

**Archaeological Excavation at  
Bansons Yard, Chipping Ongar  
Essex**

**Post-excavation Assessment**

**ASE Project No: 8095  
Site Code: COB13**

**ASE Report No: 2014188**



**August 2014**

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## Abstract

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological excavation following on from site evaluation in advance of redevelopment at Banson's Yard, Chipping Ongar, Essex. The site is located just outside the perceived extents of the former medieval town enclosure, immediately to its north, and behind later medieval and post-medieval development along the High Street.*

*The excavation revealed the presence of relatively extensive and complex remains primarily relating to the occupation of the site in the 12th to 14th centuries. Significantly, these remains lie outside the known/projected extents of the medieval town enclosure and are the first excavated evidence of contemporary medieval occupation activity beyond its confines.*

*Ditches and gullies define a succession of at least three enclosure systems that are occupied by timber building remains, fragmentary occupation layers and surfaces, oven/hearth bases with associated use and disuse deposits, fencelines, pits and cultivation soils. Collectively, these define a range of occupation, processing/production and agricultural activities within the rear of a number of land plots at the northern fringe of the settlement during the medieval period. Although no pre-medieval remains were identified, late medieval decline in occupation activity and eventual reversion to apparent agricultural cultivation is charted, prior to the Victorian and later industrial use of this site.*

*Initial analysis of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental data sets has determined a provisional chronology and interpretation of the site remains, and assessed their value and significance and potential to address the project research objectives. It is proposed that the project results are of sufficient significance and potential to merit dissemination by means of the publication of an article in the Essex Archaeology and History journal. An outline publication proposal and task list of further analytical and reporting work required to achieve this is presented.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological excavation in advance of redevelopment at Banson's Yard, High Street, Chipping Ongar, Essex.

1.1.2 This area excavation phase of work followed on from an archaeological evaluation completed in October 2013 (Chew 2013), which identified significant archaeological remains in the eastern part of the site.

### **1.2. Location, Topography and Geology**

1.2.1 The town of Chipping Ongar is located in the west of the county of Essex, in Epping District, and c.19km west of Chelmsford. The Banson's Yard site is located in the north western part of historic core of the town, to the rear of buildings that front onto the High Street (NGR TL 55140327; Fig.1).

1.2.2 The development site is a c.40m x 100m area, bounded to the south by an access road (also called Banson's Yard) from the High Street and to the west by open land adjacent to the Cripsey Brook, a tributary of the River Roding. Residential and commercial properties and associated car parking lie to its north and east.

1.2.3 The roughly rectangular site was almost wholly covered by concrete slab and tarmac and its centre occupied by a large wooden shed-like building prior to this investigation. Only its western edge was unsurfaced rough ground. It is understood to have functioned as a builder's yard throughout the 20th century, though most recently being used as a hand car wash site. Most of the site lies at a height of c.52m AOD, although a narrow projection which extends west from the main site crosses below the 45m contour.

1.2.4 According to the British Geological Survey (BSG 2013) the bedrock geology of the site is clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation. Superficial deposits appear to vary locally between the High Street and the Cripsey Brook. Adjacent to the High Street there are superficial deposits of the Lowestoft Formation (diamicton). In the approximate area of the site itself there are head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. Closer to the brook alluvial deposits of clay silt sand and gravel have been recorded.

### **1.3 Scope of the Project**

1.3.1 Planning Consent (Planning ref: EPF/0461/13) has been granted for the redevelopment of the site. This involves the demolition and clearance of the existing hand carwash site and the construction of 14 new dwellings and associated garages, gardens, parking, road, drainage and ancillary works.

1.3.2 On the recommendation of Essex County Council Place Service's Historic Environment team (ECC HE), the following condition has been applied to the planning consent: "No development or preliminary ground works of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the planning authority".

1.3.3 An archaeological evaluation has been carried out (Chew 2013). This phase of work

*'demonstrated the presence of significant below-ground archaeological remains across the eastern half of the site, with relatively thin layers of overburden above, indicates that development will impact upon the heritage resource relating to the historic origins and development of the town of Chipping Ongar'. As a result, ECC HE requested further works to mitigate the impact of development upon those remains established to be present within the south and eastern areas of the site.*

1.2.4 In accordance with the planning condition, a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared in order to set out the scope of work, methodology and research aims for the programme of archaeological excavation (ASE 2013b).

1.2.5 The excavation was carried out 18 November to 04 December 2013 and comprised the opening and investigation of a single open area measuring c.75m north-south by 15m east-west.

### **1.3 Archaeological Methodology**

1.3.1 A 75m by 15.0m area was opened using a tracked excavator with a 1.80m toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. Excavation continued to the top of archaeologically sensitive deposits observed during the archaeological evaluation, or to the top of natural geology; whichever was uppermost.

1.3.2 The originally-planned east-west width of the excavation area was reduced due to the existence of a live electricity cable feeding an existing timber building. A number of gas pipes were also observed within the excavation area. These were left in situ and worked around.

1.3.3 Following the cleaning and planning of the excavation area archaeological remains were excavated as per the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2013b). The ECC HE monitoring officer was consulted regarding excavation strategy where appropriate.

1.3.4 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using standard ECC FAU context recording methodology. A written record was created using trench and context recording sheets.

1.3.5 Plan and section drawings were created by hand, at appropriate scales, and located in relation to the national grid. This was combined with use of Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. Site planning was regularly updated as necessary and augmented with hand drawings.

1.3.6 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained.

1.3.7 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained for processing, analysis and reporting.

1.3.8 The excavation area and spoil were metal-detected for artefact recovery.

1.3.9 Bulk soil samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silted features, and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, water-logged or cess deposits.

1.3.10 Contexts, finds and environmental samples, from the evaluation and the excavation phase were recorded under a single site code COB13.

1.3.11 Archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' standards, Code of Conduct and by-laws (IfA 2008 and 2010) and the ALGAO *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3.12 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Epping Forrest District Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are presented in Table 1 (section 4.13).

#### **1.4 Organisation of the Report**

1.4.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).

1.4.2 The results from both the evaluation and excavation phases of the site are described and assessed together.

1.4.3 The report seeks to quantify and summarise the fieldwork results; place them within their local archaeological and historical setting; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and identify out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

1.4.4 Supporting appendices and figure illustrations are presented at the rear of the report.

#### **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND**

The following background information has primarily been drawn from the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER), the Chipping Ongar Historic Towns Assessment Report (Medlycott 1998) and the desk-based assessment produced by CgMs (2013). The locations of pertinent sites referred to below are shown on Figure 1.

2.1 A few unstratified or residual prehistoric flints have been found within 500 metres of the site, notably a Mesolithic tranchet axe (HER4241), a Neolithic polished axe (HER4090). To the south of the site, part of what was at one time Banson's Yard was archaeologically investigated in 1981 on the line of the medieval defences (Eddy 1982). This revealed an assemblage of struck flints from residual contexts (HER4101). To the east of the site in the area of the playing fields north of Ongar Castle are a number of cropmarks of Bronze Age burial mounds. These are between the 55m and 60m contours (HER19322).

2.2 A Roman coin was recorded from Ongar Castle (HER14927) and residual Roman pottery was founds at Banson's Lane to the south of the evaluation (HER14930). The church of St Martin at Chipping Ongar contains re-used Roman building material and it has been suggested that the church was built over a Roman building (HER4108, HER4109). Residual Roman pottery has also been recorded from the Chipping Ongar Library site (HER14946).

