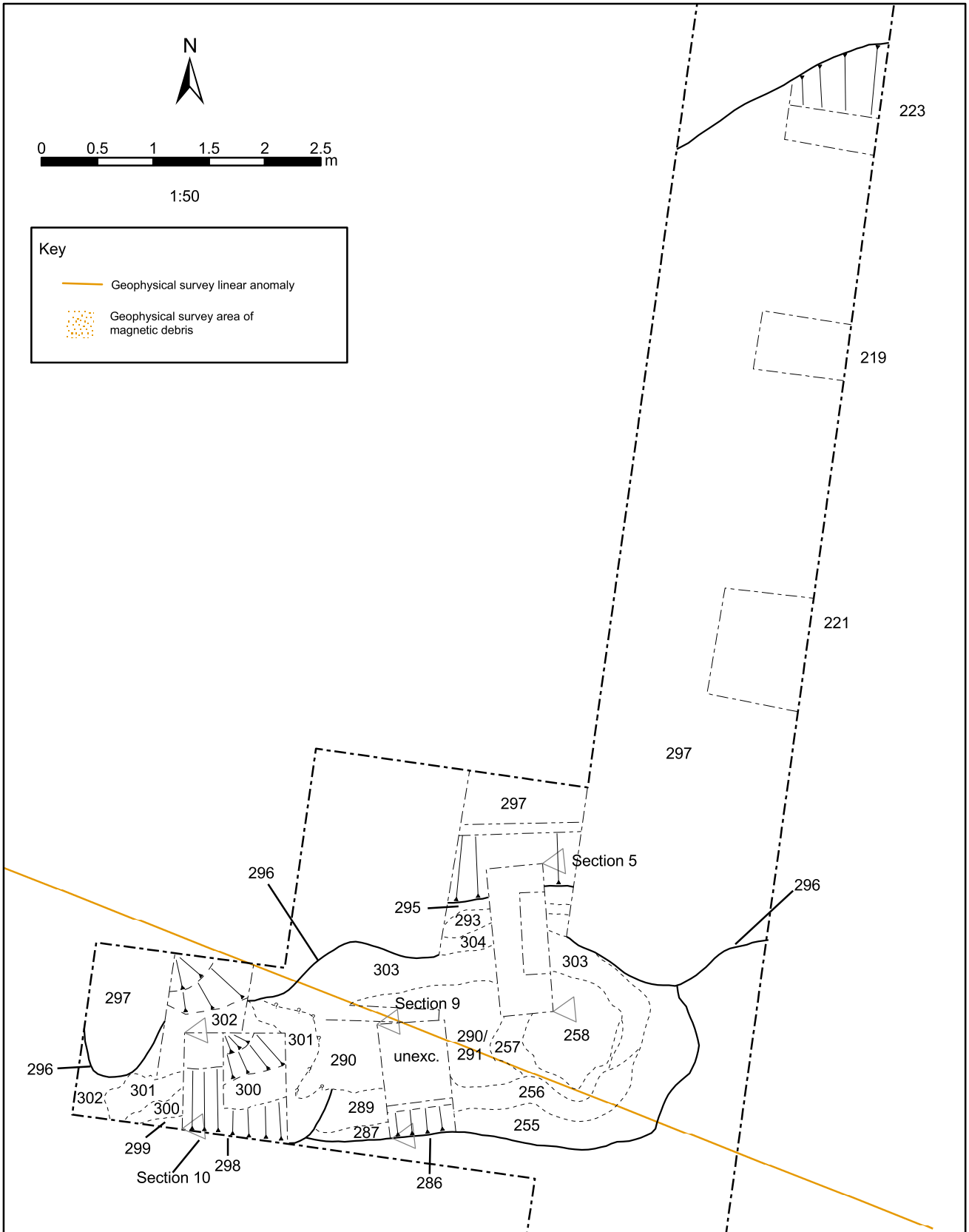


Fig.29. Detail