

**LAND OFF ST MARY'S ROAD
AINGERS GREEN
GREAT BENTLEY
ESSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION



**Essex County Council
Field Archaeology Unit**

MARCH 2010

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LAND OFF ST MARY'S ROAD

AINGERS GREEN

GREAT BENTLEY

ESSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION

Client: Rose Builders Ltd

NGR: TM 11820 20540

Site Code: GBEA 09

Oasis No.: essexcou1- 69745

Dates of Fieldwork: 27th to 29th April and 18th May to 4th June 2009

SUMMARY

Archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken on land off St Mary's Road, Aingers Green, Great Bentley, in advance of residential development. The field work revealed a sequence of land use and development dating from the 13th to the 19th centuries. Occupation and use of the site was not necessarily continuous and the remains are generally of a disturbed and piecemeal nature. Although there are possible prehistoric circular cropmarks to the north of the site (EHER 3105) no remains of this date were found within the excavated area.

The earliest medieval remains broadly date to the 13th century and comprise a boundary ditch and two pits. Further linear features, a ditch and a series of inter-related gullies, date to the 15th century. The features suggest agricultural activity and near-by settlement although it is not clear whether the activity was separated by a hiatus in the 14th century.

A series of post-medieval features date to the 17th and 18th century. The largest of these was a curving ditch in the north-west corner of the site that may have surrounded a structure of significance, such as a windmill. Several fragments of millstone were recovered in support of this theory, along with brick rubble and numerous oyster shells that point to a near-by demolished structure. In the south of the development area was a large boundary in-filled prior to 1839 and the remains of a possible shallow pond..

Remains of modern (19th century) date included an east/west aligned boundary ditch, an L-shaped brick structure, and yard and path surfaces. The ditch and the brick structure, believed to be the corner of a barn, are depicted on the 1839 Great Bentley Tithe Award map

along with two other structures of which there was no direct archaeological evidence, although brick rubble of 19th century date was recovered from an area of probable later roadside quarrying that may have derived from their demolition. The site had reverted to simple agricultural usage by the 1870's as no buildings are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and the area of the site is seen to be subsumed within a larger field.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of archaeological fieldwork undertaken on land off St Mary's Road, Aingers Green (NGR TM 11820 20540), in advance of residential development. The fieldwork was undertaken by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) on behalf of Rose Builders Limited.

A planning application (06/02034/FUL) was submitted to Tendring District Council in December 2006 for the construction of 12 new houses and associated access. Because the site was located within an area of archaeological potential a full archaeological condition was placed on planning consent, following advice given by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM), based on guidance contained in Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (DoE 1990) and policies in the Tendring District Local Plan (2007).

The archaeological fieldwork consisted of an initial evaluation by trial trenching carried out in accordance with an archaeological design brief issued by ECC HEM (2007) and a written scheme of investigation prepared by the ECC FAU (March 2009).

As the trial trenching identified archaeological remains of probable domestic nature dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods ECC HEM advised that further excavation was required to mitigate the impact of the residential development on the archaeological record and to more fully understand the chronological development of the site. This subsequent excavation phase was undertaken in accordance with a new archaeological design brief (ECC HEM 2009) a revised written scheme of investigation (ECC FAU May 2009).

This report contains the combined results of both phases of fieldwork. Copies of this report will be supplied to Rose Builders Limited, ECC HEM and the Essex Historic Environment Record. 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>). The site archive and copies of the report will be deposited in Colchester Museum.

2.0 BACKGROUND (Fig. 1)

2.1 Topography and Geology

Aingers Green is located in north-east Essex, approximately 1km south-east of Great Bentley. The proposed development site lies in arable farmland on the west side of St Mary's Road, at the northern edge of Aingers Green (TM 11820 20540). Covering an area of

approximately 0.4ha, the site is currently bordered by residential properties to the south, St Mary's Road to the east and arable land to the north and west. The site is separated from St Mary's Road by an overgrown boundary ditch. The site was relatively flat and lies at a height of between 27 and 28m OD.

The underlying geology consists of superficial deposits of clay and silt of the Lowestoft Formation overlying bedrock deposits of clay, silt and sand belonging to the London Clay Formation.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

This background makes use of the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held and maintained at County Hall, Chelmsford

Archaeological features appearing as cropmarks on the ground, and identified by aerial photography, are a common occurrence in this part of eastern Essex. One such cropmark complex, located 150m to the north of the development area, comprises a number of ring ditches, enclosures and linear features of probable prehistoric and later date (EHER 3105). It is likely that the ring ditches represent the ploughed-out remains of prehistoric burial mounds.

Previous Archaeological Work

An archaeological evaluation, undertaken by ECC FAU in April 2009, identified a range of archaeological remains dating from the medieval to modern periods. Two post-medieval field boundary ditches were identified along with a number of smaller, undated gullies. A concentration of features was noted in the north of the site with two pits dating to the medieval period and others of post-medieval and modern date. Other features of post-medieval date included a shallow depression in the north-west of the site and a large shallow silt-filled feature in the south-east. Collectively, the archaeological remains appear to relate to domestic occupation on the northern edge of Aingers Green during the medieval and post-medieval periods. No remains predating the medieval period were identified.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

The initial aim of the evaluation was to determine and record the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving remains threatened by the residential development. The subsequent excavation areas (A-F) were deliberately targeted to record those archaeological remains directly threatened by development, prior to their destruction.

The specific aims of the excavation were to:

- Record the post medieval and possible medieval deposits relating to the development of the historic settlement;
- Assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological features and deposits.

3.2 Research objectives

The research objectives for the project were undertaken with reference to those laid out in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000). The characterisation of medieval settlement forms (e.g. greens) and their functions is an important regional research topic (Wade 2000). Other areas which were thought likely to be pertinent to the investigation include *Demography, Economy and Social Organisation* (Ayers 2000).

4.0 METHOD (Fig. 2)

The initial evaluation consisted of five trenches (Trenches 1-5), covering 150 square metres, opened under archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a flat-bladed bucket. To limit disturbance the trenches were located between the footprints of the new buildings. In the excavation phase five larger areas (Areas A-F), covering 1500 square metres, were opened that corresponded with the positions of the footprints of the new buildings.

All trenches were cleaned and potential features were hand-excavated. Standard ECC FAU excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout. ECC FAU is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and all work was carried out in accordance with IfA by-laws and guidelines (IfA 1997; 2001) and complied with Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS (Figs 2 – 5)

Between 0.3m and 0.4m of dark brownish grey topsoil was removed. The exposed natural deposits consisted mainly of orange brown clay silt with intermittent pale grey patches and occasional gravel inclusions throughout. The silt in Area B was sandier than elsewhere, whilst in Area C it had a higher clay content, and in Area D the gravel inclusions became more common. Feature clarity was generally fair but did not improve with weathering as it was hot and sunny throughout most of the excavation phase. The excavated remains are described and interpreted by broad chronological period and further context information is included in Appendix 1.

5.1 Medieval

Possibly the earliest excavated feature was an east/west aligned ditch (106) located in the north-west corner of the site (Area A). This ditch was 1.7m wide by 0.33m deep and had a concave profile (Fig. 5, Section 1). It was filled with mottled clay silt (105) that contained three sherds of 10th to 13th century pottery and no other finds. The ditch was visible in plan for some 7m and appeared to be truncated to the east by later ditch 85.

Two medieval pits (25 and 26), possibly slightly later in date, were identified in Evaluation Trench 2; both continued beyond the edges of the trench. Pit 26, the more substantial of the two, had a steep southern side (c. 80°) and a more gradually sloping (c. 30°) northern side (Fig. 5, Section 2). It contained two fills (27 and 28) of which the upper (28) produced nine sherds of probable 13th century pottery. The second pit (25) appeared oval in plan and was only 0.10m deep. Its fill (24) contained one sherd of 13th to 14th century pottery and three fragments of roof tile which might indicate that the latter end of the date range is more likely.

5.2 Late medieval

A small number of linear features of probable late medieval date were identified. In Area B, a north/south aligned ditch (51) containing two fills was identified partly masked beneath a later

layer (Fig. 5, Section 3). The ditch was over 3.5m long by 2.26m wide and appeared to have its southern terminus within the trench. The primary fill of the ditch was comprised of brown sandy gravel (72) and contained pottery dating to the later 14th or early 15th century, roof tile, animal bone and a ceramic object of unknown function. The upper fill (50), a light greyish brown silt, contained large quantities of oyster shell and peg tile along with 29 sherds of pottery probably dating to the 15th or 16th century. Gully 86/88/96, located in Area A, was approximately 13m long with rounded terminals at either end. The gully curved slightly from that of a north/south alignment in the south to a north-west/south-east alignment in the north. It was up to 0.98m wide and 0.26m deep with a concave profile (Fig. 5, Section 4) and was filled with mid greyish brown silt (87/89/97). Finds included the somewhat obligatory roof tile fragments and six sherds of pottery, the latest of which dated to the 15th to 16th century.

To the south and west of gully 86/88/96 were a series of similar-sized features (62/64/66, 60/7 and 68/2) that may also be contemporary. Curving gully 62/64/66, up to 0.68m wide and 0.94m deep (Fig. 5, Section 5) had a rounded terminus at its east end and continued beyond the edge of the trench to the south. Its length would appear to have been fairly limited as it was not exposed in a small sondage excavated to the south-west of Area A, or in Area D beyond that. The fill (63/65/67) contained 23 fragments of roof tile and a total of ten sherds of medieval and late medieval pottery, the most recent of which dated to the 14th to 16th century.

The rounded end of a second length of gully (68) on a similar alignment, but undated, was excavated c. 2m to the east of gully terminus 66. This aligned with a gully (2) investigated in Evaluation Trench 3, but did not appear to extend as far to the east as Area E though it could potentially have passed to the north of this area. A third small gully (7/60), 9.8m long and aligned north-east/south-west, was excavated at the southern end of former Evaluation Trench 1. Its fill (6/61) contained three sherds of 12th century pottery, whilst two sherds of 13th century pottery (107) were recovered from the immediate vicinity during hand-cleaning of this area. This pottery, like the majority of the sherds from gully 62/64/66, is probably residual as the gully also contained two fragments of roof tile and a late medieval date seems more appropriate.

5.3 Post-medieval

In the north of Area A were two inter-cutting features (82 and 84) seemingly truncated by a later ditch (85) (Fig. 5, Section 6). The earlier feature, pit 84, was 1.8m long and 0.55m deep and contained two brownish grey silt fills (83 and 93). The lower fill (83) contained part of a brick of Tudor to early 17th century date and part of a curved ceramic object of possible late

medieval date, as well as 20 sherds of residual c.12th century pottery. The upper fill (93) contained a high quantity (over 1 kg) of post-medieval roof tile, a fragment of post-medieval brick and 20 sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery all from the same vessel, perhaps disturbed from a near-by feature of medieval date. The later feature (82), either a small pit or post-hole, was not clearly visible in plan. It also contained a kilogram of post-medieval roof tile and a further four sherds of residual medieval pottery, some of which may have been re-deposited material disturbed from pit 84 below. Near-by undated post-holes 92 and 121, the latter containing fragments of post-medieval roof tile, may also be contemporary with pit/post-hole 82..

In the north-west corner of the site was a curving ditch (85), 3.5m wide and 0.65m deep with a well-defined c.40° northern slope and a 30° southern slope. The ditch was excavated in three slots and became progressively wider (c. 4.4m) and shallower (0.4m), with a less inclined southern slope (0.15°), towards the west. Apart from a thin gravelly interface (102) at the base of the ditch in the western slot, the ditch was predominantly filled with mid to dark greyish brown clay silt (75/103). A wide variety of finds were recovered including bottle and window glass, lead window came fragments, lava quern fragments and animal bone. Pottery and brick point to a late 17th or early 18th century date for its deposition. The upper fill of the ditch (74/104) was lighter and browner in colour but the finds were of comparable date to those from the main fill.

To the south, the upper fill of ditch 85 merged with a similar, more widespread layer (124) containing fragments of brick and tile. Sealed beneath layer 124 and cut into the underlying natural was a possible tree throw (109) filled with sterile silty sand (110). Separating the top of this fill from the overlying layer and infilling a wider hollow was a deposit of dark brownish grey silt (111) containing pottery, glass and brick, all dating to the 17th century. Also sealed beneath layer 124 was a small shallow post-hole (121) containing post-medieval roof tile and a large pit (117) that contained a variety of finds including late 17th to early 18th century brick, green glass from a wine bottle and sherds of 18th century pottery.

In Area B, feature 114 was either a north-south aligned ditch or part of a larger pit or hollow masked by a later layer (73). It was over 1.6m wide and 0.40m deep (Fig. 5, Section 3) and appeared to continue eastwards beyond the edge of excavation. Finds from the single fill (90) included Roman tile, part of a 17th century wine bottle, pieces of 17th and 18th century brick and post-medieval pottery ranging in date from the 16th to the 18th centuries. The masking layer (73) also appeared to date to the 18th century but did contain a number of residual late medieval finds probably derived from an earlier underlying ditch (51).

Initially part excavated in the evaluation (Trench 1) and further investigated in Area A was a large sub-circular pit (12), in excess of 3m long by 0.65m deep, that contained two silty clay fills (13 and 14) (Fig. 5, Section 7). Finds included a fragment of late 17th to early 18th century brick and a mixture of late medieval and post-medieval pottery the latest of which dated to the 18th century (post-1720).

In Trench 5 and further investigated in Area D was a north-east/south-west aligned ditch (4/70) over 14m long by 3.23m wide and 0.7m deep (Fig. 5, Section 8). It was filled with brown to greyish-brown silty clay (5, 71) that contained several sherds of pottery, the latest of which dated to the later 18th or 19th century. The ditch narrowed slightly to the north and presumably terminated beyond Trench 5 as it did not cross Area E or Trenches 3/4.

In the southern part of the development area was an extensive deposit of pale brown clay silt (1), measuring approximately 22m north-south by 14m east-west, and visible in Trench 1 and Areas D, E and F. The deposit was machine excavated in two places and found to fill a gently sloping hollow up to 0.4m deep. Fragments of post-medieval tile were found throughout the deposit with occasional smaller fragments of brick. It is probable that this deposit represents the remains of a shallow pond.

5.4 Modern

In the north/west corner of the site (Area A) were the disturbed L-shaped remains of a brick structure (115 - Fig. 2, inset), measuring 0.6m+ (north/south) by 0.7m+ (east/west) that survived mainly to the height of one course (0.12m). The east/west arm comprised three rows of brick laid end-to-end on their sides in *ad hoc* fashion. The north/south arm butted onto this and was four rows thick. Although there were traces of buff mortar and silty sand the bricks were not obviously bonded in-situ; however, some bricks had cream mortar adhering suggesting that they had been re-used. One brick laid as a header on the corner over the east/west arm was the only survivor of a second vertical course. Bricks sampled from the structure ranged in date from Tudor / 17th century through late 17th / early 18th century to late 18th / early 19th century. The bricks were laid on a thin bed of silty gravel (123) overlying natural. Material from disturbed ground (122) within the angle of the structure included residual sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery and part-bricks dating to the later 18th or early 19th century.

To the south of the structure, at the north end of Trench 1, was a hollow (18) 0.26m deep with an uneven base, discernable within which were several shallow rounded depressions.

The hollow had a primary fill of silty sand (19) on the southern edge but was mainly filled with grey brown clay silt (17) that contained over 6 kg of brick and tile and a range of medieval to post-medieval pottery, the latest of which dated to the 19th century.