2.3 The place name suggests that Ongar was an area of open grassland in the Saxon period. It was first mentioned in 1045 and by Domesday there was a small settled community on the site (Medlycott 1998). An Anglo Saxon post-hole dated by pottery finds was recorded at the site of Chipping Ongar Library (HER14946). Anglo Saxon pottery was also recorded from Chipping Ongar Manor House (HER 46202). 'Ongar' was recorded as the site of an Anglo Saxon 'Moot' (HER4100) and hundredal market,



and this was probably held on the site of the post-medieval market to the south of the study site (HER18435). Ongar Great Park was recorded in AD1015 and there is evidence for early medieval enclosure ditches predating the late medieval defences (HER4100). Most probably Anglo Saxon Ongar was a large estate centre (CgMs 2013).

- 2.4 At the beginning of the medieval period Chipping Ongar supported a small community. At the time of the Conquest it became the principle property of Count Eustace of Bolougne. Chipping Ongar's urban origins are late eleventh or early-twelfth century in date and it is likely that the castle, market and defences were all laid out at the same time (HER4099) – the town probably being a deliberate plantation attached to the castle and church (Medlycott 1998). Possibly constructed as early as the 11th century, the castle is recorded to be in existence by 1157. The town's market is first mentioned in 1287. Medieval tax returns show that Chipping Ongar was much more densely populated than other areas in the Ongar Hundred, and in 1377 there were 216 people per 1000 acres against an average of 38 (Medlycott 1998). The site lies north of the late medieval town defences in an area that was agricultural land until at least 1840.
- 2.5 The tithe map of c.1840 records the site as divided between land holdings 221 – Holmes Field Meadow and 205 – Little Banson's Meadow. The Ordnance Survey of 1874 shows that a building had been constructed at the extreme north of the site which is believed to have been industrial rather than residential. By 1896 the eastern half of the site seems to have been developed as a sawmill complex. The site was subject to further change and development through the 20th century and by 1961 it was labelled as a builder's yard on the Ordnance Survey.

## **2.6 Previous Archaeological Investigations**

- 2.6.1 Investigations in 1981 to the south of the Banson's Yard lane, found remains interpreted to be a north western part of the town enclosure ditch which was open in the 12th century and disused by the middle of the 14th (Eddy 1982).
- 2.6.2 Evaluation (Clarke 1995) and subsequent excavation (Ennis 1998) at the site of the current Sainsbury's supermarket on Banson's Lane, c.100m south of Banson's Yard, revealed part of the west course of the medieval town enclosure ditch. Additionally it revealed the setting out of a plot boundary as part of the foundation of the town in an outer enclosure of the motte-and-bailey castle. Pit groups provided large finds assemblages for the study of the economy of both the site and the town as a whole. Post-medieval occupation was also recorded.
- 2.6.3 At the Pleasance car park site (now the library), c.100m southeast of Banson's Lane and on the opposite side of the High Street, remains of medieval timber-framed buildings and associated rubbish pits were recorded (Clarke 1999). Further timber-framed structures replaced these in the post-medieval period until rebuilt in brick in the 19th century. Residual Roman and Saxon pottery hint at earlier phases of activity.
- 2.6.4 An evaluation to the immediate south of the study site in 1999 (in what would have been part of the wider Banson's Yard at the time) revealed no archaeological remains (Robertson 1999). A single trench was excavated to a depth of c.1.5m, exposing a 1.2m thickness of modern made-ground over a former topsoil and subsoil. The undisturbed natural below was not necessarily exposed at this depth, so presence/absence of remains was not convincingly established.

2.6.5 Further south, the marginal area between the Cripsey Brook and development along the High Street was investigated by a watching brief of the Phase 2A Chipping Ongar Sewerage Scheme in 1992 (Medlycott 1993). Only post-medieval remains, primarily boundary ditches perpendicular to the High Street, were encountered. Although at some distance from Banson's Yard, this work serves to show that lower-lying land toward the watercourse does not seem to have been occupied.

## **2.7 Evaluation results**

2.7.1 The preceding evaluation revealed the presence and survival of significant archaeological remains of medieval and early post-medieval date within the south and east of the site, in Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 5 (Fig.2). Other than disturbance by modern service trenches, truncation was limited, with some protection of below-ground remains being afforded by late 'plough soil' layers demonstrated to extend across much of the site.

2.7.2 The potentially earliest substantive feature seemed to be a medieval north-south gully [13]. Three broadly parallel east-west ditches recorded in trenches 1, 3 and 4 were of apparent late medieval date and are interpreted as property boundaries, or sub-divisions within them, running perpendicular to the High Street. Only the western 'backlands' of the plots they define lie within the site, their associated buildings presumably having been located toward the High Street frontage. From this, it was speculated that the stage of town development this represents post-dates the effective functioning of the town enclosure ditch.

2.7.3 Few remains of an overtly occupational or structural nature were found across the northern and central parts of the site, consistent with the interpretation of this vicinity being within backland plots. However, the occurrence of the quern stone fragment in ditch [45] and domestic medieval pottery in most feature fills may hint at nearby occupation. Alternatively, it is possible that an east-west aligned ditch [43] marks the northern limit of occupation activity, the plots beyond being agricultural. All tangible evidence for structural remains came from the southeast of the site, with wall footings [33] and [34], post-holes [29] and [36], hearth [32] and the various occupation layers [37], [38], [46] and [47] all seemingly indicating the presence of one or more medieval or early post-medieval buildings at this location.

2.7.4 Plough or cultivation soils [2] and [3] suggest that the eastern half of the site was given over to agriculture during the post-medieval period. On the basis of the evaluation, this vicinity was not re-occupied until the 19th century. The presence of a brick floor in the northernmost ground investigations test-pit probably relates to a building, perhaps associated with the later Victorian 'industrial' use of the site.

2.7.5 The westward extent of medieval and post-medieval remains across the site was not accurately established, due to the presence of the standing building in its middle and underground services elsewhere. The presence of thick levelling deposits of modern made-ground in the west of the site are similar to those recorded during the earlier Banson's Lane evaluation, to the south (Robertson 1999). While these could conceivably mask archaeological remains, it is more likely that both medieval and post-medieval properties and activity within them did not extend so far west; their rear boundaries most probably coinciding with the increased break of slope down to the Cripsey Brook.

2.7.6 Significantly, the archaeological remains lie a short distance outside the known/projected extents of the medieval town enclosure and are the first indication of contemporary occupation activity beyond its confines.

2.7.7 These site evaluation results are included in the description and discussion of results (section 4) and in their assessment of significance and further potential (section 6).

### **3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

3.1 The principle aims of the archaeological investigation were:

- To achieve the preservation by record of the archaeological evidence contained within the site and to attempt a reconstruction of its history and use.
- To combine the results of excavation with a suitable level of post-excavation assessment and analysis to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context, culminating in a suitable publication in an appropriate local journal.

### **3.2 Research Objectives**

3.3.1 The revised Regional Research Framework for the east of England (Medlycott 2011) highlights an absence of detailed knowledge regarding the early development and economy of many medieval market towns in East Anglia, mainly due to the small-scale nature of the archaeological works that have taken place to date. On this basis, the results of the excavation at Banson's Yard in conjunction with previous work in the town, including the nearby Banson's Lane site (Ennis 2011), has the potential to enhance our understanding of the development and economy of the town.

3.3.2 More specifically the excavation sought to contribute to regional research objectives, and more specific Ongar-related research questions, in the following areas:

- Urban origins and development, the complexity of towns as social and economic constructs, and the development cycles of towns have all been identified as priorities for further research (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 45). In light of this, the results of the excavation will have the potential to identify and further our understanding about periods of growth and decline in the fortunes of the town, including the date at which the town enclosure ditch, immediately to the south of the site, effectively ceased to act as a boundary to the urban settlement, possible settlement contraction following the crises of the mid-14th century, and evidence for expansion and the possible re-occupation of previously abandoned sites in the 16th century.
- The revised Regional Research Framework has identified the production and processing of food for urban markets as a key element in understanding the relationship between towns and their rural hinterlands from the Roman periods onwards. The interchange between rurally produced food supplies and urban industrial and craft products was essential for both town and village or hamlet (Medlycott 2011) and using appropriate finds recovery and environmental techniques, an attempt will be made to gather evidence for diet, industrial and/ or craft processes, land use within the site and its immediate environs, and evidence for the transformation of the wider landscape. Particular emphasis will be given to the acquisition of palaeo-environmental samples in order to contribute to the expanding data sets derived from other medieval urban and rural sites in the region.

