

**KING WILLIAM PUBLIC HOUSE
CHURCH STREET
BOCKING
ESSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND MONITORING



**Essex County Council
Field Archaeology Unit**

OCTOBER 2009

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| Prepared By: Trevor Ennis | Signature: |
| Position: Project Officer | Date: |
| Approved By: Mark Atkinson | Signature: |
| Position: Unit Manager | Date: |

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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.
fieldarch@essexcc.gov.uk
Tel: 01376 331470
Fax: 01376 331428

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Client: John Whitehead Planning & Design Consultant for Cambrils Ltd.

NGR: TL 7586 2573

Site Code: BOCKW 08

Oasis No.: essexcou1- 56314

Dates of Fieldwork: 3rd December 2008 to 13th February 2009 (intermittent)

SUMMARY

Archaeological evaluation and monitoring was carried out in advance and during construction works at the King William Public House, Church Street, Bocking between December 2008 and February 2009.

Fieldwork commenced with the monitoring of foundation trenches for a pair of new cottages located to the rear of the site. Three pits of 19th/20th century date were revealed, while an area of modern disturbance was also noted to the east of the cottages footprint.

At a later date a single evaluation trench was excavated across the footprint of a third cottage located at the front of the site on the Church Street frontage. The earliest archaeological feature encountered was an undated roadside ditch of possible medieval or early post-medieval date. Overlying the ditch was a truncated wall foundation of post-medieval date that comprised a line of re-used 16th or 17th century bricks. In the eastern half of the trench were a series of pits and post-holes of 19th or 20th century date that can be attributed to rubbish disposal and garden or back-yard activities. Many of the features cut a buried topsoil deposit of broadly 18th century date.

At the western end of the evaluation trench were the remains of a vertically-sided trench and an adjacent concrete and brick structure believed to be part of a WW2 Spigot Mortar Emplacement.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of an archaeological investigation by trial trenching and monitoring undertaken at the King William Public House, Church Street, Bocking, in advance of residential development. The fieldwork was carried out by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) on behalf of John Whitehead Planning & Design Consultant for Cambrils Ltd.

As the site was located within an area of archaeological potential, a full archaeological condition was placed on planning consent (planning application ref: BTE/01535/08), following advice given by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM) based on Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (DoE 1990). The investigation was carried out in accordance with an archaeological brief prepared by the ECC HEM (2008) and a written scheme of investigation prepared by the ECC FAU (2008).

This report concerns fieldwork in advance of the erection of three new cottages within the property. The initial brief was for a trench-based evaluation of all the cottage footprints; however, due to ground instability problems the contractors wished to excavate the foundation trenches for the first two (semi-detached) cottages directly through the existing tarmac car park surface. After consultation with ECC HEM it was agreed that these foundation trenches would be monitored with an option for further work dependent on the results. As few remains were identified, and those present would be preserved in situ due to the depth of overburden, no further work was required.

The planning application also included the conversion to residential use of the existing public house and the refurbishment and extension of two existing cottages and a coach house. These works are the subject of a separate Historic Building Report (Letch 2009).

The site archive will be deposited in Braintree Museum. A digital version of this report will be submitted, along with a project summary, to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>).

2.0 BACKGROUND (Fig. 1)

2.1 Topography and Geology

Bocking is a bi-focal settlement located on the River Pant comprising Bocking Bradford Street and Bocking Church Street. Bocking Church Street, the northern focus, is situated on rising ground to the north of the river. The development site is situated on the east side of

Church Street, approximately 150m northeast of the 14th century parish church of St Mary the Virgin (NGR: TL 7586 2573). The street frontage is occupied by the King William public house, a Grade II listed 16th century or earlier timber-framed building which is currently undergoing conversion to a residential dwelling. To the rear of the property is a range of 18th century cottages and a 19th century brick coach house. The area to the south of the buildings is open and comprises tarmac driveway and car park. There is a gradual upward slope from Church Street to the centre of the site.

The underlying geological strata is comprised of sands and gravels of the Kesgrave Formation overlying London Clay.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) held by Essex County Council at County Hall, Chelmsford and the Historic Towns Project Assessment Report for Bocking (Medlycott 1998).

There is limited evidence for settlement in the Bocking area in the prehistoric and Roman period (HER 16820, 16821), although Bradford Street is situated on the route of the Roman road from Chelmsford to Long Melford and a number of Roman burials have been found in the vicinity.

Documentary sources suggest that in the late 10th century Bocking belonged to Aetheric, a Saxon *thegn* who is believed to have fought at the Battle of Maldon. He had inherited the manor from his father and in turn bequeathed it to the monks of Christchurch, Canterbury at a date prior to AD 999. A church in existence by this time was destroyed by fire in the early eleventh century and re-built around the date of the Norman Conquest. The present Church of St Mary the Virgin dates to the 14th century with 15th century and later additions.

The original focus of settlement was around the existing Late Saxon church and manor house in Bocking Church Street, with Bradford Street developing later in response to its position on the main road and proximity to Braintree market. In 1304 Flemish weavers arrived in Bocking, an event potentially directly linked with the construction of a new fulling mill by the Abbot of Canterbury in 1303. By the later medieval and early post-medieval period Bocking was an important cloth town and this period of prosperity is reflected by the development of Bocking Bradford Street.

The King William public house is located within the medieval core of the settlement and fronts onto a street of medieval or earlier origin. The site has been proposed as the location of a Medieval Guildhall (HER 18426).

A Victorian building (possibly 74 Church Street) formerly stood in an open area (now car park) to the south of the public house. The building, now demolished, was located roughly between the two sets of new foundation trenches.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

The main aim of the fieldwork was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the development. The information would help inform the HEM Monitoring officer as to the need for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological record.

In addition to the above aims, more-specific attention was to be paid to:

- Evidence for possible Saxon occupation;
- Evidence of medieval settlement and the remains of the possible medieval guildhall.