South of hollow 18 were several patches of tile and flint (119) in part sealed by a layer of grey silt (118). The patches were quite compact where better preserved beneath the silt and comprised frequent flints and tile with occasional fragments of brick. Some of the material along with a few accompanying animal bones had been pushed into the top of the underlying natural. Finds included pottery dating to the 17th century or later and a sherd of modern glass. Fragments of oyster shell were also noted. Layer 118 contained mainly 16th to 19th century pottery and a clay pipe stem. A few tiny fragments of glass were noted within this deposit though not retained.

Ditch 10/22/43/100/98 in the northern half of the site was aligned east/west and crossed the entire width of the development area. It was over 51m long, 0.38m to 0.44m deep and varied in width from 1.4m in the west to 0.8 in the east and the fills produced a variety of post-medieval finds including pottery, glass and pieces of lava quern millstone. This ditch aligns almost exactly with a boundary depicted on the 1839 Great Bentley Tithe Award map (Fig. 4).

In Area B was a north-south aligned linear deposit of compacted gravel and silt (94/95) containing a variety of finds including 19th century bottle glass, iron horseshoe fragments, post-medieval brick and 19th century pottery. The deposit was 0.10m deep and infilled a slight, flat-bottomed depression, although outlying flints appeared to have been pushed directly into the top of the surrounding natural. The purpose of this feature/deposit is unknown.

In the north-east corner of the site (Area C) was a large depression (49) over 11m long and 7m wide by 0.4m deep. In the base of the cut was a loose gravel deposit in a sandy silt matrix (40) that appeared to be relatively thin (0.08m) where excavated. A few fragments of post-medieval brick and tile were recovered from this deposit along with a bar-shaped ceramic object. In the central section the gravel was overlain by a thin deposit of mid brownish grey sandy silt (77) and in the eastern sections by a thicker (0.24m) mottled silty clay deposit (48). The upper fill of the depression consisted of mid brown to greyish brown sandy clay silt (41/55/76) up to 0.3m deep. In the western-most section this directly overlay gravel 40. Finds from the upper fill dated to the late 18th or early 19th century and included several pottery sherds and a brass keyhole escutcheon.

The top of the infilled depression was cut by a single post-hole (37) and a series of inter-linking pits and disturbances (39, 47, 53 and 78). It is probable that cuts 53 and 39 represent the shallower north and south ends of the same large pit. This may have extended in length for some 6m and was up to 0.62m deep. The middle of the pit, investigated as 47, had three fills (44, 45 and 46), of which 45 in particular contained a high concentration of brick, tile and mortar demolition rubble. Recovered pottery indicated a 19th century date, most probably within the Victorian period (1837-1901). Further probable 19th century pottery was recovered from the fill (54) of feature 78 which appeared to be a shallow separate pit in its own right.

Located south of depression 49 was a small oval pit (35), 0.38m deep and filled with mid brownish grey clay silt (34) that contained Victorian period pottery. Two 19th century pits (32 and 21) were also investigated at the north end of Trench 2. Partly exposed pit 32 was over 0.6m deep and contained three fills (29, 30 and 31). Finds, recovered from the pit as context 33, included fragments of brick and floor tile of probable 19th century date. Near-by pit 21 was only 0.08m deep but also contained fragments of post-medieval brick and tile as well as five sherds of pottery that ranged in date from the 13th to the 19th century.

A series of shallow irregular features were noted along the eastern edge of the development area. Two features (57 and 59) were investigated in Area C and one (113) in Area F. All were less than 0.10m deep and filled with mid brownish grey clay silt containing chalk flecks. One sherd of probable Victorian pottery was recovered from fill 57. The features were all aligned with a series of north-south plough marks and can be attributed to modern agricultural disturbance, most likely wheel rutting during ploughing.

5.5 Undated

In the south-west of the development area (Area D) was a north-east/south-west aligned gully (79) over 9m long and 0.14m deep, running on a broadly parallel alignment to post-medieval ditch 4/70 with which it may have been contemporary. It was narrower and more concave than the late medieval gullies (62/64/66 etc.) and had a paler, sterile fill. Also undated was a small pit (15) partly exposed at the western edge of Trench 1.

6.0 FINDS by Joyce Compton

Finds were recovered from sixty-one contexts, representing two stages of work. All of the finds have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context; full quantification details can be found in Appendix 2. The finds are described by category below.

6.1 Pottery by Helen Walker

A total of 412 sherds, weighing 6625g, was excavated from forty-seven contexts. The pottery shows that there may have been continuous occupation from perhaps the 12th century to Victorian periods. Unfortunately much of the pottery is residual, with pottery of a mixture of dates occurring in the same context. Of interest is imported pottery from the Low Countries and Cistercian ware, an unusual traded ware.

Medieval pottery (12th to 14th centuries)

Some of the earliest pottery came from ditches 60 and 62/66 (Area A); datable finds comprising early medieval ware beaded cooking pot rims, most likely belonging to the 12th century. However, a tiny sherd of Hedingham ware in fill 66 precludes a date before the mid 12th century. Another section of the same ditch (64) produced small abraded sherds of Colchester-type ware spanning the 13th to 16th centuries, suggesting that the early medieval pottery could be residual. Ditch 106 (Area A) produced body sherds of early medieval ware. Three further sherds of early medieval ware, including two rim types datable to c.1200 occurred residually in ditch segments 10 and 18 (evaluation trench 1) and 86 (Area A) and in ditch segment 4 (evaluation trench 5).

Pits 82 and 84 (both Area A) again produced sherds of early medieval ware (one of which is decorated with incised wavy lines) but this time accompanied by medieval coarse ware, which is later. No rim sherds are present, but fragments from a medieval coarse ware ?cooking pot from pit 84 (fill 93) are rilled internally, suggesting the vessel was wheel-thrown or semi-wheel thrown, thus providing a date of mid 13th to 14th centuries. However, post-medieval finds in the lower fill of pit 84 (fill 83) indicate that this pottery is residual. A cooking pot with a cavetto rim, dating to the first half of the 13th century occurred residually in nearby ditch 85 (fill 74).

Medieval pottery was also recovered from pits 25 and 26 (evaluation trench 2). Here, there is an example of a fine ware, a Mill Green ware jug rim with a rod handle showing slip-painting around the rim and neck and splashes and streaks of greenish glaze. It is comparable to an example from Barking (Carew *et al.* 2009, fig.3.4) and is datable to the mid 13th to 14th centuries. Further sherds of early medieval ware and medieval coarse ware

occur in these pits, including a cooking pot rim of a type datable to c.1200. A medieval coarse ware storage jar rim occurred residually in pit 21 (evaluation trench 2). In addition, further sherds datable to the 13th to 14th centuries occurred residually in ditches 51 and 114 (both Area B), and include a possible sherd from a Hedingham Ware stamped strip jug datable to the 13th to early 14th centuries.

Late Medieval Pottery (14th to 16th centuries)

Ditch segments 86 and 88 (Area A) produced late medieval pottery; segment 86 revealed a fragment from a large thick-walled unglazed base in sandy orange ware. Of more interest, from segment 88, was a Low Countries red ware lid-seated rim and pinched base from a cauldron, datable to the late 14th to 15th centuries (cf. Jennings 1981, fig.59.997). Ditch 51 (Area B) produced sherds of Colchester-type Ware. Finds from lower fill 72, include part of a jug showing sgraffito decoration and the rim of a biconical bottle similar to one published by Cotter (2000, fig.103.216), but with a more flanged rim, which provide a later 14th to early 15th century date. Like the base fragment in ditch segment 86, many of the sherds from the upper fill of ditch 51 (fill 50) are thick-walled and unglazed. Vessel forms here include fragments from flanged-rim bowls, jugs and the rim of a large jug or cistern. These may date to the later 15th to 16th centuries. Very similar pottery occurred residually in overlying layer 73.

Ditch section 43 (Area C) produced a couple of sherds of unglazed Colchester-type ware, similar to that from ditch 51, although probably residual here. Ditch section 100 (Area A) contained fragments from two drinking vessels, one in Cistercian ware, made in the Midlands and the north, and one in German stoneware, probably Raeren stoneware. Both are datable to the late 15th or 16th centuries. Sherds of unglazed post-medieval red earthenware in this context may be contemporary with these finds, although an abraded, glazed example may be 17th century or later. Two further sherds of Cistercian ware, one decorated with incised slip pads, were residual in post-medieval ditch 114 (Area B).

Further sherds of late medieval pottery, especially Colchester-type ware and sandy orange ware, occurred residually in several later features, curving ditch 85 (fills 74, 75; Area A), pit 117 (Area A), pit 12 (evaluation trench 1), and layers 118, 119 and 122 (Area A). Further to the east it was residual in ditches 51 and 114 (Area B), and pits 21 (evaluation trench 2) and 35 (Area C). Pottery of this date is the most prolific from the excavation.

Post-medieval pottery (17th to 18th centuries)

Curving ditch 85 (Area A) produced pottery dating to the 17th to 18th centuries from both upper and lower fills (that from fills 74 and 75 also accompanied by residual medieval and late medieval pottery). As ever, with assemblages of this date, examples of glazed post-medieval red earthenware are the most common find; vessel forms comprise fragments from bowls (including large pancheons cf. Cotter 2000, fig.135.35), jars and the tripod base from a pipkin or cauldron. Also of interest is the profile of a straight-sided dish showing bands of rouletted decoration. More unusual is part of a deep flanged rim dish in Low Countries red ware decorated with bands of yellow and green slip around the walls and a wavy line above a straight line around the flange. There is wear around basal angle suggesting it stood on a hard surface. It is comparable to examples found at Colchester dating to later 17th to early 18th century (cf. Cotter 2000, fig.181.22-3). As well as these kitchen wares, a number of table wares are also present, comprising sherds of Frechen and Westerwald stoneware jugs from Germany, abraded sherds of Anglo/Netherlands tin-glazed earthenware, and a sherd of later English tin-glazed earthenware. A sherd Surrey-Hampshire white ware, with an all over green glaze, is also present, which could be from a kitchen or table ware. Nearly all of this pottery could have been current during the later 17th century, although the sherd of English tin-glazed earthenware would indicate an 18th century date. Sherds of similar Frechen and Westerwald stoneware jugs were recovered from ditch section 70 (Area D).

Smaller amounts of post-medieval pottery were recovered from features just to the south of ditch 85, including further post-medieval red earthenware jar rim fragments from pit 109 and wall 115 (both Area A). Pit 117 (Area A) produced sherds from a Westerwald Stoneware chamber-pot dating to the 18th century. The latest pottery in pit 12 (evaluation trench 1) comprises a fragment from a Staffordshire-type White Salt-Glazed Stoneware mug or cup datable to the 1720s to late 18th century, so this is also a definite 18th, rather than 17th, century feature. Layers 118 and 119 (Area A) produced a fragment of black-glazed ware tyg and a ?Surrey-Hampshire White Ware base of likely 17th century date, along with undiagnostic sherds of glazed post-medieval red earthenware and residual late medieval pottery. Two sherds from post-medieval red earthenware flanged rim dishes, most likely dating to the 17th centuries were recovered from ditch segment 10 (evaluation trench 1).

Ditch 114 (Area B) contained a similar range of wares, as well as residual medieval and late medieval material. Finds include further fragments from large post-medieval red earthenware bowls or pancheons (cf. Cotter 2000, fig.135.35, 37) and the handle from a single-handled jar. Other wares present comprise the base of an English stoneware tavern

mug datable to the 18th century and fragments from a Staffordshire-type slipware ?cup with the closer date of c.1720-30 (Barker and Crompton 2007, top of page 44). The latest pottery is sherd of Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware.

Nineteenth century pottery

A few features contained pottery that could be as late as 19th century, but are probably pre-Victorian. These comprise ditch segment 4 (evaluation trench 5), layer 95 (Area B), pits 21 (evaluation trench 2), pits 39, 53 and 49 (all Area C).

A small amount of Victorian (to early 20th century) pottery occurred in pits 35, 47 and 78 (Area C) overlying the earlier 19th century features in this area. Pottery of this date also occurs in linear feature 57 (Area C) and in layer 94 (Area B). The pottery from these features is described in the pottery table (Appendix 3).

Discussion

There appears to be some zoning of pottery from different periods. Nearly all the early medieval pottery is confined to Area A, whereas, the 13th to 14th-century activity would seem to have taken place in the vicinity of evaluation trench 2. Finds of 14th to 16th century pottery are rather more widespread, although many of the finds are residual in later features, suggesting there may have been some levelling activity in the late medieval or post-medieval periods. Post-medieval features are widespread, but most of the earlier 19th-century and Victorian pottery occurs in the north-eastern corner of the site (Area C).

There is not enough medieval pottery to comment on function. The find of Mill Green Ware is interesting as, unlike the rest of the county, it is not particularly common in the Tendring peninsula. In the late medieval period, finds of Colchester-type ware, made in the Colchester area, and other sandy orange wares are the most common finds. A number of sherds are very thick-walled and it is possible that they had some kind of industrial use, but there are no residues to indicate such a function. It is also possible that the contemporary ceramic objects (see 6.3 below) are also industrial vessels, but again these did not show any residues.

Of most interest are the more unusual late medieval and post-medieval imported and traded wares. The Low Countries wares could have been obtained from nearby Colchester, where trade with the Low Countries was very important (Cotter 2000, 265). The pottery could either have been bought at shops or markets at Colchester, or may have been redistributed via

Colchester. Alternatively, as Aingers Green is close to Brightlingsea Creek, pottery could have been purchased directly from boats plying their trade around the coast.

Cistercian ware is also an unexpected find. It is unusual in Essex, even in the major towns, with the exception of sites in the north-west of the county, which have a more Midlands influence. A number of sherds of Cistercian ware have been found at the port of Maldon, to the south, so it is possible that it has a coastal and riverine distribution. Other imports and traded wares, such as the German stonewares and Surrey-Hampshire white wares are common at most inland sites, and perhaps indicate that Aingers Green had access to fairly sophisticated trading networks.

The post-medieval assemblage comprises a mixture of kitchen wares and table wares suggesting the pottery is from both living and service areas. The preponderance of jars and large bowls hints at a specialised use, the latter are often associated with dairying. It has been suggested that curving ditch 85 belongs to a windmill, although there is no evidence to support this from the pottery, which appears domestic in nature.

6.2 Brick and tile

A large amount of brick and tile was collected; in all fifty-four contexts produced a total of 1708 pieces, weighing more than 132kg. Almost all of the assemblage is post-medieval or modern but seven contexts contained residual Roman fragments, amounting to seventeen pieces, weighing just over 3kg. Most of the Roman pieces are flat and undiagnostic but there are at least two pieces of *tegula* roofing tile.

Much of the post-medieval assemblage is fragmentary, with bricks and roof tiles making up approximately equal amounts by weight. The brick fragments from twenty-five contexts were submitted to Pat Ryan for comment; a catalogue is presented in Appendix 4. Five contexts also contained floor tiles in a pink-buff fabric and many of the bricks had apparently been used for flooring (see brick catalogue for details).

Notes on the brick by Pat Ryan

The greater part of the bricks from Aingers Green appears to be c. late 17th century or early 18th century in date. They are c. 50 to 55mm in thickness and fairly regular in general shape. The arrises of the bricks tend to be regular, some are fairly sharp but others are rounded. Most have smooth bases. Bricks with rough bases may be Tudor or early 17th century in date; however, some 'place' bricks were still being made in the later 17th century. In many cases the fabric and dimensions of the rough-based bricks from Aingers Green are

very similar to the bricks with smooth bases. Late 18th/early 19th century bricks occur in six contexts; some of these are Suffolk White types (see catalogue).