- The pottery assemblage recovered during the evaluation primarily provides useful dating information for the recorded remains. However, the retrieval of larger quantities from the excavation has the potential to aid functional interpretation of the site and to facilitate better comparison with ceramic assemblages from other sites inside the town enclosure. In addition, the assemblage will potentially help to facilitate a better understanding of trade networks and the supply of pottery to the town over time, the expansion and contraction of local pottery industries, and periods of growth and decline, including possible settlement contraction following the crises of the mid-14th century.

## **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 The archaeological record from the site has been collated and checked. Features have been dated on finds and stratigraphic evidence and allocated subgroups on this basis. A detailed subgroup matrix has been created and, on this evidence a provisional phase sequence has been created. The archaeological data has been 'Grouped', although this has been done at this advanced stage primarily for descriptive purposes for this text and may be revised at a later stage of analysis.
- 4.1.2 Individual context numbers are referred to thus [\*\*\*] throughout the report. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <\*>, registered finds thus: RF<\*> and references to sections within this report are referred to thus (\*.\*). A list of recorded groups, their related subgroups and context numbers is included as Appendix 1. The locations of all recorded features are shown on Figure 2.
- 4.1.3 Areas of tarmac and re-enforced concrete, varying from 0.05 and 0.20m thick, were removed by mechanical excavator. This revealed two layers subsequently identified as post-medieval agricultural or horticultural horizons occasionally truncated by modern services. The removal of these layers revealed a relatively complex sequence of ditches and pits, frequently intercutting, truncating archaeological occupation layers, particularly to the south of the site (Figs.8 and 9).
- 4.1.4 General feature legibility was poor. A number of cut features had fills which were very similar to the natural gravel bed or the underlying re-deposited natural. Fills which were apparent on machining often became near invisible once the soil had dried. There was very little differentiation in soil colours and nature across the site as a whole, making the identification of features difficult in many cases. This may be an indication that many of the features had a short period of use. Visible edges were scored or spray-painted on machining, although in some cases potential features proved to be ephemeral or inconclusive on further investigation.
- 4.1.5 Vertical truncation was limited to two engineers test pits, a foul water pipe and a gas service to the south of the excavation area. Two gas pipes ran for 50m+ north-south across the site, one of which turned to the west to service an existing building. A quantity of 20th century structural remains, including a car inspection pit, had truncated archaeological deposits in the north of the site. This truncation is shown in Figure 2.
- 4.1.6 Subsequent to the evaluation, and upon further investigation, a number of contexts were abandoned or reinterpreted, these being:

- Contexts [14] and [15], originally considered the fill and cut of a boundary ditch subsequently revealed to be a beam slot and internal floor surface
- Context [34], the edge of which was against the section in evaluation trench 5, was believed to be a wall footing but later proved to be part of an occupation surface
- Context [37], originally interpreted as an occupation surface, which proved to be the fill of a substantial medieval pit

4.1.7 Although preservation was generally good and a depth of stratigraphy survived, the sequence was quite shallow and spread over a substantial area. This meant that it was often impossible to infer relationships between activities in different areas of the site. Also, twenty cut features had no stratigraphic relationships at all, save being sealed by the post-medieval plough-soils and cutting either natural gravel or re-deposited natural gravel. In such cases no interpretation has been made as to their phasing or function at this stage, unless they have solid dating evidence or are obviously part of a larger feature, group of features or land use.

4.1.8 A relatively small, but fairly diverse, assemblage of datable finds was retrieved. Many cut features contained only a very small quantity of dateable artefacts. While these may provide an indication of *probable* date, this makes determining residuality or intrusiveness very difficult. Much of the occupation activity seems to have taken place within a relatively short period of time. Thus, archaeological features are often only *tentatively* assigned to provisional phases within the broader medieval and post-medieval periods.

## 4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The archaeological remains are discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist. All excavated features are shown on Figure 2. The results of the fieldwork can be summarised as follows:

### 4.2.2 *Prehistoric and Roman*

No features of prehistoric or Roman date were identified. Four fragments of Roman brick and tile were recorded from post-Roman contexts. The Roman brick appears to have been re-used and the three tile fragments were reduced and extremely abraded.

### 4.2.3 *Site phase 1: 12th century* (Fig.3)

The earliest medieval activity within the site appears to be represented by various fragmentary soil layers, interpreted either as the base of a former ploughsoil (G2) or else as occupation layers (G3 and G11) and gravel surfaces (G21, G22 and G42). These are presumably associated with a timber building (G25). East-west ditch (G13) is the only clear indication of land division in this phase, though parallel ditch (G12) may also belong in this phase. Nearby intercut pit clusters (G4, G7 and G15) likely denote contemporary rubbish disposal, as do pits (G7) sealed under a later gravel surface. All of these remains were located within the southern third of the site, closest to the medieval town enclosure. Only pit (G14), toward the northern end of the site, is likely to be of a similar 12th century date.

### 4.2.4 *Site phase 2: early-mid 13th century* (Fig.4)

The Phase 1 occupation is abandoned and a new layout imposed. Sinuous north-south ditch (G29), probably continuing northward as (G26), is postulated to mark the rear boundary of one or more plots that extend away from the High Street frontage.

Its curving nature within the southern half of the site may be explained in terms of its avoidance of broadly contemporary timber building with cobble footing (G24) and hearth/oven complex (G5). The hearth/ovens comprise three discrete areas of burning. Overlying rake-out and layers of debris (G44) indicate their use and subsequent disuse. No further remains can be readily identified to accompany these. Pits and other discrete features belonging to this phase of site use are not readily apparent, perhaps excepting seemingly isolated post-holes (G16).

#### 4.2.5 *Site phase 3: 13th century (Fig.5)*

The sinuous (G26/G29) ditch is infilled and new, more formal and regular, occupation plots are established, as defined by relatively substantial parallel east-west ditches (G9, G30 and G39) that presumably ran broadly perpendicular to the medieval High Street and perhaps contained buildings at their frontages. This redefinition of the enclosure layout presumably also followed the removal of building G24. An apparent Robber trench (G38) removing an eastward part this building likely dated to this phase – perhaps being carried out ahead of the construction of ditch (G9).

The property defined by ditches G9 and G30 contains timber building (G40) toward its northern side. This is likely to have been positioned toward the rear of the plot and so may be an outbuilding rather than a dwelling. No obviously associated pits are present; which might support a non-domestic interpretation of this structure. However, hearth/oven (G45) is constructed on top of the demolished Phase 2 hearth/oven complex. It perhaps functions alongside building (G40). A further oven or hearth (G43) to the west is associated with a patch of metalling or consolidation and is also likely to be contemporary. (G45) was subsequently demolished and cut by their location cut by pits of 13th century date (G20) and overlain by an apparent occupation layer (G41). Elsewhere in the southern part of the site, pits (G6 and G27) may also be of this phase.

#### 4.2.6 *Site phase 4: 14th century (Fig.6)*

Southern property boundary ditch (G9) is backfilled and seemingly overlain by relatively short-lived north-south aligned ditch (G8). The function of this ditch is unclear, but it probably becomes infilled and passes out of use fairly rapidly. The location of its intersection with former plot boundary ditch (G9) is then cut by a sequence of intercutting pits (G10, G19 and G28), of varying sizes. This might suggest that although not formally marked, this location retained its boundary significance – if only for waste disposal.