3.2 Research objectives

A major research priority in the regional research agenda is to establish the origins, date character, and development of medieval towns. A further research priority is to establish the date and character of any settlement or landscape elements pre-dating the town.

In the event that significant discoveries were made the report would seek to identify appropriate research objectives for any future work, in line with those laid out in Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

4.0 METHOD

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on the excavation of footings for the pair of new cottages to the rear of the site. Recording of the footing trenches was restricted to surface observation only as the trenches were deep (1.2m+) and the sides were prone to collapse.

The new cottage at the front of the site was investigated by means of a single evaluation trench excavated under archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed bucket. This trench was 8.5m long by 1.5m wide by 0.25m deep.

The evaluation trench was cleaned and potential features were hand-excavated. All work was carried out in accordance with IfA (Institute for Archaeologists) by-laws and guidelines and complied with Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003). Standard ECC FAU excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout.

5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS (Figs 2 - 5)

A number of archaeological features and deposits were identified during the investigation and are described below. Additional context information is presented in Appendix 1.

5.1 Monitoring (Fig. 2)

Monitoring was undertaken on the excavation of footings for the pair of new cottages to the rear of the site. Foundation trenches were 0.5m wide, varied from 1.2m to 1.8m in depth and were generally unstable and prone to collapse. The removed overburden was comparatively thick, ranging in depth from 0.85m to 1.1m. The top 0.5-0.6m comprised a thin layer of tarmac and sand overlying brick and concrete rubble. Beneath this was 0.4-0.5m of dark grey clay silt probably representing buried topsoil. In the northern part of the monitored area the rubble and buried topsoil were separated by an intermittent deposit of black ashy silt up to 0.1m thick. Natural orange brown clay silt was exposed below the buried topsoil in the lower half of the trenches.

Three features were identified cutting the natural, two (pits 2 and 6) in the northern foundation trench and one (pit 4) in the south. Pit 2 was 1.2m wide by 0.35m deep and was only visible in the northern side of the trench. It was filled with dark grey silt (1) that contained fragments of brick and roof tile and the iron spring clip from a wooden clothes peg. Pit 6, located 0.4m to the east, was 2.2m wide by 0.6m deep (Fig. 3, Section 1). It was filled with dark grey silty clay (5) that contained flecks of brick/tile and white mortar. Sherds of white, blue and white, and yellow glazed pottery were noted during excavation but could not be retrieved due to the depth of the trench. Pit 4, in the southern foundation trench, was over 1.1m wide by 0.45m deep (Fig. 3, Section 2) and visible in both sides of the trench, though narrower to the south. It was filled by mid-dark grey clay silt (3) that produced half of a broken glass whisky bottle.

The finds from pits 2 and 4 were of a relatively modern date, whilst those observed in pit 6 might be slightly earlier, perhaps dating to the 19th century. Further unstratified finds, a glass sauce bottle and a stoneware jar of post-medieval/modern date were recovered from a deep area of heavy disturbance to the south-east of the cottage footprint.

5.2 Trenching (Fig. 4)

A single north-west/south-east aligned evaluation trench was excavated through the footprint of a new cottage at the front of the site (Plate 1). The overburden was 0.25m to 0.30m deep and consisted of dark grey clay silt topsoil (11).

Potentially the earliest feature was an undated ditch (23) located close to the north-western end of the trench. This ditch was aligned north-east/south-west, was in excess of 0.55m deep (Fig. 5, Section 3) and was filled with mid brown gravelly clay silt that produced one fragment of animal bone. It was not possible to fully excavate the ditch due to the high water table and the proximity of later features. Overlying the top of the ditch was a line of five part-bricks laid loosely edge to edge (24). The bricks were all unfrogged and of similar shape with the most complete measuring 230mm by 110mm by 50mm. These may have been of 16th or 17th century date but were clearly re-used as one example had white mortar adhering to both its top and bottom surfaces. It is possible that these bricks formed part of a truncated wall foundation.

South-east of ditch 23 was a small oval post-hole (18) cut directly into the natural clay. The fill (17) produced fragments of post-medieval brick and tile but no other dating evidence. In the south-eastern end of the trench was a subsoil layer of mid to dark grey clay silt (12) up to 0.15m thick which produced five sherds of pottery broadly dating to the 18th century and three fragments of post-medieval brick/tile. Four features (8, 10, 16 and 22) were cut into the top of this layer and are therefore clearly of 18th century or later date. At the south-east end of the trench was a poorly defined pit (16) c. 0.8m wide by over 1m long and filled with dark brownish grey clay silt (13). Finds included post-medieval brick, tile and glass. Adjacent to the southern side of the trench was a 0.25m deep oval stake-hole (22) with a concave profile. Its fill (21) produced a few small fragments of post-medieval brick.

Post-hole 8 and pit 10 were located along the northern side of the trench. Pit 10 was 0.78m long by 0.28m deep (Fig. 5, Section 4) and filled with dark grey clay silt (9) that contained a variety of finds including 19th century or later pottery, oyster shell, window glass and clay-

pipe stems. Near-by circular post-hole 8 had a diameter of 0.3m and was 0.14m deep, its fill (7) produced a further sherd of 19th century or later pottery.

The latest features in the trench, clearly dating to the 20th century, were located at the north-west end. Feature 20 was a vertically sided pit/trench at least 2.1m long by over 0.35m deep. It was not fully excavated as the fill (19) contained modern glass and rusty corrugated iron, the latter perhaps used to support the sides. To the immediate north-west was part of a thick concrete foundation, a concrete slab and a line of associated pinkish-yellow frogged bricks (Plate 2).

6.0 FINDS REPORT by Joyce Compton

6.1 Introduction

The trenching exercise produced finds from a total of ten contexts. The assemblage has been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context; full quantification details can be found in Appendix 2. Several modern items were recovered during the monitoring phase (roof tile and a peg-spring in pit 2; unstratified glass and pottery; see Appendix 2) and were discarded following recording. All of the datable components from the trenching exercise are post-medieval or modern. These finds are described by category below.