Fragments of floor tile occurred in several contexts. Two fragments, from fills 46 of pit 47 and 55 of pit 49 (both Area C), are similar and made of a Suffolk White type fabric and were probably 115mm square and c. 25mm thick. Both are very worn and probably date to the late 18th/early 19th centuries. Red bricks from fill 5 of ditch 4 (evaluation trench 5), fill 71 of ditch 70 (Area D) and wall 115 (Area A) showed signs of wear and had probably been used for flooring, as had some Suffolk White type bricks from fill 44 of pit 47 (Area C) and layer 94 (Area B).

6.3 Ceramic objects

Five ceramic objects of unknown function were recorded. Context dating suggests a Tudor or later date for the objects, although it is likely that they are not contemporaneous. All have a brick- or tile-type fabric but Pat Ryan has suggested that roof furniture is an unlikely function for all five pieces.

The first, from fill 40 of modern pit 49 (Area C), is bar-shaped, broken at one end and with a semi-circular section of radius c. 34mm. The flatter surface has two shallow depressions running lengthways on either side of a slight central ridge. The piece appears to have been burnt, and the fabric is coarse and sandy with few inclusions. The object has the overall appearance of a handle which has broken off from a parent vessel.

The second fragment, from post-medieval layer 73 (Area B), is in a distinctive tile-type fabric with splashes of brown glaze on the outer surface. The fragment is small and initial impressions are that it is a section of 17th-century ridge tile. It has an irregular L-shaped section, remaining length 55mm, and the short arm of the 'L' has a finished edge with a thicker accumulation of glaze along its length. It is possible that the piece represents a modified roof tile, perhaps a louvre, but the fragment is too small, and insufficient detail survives, for its original function to be ascertained.

The remaining three pieces may be related or from the same object, but do not conjoin. All are in a fine, red-orange, tile-type fabric and all are well-finished with knife-trimmed edges. The largest piece, from fill 72 of early post-medieval ditch 51 (Area B), is in the form of a thick-walled, flat-bottomed vessel of very large diameter. The underside of the base is roughened, as if placed to dry on a sanded surface. There is an upright, flat-topped flange, approximately 55mm deep; the flange tapers in width along the length of the fragment and, at

the thicker end, the top of the flange is beginning to rise. Where the piece is broken at the thicker end, there appears to be the remains of an attachment. The second piece, from fill 74 of 17th-century ditch 85 (Area A), consists of part of the flat-topped flange from the same (or very similar) object. The third is a curving, thick-walled body sherd, found in fill 83 of post-medieval pit 84 (Area A).

6.4 Metalwork

Metalwork, almost all of it iron, was recovered from eighteen contexts. A large proportion is nails and, among the iron objects, there are very few identifiable items as most are fragmentary. Besides the ironwork, there are two pieces of lead and a modern brass keyhole escutcheon (the latter from fill 55 of pit 49; Area C). The first lead item is an annular weight (1oz equivalent) or a washer, found in fill 46 of pit 47 (Area C) and the second is two small pieces of post-medieval window comes from fill 103 of ditch 85 (Area A).

6.5 Glass

Thirteen contexts produced glass fragments, amounting to 65 sherds, weighing 2.1kg. Just over 60% by weight of the assemblage (from at least six contexts) is composed of 19th century bottle and window sherds, and a thick colourless modern sherd is intrusive in layer 119. Glass dating to the 17th or 18th centuries occurred in four contexts, with more closely-dated pieces appearing in fill 90 of ditch 114 (Area B) and fill 111 of pit 109 (Area A).

Fill 90 produced the rim and neck of a weathered onion-type wine bottle with an applied string rim. The rim-form suggests a date in the second half of the 17th century. The base of a hexagonal-sided flask or case bottle in natural green glass, also weathered, came from fill 111. A comparable vessel is shown in Willmott (2002, 88, fig.113) and dated late 16th to mid 17th century. The Aingers Green flask was found in a 17th to 18th-century feature.

Several small sherds of post-medieval window glass were recorded in three contexts, two of which are fills of ditch 85 (Area A). All of the sherds are greenish-colourless, with surface weathering, and all are likely to be contemporary, perhaps belonging to the 17th century. It should be noted that two small pieces of lead window comes were also found in ditch 85.

6.6 Clay pipes

Clay tobacco pipes, mainly comprising small stem fragments, were found in eight contexts. Most of the fragments are unremarkable and undatable within the post-medieval period, except for a stem fragment in fill 44 of pit 47 (Area C) and an incomplete bowl in fill 104 of ditch 85 (Area A). The stem is embossed with 'WILLIAM' on one side and incompletely on

the other with '..RD S*RRY'. The style is modern, *i.e.* mid 19th century onwards, and the wording may represent a pipe-maker in Surrey. The pipe bowl has a heel and is likely to be an Oswald (1975) Type 6 or 7 pipe, dated 1660-1680.

6.7 Millstones

Eight contexts produced millstone fragments, amounting to fourteen pieces, weighing just over 3kg. There are several substantial pieces, with the largest appearing in fill 76 of pit 49 (Area C). Most have the remains of the furrows on one of their surfaces. All of the fragments are made from Niedermendig lava, imported from the Rhineland, and their dimensions suggest that they derive from millstones rather than from rotary querns. Niedermendig lava was used from Roman times and through the medieval and post-medieval periods, for both querns and millstones (Watts 2008, 31). More industrialised processes in the 19th century led to the introduction of composite stones made from French burr stone. The Aingers Green fragments are mostly from 17th to 18th century contexts, most of which also contained quantities of brick and tile. On the whole, the millstone fragments are likely to be contemporary with the bricks in the same contexts, *i.e.* 17th or 18th century.

6.8 Animal bone

A small amount of animal bone (129 pieces, weighing 2281g) was recorded in seventeen contexts. The bone was scanned for condition and completeness, and basic identifications of the taxa and the skeletal elements were carried out, where possible, using Schmid (1972). The assemblage is fragmentary; five contexts contained bone in poor condition and in four the fragments are encrusted.

Most of the identifiable bone comes from 17th and 18th century contexts. For such a small and relatively poor assemblage, a surprising number of taxa (cattle, sheep/goat, horse, pig, dog, deer and bird) were identified, not all of which are domestic food animals. No butchery marks were noted, but there are too few identified bones for further comment to be meaningful.

6.9 Shell

Nine contexts produced shell, all oyster, amounting to 425 pieces, weighing 3083g. The shell probably represents discarded domestic food waste. Three-quarters of the assemblage by weight was recovered from fill 50 of late medieval ditch 51 (Area B) and appreciable amounts were also retrieved from layer 73 (Area B) and fill 75 of ditch 85 (Area A). The shell from the six remaining contexts comprises just one or two examples in each context.

6.10 Other finds

Most of the remaining finds are either modern or natural. Coal, cinder and small pieces of mortar and plaster were found in six contexts, all relatively recent. Natural stone fragments, including ironstone and septaria, came from five contexts and most may represent building stone. Finally, a small flat piece of trimmed bone was found in fill 55 of modern pit 49 (Area C). This may be an offcut or the remains of inlay from a box.

6.11 Comments on the assemblage

A wide range of finds types was recorded, a large proportion of which is post-medieval, or later, in date. Very few features can be dated to the medieval period, although small amounts of medieval pottery were retrieved from at least fourteen features. Late medieval pottery is also present, but the majority dates to the late 15th century onwards. The largest component of the post-medieval assemblage is brick and tile, with the greater part dating to the 17th and early 18th centuries. The bricks are also highly fragmented. Since there is no evidence for a demolished building of this date in the vicinity, the fragmentation suggests use as hardcore. The general fragmentary nature of the whole finds assemblage would lend weight to this suggestion.

Although many of the finds types are probably derived from domestic occupation in the vicinity, quantities are on the small side for a post-medieval site. Agricultural activities are therefore more likely to have been carried out in the investigated area. It should be noted, however, that the presence of millstones does not necessarily indicate a nearby mill, since the fragments would also make excellent hardcore.

Further work on the finds is not required, due to the fragmentation and the relatively recent date of most of the assemblage. All of the smaller brick and tile fragments, the recent glass and most of the minor categories have already been discarded following recording. There is scope for further discard at the archiving stage, especially for much of the remaining brick and tile and the recent pottery.

7.0 DISCUSSION

The archaeological fieldwork (evaluation and excavation) has identified a sequence of land use and development dating back to the medieval period. No remains of prehistoric date were found within the excavated area, although some of the more circular cropmarks (EHER 3105) recorded to the north of the site are likely to date to this period.

7.1 Medieval

The earliest medieval remains broadly date to the 13th century and comprise a boundary ditch (106) and two pits (25 and 26). Residual medieval pottery recovered from later features across the site suggests that there may have been activity on site, or in the near vicinity from around 1200 AD. The nature of this activity is hard to determine from so few features but it is probably agriculturally-related and the existence of a small near-by farmstead is assumed.

7.2 Late medieval

The presence of a series of late medieval linear features (ditch 51 and gullies 86/88/96 etc.) suggests that activity of an agricultural nature also took place in or around the 15th century. These later features appear to be differentiated from the earlier features discussed above by the inclusion of peg tile within the finds assemblages. Too little pottery was recovered to provide a precise date or to determine whether occupation continued unabated from earlier in the medieval period, or was punctuated by a hiatus. Nevertheless, the large quantity of oyster shell recovered from ditch 51 represents discarded domestic food waste and does imply near-by occupation. The north end of gully 86/88/96 terminated close to later field boundary ditch 10/22/43/100/98 as if respecting a feature in this position and it is possible that the boundary ditch might have originally been dug in the late medieval period and continued in use into the 19th century.

7.3 Post-medieval

Although some of the brick is regarded as Tudor to early 17th century and some of the longer-lived medieval pottery types were manufactured into the early post-medieval period, no archaeological features could be specifically dated to the 16th century. Stratigraphically, the earliest post-medieval features might comprise poorly-dated pits 82 and 84, and post-hole 92 all of which appeared to be truncated by the cut of curving ditch 85. Chronologically, the earliest securely dated post-medieval deposit was the upper fill (111) of tree throw 109, which contained 17th century finds. Curving ditch 85 was dated to the late 17th or early 18th century whilst pit 12, pit 117 and feature 114 were all more securely dated to the 18th century. Layer 73 (above 114) and layer 124 (above 117) must also therefore date to the 18th century or later. All of the 17th/18th century features were located to the north of the

east/west boundary ditch (10/22 etc.). Again the nature of the post-medieval activity is hard to determine. Curving ditch 85 is a large feature, requiring considerable effort to excavate and it is possible that this encircled a structure of significance extending beyond the development area. The obvious suggestion would be that it encircled a windmill given the recovery of over 3kg of millstone fragments all from the northern part of the site. Although Compton (above) points out the possibility that the millstone fragments were imported to site, along with fragmented brick and tile, for use as hardcore, it is perhaps more probable that the brick and tile accumulated from a near-by source, possibly from a demolished structure or structures of 17th /18th century date. The recovery of a range of contemporary material including, lead window came fragments, window glass, bottle glass, pottery, animal bone and oyster shell all lend weight to this assumption and suggest domestic occupation in the vicinity.

In the south of the development area finds from the fill of boundary ditch 4/70 dated to the later 18th or 19th century. As this ditch is not shown on the Great Bentley Tithe Award map it must have been in-filled prior to 1839; however, the ditch did align with a boundary depicted on the map in the adjacent field, c. 20m to the south-west (Fig. 4), suggesting that it was removed to create a larger field. To the east of ditch 4/70, and perhaps bounded by it, were the remains of a possible shallow pond (1) of probable post-medieval date.

7.4 Modern

Modern (19th century) features were mainly confined to the north of east/west aligned boundary ditch 10/22/43/100/98 (Fig. 3). The only exceptions were the probable agriculturally- related features along the eastern edge of the site. The boundary ditch (10/22 etc.) is clearly depicted on the 1839 Great Bentley Tithe Award map (Fig. 4) and formed the southern side of a rectangular enclosure within which were two buildings, with a third, less substantial structure, adjacent to St Mary's Road. The ditches and buildings appear to have all gone out of use by the 1870's as none appear on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. As the field to the north and west of the enclosure was known as Barn Field the likelihood is that the building located at the west end of the enclosure was a barn. The second substantial structure is presumed to be a dwelling and the structure near St Mary's Road an outbuilding. The position of L-shaped brick structure 15 corresponds closely with a projecting corner of the barn, which may have been the corner of a porch enclosing a central door. It is possible that tile deposit 17 in hollow 18 to the west of the barn might represent infilling or levelling, whilst layer 119 to the south might be the remnant of a contemporary yard or track surface. To the east, compacted linear deposit 94/95 might indicate the position of a pathway within the enclosure.

At the north end of Area C was a large irregular depression (49), perhaps an earlier roadside gravel quarry that was infilled in the late 18th or early 19th century. Cutting this backfilled depression were a series of later interlinked disturbances that were perhaps all part of the same large pit (53/39/47). Finds from this possible pit suggest a Victorian date and the middle fill, which was only partially exposed, contained a high concentration of demolition rubble. According to the Tithe map the northern end of Area C should have corresponded with the position of the second building (a possible dwelling) within the enclosure. No direct evidence for this building was present but it is possible that the demolition material in pit 53/39/47 accumulated after its destruction. Alternatively, and perhaps more likely, is that the finds recovered from depression 49 are residual and that the excavation of this quarry occurred later in the 19th century, after the demolition of the building depicted on the Tithe map. The possible large pit with its Victorian backfill could then be viewed as a secondary phase of quarrying and/or deposition.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

The field work has revealed the remains of a multi-period site with activity dating from the 13th to the 19th centuries. However, occupation and use site is not necessarily continuous and the remains are generally of a disturbed and piecemeal nature.

It is presumed, though not certain, that the site was part of a wider settlement at Aingers Green rather than just an isolated farmstead. If the former is true it suggests that the settlement may have originated in the 13th century and this accords with Reaney's (1935) place name evidence that suggests that Essex greens originate in the 13th or 14th centuries. There may have been a hiatus in the use of the site in the 14th century, perhaps due to population contraction following famine and plague rendering more marginal land less attractive or surplus, with re-use occurring in the 15th century. Activity in the 17th or 18th century was possibly associated with a near-by windmill or other structure whilst a barn and other buildings of late 18th or 19th century date are depicted on the Tithe map of 1839. By the 1870's settlement in this part of Aingers Green had contracted and the area of the site was subsumed within a large field, parts of which appear to have been used as roadside quarries.

The results of the fieldwork may make some contribution to regional research objectives (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) such as the characterisation of medieval settlement forms (e.g. greens) and their functions (Wade 2000), while the late medieval and post-medieval

imported and traded pottery recovered from the site implies the existence of fairly sophisticated trading networks, perhaps with coastal and riverine distribution, and links with markets/shops in local towns such as Colchester.