Although partially infilled, plot boundary ditches (G30 and G39) persist through this site phase. Use of the land between them is undefined, though it is significant that there are no features of this date present.

#### 4.2.7 *Site phase 5: Later 14th-16th century (Fig.7)*

Following the ending of pit-digging over the former plot boundary, at the south end of the site, their subsidence hollows are filled/levelled and consolidated (G23) and north-south line posts alignment (G17), most probably a fence, erected. Recorded for a distance of 18.5m across the site, this structure may have been associated with ditch/gully (G18) that runs along the southern edge of the former (G9) ditch and immediately to the south of the infilled pits. The positioning of this minor ditch suggests some form of perpetuation of the plot boundary from Phases 3 and 4.

It appears that this phase constitutes a decline in the intensity, and probably the nature, of land use. There is no evidence for buildings, hearths or pitting. Plot boundary ditches (G30 and G39) pass entirely out of use, their remnants being infilled and levelled. A layer of compacted tile and gravel (G33) is deposited over the backfill of boundary ditch (G30) to consolidate this area.

#### 4.2.8 *Site phase 6: later 16th-18th century* (Fig.7)

The site is given over to cultivation in the 17th and 18th centuries as evidenced by two layers of plough or garden soil (G35). Tree hole (G46), and perhaps gully/ditch (G47), are the only feature identified in this phase of land use. No plot boundaries are apparent.

#### 4.2.9 *Site phase 7: 19th-20th centuries*

A 19th century floor surface was recorded in test pits at the north of the excavated area. Other modern remains include a mole drain, various late foundation cuts, service runs and, most recent, engineers test pits (G36). These are shown on figure 2.

#### 4.2.10 *Undated*

Various post-holes (G31), pits and stake-holes (G37) are undated, as they lack reliably diagnostic finds and stratigraphic relationship, and have no clear patterning or function. However, these are judged likely to pre-date abandonment/change of land-use represented by Site Phase 6. A line of five related post-holes (G32, structure 5) runs on a southwest-northeast alignment. The majority, if not all, of these remains are likely to be of medieval date.

### 4.3 **Natural deposits**

4.3.1 **(G1)** Natural deposits consisted of natural silt and gravel [50] recorded at 49.34m OD in the north of the site and 49.05m OD in the south, reflecting a gentle slope in the local topography. At the south a distinct layer of clean, yellow, slightly clayey silt [49] overlaid the gravels. This layer appears to be a typical, clean alluvium and is interpreted as a natural deposit.

### 4.4 **Prehistoric and Roman**

4.4.1 Four fragments of Roman brick and tile were discovered in the post-medieval plough/cultivation horizon, or within stratified medieval deposits. Their abraded nature indicates that their original source was some distance from the study area. No archaeological features of prehistoric or Roman date were recorded.

### 4.5 **Phase 1: 12th century** (Fig.3)

4.5.1 **(G2)**. Areas of disturbed natural gravel [48] and [240] were recorded in the south of the excavation. This layer extended to the south as far as later (G9) ditch, [260] (Fig.10). Deposit (G2) was cut by numerous later features. This layer has been tentatively interpreted as the base of an early plough or cultivation soil. Pottery associated with this deposit includes abraded sherds of shell-tempered ware dating to the 12th through to the early 13th century, although the later material seems likely to be intrusive. In the south of the excavated area this layer was sealed by a silt deposit (G3).

4.5.2 **(G3)**. In the south of the excavation area, the reworked deposit (G2) was overlain by a discrete, 0.08m thick, layer [270] of light grey silt containing frequent charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of daub. Only two sherds of pottery were recovered from this deposit. A similar deposit [187] was recorded above [270] in the southeast. A further two sherds of pottery gives a date range for this layer of 11th to early 13th century. It is possible that these layers are one and the same (although no daub fragments were observed in the latter). The charcoally nature of these deposits suggests that they are occupation layers.

4.5.3 **(G4)**. A group of features comprising gully [279], pits [281] and [283] and three small post-holes [287], [289] and [285], in the east of the excavation area, underlies Phase

2 hearths/ovens (G5) and so are judged to be relatively early. Pottery from their fills date them likely dates them as 12th century. The lack of charcoal in the fills of these features further suggests that they pre-date the hearths as charcoal was a frequent inclusion in all later fills and layers in this part of the site. Small post-holes [287] and [289] were located to the north of the hearth area and are similar in size and shape (both c.0.25m in diameter and 0.12m deep). A further post-hole to the south of these [281] was larger (0.60m north-south) but was heavily truncated by a later fire-pit.

The function of the (G4) features is unclear, although it is possible that they form part of the construction process of the hearths.

- 4.5.4 **(G11)**. This group comprises four fragmentary probable occupation layers [46], [47], [240] and [38] at the south end of the site. [46], [47], and [240], were compact mid-brown sandy clays containing frequent rounded pebbles and inclusions of pottery and charcoal, differing only in the amount of fired clay in their make-up. Pottery found in these contexts dates to the 12th century. These deposits overlay a grey silty sand [38] containing medieval pottery (c.1200AD) and very frequent charcoal inclusions.
- 4.5.5 **(G12)**. The end of a substantial east-west aligned ditch [168] extends into the southern part of the site. This feature was 1.92m in width (north-south) and 0.82m in depth with regular, near-vertical sides and a near-flat base (Fig.11). It truncated (G11) occupation layer [240]. The ditch partially silted-up during its use (12th to early 13th centuries) and then was deliberately backfilled [170] – probably in Phase 2. The fill is a dark grey, silty clay which was rich in pottery and animal bones and suggestive of domestic waste. However, this feature intrudes westwards only some 4.6m into the excavation area. It is also almost 1m wider than the boundary ditch (G9) to the south. Its function and relationship with the plot boundary ditches are uncertain at this stage of analysis.
- 4.5.6 **(G13)**. To the south of (G12), east-west aligned ditch [157] also ran into the site from the east. This ditch measured 1.02m at its widest point and was 0.46m deep, with regular concave sides and base (Fig.12). The function of this, apparently short-lived, feature remains unclear. The western end of the ditch ends in a very regular, rectilinear projection, which may suggest that it had a structural function. The ditch contained three fills, the first of which [156] represents a silting deposit. A small band of clay [155], 0.06m thick, was dumped into the pit as an initial part of a deliberate backfilling [154]. Infilling occurs in the late 12th-13th century.
- 4.5.7 **(G25)**. **Building 3** comprises parallel east-west gullies [257] and [258] and fragments of an associated layer [190] (Fig.13). The southern gully [257] measured 4.10m long by 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep and was filled with yellow, compact silty clay [205]. The northern gully [258] measured 5.20m long by 0.28m wide and 0.09m deep and was filled with a yellow-brown silty clay [182], with charcoal flecks. Some 4m apart, these gullies are interpreted as sill beam trenches for a timber structure at least 5.4m long. No clear ends to it were evident. It is conjectured to have perhaps been open fronted. Compact dark grey, silty clay, layer [190], which contained charcoal flecks and pottery, is interpreted as a likely floor or occupation debris deposit. Environmental remains recovered from this layer (sample <22>) include small to moderate quantities of animal bone, burnt bone fragments and fishbone. Pottery recovered from the northern gully and floor deposit only broadly date the construction and use of the structure to the 13th to 14th centuries. However, the building remains are cut by Phase 2 ditch (G29).
- 4.5.8 **(G15)**. Intercutting pits [36], [165], [183] and [247] in the southern area of the site are cut into the (G11) occupation soils and are in turn truncated by Period 2 building



remains (G24). These pits are relatively substantial (up to 1.40m in diameter) but shallow (maximum of 0.36m deep). Although only the fill of [247] contains four sherds of pottery dated as 13th century, the overlying building remains seems to be 12th to early 13th century, indicating that these pits are probably late 12th-13th century in date.