of Trench 22

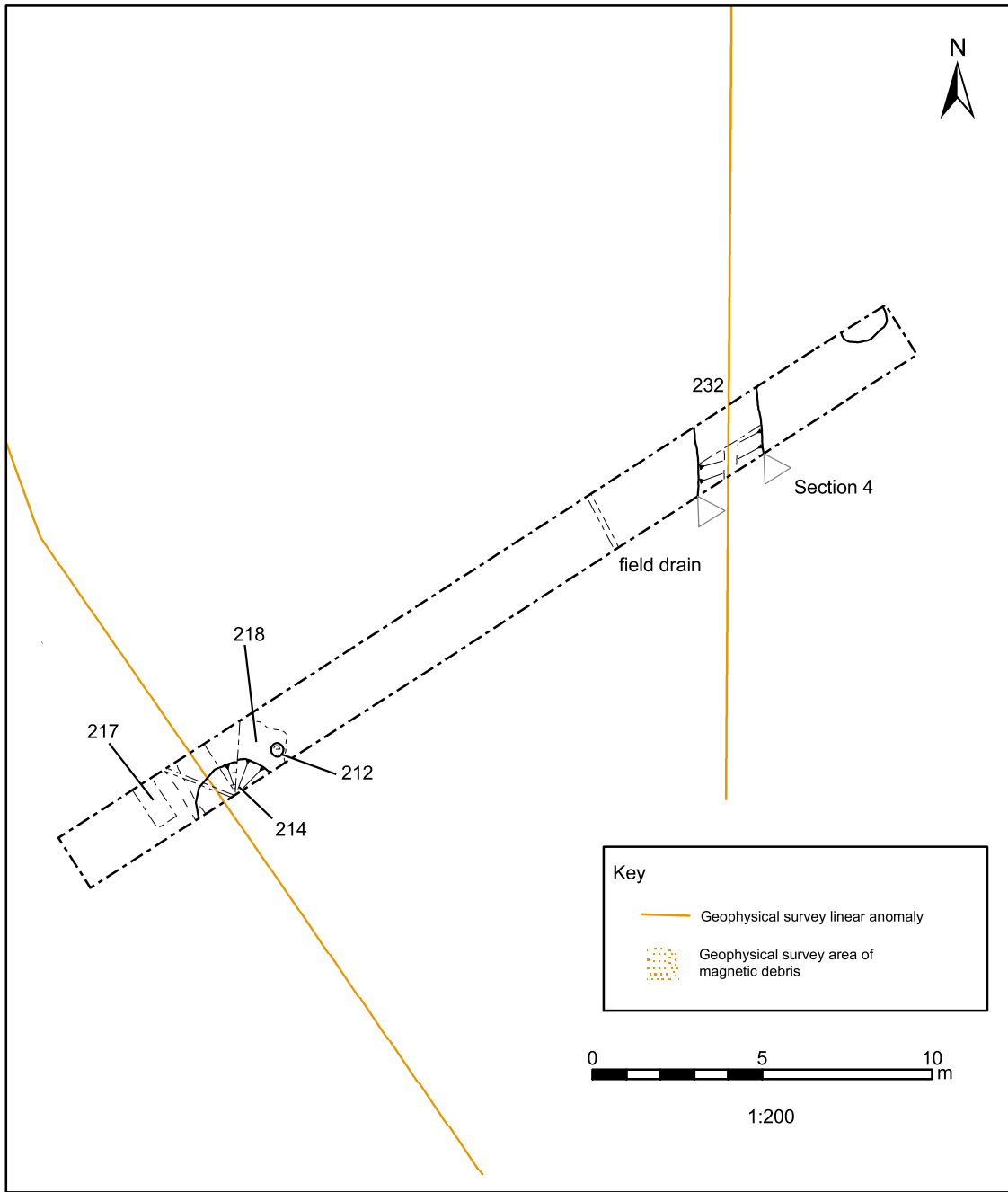