Overall, the site has provided some useful information on the origins of Aingers Green and to a lesser extent on patterns of trade and pottery consumption in north-east Essex in the late medieval and post-medieval periods, hampered to a degree by the piecemeal and fragmentary nature of the remains. In conclusion, it is perhaps fitting that a piece of land formerly occupied within the village is returned to residential use in the 21st century.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA

Evaluation Contexts

All dimensions in metres

Context	Tr.	Type	Description	Period
1	5	Layer	Pale brown plastic / sticky clay silt with infrequent small stones and flecks of charcoal. Approx. 22m x 14m x 0.40m	Post-medieval
2	3	Ditch	Ditch segment. Gradually-sloping sides. Slightly concave base. 1.05m+ x 0.75m x 0.14m. Filled by 3	Late medieval
3	3	Fill of 2	Pale brownish grey friable clay silt with infrequent small stones and flecks of charcoal.	Late medieval
4	5	Ditch	Ditch segment. Moderately-sloping sides. Flat base. 0.8m x 2.5m x 0.6m. Filled by 5	Post-medieval
5	5	Fill of 4	Brown friable silt clay with infrequent small stones.	Post-medieval
6	1 & A	Fill of 7	Greyish brown friable clay silt with infrequent small stones.	Late medieval
7	1 & A	Gully	Gully segment. Gradually-sloping sides. Slightly concave base. 0.94m+ x 0.95m x 0.11m. Filled by 6	Late medieval
8	1 & A	Fill of 9	Greyish brown friable clay silt with infrequent small stones.	Natural
9	1 & A	Pit	Sub-rectangular. Gradually-sloping sides. Slightly concave base. 1.25m x 0.6m x 0.12m. Filled by 8	Natural
10	1 & A	Ditch	Ditch segment. Steeply-sloping sides, flat base. 0.92m x 1.32m x 0.44m. Filled by 11	Modern
11	1 & A	Fill of 10	Brownish grey friable silt clay with infrequent small stones.	Modern
12	1 & A	Pit	Sub-circular. Steeply-sloping sides. Flat base. 3.1m x 2.68m x 0.65m. Filled by 13 and 14	Post-medieval
13	1 & A	Fill of 12	Dark brownish grey friable silty clay with rare small stones. Top fill, 0.25m thick	Post-medieval
14	1 & A	Fill of 12	Dark brownish grey (with orange-brown patches) silty clay with rare small stones. Primary fill, 0.40m thick	Post-medieval
15	1 & A	Pit	Rounded plan. Moderately-sloping sides. Concave base. 1.48m x 0.36m+ x 0.31m. Filled by 16	Undated
16	1 & A	Fill of 15	Pale brownish grey friable clay silt with infrequent small stones and flecks of charcoal.	Undated
17	1 & A	Fill of 18	Greyish brown friable clay silt with infrequent small stones and flecks of charcoal. Top fill	Modern
18	1 & A	Depression	Uncertain plan. Gradually-sloping south side. Slightly uneven base. 3m x 1.6m+ x 0.26m. Filled by 17 and 19	Modern
19	1 & A	Fill of 18	Mottled orange / light grey friable silt sand with occasional small stones. Primary fill	Modern
20	2	Fill of 21	Brown friable sand silt with occasional small stones.	Modern
21	2	Pit	Oval plan. Gradually-sloping sides. Flat base. 1.05m+ x 1m x 0.08m. Filled by 20	Modern
22	2	Ditch	Ditch segment. Steeply-sloping sides. Flat base. 0.7m+ x 1.02m x 0.42m. Filled by 23	Modern
23	2	Fill of 22	Dark greyish brown friable silt clay with infrequent small stones.	Modern
24	2	Fill of 25	Mottled brown / orange plastic sandy clay with occasional small stones.	Medieval

Context	Tr.	Type	Description	Period
25	2	Pit	Oval plan. Gradually-sloping sides. Slightly concave base. 0.8m+ x 0.4m x 0.1m. Filled by 24	Medieval
26	2	Pit	Rounded plan. Steeply-sloping south and east sides. Gradually-sloping north side. Slightly concave base. 1.3m x 0.36m+ x 0.3m. Filled by 27 and 28	Medieval
27	2	Fill of 26	Pale brownish grey friable clay silt with infrequent small stones. Primary fill 0.13m thick	Medieval
28	2	Fill of 26	Brownish grey friable clay silt with infrequent stones and flecks of charcoal. Top fill 0.17m thick	Medieval
29	2	Fill of 32	Brownish grey friable silty clay with infrequent small stones and flecks of charcoal. Top fill. 0.28m thick	Modern
30	2	Fill of 32	Brown friable silty clay with infrequent small stones and flecks of charcoal. Secondary fill. 0.28m thick	Modern
31	2	Fill of 32	Grey friable sandy silt with occasional small stones. Primary fill. 0.09m+ thick	Modern
32	2	Pit	Rounded plan. Steeply-sloping south side. Base not exposed. 1.5m+ x 1m+ x 0.65m+. Filled by 29 to 31. Finds in 33	Modern
33	2	Finds	Finds from contexts 29 to 31 in pit 32	Modern

Excavation Contexts

Context	Area	Type	Description	Period
34	C	Fill of 35	Mid brownish grey clay silt, occasional small rounded stones, rare charcoal flecks	Modern
35	C	Pit	Oval plan, 1.04m x 0.88m x 0.38m. Filled by 34	Modern
36	C	Fill of 37	Mid brown clay silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and fragments, occasional stones.	Modern
37	C	Post-hole	Circular plan, 0.4m x 0.4m x 0.15m. Filled by 36	Modern
38	C	Fill of 39	Mid brownish grey clay silt. Occasional small stones.	Modern
39	C	Pit	T-shaped plan, 71.1m x 90mm. Filled by 38	Modern
40	C	Fill of 49	Mottled mid grey and dark orange silt sand gravel in equal parts. Primary fill. 0.08m thick	Modern
41	C	Fill of 49	Mid brown clay silt. Occasional brick flecks, occasional small stones. Top fill. 0.18m thick	Modern
42	C	Fill of 43	Mid brown grey clay silt, rare small flints	Modern
43	C	Ditch	Linear plan, 0.8m+ x 0.8m x 0.38m. Filled by 42	Modern
44	C	Fill of 47	Mid grey brown sandy clay silt. Occasional small brick fragments, rare hard mortar flecks, occasional coal small fragments. Top fill 0.21m thick	Modern
45	C	Fill of 47	Mid grey brown rubble clay silt. Frequent charcoal flecks. Middle fill. 0.20m thick	Modern
46	C	Fill of 47	Dark brown grey sandy clay silt. Frequent charcoal flecks. Primary fill. 0.20m thick	Modern
47	C	Pit	2.1m+ x 1.1m+ x 0.62m. Filled by 44, 45 and 46	Modern
48	C	Fill of 49	Mottled light-mid grey and dark orange silt clay. Rare small stones. Middle fill. 0.24m thick	Modern
49	C	Depression	Quarry pit? 11m+ x 7m+ x 0.4m+ deep. Filled by 40, 48, 77, 41, 55 and 76	Modern
50	B	Fill of 51	Light greyish brown silt. Top fill. 0.15m thick	Late medieval
51	B	Ditch	Linear plan, 3.5m+ x 2.26m x 0.57m. Filled by 50 and 72	Late medieval
52	C	Fill of 53	Mid brown grey clay silt. Occasional small-medium rounded to sub-angular flints.	Modern

Context	Area	Type	Description	Period
53	C	Pit	0.55m x 0.60m x 0.36m. Filled by 52	Modern
54	C	Fill of 78	Mid grey clay silt. Occasional small rounded to sub-angular flints, occasional charcoal flecks.	Modern
55	C	Fill of 49	Mid grey brown sandy clay silt. Rare small flints, occasional brick and tile fragments. Top fill. 0.30m thick	Modern
56	C	Fill of 57	Mid brown grey clay silt. Occasional chalk flecks, rare small flints	Modern
57	C	Linear	Irregular linear depression. 3.15m x 1.00m x 0.07m. Filled by 56	Modern
58	C	Fill of 59	Mid brown grey clay silt. Occasional chalk flecks, rare small flints, some iron pan flecks.	Modern
59	C	Linear	Irregular linear/oval depression. 2.3m x 0.6m x 0.08m. Filled by 58	Modern
60	A	Gully	Butt end, linear. 1m+ x 0.58m x 0.07m. Filled by 61	Late medieval
61	A	Fill of 60	Mid greyish brown silt	Late medieval
62	A	Ditch	Curvilinear plan. 1m+ x 0.94m x 0.15m. Filled by 63	Late medieval
63	A	Fill of 62	Mid greyish brown silt	Late medieval
64	A	Ditch	Curvilinear plan. 1m+ x 0.76m x 0.18m. Filled by 65	Late medieval
65	A	Fill of 64	Mid greyish brown silt	Late medieval
66	A	Ditch	Curvilinear plan. 1m+ x 0.68m x 0.13m. Filled by 67	Late medieval
67	A	Fill of 66	Mid greyish brown silt	Late medieval
68	A	Ditch	Butt end, linear. 1.07m x 0.76m x 0.05m. Filled by 69	Late medieval
69	A	Fill of 68	Mid greyish brown silt	Late medieval
70	D	Ditch	Linear plan. 2m x 3.23m x 0.7m. Filled by 71	Post-medieval
71	D	Fill of 70	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasional small stones, occasional tile.	Post-medieval
72	B	Fill of 51	Mid brown with orange flecks sandy gravel. Rare medium angular stones. Primary fill. 0.41m thick	Late medieval
73	B	Layer	Mid brown silty clay, 5m x 2.8m+ x 0.15m thick	Post-medieval
74	A	Fill of 85	Mid brown clay silt. Occasional small stones. Top fill. 0.20m deep	Post-medieval
75	A	Fill of 85	Dark brownish grey clay silt. Very dry, hard to see apart from rare small stones. Primary fill. 0.50m deep	Post-medieval
76	C	Fill of 49	Mid greyish brown sandy clay silt. Occasional small flints, occasional brick flecks. Top fill. 0.25m thick	Modern
77	C	Fill of 49	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Rare small flints. Middle fill. 0.05m thick	Modern
78	C	Pit	Oval plan. 2.7m x 1.1m x 0.1m. Filled by 54	Modern
79	D	Gully	Linear plan. 9m+ x 0.4m x 0.14m. Filled by 80	Undated
80	D	Fill of 79	Light greyish brown silty clay. Very rare stones.	Undated
81	A	Fill of 82	Brownish grey silt with tile fragments	Post-medieval
82	A	Pit	Unknown plan. >0.5m x >0.25m x 0.3m. Filled by 81	Post-medieval
83	A	Fill of 84	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Frequent charcoal flecks. Primary fill. 0.48m deep	Post-medieval
84	A	Pit	Oval plan. 1.8m x 1.4m x 0.55m. Filled by 93 and 83	Post-medieval
85	A	Ditch	Large curving ditch, quarry? 4.4m x 1.6m+ x 0.65m. Filled by 74 and 75, 102, 103 and 104	Post-medieval

Context	Area	Type	Description	Period
86	A	Ditch	Linear plan. 1.1m+x 0.83m x 0.2m. Filled by 87.	Late medieval
87	A	Fill of 86	Mid greyish brown silt	Late medieval
88	A	Ditch	Linear plan. 1m+ x 0.98m x 0.26m. Filled by 89	Late medieval
89	A	Fill of 88	Mid greyish brown silt	Late medieval
90	B	Fill of 114	Mid brown silty clay	Post-medieval
91	A	Fill of 92	Mottled mid grey and mid brown/ orange sandy silt.	Post-med?
92	A	Post-hole	Circular plan. 0.26m x 0.3m x 0.24m. Filled by 91	Post-med?
93	A	Fill of 84	Mid brownish grey clay silt. Abundant charcoal flecks. Top fill. 0.15m deep	Post-medieval
94	B	Layer	Grey brown clay silt. Small-medium rounded-sub angular flints. 6m+ x 2m x 0.10m	Modern
95	B	Layer	Finds (Fe etc) at north end of context 94.	Modern
96	A	Ditch	Butt end, linear plan. 0.39m+ x 0.58m x 0.22m. Filled by 97	Late medieval
97	A	Fill of 96	Mid greyish brown silt	Late medieval
98	A	Ditch	Linear plan. 0.80m+ x 0.89m+ x 0.48m. Filled by 99.	Modern
99	A	Fill of 98	Light brown silt	Modern
100	A	Ditch	Linear plan. 1.46m+ x 1.40m x 0.44m.	Modern
101	A	Fill of 100	Light brown silt	Modern
102	A	Fill of 85	Mid greyish brown silty gravel. 40%/abundant small stones/gravel. 0.06m deep. Primary fill/interface	Post-medieval
103	A	Fill of 85	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Frequent stone pebbles. 0.22m deep. Middle fill.	Post-medieval
104	A	Fill of 85	Light brownish grey silty clay. Occasional stones and pebbles. 0.22m deep. Top fill.	Post-medieval
105	A	Fill of 106	Mottled light grey & mid orange brown fine clay silt. Rare rounded stones	Medieval
106	A	Ditch	Linear plan. 7m+ x 1.7m x 0.33m. Filled by 105	Medieval
107	A	Finds	Cleaning over 60	Late medieval
108	A	Finds	Cleaning over 64	Late medieval
109	A	Pit?	Sub-circular plan. 1m x 1.27m x 0.5m. Filled by 110 and 111. Nat tree throw?	Natural
110	A	Fill of 109	Dark brownish grey silty sand. Rare small stones. Primary fill	Natural
111	A	Fill of 109	Dark brownish grey silty soil. Frequent stone. 0.20m deep. Infilling wider hollow above 109	Post-medieval
112	F	Fill of 113	Mid brownish grey clay silt. Occasional chalk flecks, rare small flints.	Modern
113	F	Linear	Irregular linear depression. 3m x 1.3m x 0.08m. Filled by 112.	Modern
114	B	Ditch	Irregular plan. 1m+ x 1.59m+ x 0.41m. Filled by 90.	Post-medieval
115	A	Brick wall	Truncated, L-shaped corner. 0.7m+ x 0.6m+ x 0.12m	Modern?
116	A	Fill of 117	Mid brownish grey clay silt. Medium charcoal flecks and mid orange sand.	Post-medieval
117	A	Pit	Semi-circular plan. 2m x 0.7m+ x 0.45m. Filled by 116.	Post-medieval
118	A	Layer	Mid grey sandy clay silt. Occasional small-medium rounded to sub angular pebbles/flints. c. 6m x c. 5m x 0.10m thick	Modern?