- 4.5.9 **(G7)**. Intercut pits [196] and [198], located in the southeast corner of the excavation area, cut the Phase 1 occupation layer (G3). These shallow features (0.10m and 0.17m in depth) are interpreted as the bases possible truncated rubbish pits. They are reputedly overlain by Phase 2 gravel surface (G21).
- 4.5.10 **(G22)**. This group comprises two layers of compacted gravel and cobbles [259] and [256] in the south of the site (Fig.14). A fragment of grog-tempered pottery from [256] is dated as Early Medieval. These surfaces are cut by Phase 2 ditch (G29) and overlie the re-worked natural or plough soil remnant (G2). They may be the remains of metalled-surfaces perhaps associated with building (G25) (though it is conceded by the excavator that they may simply be patches of concentrated gravel within the underlying layer!).
- 4.5.11 **(G16)** This group comprises miscellaneous isolated post-hole of relatively early date. [269] is a shallow (0.12m deep) circular feature (0.56m by 0.60m) found at the south of the site. It contained a single sherd of Thetford ware dating to c.1200AD. A single post-hole or shallow pit [143] is been cut through (G21) 'yard' surface [129]. Relatively substantial (0.56m by 0.62m by 0.15m deep), its fill contained finds dating it to 1200-1300.
- 4.5.12 **(G14)**. Shallow pits [24] and [20], 0.10m and 0.16m deep, are cut in the north of the site area. Both investigated during the evaluation stage of works, neither was observed during the excavation stage. [20] was heavily truncated and has been tentatively interpreted as a cess pit, while [24] was probably a rubbish pit. Pottery from the fills of both these features dates them to the 12th or early 13th centuries.

#### 4.6 Phase 2: early-mid 13th century (Fig.4)

- 4.6.1 **(G24). Building 2** consists of 'L-shaped' cut [33] and associated post-hole [145] (Fig.15). [33] is a linear cut which extends 0.95m east-west before turning a right angle and extending a further 1.60m southwards where it is truncated by a modern engineers pit, beyond which no further trace has been found. A possible later robber trench (Period 3?, G39) suggests that the footing originally changed direction back to the east at this point. Cut [33] was 0.40m in width and survived to a depth of 0.21m. Its fill [32] was comprised of well-rounded pebbles or cobbles, up to 0.12m in diameter, with some yellow clay. A single fragment of ?Early Medieval pottery was retrieved from it. At the southern end of [33], where it turns eastward, post-hole [145] is likely integral to the corner of this structure. This post-hole was 0.35m in diameter and 0.24m deep. The full extents of this building are unknown.
- 4.6.2 **(G21)**. Three small fragments of compacted cobble surface [129] were recorded to the south and east of **Building 2**. This layer consisted of well-rounded flint pebbles or cobbles compacted within red-brown clay. Within its make-up were frequent fragments of brick, tile, pottery and animal bone. The quantity of ceramic building material is worth noting as so little was found elsewhere on the site (with the exception of [176], a surface over a late medieval boundary ditch further north). This layer had been heavily truncated by later features and modern service runs and the relationship between it and Building (G24) was not possible to discern. However, it is possible that it formed part of an associated external yard surface.

- 4.6.3 **(G29 and G26).** Narrow and sinuous (G29) ditch/gully [45] extends north-south down most of the length of the excavation area, being intermittently recorded over a distance of 42.5m. This 0.4m-wide V-shaped ditch was filled with soft grey-brown silt [44] which contained well-rounded flint pebbles, charcoal flecks, bone and the occasional sherd of pottery (Fig.16). The gully becomes progressively shallower to the north where it petered-out. However, it is speculated that the G26 ditch, [13], in fact constitutes its continuation for a further c.9m. The curvature of its course is most pronounced in the south of the site and it is speculated that it avoids Building 2 (including its robbed portion), suggesting it was already standing. The ditch cuts the adjacent (G21) 'yard' surface (Fig.17). Further north it might be construed to curve westwards to avoid the (G5) hearths area, suggesting that these may be contemporary with Building (G24) though they presumably become effectively separated from it when the ditch is constructed.

This sinuous ditch cuts across Phase 1 ditch (G13), building (G25) and early soils (G2 and G3). It is truncated by Period 3 ditch (G30) but its relationship with the presumed later southern ditch (G9) is unfortunately removed by a geotechnical test-pit. The ditch/gully (G29) becomes infilled and passes out of use by the mid 13th-14th century.

- 4.6.4 **(G5).** Three hearths or ovens [293], [277] and [262] in the southeast of the site (Figs.18-21), some 15m north of building (G24) – likely contemporary, though not necessarily directly associated, with it.

A very compact layer of silty clay with frequent well-rounded pebble inclusions [291] was recorded adjacent to/over the Period 1 (G4) features. It was roughly 2.50m in diameter and is possibly the remains of a metalled surface or consolidation layer. The hearth or oven structures detailed below are either cut into or constructed on top of this layer which, potentially, had been laid for this specific purpose.

Cut [293] was the remains of a shallow flat-based hearth or oven, 0.10m deep and 0.90m wide, its east truncated by a modern gas pipe run. Its single fill was a scorched mid-orangey red, firm, silty clay with occasional well-rounded flint pebbles and flecks of charcoal. It contained no finds and is consequently undated. Environmental analysis revealed cereal caryopses showing evidence for oat, barley and bread-type wheat, which may suggest that it *may* have been used specifically as a drying oven for wheat rather than be a simple domestic hearth. Further analysis may clarify its function further.

Roughly 1.5m to the west was the base of another hearth or oven [262]. Its base was a very firm, red and grey, burnt, clayey silt containing frequent small fragments of burnt clay and charcoal flecks. This feature was 1.4m north-south by 1.0m east-west and had a depth of 0.20m. Beneath it was a shallow (0.05m) depression [290] filled with a deep red/maroon silt. This was likely to be the result of intense burning from hearth [262] rather than being a deliberately cut feature. Environmental analysis revealed similar evidence of free-threshing bread-type wheat.

Above, and sealing, this hearth was 0.10m thick layer of mixed, heavily-fired yellow and orange clay [277], containing frequent flecks and fragments of chalk (up to 0.05m in size). The southern part of this layer was very heavily fired. It was very heavily truncated and only a fragment of its surface remains. The single sherd of pottery retrieved from [277] has a date range of 11th-earlier 13th century.

A post-hole [295], steep-sided and 0.50m deep, was discovered adjacent to hearths [277] and [262] and may have been part of a structure relating to their construction or use.

- 4.6.5 **(G44).** This group represents disuse of the three (G5) hearths detailed above. A large sub-circular pit [276], of unknown function was dug through the remains of

hearth/oven [277] – presumably after its demolition. This feature was 0.52m deep and 1.20m in diameter with vertical sides and a flat base. This pit and the hearth/ovens of (G5) were subsequently covered by two layers of charcoal-rich, black, clayey, sandy silt debris [250] – probably deriving from oven/hearth rake-out material - and occupation or trample [225] and [236]. All these (G44) deposits are dated by pottery to the 12th to early 13th century.

Environmental analysis of soil sample <27> collected from [225/236] shows an abundance of cereal caryopses of short, rounded bread-type wheat.

- 4.6.6 **(G45)**. Subsequent to the use and disuse of the oven/hearths detailed in (G5) and (G44) above, further burning took place at this location. This activity may extend into, or rather belong in, Phase 3.