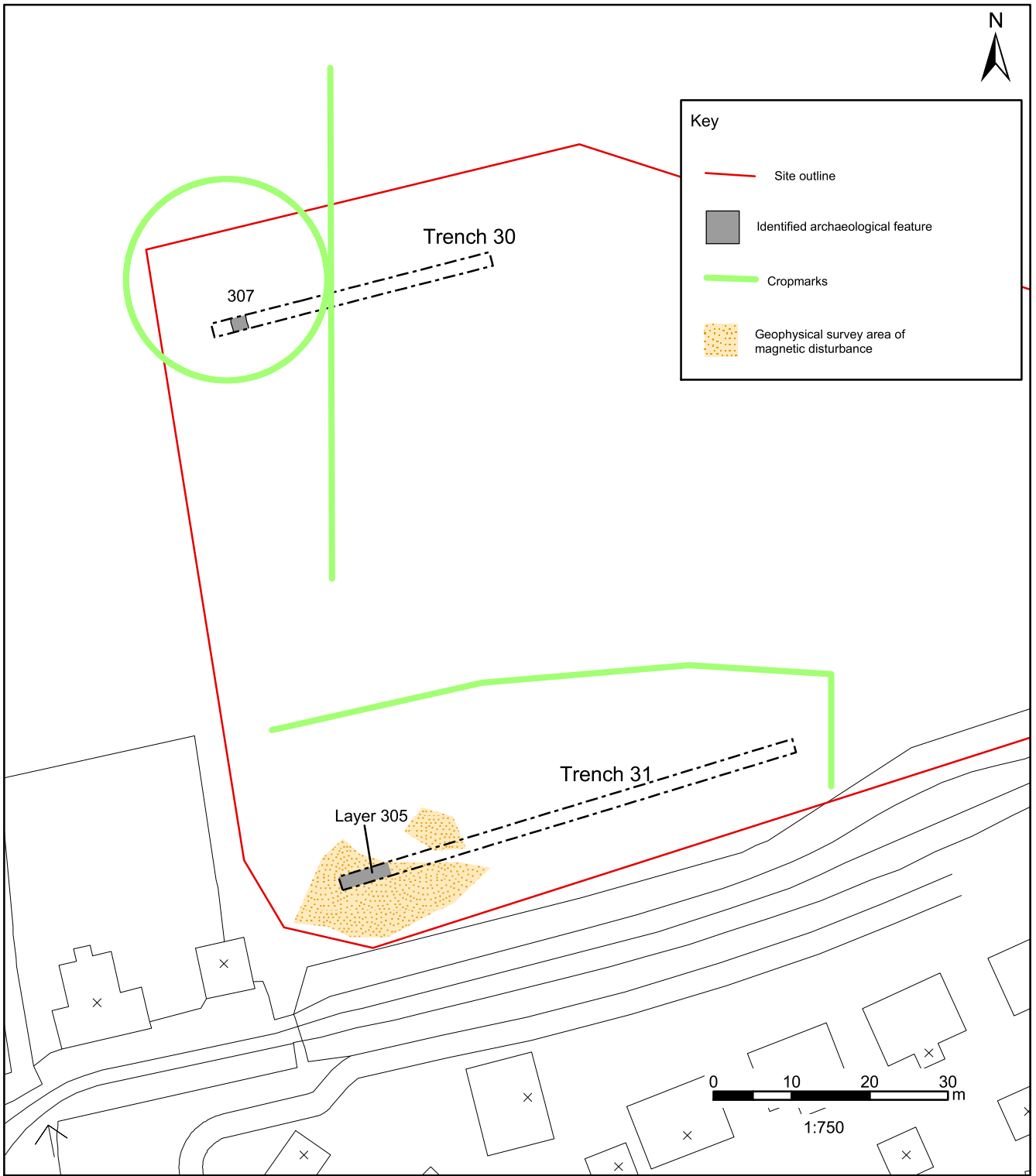