6.2 Pottery by Helen Walker

A small amount of post-medieval and modern pottery, 21 sherds, weighing 254g, was excavated from four contexts. Layer 12 produced fragments of glazed post-medieval red earthenware, perhaps from storage jars, and sherds from a Staffordshire-type slipware press-moulded dish, common from the late 17th century until the second half of the 18th, but reaching a peak of popularity during the early 18th century. Pit 10 also produced pottery of probable 18th-century date (from fill 9). Finds comprise further sherds of Staffordshire-type slipware and glazed post-medieval red earthenware, with the addition of examples of Metropolitan slipware and creamware. The Metropolitan slipware includes the base of a flared dish and the upper handle attachment of a jar or handled bowl. These are too fragmented to assign a pattern type, although the dish shows a column of short, slip-trailed, horizontal lines. The middle years of the 17th century are thought to be the peak period of Metropolitan slipware production, but for local consumption it continued well into the 18th century, albeit with much simpler decoration. The creamware sherd is from a hollow ware, perhaps a large mug, showing an ochre glaze with a band of brown, a style of decoration known as industrial slipware which lasted from the 1780s to 1840s. A date at the earlier end

of the range is suggested for this sherd. The latest pottery in pit 10 comprises two sherds of modern white earthenware dating to the 19th to 20th centuries.

Very little pottery was recovered from post-hole 8 (fill 7); finds comprise a sherd of post-medieval red earthenware and a small sherd of modern white earthenware, showing pale blue floral transfer-printed decoration, and dating to the early 19th to 20th centuries. Further sherds of probable 18th-century pottery were found in the topsoil (context 11). Of interest are a sherd from a salt-glazed stoneware mug and a sherd of Nottingham/Derby stoneware which has a lustrous brown glaze. There is also a flanged rim in creamware from a small plate or dish, showing moulded pendant foliage edging, dating to the later 18th century (comparable to Pearce 2000, fig.3b).

Although very small, the preponderance of 18th-century pottery is of some interest as, in Essex and elsewhere, clearance assemblages from inns have produced large and varied groups of later 18th-century pottery and other artefacts, which demonstrate that inns were very much concerned with providing meals and accommodation for guests as well as serving alcoholic drinks (Pearce 2000; Walker 2002; Walker 2004).

6.3 Brick and tile

Brick and tile fragments formed the largest assemblage component; nine contexts produced a total of 46 fragments, weighing just over 2kg. Most of the fragments are small and abraded and none can be closely dated within the post-medieval and modern periods. It should be noted, however, that three features with brick and tile (post-hole 8 and pits 10 and 20) also produced finds which are clearly modern.

6.4 Glass

Four contexts produced glass, amounting to seven sherds, weighing 18g. Two sherds are modern, comprising colourless vessel (topsoil) and window (fill of pit 20) fragments. Sherds of post-medieval, green-tinged, window glass were recovered from the fills of pits 10 and 16. A sherd of post-medieval bottle glass was also recovered from the fill of pit 16. All of the post-medieval glass is weathered with flaking surface iridescence.

6.5 Other finds

Small amounts of animal bone were recovered from three contexts. Pit 16 produced a long-bone shaft fragment from a medium-sized mammal, and two skull fragments, both auditory bullae, were found in post-hole 18. A metatarsal from a horse, distal end missing, was found in the fill of ditch 23.

Pit 10 produced three oyster shells and two post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stems. A piece of cement/render was recovered from the topsoil and a fragment of corroded ?corrugated iron came from the fill of pit 20.

6.6 Comments on the Assemblage

Small amounts of finds were recorded; most are either post-medieval (18th or 19th century) or modern (20th century). Nothing in the assemblage is exclusively earlier than 18th century. No further work is required on any of the material. All of the modern finds have been discarded and the post-medieval material has been selected for retention.

7.0 DISCUSSION

A variety of archaeological remains dating to the post-medieval and modern periods were recorded across the investigation area.

Perhaps the earliest feature was undated ditch 23 which appeared to be aligned in parallel with Church Street and might possibly be part of a roadside boundary ditch of medieval or early post-medieval date. The distinct brown fill of this ditch and lack of finds marked it out as different from the other features in the evaluation trench and therefore potentially earlier. On top of the back-filled ditch was a line of re-used 16th or 17th century bricks of undetermined post-medieval date that may have formed part of a truncated wall foundation of later date.

In the eastern half of the evaluation trench were a series of pits and post-holes of probable 19th or 20th century date that can be attributed to rubbish disposal and garden or back-yard activities associated with near-by dwellings. These features mostly cut layer 12 which was of broadly 18th century date and might represent a buried topsoil deposit. Further pitting of 19th/20th century date was noted during the monitoring phase in a probable garden area to the rear of the property.

The vertically-sided trench (20) and adjacent concrete and brick structures are likely to be part of a WW2 Spigot Mortar Emplacement. Local residents recalled a WW2 gun emplacement at the front of the property which was confirmed by reference to the Wartime Contraventions for Braintree and Bocking (copy held in the EHER) which lists a Spigot Mortar position in the garden between the King William Public House and 74 Church Street

to the south (now demolished). A second mortar position was recorded between the King William Public House and 47 Church Street.

8.0 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

No features positively predating the post-medieval period were identified. Specific research aims regarding evidence of Saxon occupation and medieval settlement could not therefore be addressed. The possible roadside ditch might date to the medieval or early post-medieval period but unfortunately contained no dating evidence to confirm this. The lack of medieval features and complete absence of medieval pottery is unusual in a property situated close to the High Street within an historic settlement. Normally this would suggest that this part of the settlement was not built-up in the medieval period. However, if the site was that of a Guild or Court hall, and not involved in day-to-day domestic activities, then the lack of material evidence might perhaps be accounted for.