Although truncated both vertically and horizontally, two fragmentary pieces of hearth structure were identified as well as the possible remains of a further hearth or oven [265]. The fragments of remnant superstructure comprised of a 0.10m vertical fragment of mottled yellow and grey fired clay with flecks and fragments of chalk and charcoal [249], and an area of mottled red and light brown fired clay representing possible collapse of the structure. This was 0.07m thick, also containing flecks of charcoal and chalk [228].

Hearth remains [249] and [228] may have been associated with a layer of mottled red and dark brown, fired silty clay [265] which contained flecks of chalk, ceramic building material and charcoal. This deposit extended 1.20m east-west by 1.00m north-south and 0.20m in depth. It has been interpreted as the possible remnants of a further hearth or oven. A shallow, vertical-sided post-hole [218], 0.15m deep, cutting through the early hearths detailed in (G5) may be associated with the construction and/or use of this feature. The two burnt sherds of pottery from its fill dates to 13th-14th centuries.

A small (1.20m by 0.40m, 0.04m deep) layer of moderately compacted silty clay [201] containing charcoal and fragments of ceramic building material is likely to be a discrete occupation layer associated with the hearth/oven [265]. [181] and [191] are two substantial layers of ash or 'rake-out' similarly associated with this period of use. These layers were 0.05m deep and extended 3.10m north-south and at least 2.40m east-west before being truncated by a modern gas pipe. Pottery sherds again date these layers to 13th-14th century. Environmental analysis of samples (<18> and <24>) collected from these layers shows the same abundant quantity of cereal caryopses of short, rounded bread-type wheat. This is also noted for the surface layer [236] (sample <27>) which was a (G44) occupation layer associated with the earlier hearths. A fragment of German lava rotary quern stone was recovered from rake-out deposit [236] which may also indicate that flour production, and by inference, bread production, at least on a small scale, was being undertaken in the vicinity.

- 4.6.7 **(G43)**. Oven/hearth [113] was recorded during the evaluation stage and was separately located southwest of the (G45) hearth complex. This feature was 1.20m north-south by 0.95m east-west and 0.17m deep. It was filled with burnt, yellow clay [32] which became progressively redder towards the centre of the pit, indicative of the intensity of the *in situ* burning. Pottery sherds date this feature to the 13th-14th century and the feature could equally belong in Phase 3.

This hearth oven seemingly cut a c.2m diameter layer of rough cobbling or metalling [54] which may have been deliberately laid to the south and west to facilitate/serve it. This layer was similar to the Period 1 (G22) surfaces, described above, which have been interpreted as possible metallised surfaces. Layer [54] contained no finds.

4.6.8 **(G6)**. This group consists of another isolated post-hole [22], this time located at the north end of the site. It was the only feature recorded north of plot boundary [G39]. It measured 0.62m in diameter and 0.10m deep. It had no stratigraphic relationships apart from cutting natural gravel (G1) and being sealed by the post-medieval plough-soil (G35). However, sherd of early medieval ware with chalk inclusions tentatively dates it to c.1200 AD.

#### 4.7 Phase 3: mid-later 13th century (Fig.5)

4.7.1 The construction of ditches (G9, G30 and G39), all running parallel on the same east-west alignment and broadly perpendicular to the medieval High Street, marks a significant new phase of land use. Each c.30m apart, these may be boundaries that define the long rear property plots relating to medieval buildings on the street frontage some 60-70m to the east. Southern property boundary ditch (G9) is backfilled in this period. It is likely that ditches (G30) and (G39) did not continue to function throughout this phase, and perhaps later, *in some form*. Although ditch (G9) is clearly cut by other features once infilled, it could be argued that even this location retains a peripheral/boundary status.

4.7.2 **(G38)**. A short, linear cut [138], truncated by an engineer's test pit, extends eastward from the building (G24) remains. This feature was 1.00m in length and 0.43m deep with straight sides and concave base. It was filled by loose, dark brown silt containing occasional flint pebbles. No datable material was retrieved from it.

Possibly a robber trench, removing flint cobbles from the footing of G24 Building 2, this feature merits further analysis as a potential further part of the building, indicating that there was once a further length of wall running perpendicular off the end of north-south foundation [33].

If indeed a robber cut, it is notionally assigned to Phase 3 as part of the dismantling of the defunct building perhaps to make way for the imposition of boundary ditch (G9).

4.7.3 **(G9)**. A relatively substantial east-west ditch [260] runs across the south of the site. This ditch, roughly 'v-shaped' in section, was 2.10m wide and had a maximum recorded depth of 1.03m, although it was heavily truncated by a modern foul water pipe which hindered its full excavation (Fig.22). It had five recorded fills, the earliest two of which, [273] and [274], representing collapse of soils into the ditch along its south side, perhaps quite soon after its completion and possibly suggesting that a bank existed to its south. Upper fills, [261, 271 and [272] contained pottery with a 13th-14th century date range, but no other finds, and constitute deliberate backfilling of the ditch. Further to the east a layer of sterile, compacted yellow clay [214], (G17), was deposited in the top of the infilled ditch. Pits cutting the ditch backfill contain 13th century pottery, suggesting that although this ditch was quite a substantial feature it perhaps existed for a relatively short time span. Further east the ditch was completely removed by a modern geotechnical test-pit which extended to the edge of excavation.

The early remnant plough-soil (G2) is seemingly bounded by this ditch (G9). However (G2) is cut by the north-south ditch (G8) which in turn is cut by (G9), indicating that the ditch (G9) cuts the plough soil (G2). If (G9) is a property boundary ditch then this might be evidence to suggest that an earlier boundary existed here on the same *alignment* as the ditch, which was possibly later replaced by a more substantial feature.

4.7.4 **(G30)**. Substantial east-west aligned ditch [43] runs across the middle of the site and was excavated in three segments. The ditch was 2.19m wide and a maximum of 0.84m deep. It is parallel with (G9) to its south and (G39) to its north. Pottery dating

evidence indicates the backfilling of this ditch occurring mid 13th-14th centuries. The re-worked natural or remnant plough-soil deposit (G2) is bounded by this ditch in the north, and by ditch (G9) in the south, indicating that the ditches, or an earlier boundary layout perpetuated by them, apparently confined it.

4.7.5 **(G39)**. A 1.63m-wide ditch [09] ran east-west across the north end of the excavation area (Fig.23). The ditch partially silts-up in the late 13th-14th centuries before its remnant is deliberately backfilled, [21], in the 16th century. Along with the (G9) and (G30) ditches it is interpreted as a probable boundary ditch defining medieval occupation plots.

4.7.6 **(G40). Building 4**. This group comprises two parallel east-west structural slots [252] and [253], eight integral stake-holes and fragments of an associated layer [200] (Fig.24). The southern slot [253] measured 4.70m long by 0.38m wide and 0.12m deep. It was filled with a compact, yellow-orange, gravelly clay [204] with frequent, well-rounded flint cobbles within which stake-holes [220, [222 and 224] were apparent.

Parallel gully [252], 5.95m long by 0.43m wide and 0.10m deep, lay 4.4m to the north. It was filled with very compact gravelly clay [203] within which further stake-holes [207, 209, 211, 213 and 216] were identified. Pottery from this gully fill has a mid 13th-14th date range.

Presumably a relatively modest structure of wattle and daub construction, its interior contains a compact, dark grey-brown, silty sandy-clay layer [200]. This deposit includes charcoal, flecks of animal bone, ceramic building material and mid 13th-14th century pottery. It is interpreted as a floor or occupation layer within the structure.

The remains of this building extended beyond the western excavation limit and no trace of an eastern end was discerned, though part of this was obscured by a modern truncation. It is possible that it may have been open-fronted and perhaps temporary. While no function can be ascribed to the building, it was possibly contemporary with a second phase of use of the hearth remains to its southeast (the floor surface [200] contained charcoal which may have derived from them), and could perhaps even be the remains of a shed/workshop or even dwelling associated with them. The building overlay the 13th century sinuous gully (G29), clearly indicating that this boundary or drainage feature had passed out of use and was by now in-filled. This building would seem to be located within the rear of the land plot bounded by the G9 and G30 ditches.