Context	Area	Type	Description	Period
119	A	Layer	Grey clay silt. Frequent small-medium rounded to sub angular flints and pebbles, frequent tile fragments, occasional brick fragments. In patches 0.10m thick	Modern?
120	A	Fill of 121	Mid brownish grey sandy silt	Post-medieval
121	A	Post-hole	Rounded plan. 0.27m x 0.36m x 0.12m. Filled by 120.	Post-medieval
122	A	Layer	Mid greyish brown silt. Frequent stones. Within the angle of wall 115	Modern
123	A	Layer?	Light brownish grey silt. Frequent small stones. 0.06m thick	Post-medieval
124	A	Layer	Greyish brown clay silt. c. 8m x c. 7m x 0.15m thick	Post-medieval

APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATA

All weights in grams

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
1	Layer	3	98	Brick fragments, numerous small black ?cindery inclusions (Discarded)	Post med.
		18	625	Roof tile fragments, two with peg holes (15/362g discarded)	Post med.
3	2	2	18	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
5	4	1	32	Iron object	-
		1	4	Animal bone; fragment, burnt	-
		1	6	Clay pipe stem	Post med.
		13	2324	Brick fragments, depths 40-45mm (9/890g small pieces discarded)	17th C
		56	2860	Roof tile fragments, six with peg holes (two square), some overfired (49/1865g small pieces discarded)	Post med.
		2	8	Pottery; base and body sherds	Post med/ modern
		5	44	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Medieval
6	7	2	40	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
11	10	10	300	Animal bone; acetabulum and skull fragments, inc occipital condyle, large mammal prob cattle; humerus shaft, medium-sized mammal	-
		1	14	Shell; oyster, one valve, poor condition	-
		5	148	Millstone fragments, lava, depth 30mm	Med/post med.
		8	1260	Brick fragments, depths 50-55mm (6/318g discarded)	17th/18th C
		12	505	Roof tile fragments (10/320g discarded)	Post med.
		3	80	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Med/post med.
13	12	1	132	Millstone fragment, lava, depth 30mm	Med/post med.
		4	18	Brick fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		22	530	Roof tile fragments (20/418g discarded)	Post med.
		7	40	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Med/post med.
14	12	3	282	Brick fragments, depth 50mm (2/66g discarded)	Late 17th/early 18th C
		5	336	Roof tile fragments (4/166g discarded)	Post med.
17	18	1	14	Iron nail, laminating	-
		18	1105	Brick fragments, mostly abraded, depth 57mm, two pieces (180g) are probably Roman, depth 25mm (15/690g discarded)	Tudor/ early 17th C
		110	5290	Roof tile fragments, thirteen with peg holes (three square) (104/4490g discarded)	Post med.
		13	186	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, inc sherd with handle springing	Med/post med/ modern
20	21	6	1040	Brick fragments, abraded, depth 65mm, one (50g) is probably Roman tegula (4/96g discarded)	?18th C
		5	146	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		5	52	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Med/post med/ modern
23	22	1	-	Iron flake	-
		14	314	Brick fragments (13/212g discarded)	Post med.
		8	150	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
24	25	3	194	Roof tile fragments (2/56g discarded)	Post med.
		1	12	Pottery; rim sherd	Medieval
28	26	1	342	Septaria fragment (Discarded)	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		9	222	Pottery; rim, handle and body sherds	Medieval
33	Finds	2	10	Animal bone; vertebra and rib fragments, medium-sized mammal	-
		14	595	Brick fragments (12/264g discarded)	Post med.
		2	110	Floor tile fragments, powdery cream fabric, depth 32mm	Post med.
		3	50	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
34	35	7	152	Roof tile fragments (6/56g discarded)	Post med.
		5	14	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Med/post med/modern
36	37	1	2	Coal (Discarded)	-
		2	46	Brick fragments (1/2g discarded)	Post med.
38	39	1	2	Cinder (Discarded)	-
		2	6	Brick/tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	36	Pottery; base sherd	Post med.
40	49	1	94	Natural ironstone fragment, with green deposits	-
		1	2530	Natural stone block, pyrite nodule or septaria (Discarded)	-
		1	164	Ceramic object; bar-shaped, brick-type fabric, semi-circular section, flat surface has striations along length, length 73mm, width 45mm, depth 35mm	Med/post med.
		2	780	Brick fragments, largest piece is 115mm wide and 50mm deep (1/44g discarded)	Tudor/early 17th C
41	49	3	116	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		2	2	Shell; oyster fragments (Discarded)	-
		1	2	Coal (Discarded)	-
42	43	2	585	Septaria fragments (Discarded)	-
		22	2520	Brick fragments, depths 50-55mm (19/1215g discarded)	Tudor/17th C
		59	1715	Roof tile fragments (54/1440g discarded)	Post med
		4	52	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Modern
44	47	1	4	Iron nail	-
		4	76	Brick fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		12	192	Roof tile fragments (9/82g discarded)	Post med.
		2	6	Pottery; body sherds	Post med.
45	47	4	116	Iron objects, inc flat fragments and nail	-
		2	6	Shell; oyster fragments, one distorted	-
		3	30	Plaster	-
		2	12	Glass; green bottle body sherds (Discarded)	Post med.
		3	18	Glass; colourless thin window sherds (Discarded)	Modern
		2	4	Clay pipe stems, one with remains of spur, one with embossed letters **RD S*RRY on one side and WILLIAM on the other	Post med/modern
		12	2105	Brick fragments, inc Suffolk white, 62mm deep, largest red is 110mm wide and 65mm deep (10/625g discarded)	Modern
		1	52	Floor tile fragment, buff granular fabric, slightly chamfered edge, 20mm deep	Modern
		6	364	Roof tile fragments, two with peg holes, one mortared (4/178g discarded)	Post med.
46	47	7	78	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Modern
		2	610	Iron objects, inc large flat fragment with piece of brick adhering (now removed)	-
		1	96	Mortar/plaster	-
		4	436	Brick fragments, depth 60mm (3/196g discarded)	Post med.
47	47	2	114	Roof tile fragments	Post med.
		1	26	Lead, flat annular weight or washer (1oz)	-
48	47	1	2	Glass; blue-green bottle body sherd, frosted surface	Post med.

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		1	264	(Discarded) Floor tile half, pink-buff fabric, slightly chamfered edges, width 117mm, depth 27mm	18th/19th C
		2	422	Brick fragments; Suffolk white, depth 60mm; red depth 65mm, mortar attached	18th/19th C
		4	198	Roof tile fragments, two with peg holes (2/72g discarded)	Post med.
		21	246	Pottery; rim, handle and body sherds	Modern
48	49	1	28	Glass; green wine bottle base sherd, weathered (Discarded)	Post med.
		10	635	Brick fragments, knocked and abraded, depth 50mm (8/248g discarded)	Post med.
		5	152	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	10	Pottery; tripod foot	Medieval
50	51	2	22	Iron nails	-
		29	580	Animal bone; atlas vertebra, dog; skull and mandible fragments and incisor, pig; antler fragments; metatarsus, distal end missing, cattle; vertebra and mandible fragments, large mammal; long bone shaft and acetabulum part, medium-sized mammal; bird bones; fragments	-
		326	2355	Shell; oyster, 269 valves and fragments	-
		1	20	Brick fragment (Discarded)	Post med.
		190	7920	Roof tile fragments, sixteen with one peg hole, two with two peg holes (185/7285g discarded)	Post med.
		6	940	Tile fragments	Roman
		29	450	Pottery; rim, base, handle and body sherds	Medieval
52	53	1	26	Iron nail	-
		4	452	Brick fragments, two largest join (2/44g discarded)	Post med.
		1	12	Roof tile fragment (Discarded)	Post med.
		3	10	Pottery; body sherds	Post med.
54	78	3	108	Iron objects, inc two nails with flattened ends	-
		10	406	Brick fragments, abraded (Discarded)	Post med.
		3	70	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		9	156	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Post med.
55	49	1	8	Copper alloy keyhole escutcheon (brass)	Modern
		1	240	Animal bone; horse metacarpus, distal end missing	-
		1	10	Shell; oyster fragment (Discarded)	-
		1	2	Worked bone; flat, trimmed fragment	-
		1	2	Clay pipe stem	Post med.
		16	1120	Brick fragments, depth 65mm (12/290g discarded)	Early 19th C
		5	100	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	86	Floor tile fragment, pink-buff fabric, abraded, depth 22mm	18th/19th C
		4	16	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Post med
56	57	1	1	Pottery; body sherd, only one surface	Modern
61	60	3	16	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
63	62	4	4	Pottery, rim and body sherds (very small)	Medieval
65	64	2	72	Burnt flints (Discarded)	-
		21	268	Roof tile fragments (18/162g discarded)	Med/post med.
		5	12	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
67	66	2	190	Roof tile fragments (smallest piece, 18g, discarded)	Post med.
		1	4	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
71	70	1	14	Iron nail shaft	-
		5	222	Animal bone; acetabulum, severe arthritic lipping/	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		1	4	eburnation, and long bone fragments, large mammal, all poor condition	
		6	725	Clay pipe stem	?18th C
		152	10910	Brick fragments, depths 50 and 65mm (4/316g discarded)	Post med.
		2	565	Roof tile fragments, some overfired, sixteen with one peg hole, four with two peg holes, some square (139/9270g discarded)	Post med.
		2	44	Flooring brick fragments, worn, depth 30mm	Post med.
				Pottery; body sherds	
72	51	4	78	Concretions, iron-based (Discarded)	-
		14	138	Animal bone; fragments	-
		1	342	Ceramic object (fragment); fine tile fabric, sanded flat base, unevenly finished, upright wall/flange, height 55-60mm	Post med.
		28	1520	Roof tile fragments, one with square peg hole (23/1090g discarded)	Post med.
		5	104	Pottery; rim and body sherds, one decorated	Medieval
73	Layer	31	298	Animal bone; cattle molar and mandible hinge; scapula, glenoid cavity, large mammal; acetabulum, ?pig; fragments	-
		40	262	Shell; oyster, twenty-five valves and fragments	-
		2	44	Glass; green wine bottle base sherds, joining (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	1	Clay pipe stem	Post med.
		1	22	Millstone fragment, lava	Med/post med.
		1	58	Ceramic object (fragment); tile fabric, splashes of glaze, unevenly finished	Post med.
		10	2050	Brick fragments, most abraded, largest is 95mm wide, 63mm deep (8/276g discarded)	18th C
		107	5215	Roof tile fragments, six with peg holes (101/4650g discarded)	Post med.
		1	110	Tile fragment	Roman
		11	130	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Medieval
74	85	1	2350	Natural stone block, pyrite nodule/septaria, as 40 (Discarded)	-
		2	348	Millstone fragments, lava, depth 25-35mm	Med/post med.
		1	62	Ceramic object, as 72, wall sherd but non-joining	Post med.
		14	6500	Brick fragments, knocked and abraded, widths 100-110mm, depths 50-55mm (10/2990g discarded)	Tudor/ early 17th C
		17	1140	Roof tile fragments, two with square peg holes (14/870g discarded)	Post med.
		21	138	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Med/post med.
75	85	2	364	Iron objects	-
		10	124	Animal bone; metapodial, distal end, horse; mandible hinge, large mammal; radius, distal end, sheep/goat; fragments	-
		49	394	Shell; oyster, twenty-nine valves and fragments, large and small examples	-
		1	62	Septaria fragment (Discarded)	-
		2	480	Millstone fragments, lava, depth at least 40mm	Med/post med.
		1	10	Glass; green bottle body sherd, weathered (Discarded)	Post med.
		3	2	Glass; thin greenish window sherds, weathered (Discarded)	Post med.
		16	3160	Brick fragments, knocked and abraded, some overfired, depths 50-60mm (10/1465g discarded)	Tudor/ early 17th C
		59	3360	Roof tile fragments, one with square peg hole, some overfired (53/2650g discarded)	Post med.
		2	860	Tile fragments	Roman
		34	800	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Post med.

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
76	49	1	1470	Millstone fragment, lava, depth 65mm	Med/post med.
		4	112	Brick fragments (join; 3/30g discarded)	Post med.
81	82	25	1090	Roof tile fragments, two with peg holes (22/765g discarded)	Med/post med.
		4	32	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
83	84	2	2	Animal bone; fragments, encrusted	-
		1	50	Ceramic object (fragment); curved, fine tile fabric, smooth surfaces	Post med.
		7	1065	Brick fragments, probably all same brick, depth 50-55mm (6/414g discarded)	Tudor/ early 17th C
		13	354	Roof tile fragments (10/230g discarded)	Post med.
20	146	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval		
87	86	2	30	Animal bone; cattle molars	-
		1	32	Roof tile fragment (Discarded)	Post med.
		2	338	Pottery; base and body sherds	Med/post med.
89	88	12	505	Roof tile fragments, two with peg holes (5/54g discarded)	Med/post med.
		4	178	Pottery; rim and handle sherds, decorated	Medieval
90	114	5	148	Iron objects and nails (largest is laminating)	-
		12	168	Animal bone; horse molar; sheep/goat mandible fragment with two molars; vertebra fragment, large mammal; fragments; all encrusted and in poor condition	-
		1	374	Millstone fragment, lava, depth 35mm	Med/post med.
		2	102	Glass; onion-type wine bottle neck with string-rim, weathered; base sherd (this discarded, 16g)	2nd half 17th C
		4	4	Glass; greenish window sherds, slightly weathered (Discarded)	Post med.
		2	8	Clay pipe stems	Post med.
		72	7590	Brick fragments, knocked and abraded, width 110mm, depths 50-60mm, one (280g) is 40mm deep and probably Roman (65/4405g discarded)	17th/18th C
		77	3570	Roof tile fragments, four with peg holes, some overfired (69/2925g discarded)	Post med.
		3	380	Tile fragments	Roman
		43	945	Pottery; rim, base, handle and body sherds	Post med.
93	84	2	10	Animal bone; rib fragments, encrusted and in poor condition	-
		1	10	Brick fragment (Discarded)	Post med.
		45	1130	Roof tile fragments, one with peg hole (41/810g discarded)	Post med.
		20	176	Pottery; base and body sherds	Medieval
94	Layer	21	1130	Glass; dark green cylindrical bottle base and body sherds, at least four bases present (Discarded)	19th C
		1	150	Floor tile fragment, pink-buff fabric, abraded, depth 30mm	18th/19th C
		6	1865	Brick fragments, one Suffolk white, all knocked and abraded, width 105mm, depth 60mm (3/505g discarded)	18th/19th C
		3	32	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		32	344	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Modern
95	Layer	2	316	Iron horseshoe fragments, probably from two shoes	-
		9	330	Roof tile fragments, inc overfired and piece of modern pantile (5/116g discarded)	Post med/ modern
		6	276	Pottery; base and body sherds	Modern
101	100	1	30	Shell; oyster, one valve, poor condition (Discarded)	-

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
		1	140	Millstone fragment, lava, depth 25mm	Med/post med.
		2	8	Glass; green bottle body sherds (Discarded)	Post med.
		6	438	Brick fragments, knocked and abraded, inc two pieces of ?flooring brick, 23mm deep (3/116g discarded)	Post med.
		65	2440	Roof tile fragments, six with peg holes, one square (59/1995g discarded)	Post med.
		8	114	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Post med.
103	85	1	1	Animal bone; fragment, encrusted and in poor condition	-
		2	6	Lead window came fragments	Post med.
		14	585	Glass; green wine bottle base and body sherds, slightly weathered (Discarded)	Post med.
		11	2925	Brick fragments, width 95-100mm, depths 55mm (8/1165g discarded)	Late 17th/ early 18th C
		21	1555	Roof tile fragments, one with two square peg holes, some overfired (18/1180g discarded)	Post med.
		9	308	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Post med.
104	85	1	2	Animal bone; fragment, in poor condition	-
		5	82	Glass; green bottle body sherds, weathered (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	2	Glass; greenish window sherd, weathered (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	14	Clay pipe bowl with heel, top missing, Oswald 6 or 7	1660-1680
		11	1315	Brick fragments, knocked and abraded, depth 60mm (9/525g discarded)	Late 17th/ early 18th C
		35	2830	Roof tile fragments, two with square peg holes, many overfired and distorted (29/1975g discarded)	Post med.
		7	214	Pottery; rim, base/tripod foot and body sherds	Post med.
105	106	3	20	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
107	Finds	2	14	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
108	Finds	3	24	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
110	109	5	306	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
111	109	1	8	Iron nail	-
		1	24	Glass; hexagonal-sided flask base, weathered	1st half 17th C
		6	1485	Brick fragments, three overfired, depths 50-55mm (2/272g discarded)	Late 17th C
		5	314	Roof tile fragments, two overfired, one with two peg holes, very close together (1/22g discarded)	Post med.
		6	126	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Post med.
115	Wall	1	184	Mortar fragment	-
		6	10445	Sample bricks; 200 x 95 x 45-50mm; 225 x 110 x 50-55mm; 215 x 105 x 50-55mm; 105 x 60mm; 105 x 50mm (two examples)	17th/18th C
		6	3245	Brick fragments, widths 105-110mm, depths 50-55mm (Discarded)	Post med.
116	117	3	14	Animal bone; fragments	-
		3	10	Shell; oyster, one valve and fragments (Discarded)	-
		1	52	Glass; green wine bottle body sherd, weathered (Discarded)	Post med.
		13	4290	Brick fragments, one overfired, widths 110-115mm, depths 50-60mm (9/1710g discarded)	Late 17th/ early 18th C
		25	1445	Roof tile fragments, two with peg holes (22/885g discarded)	Post med.
		1	292	Tile fragment	Roman
		4	86	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Post med.