No below ground remains of the medieval guildhall were encountered and it is postulated in the building recording report (Letch 2009) that the present King William building, dating back to at least the 16th century, may actually be the hall itself, with references to its origin and original purpose having been confused over time. This is feasible as it would appear unlikely for two significant local buildings to be constructed on the same High Street site unless one, namely the King William, was the direct replacement for an earlier building. In either case, it should be noted that both areas of archaeological fieldwork were located to the south of the public house and therefore could have been within a separate property to that of the King William in the medieval and/or post-medieval period.

The identification of the spigot mortar site has not only verified the documentary record, but also, confirmed the accuracy of the wartime memories of the local residents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The investigation was commissioned by John Whitehead Planning & Design Consultant on behalf of Cambrils Ltd. The archaeological investigation was undertaken by Trevor Ennis and Andy Letch of the ECC Field Archaeology Unit. Illustration was by Andrew Lewsey. Finds were processed by Phil McMichael and analysed by Joyce Compton and Helen Walker. The project was managed by Adrian Scruby of ECC FAU and monitored by Teresa O'Connor of ECC HEM.

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APPENDIX 1: Context Data

All dimensions given in metres

| Context | Type | Description | Period |
|---------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 01 | Fill of 2 | Dark grey silt | Modern |
| 02 | Pit | 0.3m+ x 1.2m x 0.35m deep | Modern |
| 03 | Fill of 4 | Mid-dark grey clay silt | Modern |
| 04 | Pit | 0.5m+ x 1.1m+ x 0.45m deep | Modern |
| 05 | Fill of 6 | Dark grey silty clay | Post-med/mod |
| 06 | Pit | 0.5m+ x 2.2m x 0.6m deep | Post-med/mod |
| 07 | Fill of 8 | Dark grey clay silt | Post-medieval |
| 08 | Post-hole | Circular, 0.3m x 0.14m deep | Post-medieval |
| 09 | Fill of 10 | Dark grey clay silt | Post-medieval |
| 10 | Pit | Oval, 0.78m x 0.55m x 0.28m deep | Post-medieval |
| 11 | Topsoil | Dark grey clay silt (Unstrat. finds), 0.3m deep | Modern |
| 12 | Layer | Mid-dark grey clay silt, 0.15m thick | Post-medieval |
| 13 | Fill of 16 | Dark brownish grey clay silt | Post-medieval |
| 14 | Layer | Mid-dark brownish grey clay silt, 0.10m thick (same as 12) | Post-medieval |
| 15 | Fill of 23 | Mid brown gravelly clay silt | Undated |
| 16 | Pit | Sub-circular, 1m+ x c. 0.8m x 0.2m | Post-medieval |
| 17 | Fill of 18 | Dark grey clay silt | Post-medieval |
| 18 | Post-hole | Oval, 0.4m x 0.34m x 0.18m deep | Post-medieval |
| 19 | Fill of 20 | Dark grey clay silt | Modern |
| 20 | Pit | Rectangular, 2.1m x 0.52m+ x 0.35m+ deep | Modern |
| 21 | Fill of 22 | Dark brownish grey clay silt | Post-medieval |
| 22 | Stake-hole | Oval, 0.3m x 0.15m+ x 0.25m deep | Post-medieval |
| 23 | Ditch | 1m+ x 1.1m+ x 0.55m+ deep | Undated |
| 24 | Foundation? | Line of 5 part-bricks (unfrogged) | Post-medieval |

APPENDIX 2: Finds Data

All weights in grams

| Context | Feature | Count | Weight | Description | Date |
|---------|---------|-------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| u/s | | 1 | 192 | Glass; complete square-sided bottle, natural blue-green, embossed with 'Masons OK Sauce' (Discarded) | Post med/ modern |
| | | 1 | 550 | Pottery; complete large stoneware ribbed jar (Discarded) | Post med/ modern |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Iron; spring clip from a wooden peg (Discarded) | Modern |
| | | 2 | 148 | Roof tile fragments, one with peg hole (Discarded) | Post med. |
| 7 | 8 | 4 | 52 | Brick and tile fragments | Post med. |
| | | 2 | 4 | Pottery; body sherds, white earthenware and PMRE | Modern |
| 9 | 10 | 3 | 50 | Oyster shell, three valves | - |
| | | 2 | 4 | Glass; greenish window sherds with surface iridescence | Post med. |
| | | 2 | 4 | Clay pipe stems | Post med. |
| | | 4 | 505 | Brick fragments (2/72g discarded) | Post med. |
| | | 9 | 260 | Roof tile fragments (5/106g discarded) | Post med. |
| | | 8 | 68 | Pottery; rim and body sherds, white earthenware, Staffs slipware and PMRE | Post med/ modern |
| 11 | Topsoil | 1 | 4 | Cement/render fragment (Discarded) | Modern |
| | | 1 | 4 | Glass; colourless vessel/bottle body sherd (Discard) | Modern |
| | | 1 | 176 | Brick fragment | Post med. |
| | | 6 | 80 | Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, various fabrics | Post med/ modern |
| 12 | Layer | 2 | 144 | Brick corner with vitrified surfaces and worm impression; brick fragment (this discarded 22g) | Post med. |
| | | 1 | 22 | Roof tile fragment, abraded (Discarded) | Post med. |
| | | 5 | 102 | Pottery; Staffs slipware dish rim and body sherds; lower wall sherd and body sherd with handle springing, PMRE | Post med. |
| 13 | 16 | 1 | 2 | Animal bone; long bone shaft fragment, medium-sized mammal | - |
| | | 2 | 2 | Glass; greenish window sherds with surface iridescence | Post med. |
| | | 1 | 4 | Glass; green bottle body sherd with surface iridescence | Post med. |
| | | 2 | 56 | Brick fragments | Post med. |
| | | 7 | 174 | Roof tile fragments (4/52g discarded) | Post med. |
| 14 | Layer | 2 | 44 | Roof tile fragments | Post med. |
| 15 | 23 | 1 | 6 | Animal bone; horse metatarsus, incomplete and encrusted | - |
| 17 | 18 | 2 | 12 | Animal bone; skull fragments | - |
| | | 3 | 206 | Brick and tile fragments (2/50g discarded) | Post med. |
| 19 | 20 | 1 | 16 | Corrugated iron fragment (Discarded) | Modern |
| | | 1 | 4 | Glass; colourless window sherd with surface iridescence and scratches, 2.5mm thick (Discarded) | Modern |
| | | 6 | 210 | Roof tile fragments, one with iron adhering (4/100g discarded) | Post med. |
| 21 | 22 | 3 | 22 | Brick fragments (Discarded) | Post med. |