4.7.7 **(G20)**. The apparent use deposits from the (G45) hearths detailed above is subsequently cut by three pits [297], [243] and [180] and sealed by a 0.10m thick layer of firm, mottled red and light brown clayey silt [149], which has been interpreted as possible demolition material from a hearth or oven (Fig.25). This layer contains 12th-early 13th century pottery, but is probably residual. Layer/fill [158] in the top of pit [180] is probably a part of it. Underlying pit [180] was sub-circular and flat-bottomed and filled with compacted, burnt silty clay [179], which appears to derive from the demolition of a hearth or oven. It is undated. It was seen to cut a further pit [243] which contains 11th earlier 13th century pottery. This group is interpreted to mark the disuse and demolition of the (G45) hearths.

4.7.8 **(G41)**. Layer [122] sealed the demolition or disuse of the hearth area (G20). This layer was a firmly compacted brown grey silt with a gritty texture, which contained angular pebbles, fragments of oyster shell, occasional fragments of ceramic building material, charcoal and pottery. Eight sherds of pottery were recovered from this deposit including Medieval Harlow ware and Mill Green Fineware dating it to the mid-13th to the mid-14th century. This gives a *terminus post quem* for the final disuse of

the hearth complex. [122] ranged in depth from 0.02m in the north to 0.10m in the south. It was sealed by post-medieval plough soils (G35). This could instead be a Phase 4 group.

#### 4.8 Phase 4: 14th century (Fig. 6)

- 4.8.1 Ditch (G30) and most likely ditch (G39) continue to function as plot boundaries throughout this phase of site use. The continued functioning of the southern ditch (G9) is less clear, as it is infilled by its phase and encroached upon by pitting. As in previous phases, activity is restricted to the southern end of the site and there is little or no evidence of land use within the plots to the north of ditch G30.
- 4.8.2 **(G8)**. A shallow north-south aligned ditch, investigated within segments [136] and [245], is 0.85m wide, 0.19m in depth and extends from a rounded terminal just south of the (G9) ditch for a distance of c.14.5m before it peters-out to the north (Fig.26). This ditch does not fit particularly well in the perceived developing layout of the site. It was recorded as allegedly cutting across the infilled (G9) ditch, disrupting the regular plot layout and almost seeming to restore the preceding land division of Phase 2 ditch (G29). North of (G9) it cuts the (G3) silt deposit [270]. It is relatively insubstantial and may have had a drainage, rather than boundary, function. An alternative Period 2 date is not entirely discounted.
- 4.8.3 **(G10)**. A cluster of pits, of varying sizes, are cut into the infilled (G8) and (G9) ditches.  
Large, ovoid pit [254], 1.62m in diameter and 0.40m deep, is cut into the top of the intersection of infilled boundary ditches (G9) and (G8). Its fill [255] contained four sherds of pottery dating to the later 12th century, but given its stratigraphic position must be later 13th century at least. It is presumed to be a rubbish pit, possibly deliberately located on the former boundary – maybe even within its remnant earthwork.  
Smaller pit [264], 0.46m in diameter and 0.11m deep, was cut into the edge of the infilled (G9) ditch and contained late 12th to 13th century pottery. Similarly, smallish pits [100], [234], [266] also cut (G9) but contain no dating evidence.
- 4.8.4 **(G19)**. Pit [124] is also dug in the south of the excavation area and is a further part of the (G10) pitting activity. This large circular pit, c.2.1m diameter, cut the (G8) ditch. It contained two fills, the latter of which, [126], appears to be a deliberate backfilling event and contains (residual?) late 12th century pottery.
- 4.8.5 **(G28)**. Pit [128] is a rounded pit which also seemingly cuts the infilled (G9) ditch. Pottery from its fill dates to the early 13th century. The quantity and size of the sherds from this feature suggest that it may have been a domestic rubbish pit.
- 4.8.6 **(G27)**. This comprises two pits [192] and [195] in the south of the excavation area. These have no stratigraphic relationships save being sealed by the 17th century plough soil (G35) and cutting the re-worked natural deposit (G2). Both pits were shallow (0.22m and 0.10m) and contained pottery sherds dating between 1300-1400AD. They have no discernible function – the lack of finds seems to indicate that they were not rubbish pits. These could equally belong in Phase 3.
- 4.8.7 **(G34)**. This group comprises two post-holes [102] and [104] in the east of the excavation area. [104] cut the backfill of (G12) ditch [168]. These were both rounded, 0.25m in diameter and 0.23m in depth, and filled with grey-brown silty clay containing frequent, small-medium pebbles, charcoal flecks and small fragments of chalk. These similarities and their proximity to each other suggest they were parts of the same

(undefined) structure. Post-hole [102] contained a single sherd of Late Mill Green/Tudor red earthenware ware, tentatively dating this group to the 14th to 16th century.

#### **4.9 Phase 5: Later 14th-16th centuries (Fig.6)**

4.9.1 Occupation of more-or-less the whole of the site area appears to have been abandoned by this phase. The central ditch (G30) has been backfilled, and presumably the northern ditch (G39) also. There is no replacement enclosure system and all late medieval remains are confined to the southernmost end of the site.

4.9.2 **(G33)**. Cut into the backfill of ditch (G30) – or possibly just a subsidence hollow? - shallow pit or depression [176] is backfilled with compact, dark brown gravelly clay [164] that contained frequent bone, iron objects, ceramic building material and pottery. Seven sherds of Late Mill Green/Tudor red earthenware and 77 fragments of ceramic building material date this feature to c.1400-1600. This feature was irregular (2.60m by 1.66m) and relatively shallow (0.17m) and appears to have been a levelling or surfacing layer deliberately deposited to consolidate a slump hollow in the top of the in-filled ditch.

4.9.3 **(G17). Structure 1**. This group comprises at least four rectangular or sub-rectangular post-holes [29], [121], [159], [162] (Fig.27). Undated post-hole [185] is on the same alignment as these structural elements and may also be associated, as is an apparently unnumbered post-hole some 8m to the north of [29].

These post-holes had similar fills comprising yellow clay with frequent chalk flecks. The largest [29] measured 1.00m north-south by 0.80m east-west by 0.24m deep, the smallest [121] 0.60m square by 0.14m deep. In general they were longer along the north to south axis, than the east to west. Three of the post-holes had visible post pipes [123], [161] and [27] showing that the timbers they supported were vertical and varied in width from 0.23m to 0.30m.

These posts form a straight, north-south arrangement, c.14m or possibly 22m in length. There are no related posts on either a parallel or perpendicular alignment and it is likely they mark the position of a simple fenceline. Pottery from post-pipe [161] is 13th century and that from post-pipe [123] is 13th-14th century.

The southernmost post-hole [121] cuts clean orange clay deposit [214], an apparent consolidation deposit over part of the infilled (G9) ditch. This 0.14m deep layer was originally thought to have been the top fill of the east-west aligned ditch (G9), but it seems most likely that it was deliberately deposited to infill and consolidate the ground over the ditch prior to the construction of fence (G17).

4.9.4 **(G18)**. East-west aligned gully [241] extends west from the limit of excavation for 6.2m, closely following the southern edge of the former (G9) plot boundary ditch (Fig.22). It was 0.55m in width and up to 0.13m deep and its single fill contained no finds. It is speculated that this might be a hint that the former boundary continued to exert an influence on site layout. Also, it could relate to fenceline (G17). However, its function and significance are far from clear. It could even be construed that the gully borders the (G10/G19) pit cluster.