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
118	Layer	1	2	Clay pipe stem	Post med.
		6	94	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		4	42	Pottery; body sherds	Post med.
119	Layer	1	2	Iron object, semicircular, ?staple	-
		3	138	Animal bone; cattle metatarsus, in three pieces	-
		1	4	Glass; colourless flat sherd, 8mm thick	Modern
		1	360	Brick fragment, depth 53mm	Post med.
		4	172	Roof tile fragments (3/66g discarded)	Post med.
		12	230	Pottery; rim, base, handle and body sherds	Post med.
120	121	6	278	Roof tile fragments (5/104g discarded)	Post med.
122	115	12	3225	Brick fragments, one Suffolk white, widths 105-110mm, depths 50-65mm (9/1065g discarded)	18th/19th C
		13	645	Roof tile fragments, one with peg hole (10/474g discarded)	Post med.
		6	86	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Med/post med.
123	Layer	6	240	Roof tile fragments (3/82g discarded)	Post med.

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY DATA

All weights in grams

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
5	4	5	44	Early Medieval Ware comprising B4 cooking-pot rim fragment, fire-blackened sagging base and misc. body sherds	c.1200
		1	6	Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware footing base from hemispherical bowl or saucer	1720s to late 18th C
		1	2	Modern white earthenware plain body sherd	19th to 20th C
11	10	1	11	Early Medieval Ware small fragment of B2A rim from bowl or large cooking-pot	c.1200
		2	70	Post-medieval red earthenware, sherds from flanged rim dishes, one is fire-blackened on outer edge	late 16th to 18th C
13	12	2	15	Colchester-type ware body sherds, one unglazed, one with a sparse internal glaze	14th to 16th C
		3	11	Surrey-Hampshire white ware comprising two joining sherds with an all over green glaze, an a sherd with a yellow internal glaze	late 16th and throughout 17th C
		2	12	Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware joining rim sherds from thinly-potted cylindrical vessel, a mug or a cup	1720s to late 18th C
17	18	1	13	Early medieval ware body sherd	10th to early 13th C
		1	27	Sandy orange ware flat unglazed base	13th to 16th C
		5	115	Colchester-type ware misc. unglazed sherds, one with lower handle attachment scar, one with trace of slip-painting, and a base, very thick-walled at basal angle	14th to 16th C
		1	6	Cistercian ware everted rim, rilled below, from cup or tyg	later 15th and throughout 16th C
		1	5	Raeren stoneware sherd from shoulder of jug	late 15th to first half 16th C
		3	16	Post-Medieval red earthenware, misc. sherds including beaded rim fragment with internal glaze	late 16th to 19th C
		1	2	Modern white earthenware sherd with brown transfer-print	1830s onwards
20	21	1	27	Medieval coarse ware thick-walled abraded sherd with elongated, beaded rim and no neck, perhaps from a storage jar	?13th C
		2	6	Colchester-type ware, abraded un-featured sherds, one with reduced external skin	14th to 16th C
		1	9	Post-medieval red earthenware internally glazed base sherd	late 16th to 19th C
		1	9	Late kitchen earthenware, from hollow ware with all over brown glaze and yellow printed filigree decoration on the outside, unusual	19th C
24	25	1	12	Medieval coarse ware in-turned jug rim	13th to 14th C
28	26	5	86	Early medieval ware sherd family, cooking-pot with B4 rim, sooted internally	c.1200
		3	46	Early medieval ware misc. body sherds	10th to early 13th C
		1	87	Mill Green ware B2 jug rim with rod handle, slip-painting around rim and neck, splashes and streaks of greenish glaze, no 'ears' comparable to Carew et al. 2009, fig.3.4	mid 13th to 14th C
34	35	1	5	Colchester-type ware small abraded base fragment	13th to 16th C
		1	1	Creamware un-featured sherd	mid 18th to early 19th C
		3	8	Yellow ware, including two joining sherds from thin-walled cylindrical vessel, probably a mug, showing mocha decoration, comparable to a published example in a Creamware body (Barker and	1830s/40s to late 19th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
				Crompton 2007, 170)	
38	39	1	36	Post-medieval red earthenware, thick-walled internally glazed base sherd, scratched and abraded	17th to 19th C
41	49	1	11	English stoneware, thick-walled sherd, probably from a storage vessel, with an external salt-glaze	late 18th to 20th C
		2	2	Creamware, plain sherds, probably from plates	mid 18th to early 19th C
		1	39	Late kitchen earthenware, flanged rim dish with internal slip-coating	19th C
42	43	2	6	Colchester-type ware, unglazed body sherds with reduced outer 'skin', one also shows traces of slip-painting	14th to 16th C
44	47	1	55	Yellow ware flared bowl with simple rim	late 18th to early 20th C
		1	5	Creamware footring base from hemispherical bowl or saucer	mid 18th to early 19th C
		5	18	Modern white earthenware, misc. sherds including examples with pale blue floral transfer print, a sherd with sponged decoration, and a hand-painted ?cup rim	1830s onwards
46	47	2	34	Post-medieval red earthenware, thick-walled sherds with abraded all over glaze, perhaps from storage jar	17th C or later
		2	58	English stoneware, strap handle from large vessel showing brown salt glaze	late 17th to 19th C
		4	70	Yellow ware, includes sherds from rounded bowl with slightly beaded rim	late 18th to early 20th C
		13	81	Modern white earthenware, misc. sherds mainly from plates with; blue shell-edging, willow pattern, brown transfer print, also a ?dish rim with flow-blue decoration, hand-painted sherds and a sherd with sponged decoration	1830s onwards
48	49	1	10	Post-medieval med earthenware, pod from tripod base, very abraded	late 16th to 17th C
50	51	29	450	Colchester-type ware, misc. sherds mainly unglazed and thick-walled, including sherds from flange rim bowl, rim of cistern or large jug with bifid handle, the occasional slip-painted sherd including one from the shoulder of a jug with a sparse glaze, and a sherd from the lower handle attachment of a jug, externally glazed	14th to 16th C
52	53	3	10	Post-medieval red earthenware, internally glazed sherds from hollow ware	late 16th to 19th C
54	78	6	116	Post-medieval red earthenware fragments from small internally glazed rounded jar with collared rim, some wear around basal angle, fits context 52	17th to 19th C
		2	31	English stoneware, joining base sherds perhaps from a bulbous jug, salt-glazed	late 17th C onwards
		1	7	Yellow ware sherd with white slip and blue-banding	late 18th to early 20th C
55	49	1	3	Post-medieval red earthenware, thick-walled sherd with all over glaze	late 16th to 19th C
		1	11	Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware, saucer with footring base, similar in other contexts	1720s to end of 18th C
		1	1	Pearlware, body sherd with brown slip banding	c.1800
		1	1	Modern white earthenware un-featured body sherd	19th to 20th C
56	57	1	1	Yellow ware un-featured sherd	late 18th to early 20th C most likely Victorian
61	60	3	16	Early medieval ware, misc. sherds including beaded cooking-pot rim, all abraded	12th C
63	62	1	3	Early medieval ware, small abraded sherd perhaps from a beaded cooking-pot rim	12th C
		1	1	Hedingham ware, small abraded fragment	mid 12th to mid

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
					14th C
		2	1	Sandy orange ware, small abraded sherds	13th to 16th C
65	64	1	3	Early medieval ware very abraded sherd	10th to 13th C
		4	10	Colchester-type ware, small abraded unglazed sherds	14th to 16th C
67	66	1	4	Early medieval ware abraded body sherd	10th to early 13th C
71	70	1	40	Westerwald stoneware from body of rounded jug showing cobalt-blue and manganese-purple decoration	later 17th C
		1	4	Frechen stoneware body sherd	probably 17th C
72	51	1	11	Medieval coarse ware wheel-thrown	late 13th to 14th C
		4	91	Colchester-type ware, includes sherd from neck and shoulder of jug showing bib of white slip with yellow glaze and sgraffito decoration, also rim from biconical bottle cf. Cotter 2000, fig.103.216, but with a more flanged rim	later 14th to early 15th C
73	Layer	1	5	Medieval coarse ware with external glaze splashes, either accidental or this is reduced sandy orange ware	?14th C
		1	4	Sandy orange ware unglazed, late medieval type	14th to 16th C
		9	120	Colchester-type ware, unglazed sherds, some stained, as in previous contexts, including B2A jug rim and thick-walled base sherd	14th to 16th C
74	85	18	91	Medieval coarse ware, body sherds and cavetto cooking-pot rim, could all be from same vessel	first half 13th C
		1	27	Colchester-type ware, thick-walled unglazed base sherd, similar in other contexts	14th to 16th C
		2	19	Post-medieval red earthenware, flanged ?jar rim and thick-walled body sherd both with all over glaze	17th to 19th C
75	85	1	2	Unidentified sherd in hard thin-walled, unglazed, highly-fired creamy orange fabric	?late med
		3	61	Colchester-type ware unglazed sherds, two are thick-walled, similar in other contexts	14th to 16th C
		4	25	Tudor red earthenware, two of the sherds are slip-painted	late 15th to 16th C
		1	8	Frechen stoneware, rim of narrow-necked jug or bellarmine	late 16th to 17th C
		2	16	Anglo-Netherlands tin-glazed earthenware, comprises footring base from dish, glaze has worn off, apart from traces of lead glaze on the underside, also small body sherd with blue-painted tin-glaze on inside and lead glaze on outside	17th C
		2	50	Westerwald stoneware, includes jug rim perhaps from biconic jug, comparable to Hurst et al. 1986, fig.107.337-8	mid 17th or later
		4	171	Low Countries red ware, fragments from deep flanged rim dish showing bands of yellow and green slip around walls and a wavy line above a straight line around the flange, wear around basal angle comparable to examples from Colchester (cf. Cotter 2000, fig.181.22-3)	?later 17th to early 18th C
		13	339	Post-medieval red earthenware, misc. sherds, glazed either internally or on both sides, some abraded, includes bowl fragment with beaded rim, and jar with grooved beaded rim	17th to 19th C
		3	119	Post-medieval red earthenware straight-sided dish with thickened rim, ht 75mm, all over glaze and bands of rouletted decoration around the outside	17th to 19th C
81	82	2	23	Early medieval ware body sherds, with accretions but un-abraded	10th to early 13th C
		2	9	Medieval coarse ware, body sherds with accretions but unabraded	c.1200 to 14th C
83	84	15	133	Early medieval ware, misc. sherds including a sherd	?12th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
				with incised wavy line decoration	
		5	11	Medieval coarse ware, misc. sherds, mainly small fragments	12th to 14th C
87	86	1	2	Early medieval ware small abraded sherd	10th to 13th C
		1	335	Sandy orange ware fragment from large thick-walled sagging base showing a thin internal glaze, perhaps from a bowl	15th/16th C
89	88	4	178	Low Countries red ware lid-seated rim and pinched base from cauldron, external glaze and glazed on lid-seating cf. Jennings 1981, fig. 59.997	late 14th to 15th C
90	114	2	6	Oxidised fine ware with external glaze, one is decorated with vertical applied strips and may be atypical Hedingham ware	medieval
		2	106	Sandy orange ware, thick-walled unglazed base showing single thumb mark, probably from large jug or cistern, similar in other contexts	14th to 16th C
		1	6	Colchester-type ware unglazed sherd with reduced external surface	14th to 16th C
		2	6	Cistercian ware body sherds, one is decorated with incised white slip pads	late 15th and throughout 16th C
		1	2	Tin-glazed earthenware small abraded fragment showing remains of jade-green glaze, possibly an import	16th C onwards
		1	4	Surrey-Hampshire white ware, small fragment of beaded rim with yellow internal glaze	later 16th and throughout 17th C
		26	762	Post-medieval red earthenware, mainly thick-walled internally glazed sherds, vessel forms comprise the remains of four bowls including a shallow bowl with slightly everted rim and external bead cf. Cotter 2000, fig.135.37, the rim of a pancheon <i>ibid.</i> fig.135.35; and the handle from a single-handled jar	2nd half of 17th C onwards
		1	4	English tin-glazed earthenware, small fragment of plate rim with thick white glaze, undecorated	18th C
		1	20	English stoneware cylindrical base, perhaps from a tavern mug	?18th C
		5	15	Staffordshire-type slipware, sherds from hollow ware, probably a cup, showing external brown slip-trailing cf. Barker and Crompton 2007, top of page 44	c.1720-30
		1	1	Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware small sherd from hollow ware	1720s to end of 18th C
93	84	20	176	Medieval coarse ware sagging base and body sherds from same vessel, probably a cooking-pot, external sooting, internal rilling suggests it is wheel-thrown or semi-wheel-thrown	later 13th to 14th C
94	layer	1	13	Post-medieval red earthenware thick-walled perforated flat base, internally glazed, from a strainer of some kind	?17th to 18th C
		9	156	Modern stoneware sherds from cylindrical bottles, one to two vessels represented	1830s onwards
		6	116	Late kitchen earthenware fragments from flared bowl with internal slip-trailed decoration	19th C
		13	45	Yellow ware misc. sherds including some with mocha decoration	1830s/40s to late 19th C
		3	14	Modern white earthenware undecorated sherds from plates	19th to 20th C
95	Layer	4	144	Post-medieval red earthenware thick-walled glazed sherds, one extremely abraded	17th to 19th C
		2	130	Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware, joining sherds from thick-walled base, perhaps from a small jar, wear on underside	18th to 20th C
101	100	2	47	Cistercian ware base of drinking vessel	later 15th and throughout 16th

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
					C
		2	17	German stoneware jug, perhaps Raeren	later 15th to 17th C
		4	52	Post-medieval red earthenware comprising two joining unglazed thick-walled sherds, a sherd with a partial internal glaze, and an abraded internally glazed sherd, which may be later than the rest	16th to 19th C
103	85	1	9	English tin-glazed earthenware sherd from hollow ware, externally v. abraded with no glaze, internally; thick white glaze with single blue-painted band	?18th C
		8	297	Post-medieval red earthenware misc. sherds all internally glazed including flanged rims from large bowls/pancheons cf. Cotter 2000, fig.135.35, an everted jar rim and a beaded rim from a small bowl	2nd half of 17th C onwards
104	85	1	9	Surrey-Hampshire white ware sherd from hollow ware with all over green glaze	later 16th and throughout 17th C
		6	204	Post-medieval red earthenware misc. sherds, all glazed including a foot from a tripod base, either from a cauldron or a pipkin, and a very abraded pancheon fragment with a hollowed everted rim	later 16th to 17th C or later
105	106	3	20	Early medieval ware body sherds, two joining, some abrasion	10th to early 13th C
107	Finds	1	9	Early medieval ware sagging base sherd	10th to early 13th C
		1	6	Medieval coarse ware H1 rim probably from a cooking-pot	13th to 14th C
108	Finds	2	18	Early medieval ware comprising a body sherd and a small fragment of B2 rim	c.1200
		1	6	Buff ware, extremely abraded jug rim in buff fabric, showing remnants of greenish glaze	13th to 14th C
111	109	6	126	Post-medieval red earthenware misc. sherds all glazed including lid-seated jar rim, abraded internally and abraded base sherds	17th C onwards
116	117	1	44	Colchester-type ware very thick-walled unglazed base	14th to 16th C
		1	5	Post-medieval red earthenware internally glazed body sherd	late 16th to 19th c
		2	37	Westerwald stoneware base of chamber pot	beginning of 18th C to late 18th C
118	Layer	1	11	Sandy orange ware unglazed thick-walled sherd, borderline medieval coarse ware	14th C or later
		3	31	Post-medieval red earthenware, two unglazed sherds and one small sherd with an all over glaze	16th to 19th C
119	Layer	1	16	Black-glazed ware handle from mug or tyg	?17th C
		9	162	Post-medieval red earthenware, misc. sherds mainly with an internal glaze, several base sherds including the pad base ?from a jar and a v. thick-walled rim perhaps from a bowl	17th C or later
		1	39	White ware base, unglazed apart from a single splash on external surface, probably Surrey-Hampshire white ware although fabric is rather fine	?late 16th and throughout 17th C
		1	10	Sandy orange ware, small fragment of unglazed in-turned jug rim, grooved bands around upper part of rim and traces of slip-painting below neck	14th to 16th c
122	115	1	3	Mill Green-type ware sherd with olive glaze, undecorated	mid 13th to 15th C
		1	8	Colchester-type ware unglazed body sherd with reduced external surface, abraded	14th to 16th C
		4	74	Post-medieval red earthenware misc. sherds, glazed, including a hollowed everted jar rim	17th or later
		412	6625		