APPENDIX 3: MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY

All weights in grams

| Context | Feature | Count | Weight | Description | Date |
|---------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 7 | 8 | 1 | 3 | Post-medieval red earthenware | 16th to 19th C |
| | | 1 | 1 | Modern white earthenware, pale blue floral transfer-print | 1820s onwards |
| 9 | 10 | 1 | 4 | Post-medieval red earthenware, sherd with all over glaze | 17th to 19th C |
| | | 3 | 33 | Metropolitan slipware including base of flared dish and upper handle attachment from jar or bowl | c.1625 to 18th C |
| | | 1 | 21 | Staffs-type slipware, sherd from slip-trailed press-moulded dish | c.1670 to later 18th C |
| | | 1 | 1 | Creamware, sherd from hollow ware, perhaps a large mug, ochre and brown banded decoration | 1780-1820 |
| | | 2 | 9 | Modern white earthenware including jar rim | 19th to 20th C |
| 11 | Topsoil | 1 | 40 | Post-medieval red earthenware glazed base perhaps from a jar | 17th to 19th C |
| | | 1 | 5 | English salt-glazed stoneware, mug rim fragment with incised banding on neck | later 17th to 18th centuries |
| | | 1 | 3 | Nottingham/Derby stoneware dish or bowl rim | 18th to 20th C |
| | | 1 | 19 | Staffs-type slipware piecrust rim from press-moulded dish, combed slip-decoration and slightly flanged rim | c.1670 to later 18th C |
| | | 1 | 7 | Creamware, flanged rim from small plate or dish showing a moulded edge of pendant foliage | later 18th C |
| | | 1 | 6 | Bone china, undecorated sherd from hollow ware | late 18th to 20th C |
| 12 | Layer | 2 | 61 | Post-medieval red earthenware, glazed sherds, comprising the base of a ?jar and a thick-walled sherd showing the remains of a thumbled handle attachment, perhaps a horizontal looped handle from a storage jar | 17th to 19th C |
| | | 3 | 41 | Staffs-type slipware sherds from press-moulded dish, combed slip-decoration and slightly flanged piecrust rim, cross-fit with context 11 | c.1670 to later 18th C |
| | | 21 | 254 | | |

APPENDIX 4: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

SITE NAME: King William Public House, Church Street, Bocking, Braintree
SITE CODE: BOCKW 08

Index to Archive:

1. Introduction

- 1.1 ECC HEM Brief
- 1.2 ECC FAU WSI

2. Research Archive

- 2.1 Client Report
- 2.2 Finds Reports

3. Site Archive

- 3.1 Context Record Register
- 3.2 Context Records (1 to 24)
- 3.3 Plan Register
- 3.4 Section Register
- 3.5 3 A4 plan/section sheets
- 3.6 Levels Register
- 3.7 Trench location plan
- 3.8 Photographic Registers
- 3.9 Site Photographic Record (1 set of Black & White prints, 1 Set of digital images on disk)
- 3.10 Miscellaneous notes/plans