Fig.30. Trench 23



Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602.

Fig.31. Site 11 - post-medieval activity

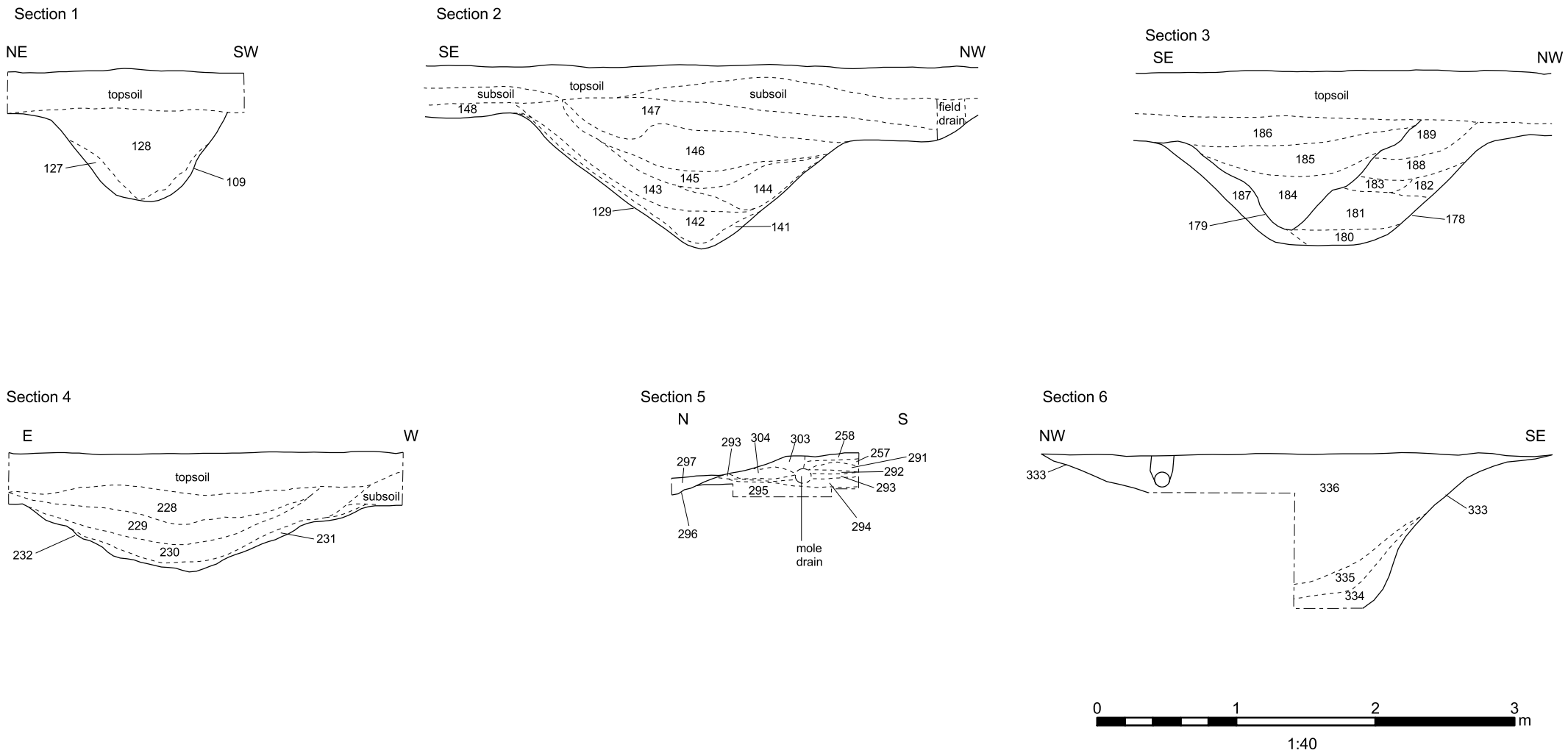
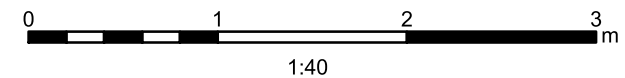
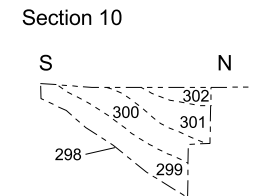
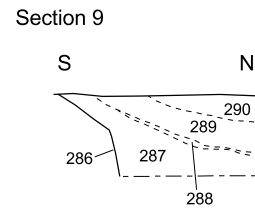
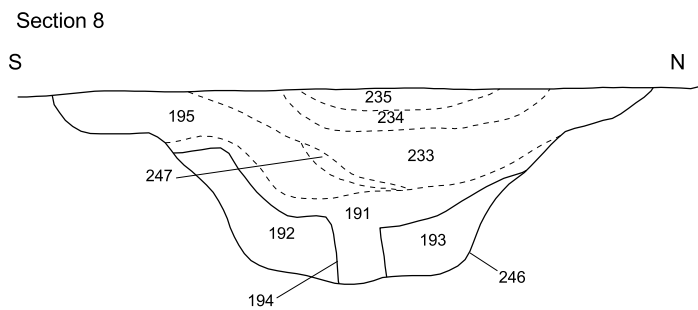
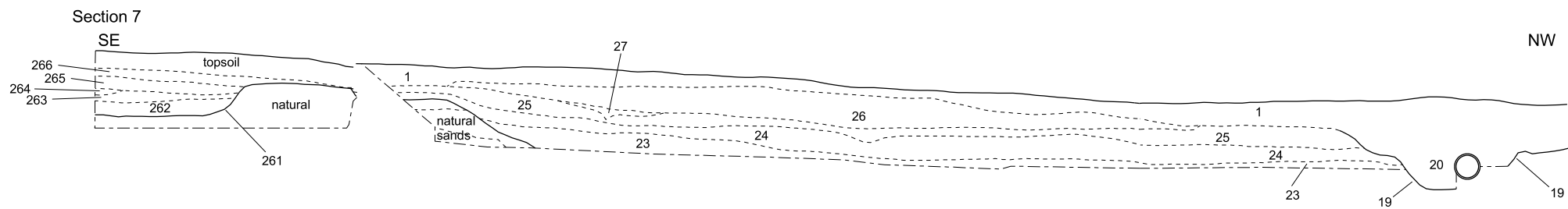


Fig.32. Sections 1 to 6



(Sections 8 - 10 drawn at 1:40, Section 7 at 1:80)

Fig.33. Sections 7 to 10