APPENDIX 4: BRICK AND TILE CATALOGUE

All weights in grams

Context	Part	Dimensions	Weight	Description	Date
5	1 pt brick	80+ x 95 x 45mm	510	Sienna, dense, fairly sharp upper arrises, rounded lower arrises, worn base, possibly used for flooring	17th C
	2 frags	35-45mm	600	Red, worn base, possibly flooring bricks or tile	
11	1 pt brick	55+ x 100 x 55mm	520	Sienna, dense, rounded arrises, creased faces, fairly smooth base	?Late 17th/ early 18th C Tudor/ early 17th C
	1 frag	50-55mm thick	440	Red, irregular rounded arrises, rough base	
14	1 frag	c. 50mm thick	220	Red, slightly irregular rounded arrises, smooth faces, smooth base	Late 17th/ early 18th C
17	1 frag	50-55mm thick	230	Red, irregular rounded arrises, rough base	Tudor/ early 17th C
20	1 pt brick	110+ x 100 x 60mm	910	Red, very abraded, smooth base	?18th C
40	1 pt brick	95+ x 110 x 45-50mm	735	Red, dense, irregular rounded arrises, creased faces, rough base	Tudor/ early 17th C
41	1 frag	50mm thick	570	Red, very abraded, ?rough base	Tudor/ early 17th C Late 17th C
	2 frags	50mm thick	700	Red, dense, fairly regular, ?rough base	
44	1 pt brick	110+ x 110 x 65mm	1180	Red, regular, regular very slightly rounded arrises, smooth faces, horizontal pressure mark, smooth base, probably early Suffolk White type	19th C
	1 frag	60mm thick	320	?Flooring brick or floor tile	
46	1 frag	65mm thick	280	Red, regular, smooth base, white lime mortar	Early 19th C Later 18th/ early 19th C
	1 frag	60mm	150	Suffolk White type	
55	1 frag	65mm thick	300	Red, regular, regular slightly rounded arrises, slight horizontal pressure mark, smooth base	Early 19th C
	1 frag	65mm thick	150	Red, regular, regular slightly rounded arrises, slight horizontal pressure mark, smooth base	
	1 frag			Red, dense	
71	1 frag	65mm thick	260	Red, fairly sharp arrises, smooth base	?18th C
	1 frag	45-50mm thick	160	Red, creased face	
	2 frags	25-30+mm thick	570	Red, brick-type fabric, possibly from a very worn flooring brick	
73	1 pt brick	110+ x 95 x 60mm	1150	Sienna, fairly regular, fairly regular and sharp upper arris, rounded lower arris, fairly smooth faces, fairly smooth base	18th C
	1 pt brick	100+ x 100 x 45+mm	650	Red, very abraded	
74	1 pt brick	145+ x 100 x 50mm	1270	Red, irregular, irregular arrises, upper surface occasional straw marks, rough base	Tudor/ early 17th C ?Tudor/ early 17th C
	1 pt brick	160+ x 100 x 50mm	1170	Red, rounded arrises, fairly rough base	
	1 frag 1 frag	95mm wide 50mm thick	500 520	Red, very damaged Sienna, dense, irregular rounded arrises, rough base	
75	1 pt brick	? x 100 x 45-50mm	380	Sienna, very abraded, rough base	Tudor/ early 17th C ?18th C Tudor/ early 17th C
	1 frag	55-60mm thick	470	Fairly regular, fairly irregular and fairly sharp arrises, possibly smooth base	
	2 frags	50mm thick	440	Sienna, dense, irregular sharp upper arris, other arrises rounded, rough bases	
	1 frag	50mm thick	250	Red, very abraded, ?fairly smooth base	
83	1 pt brick	85+ x 100 x 50mm	660	Red, large pebble inclusions, irregular rounded arrises, rough base	Tudor/ early 17th C
90	1 pt brick	c. 190+ x 100 x 50mm	1310	Red, fairly regular, fairly sharp upper arris, rounded lower arris, fairly smooth base	Late 17th C
	1 frag	60mm thick	530	Red, fairly regular rounded arrises, fairly smooth base	?18th C
	2 frags	60-65mm thick	380	Sienna, smooth bases	18th C

Context	Part	Dimensions	Weight	Description	Date
	1 frag 1 frag	c. 45mm thick	250 350	Sienna, very damaged Red, ?rough base	Tudor/ early 17th C
94	1 pt brick 1 frag 1 frag 1 frag	120+ x 100 x 60mm ?40mm thick 55mm thick 30+mm thick	770 190 410 150	Red, very abraded White, possible flooring brick Red, dense White, possibly a very worn flooring brick	?18th C 18th C
101	2 frags		290	Dense, one with possible rough base	
103	1 pt brick 1 pt brick 1 frag	105+ x 95 x 55mm 80+ x 95 x 55mm 55mm thick	1000 510 290	Dense, fairly regular, rounded arrises, creased faces, fairly smooth base Red, fairly smooth base Red, probably similar to previous entry	Late 17th/ early 18th C Late 17th/ early 18th C Late 17th/ early 18th C
104	1 frag 1 frag	50mm thick 60mm thick	570 240	Orange Sienna, fairly regular, smooth base	Late 17th/ early 18th C
111	4 frags	50mm thick		Red, some overfired, some large pebble inclusions, some sharp and some rounded arrises, smooth bases	Late 17th C
115	1 brick 1 brick 1 brick 1 pt brick 1 pt brick 1 pt brick	225 x 105 x 50mm 220 x 10 x 50mm 205 x 90 x 45mm 210+ x 110 x 55mm 175+ x 105 x 50mm 175+ x 105 x 60mm	 1550 1570 1520 1500	Red, dense, fairly regular, irregular rounded arrises, slightly creased faces, fairly smooth base Red, abraded, rounded arrises, fairly smooth base Red, dense, worn base, used as a flooring brick Red, large pebble inclusions, irregular, irregular rounded arrises, very rough base Red, irregular, irregular rounded arrises, rough base Red, not so dense, regular, smooth base	17th C ?Late 17th/ early 18th C Tudor/ early 17th C Tudor/ early 17th C 18th/19th C
116	1 pt brick 1 pt brick 1 pt brick 1 frag	115+ x 100 x 55mm 125+ x 100 x 50mm 85+ x 100 x 55mm 50mm thick	810 680 550 600	Red, dense, regular, slightly creased faces, smooth base Red, dense, regular, regular rounded arrises, smooth base Sienna, dense Red, dense	Late 17th/ early 18th C Late 17th/ early 18th C ?Late 17th/ early 18th C ?Late 17th/ early 18th C
119	1 frag	50mm thick	370	Red, dense, irregular arrises, creased faces, very rough base	
122	1 pt brick 1 pt brick 1 frag	100+ x 100 x 65mm 70+ x 105 x 60mm 45-50mm thick	1000 600 520	Red, regular, fairly smooth base Suffolk White type, regular, smooth base Red, slightly creased	18th/early 19th C Late 18th/19th C Tudor/ early 17th C

APPENDIX 5: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

SITE NAME: St Mary's Road, Aingers Green, Great Bentley, Essex

SITE CODE: GBEA 09

Index to Archive:

1. Introduction

- 1.1 ECC HEM Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial-trenching
- 1.2 ECC FAU Written Scheme of Investigation for Evaluation
- 1.3 ECC HEM Brief for Archaeological Excavation
- 1.4 ECC FAU Written Scheme of Investigation for Excavation

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 124)
- 3.3 Plan Register
- 3.4 Section Register
- 3.5 Levels Register
- 3.6 Trench location plan
- 3.7 Photographic Register
- 3.8 Site Photographic Record (1 Set of Colour prints and 1 Set of digital images on disk)
- 3.9 Miscellaneous notes/plans

Not in File

13 large plan/section drawings

Finds

The retained finds occupy ten boxes.

APPENDIX 6: EHER SUMMARY SHEET

EHER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: St Mary's Road, Aingers Green, Great Bentley, Essex	
Parishes: Great Bentley	District: Tendring
NGR: TM 11820 20540	Site Code: GBEA 09
Type of Work: Archaeological Evaluation & Excavation	Site Director/Group: T. Ennis, ECC Field Archaeology Unit
Dates of Work: 27th to 29th April & 18th May to 4th June 2009	Size of Area Investigated: 0.4 ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Colchester	Funding source: Client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER Nos.: 3105
Final Report: EAH summary	Oasis No.: essexcou1- 69745
Periods Represented: Medieval, post-medieval, modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>Archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken on land off St Mary's Road, Aingers Green, Great Bentley, in advance of residential development. The field work revealed a sequence of land use and development dating from the 13th to the 19th centuries. Occupation and use of the site was not necessarily continuous and the remains are generally of a disturbed and piecemeal nature. Although there are possible prehistoric circular cropmarks to the north of the site (EHER 3105) no remains of this date were found within the excavated area.</p> <p>The earliest medieval remains broadly date to the 13th century and comprise a boundary ditch and two pits. Further linear features, a ditch and a series of inter-related gullies, date to the 15th century. The features suggest agricultural activity and near-by settlement although it is not clear whether the activity was separated by a hiatus in the 14th century.</p> <p>A series of post-medieval features date to the 17th and 18th century. The largest of these was a curving ditch in the north-west corner of the site that may have surrounded a structure of significance, such as a windmill. Several fragments of millstone were recovered in support of this theory, along with brick rubble and numerous oyster shells that point to a near-by demolished structure. In the south of the development area was a large boundary in-filled prior to 1839 and the remains of a possible shallow pond..</p> <p>Remains of modern (19th century) date included an east/west aligned boundary ditch, an L-shaped brick structure, and yard and path surfaces. The ditch and the brick structure, believed to be the corner of a barn, are depicted on the 1839 Great Bentley Tithe Award map along with two other structures of which there was no direct archaeological evidence, although brick rubble of 19th century date was recovered from an area of later roadside quarrying that may have derived from their demolition. The site had reverted to simple agricultural usage by the 1870's as no buildings are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and the area of the site is seen to be subsumed within a larger field.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary: T. Ennis	Date of Summary: March 2010

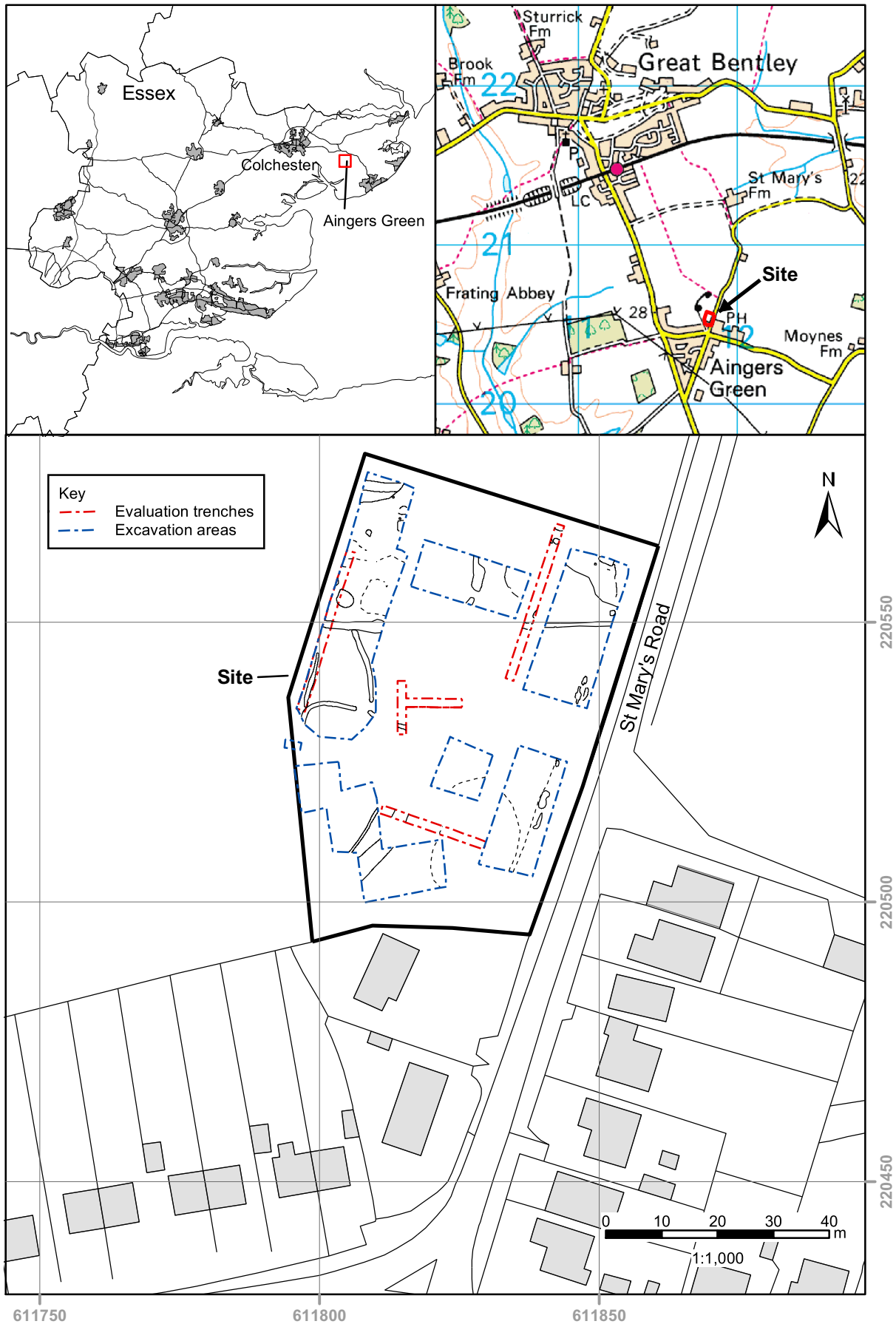
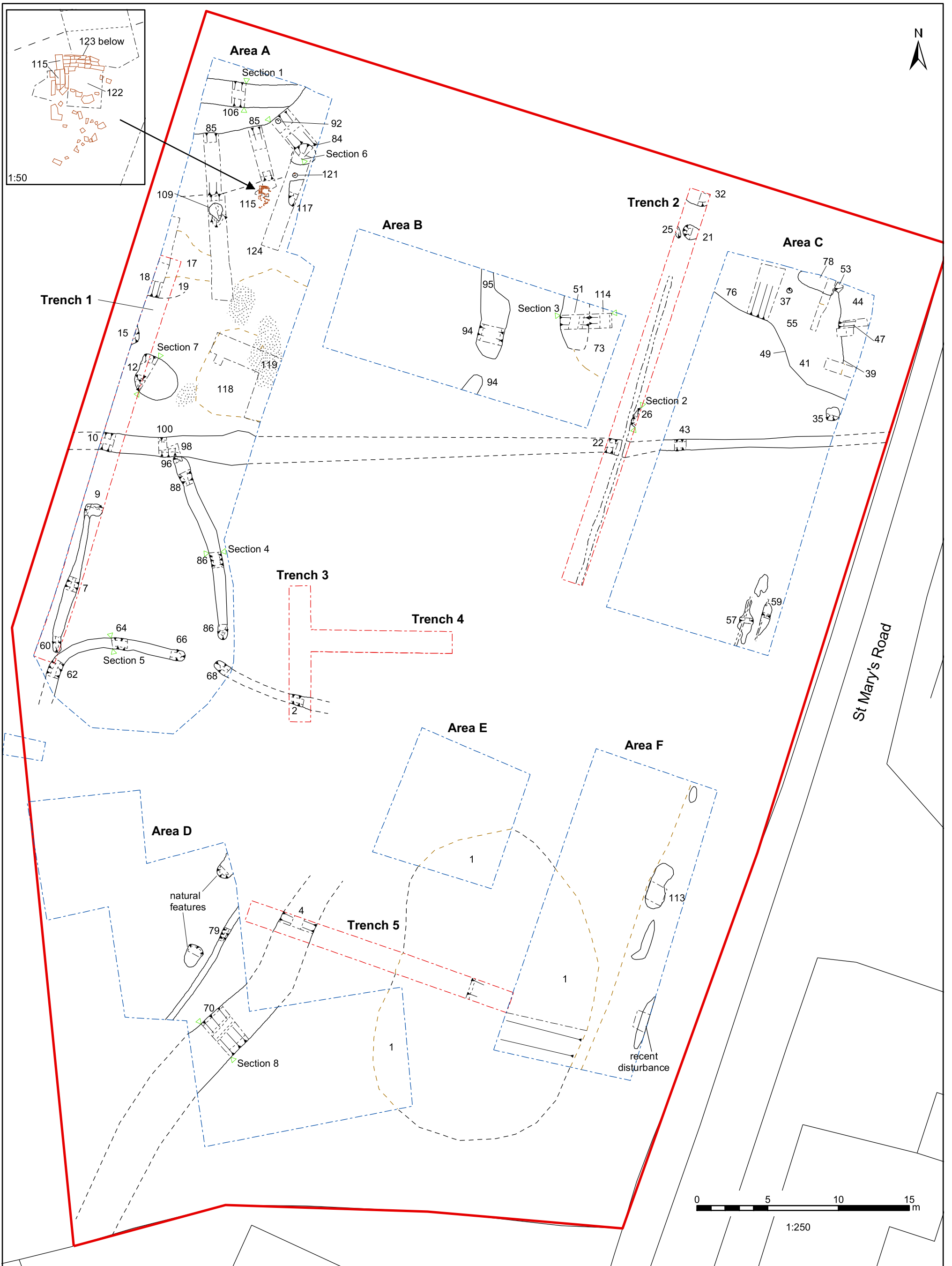