Not in File

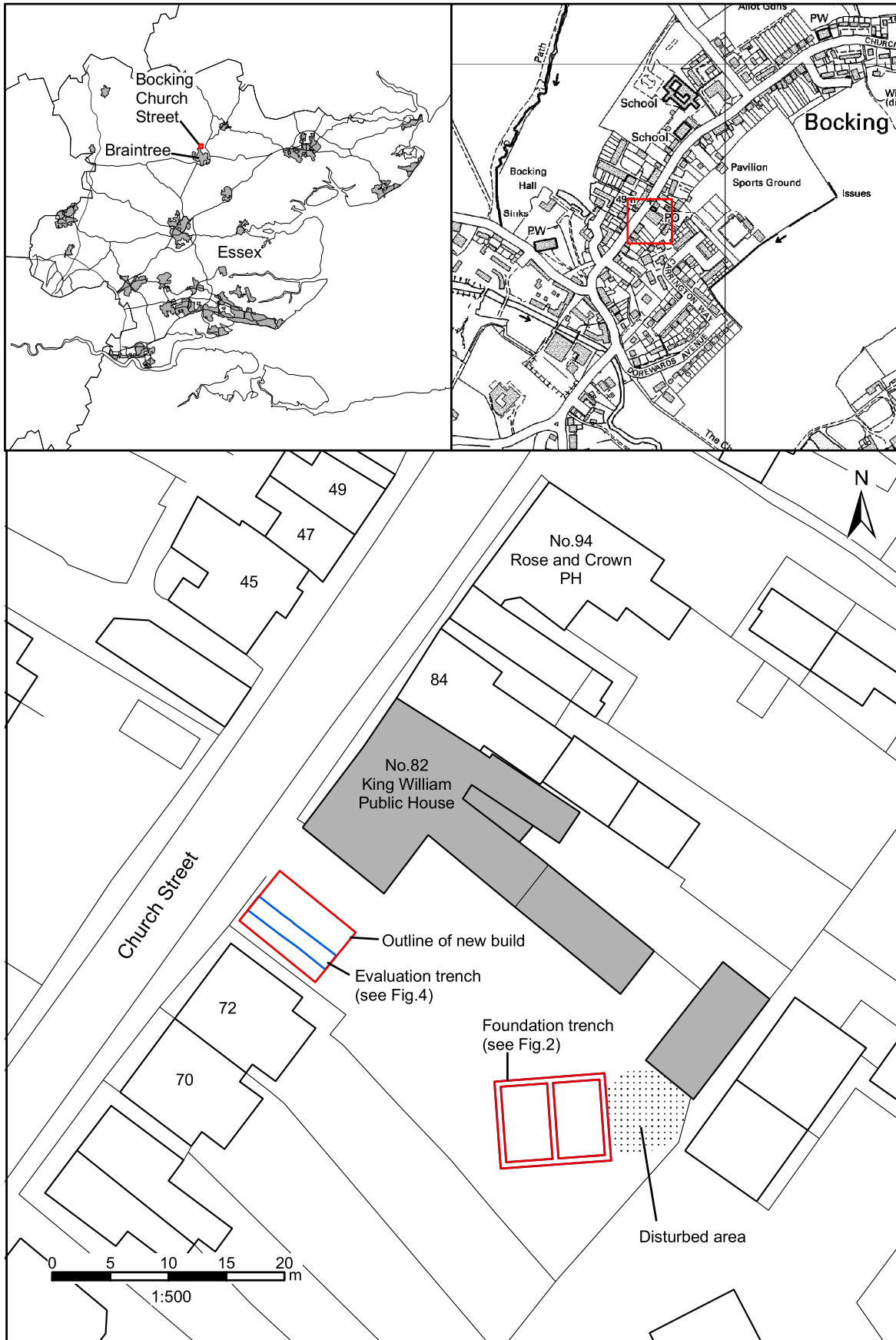
Finds

The retained finds occupy less than one box.

APPENDIX 5: EHER SUMMARY SHEET

EHER SUMMARY SHEET

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Site name/Address: King William Public House, Church Street, Bocking, Braintree, Essex | |
| Parishes: Bocking | District: Braintree |
| NGR: TL 7586 2573 | Site Code: BOCKW 08 |
| Type of Work: Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring | Site Director/Group: T. Ennis, ECC Field Archaeology Unit |
| Date of Work: 3rd December 2008 to 13th February 2009 | Size of Area Investigated: 120 sq m |
| Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Braintree | Funding source: Client |
| Further Seasons Anticipated?: No | Related HER Nos.: EHER 18426 |
| Final Report: EAH Summary | Oasis No.: essexcou1- 56314 |
| Periods Represented: post-medieval, modern | |
| SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: | |
| <p>Archaeological evaluation and monitoring was carried out at the King William Public House, Church Street, Bocking in advance of the construction of three dwellings within the former car park to its south.</p> <p>Fieldwork commenced with the monitoring of foundation trenches for a pair of new cottages located to the rear of the site. Three pits of 19th/20th century date were revealed, while an area of modern disturbance was also noted to the east of the cottages footprint.</p> <p>A single evaluation trench was later excavated across the footprint of a third cottage located at the front of the site on the Church Street frontage. The earliest feature was an undated roadside ditch of possible of medieval or early post-medieval date. Overlying the ditch was a truncated wall foundation of post-medieval date, comprised of a line of re-used 16th or 17th century bricks. In the eastern half of the trench were a series of pits and post-holes of 19th or 20th century date that can be attributed to rubbish disposal and garden or back-yard activities associated with near-by dwellings. Many of the features cut a buried topsoil deposit of broadly 18th century date.</p> <p>At the western end of the evaluation trench were the remains of a vertically-sided trench and an adjacent concrete and brick structure believed to be part of a WW2 Spigot Mortar Emplacement.</p> | |
| Previous Summaries/Reports: none | |
| Author of Summary: T. Ennis | Date of Summary: October 2009 |



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Fig.1. Site location

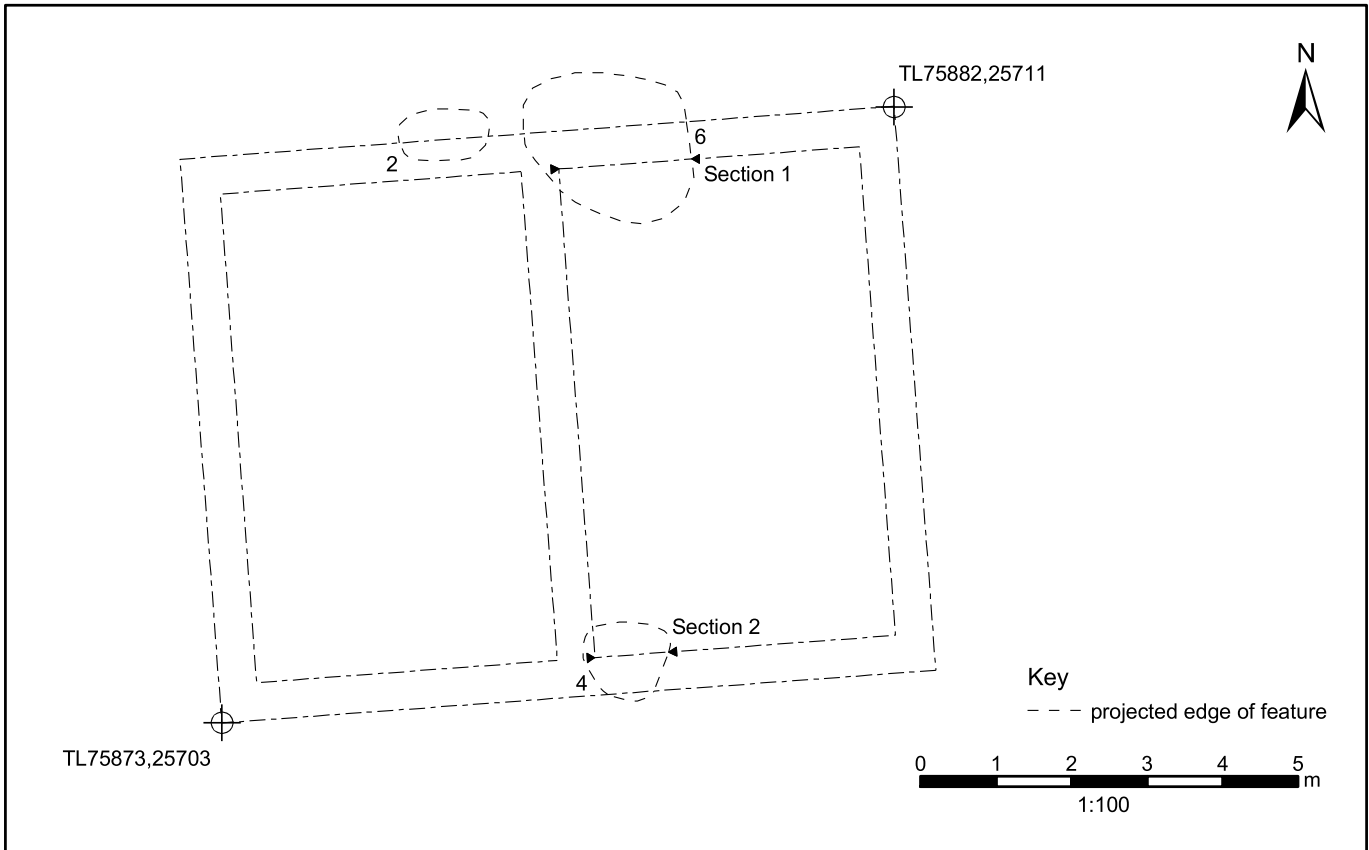


Fig.2. Foundation trench plan

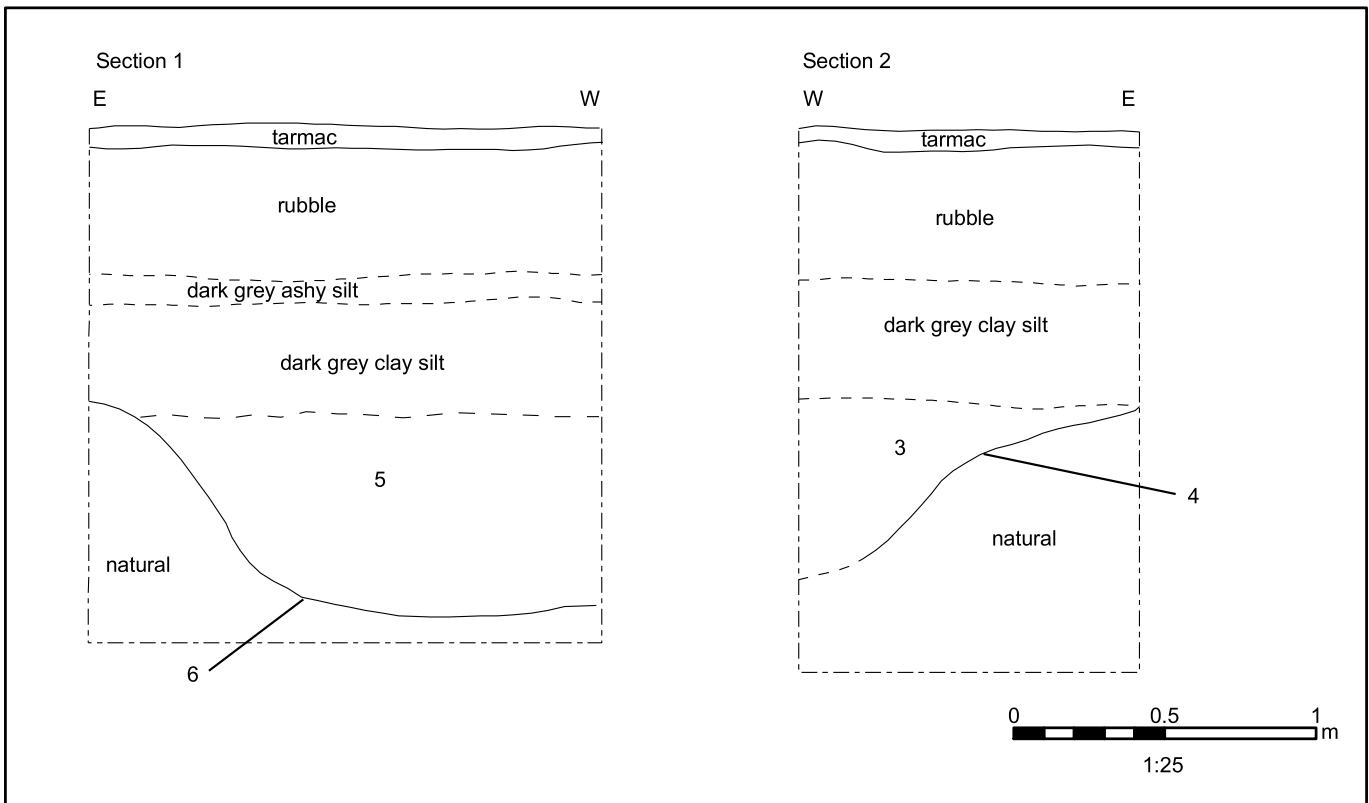


Fig.3. Sections (monitoring)