Fig.1. Site location

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Fig.2. Site plan showing all features

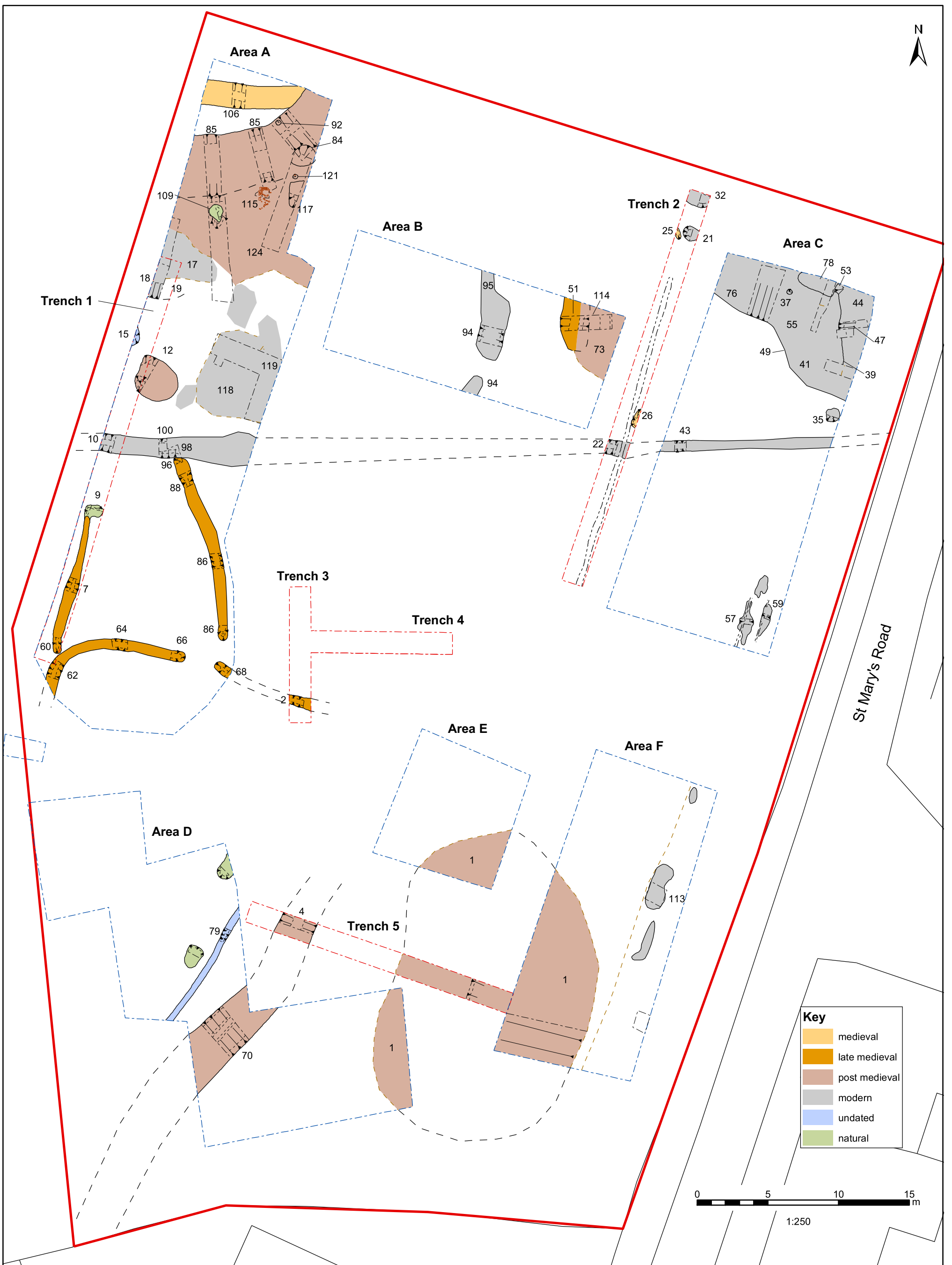
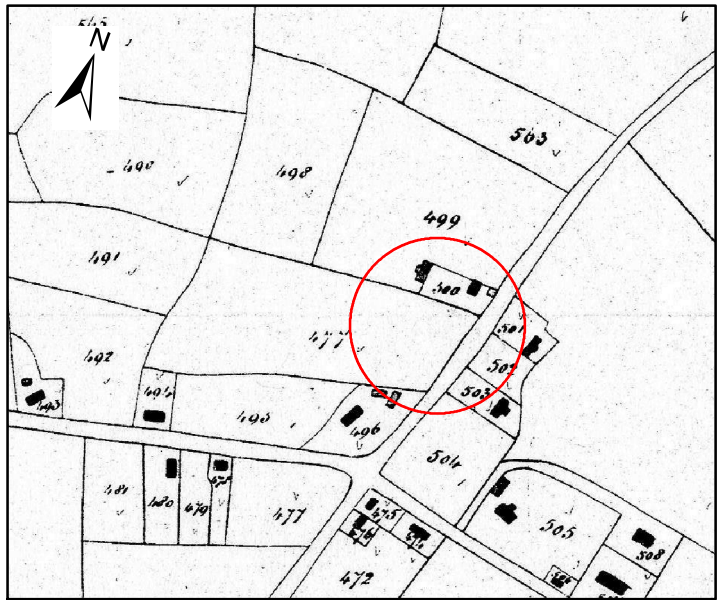


Fig.3. Phased site plan

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Extract from 1839 Great Bentley Tithe Award Map

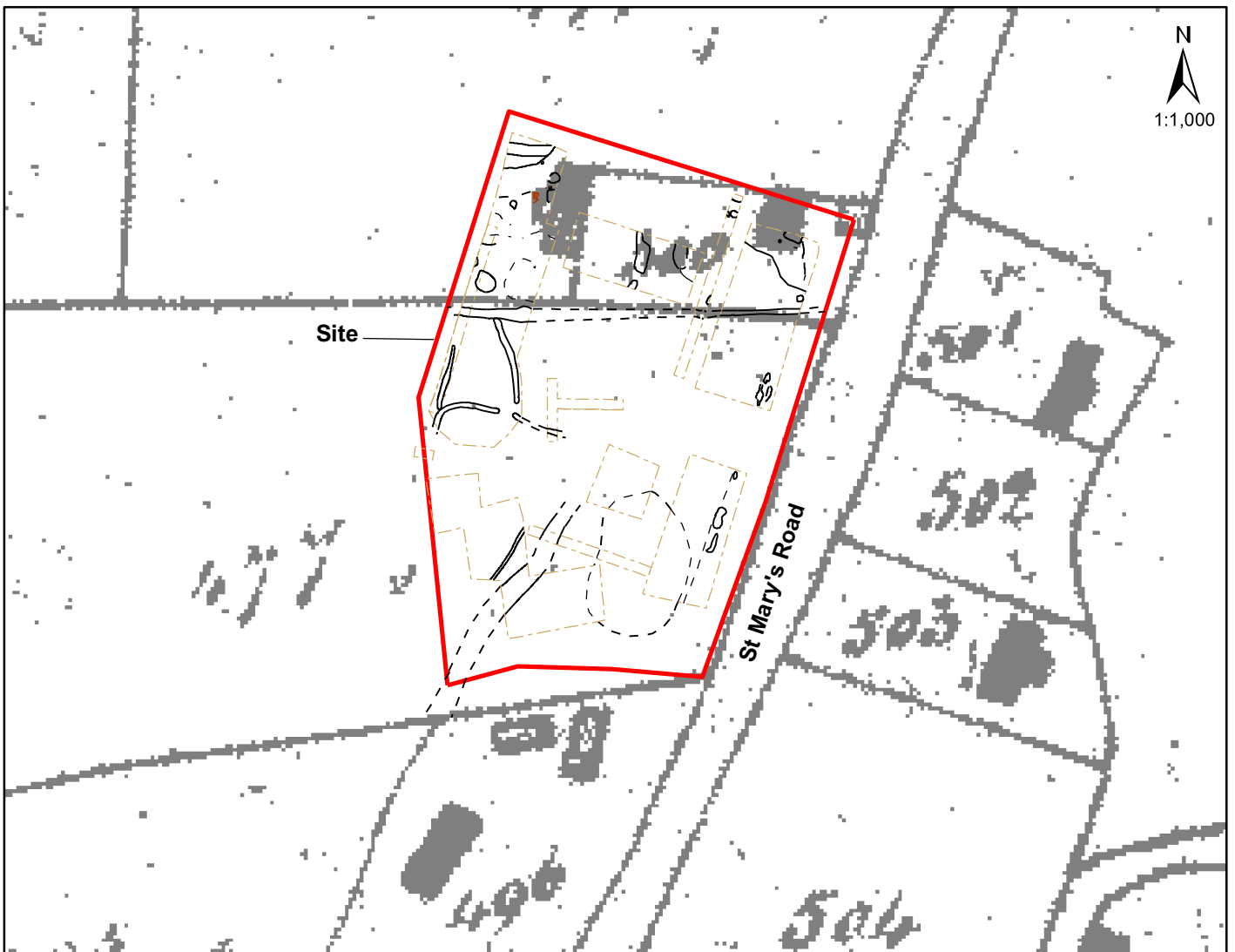


Fig.4. Tithe map interpretation

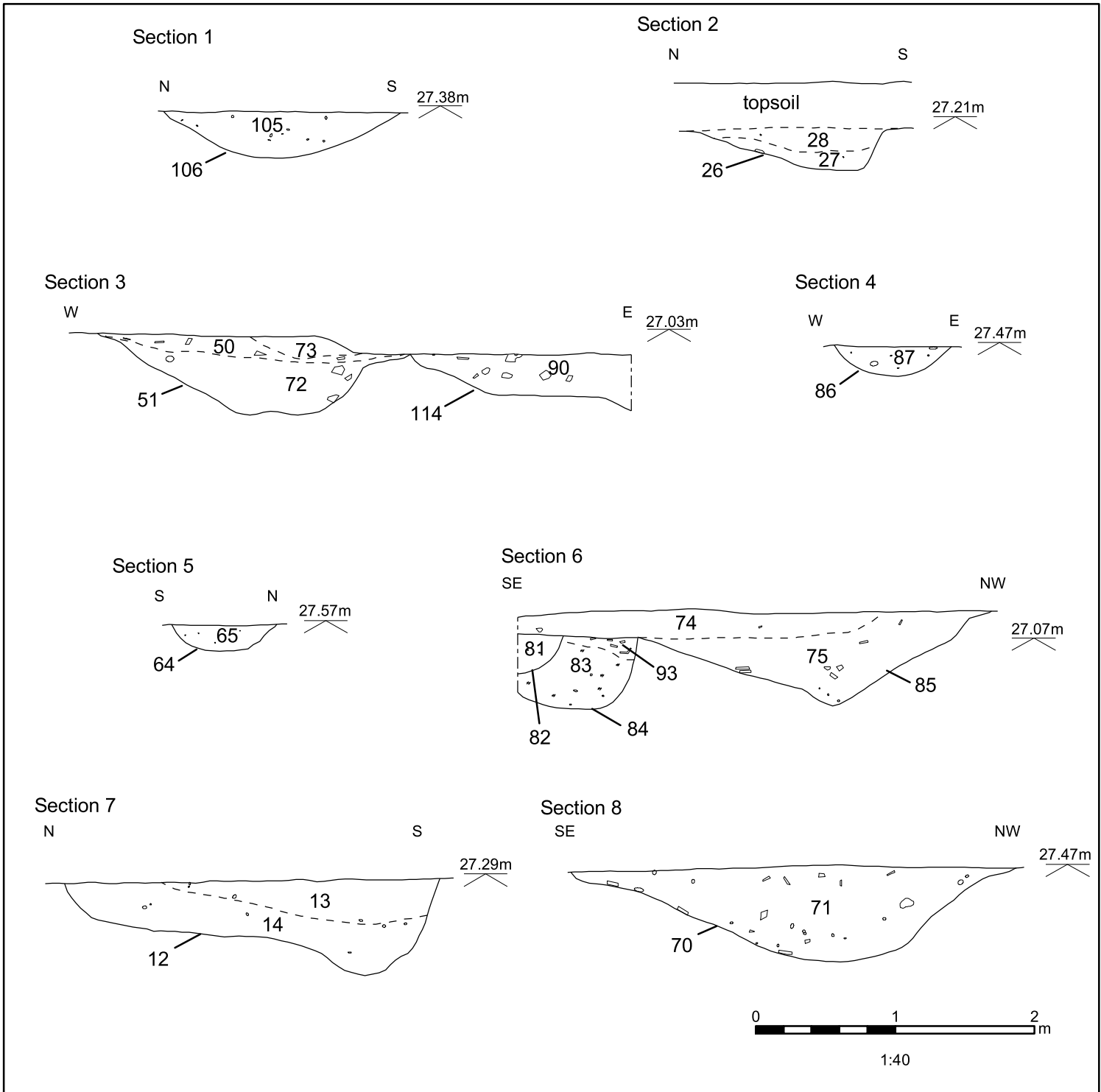


Fig.5. Sections