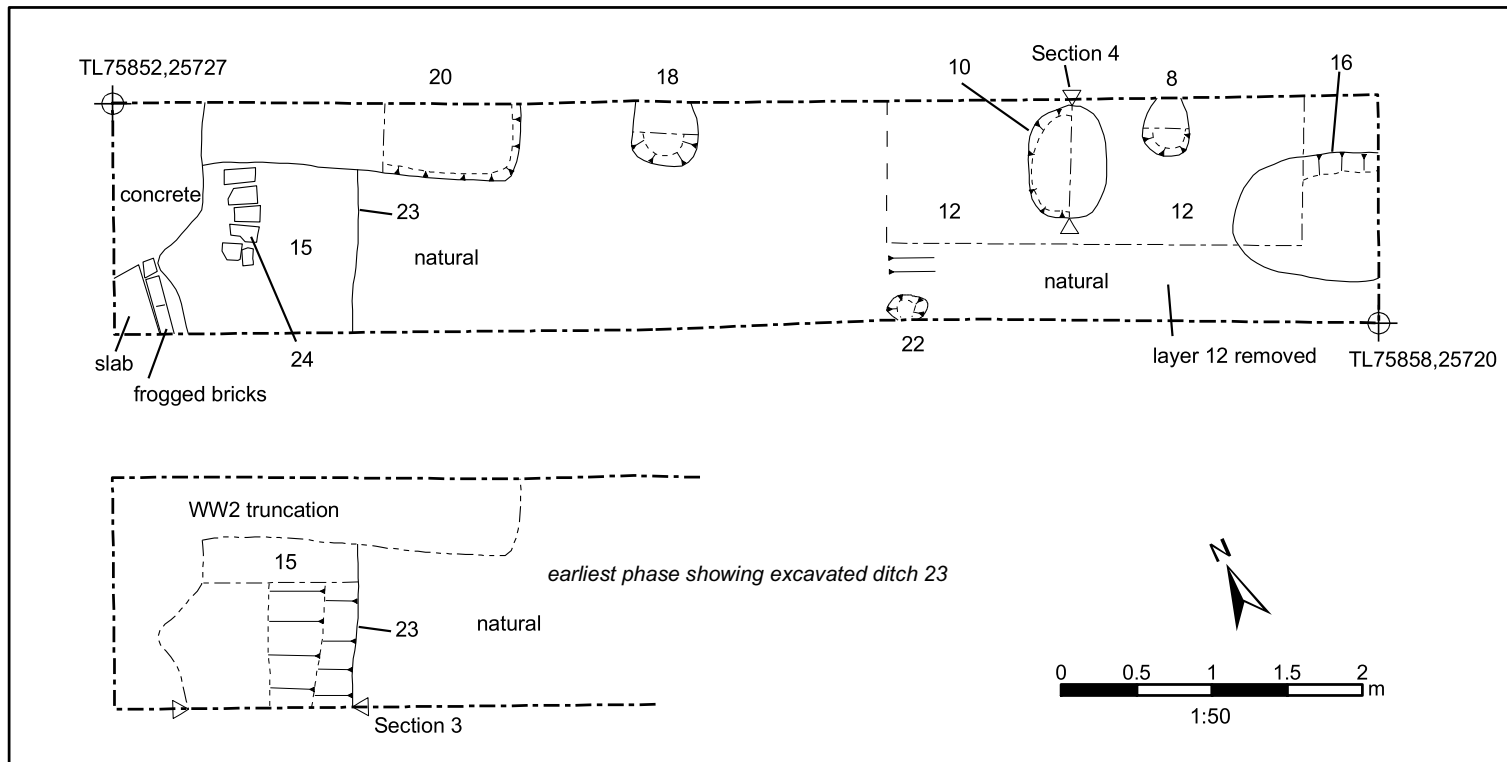


Fig.4. Trench plan

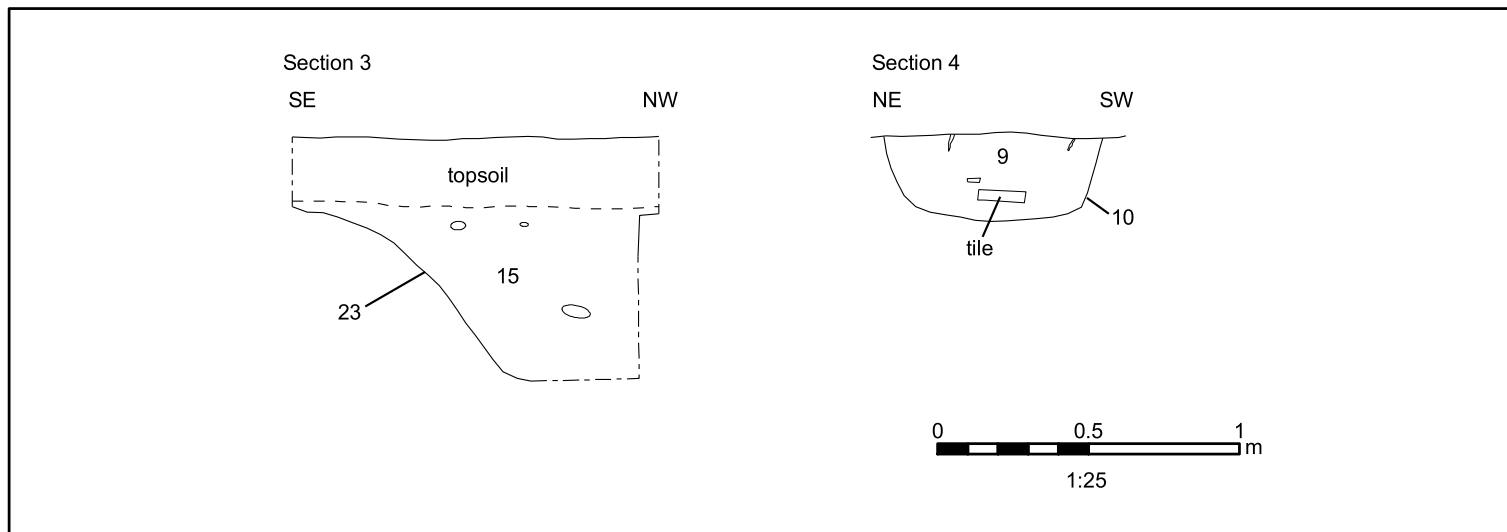


Fig.5. Sections (evaluation)



Plate 1. Evaluation trench looking north-west (1m scale)



Plate 2. WW2 features and truncated wall foundation 24 (1m scale)