4.9.5 **(G23)**. This group includes two areas of shallow (0.05m-0.08m), loosely compacted, light brown, gravelly silt [173] and [175] which seem to have no function other than to consolidate the ground surface. As both of them overlie the in-filled north-south (G8) ditch, it may be that these deposits were levelling material within slump hollows. Both [173] and [175] contained finds dating to the period 1250-1400.

Clean, 0.14m-thick, orange clay deposit [214] is an apparent consolidation deposit over part of the infilled (G9) ditch. The southernmost post-hole [121] cuts this

consolidation deposit and it is speculated that the top of the former ditch was levelled/consolidated to facilitate the erection of the (G17) fenceline.

#### **4.10 Phase 6: Later 16th-18th centuries (Fig.7)**

4.10.1 **(G35)**. Post-medieval land-use is represented by the presence of extensive plough or cultivation soils [02] and [03]. [02] was a firm grey silty sand, and [03] a moderately compact grey-brown sandy silt. Both contained occasional tile, animal bone, charcoal flecks and pot sherds dating them as 17th century or later. Deposit [03] also contained earlier, residual, material. However, no clay pipe or porcelain fragments were observed in either deposit.

This is clearly a reworked soil which overlies all stratified archaeological remains and is cut only by modern (Period 8) features. There is no evidence to suggest that the site was used for any other purpose apart from agricultural/horticultural activities from c.1600AD until its occupation by the builder's yard in the 19th and 20th centuries.

4.10.2 **(G47)**. North-south aligned ditch [107] extends from the southern limit of excavation for 4.8m. It cuts Phase 5 gully [241] before appearing to peter-out over the in-filled (G9) ditch and its consolidation deposit [214] (Fig.22). This gully was 0.65m wide and observed to be 0.12m in depth. It contained a silty fill, probably a natural accumulation, and pottery of 13th century date. However, its stratigraphic position and discordant alignment suggest that the feature date is somewhat later, only being overlain by 19th /20th century soils and cut by a modern service run.

4.10.3 **(G46)**. Only a single post-medieval discrete feature is identified within the excavation area. Irregular oval cut [17], located toward the northern end of the site, is probably the remains of a tree hole. It truncates the Phase 2 ditch G26, but contains no dating evidence.

#### **4.12 Phase 8: 19th-20th centuries**

4.12.1 **(G36)**. The change of use away from agricultural cultivation is evidenced by the construction of a late 19th century 'industrial' building [04] / [05] (observed in an engineer's test pit in the north of the site, outside the excavation area), east-west mole drain [07], two 19th century pits and associated linear gully [299] and [300], and a substantial, rectangular footing [227] dating to the 20th century.

4.12.2 A number of other 20th century intrusions were rapidly recorded only in plan. These included a large inspection pit in the north of the site, an east-west sewer pipe and gas pipe to the south and two north-south gas pipes that extended much of the length of the excavation area (one of which turned west mid-way along it). A recent geotechnical test-pit and three sondages dug during the evaluation also truncated the archaeological remains.

#### **4.13 Phase 0: undated**

4.13.1 **(G31)**. This group comprises eight undated post-holes [108], [134], [148], [152], [174] and [185]. Scattered across the south end of the excavation area, they cannot be ascribed to a structure or group with any certainty. Further analysis of these features, including detailed consideration of sizes, OD heights or the nature of their fills may elucidate structures or functions. Clearly, they are located in the area of the site containing the greatest density of occupation remains.

4.13.2 **(G32). Structure 5**. Five regular, sub-circular, post-holes [115], [116], [118], [133] and [172] form a NE-SW alignment across the southern end of the excavation area. The smallest [118] is 0.43m in diameter and the largest [133] is 0.53m in diameter. They vary in depth from 0.11m to 0.24m deep. These features have been grouped



together due to their similarity in size, shape alignment and fill type. They may represent a fence line, Building 5. However, their alignment is at odds with the other boundary features and structures on the site. This group of post-holes contained no finds, though three cut the backfill of ditch [168], which is considered a Phase 1 feature.

4.13.3 (G37). Three pits [110], [177], [188] and three stake-holes [237], [238], [239] are also undated.

4.13.3 Although undated, it is likely that these features all relate to the medieval occupation of this site and predate the post-medieval change of land-use (see 4.11).

#### 4.14 Site Archive

4.14.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Epping Forest District Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Type	Description	Quantity	Notes
Context sheets	Eval and excavation	245	Individ. sheets
Section sheets	Eval and excavation	11	At 1:10
Planning sheets	Eval and excavation	29	At 1:20
Photos	Eval and excavation	201	Digital, colour
Enviro sheets	Eval and excavation	33	Individ. sheets
Context register	Eval and excavation	8	Register sheets
Sample register	Eval and excavation	3	Register sheet
Photo register	Eval and excavation	3	Register sheets
Trench sheets	Eval and excavation	0	Individ. sheets
Drawing register	Eval and excavation	2	Register sheet
Sub-group register	Eval and excavation	6	Register sheets
Matrix sheets	Eval and excavation	6	Permatrace and A3

Table 1: Site Archive Summary

## 5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A medium-sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavations at Banson's Yard (Appendix 2). Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. A total of seven finds were assigned unique registered finds numbers (RF <00>; Table 7). These were packed and recorded separately. Packaging and storage was carried out following IFA guidelines (2008). No x-radiography or further conservation is required.

5.1.2 The majority of the finds assemblages, including marine shell, animal bone, iron nails and fired clay, are too small and, in the case of the fired clay, too undiagnostic to make meaningful inferences of any kind. The assemblages are in varying condition ranging from poor (e.g. marine shell) to relatively good (e.g. pottery), perhaps reflecting varying degrees of reworking of the deposits in which they occur. Assemblages are too small to draw any conclusions as to the fluctuating fortunes of the town. However, from the pottery, it is clear that the mid 12th to 14th centuries formed the main period of occupation and activity on the site. All assemblages, including the registered finds, point towards domestic refuse. Apart from the quern stones, they are generally fairly undiagnostic when attempting to establish what activities took place on and near the site. The only hint at industrial activity comes

from the metallurgical remains which indicate low-level iron smithing. However, this kind of background scatter is common on sites throughout the medieval period. Other assemblages too, including the worked stone and animal bone are fairly typical for the period and more informative assemblages have been recovered from Chipping Ongar in the past (e.g. Ennis 2011). Only the pottery sheds further light on trade links and status, with other assemblages again too small to make any inferences.

- 5.1.3 The majority of finds were recovered from pits and ditches or gullies and none of the finds recovered from other features can give an indication as to their specific function. It is possible that some of the plant macrofossils can suggest a use for a number of these features e.g. the hearths, where they were not found in the backfill. Most plant macrofossils too are re-deposited. However, they provide a good range of taxa, giving an insight in utilised crops, whereas charcoal provides evidence for the production of firewood and timber.

As such, further analytical work is only recommended for the pottery and the environmental remains.

## **5.2 Medieval and later pottery** by Helen Walker

- 5.2.1 A total of 319 sherds weighing 3746g were excavated from fifty-eight contexts and have been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex. The pottery has been related to the phasing of the adjacent Banson's Lane site (Ennis 2011), although the dating has been complicated by the fact that most features produced only a handful of sherds and some produced single sherds only, thus indicating a high probability of residuality.

### **5.2.2 Pottery phase 1: Mid 12th to early 13th century**

A large number of contexts produced pottery of this date, with 12th to early 13th century pottery also occurring residually in later contexts. Contexts belonging to this phase include layers [49] and [270] at the bottom of the sequence, ditches [136], [157], [260], the earlier fills of ditch [168], pits [124], [192], [198], [247], [276], [279], [285], footing [150], surface [256], post-holes [143], [159], [269], hearth [277] and layers [236], [250]. However, finds in pit [279] included a sherd of Mill Green coarseware (in fill [278]), which is either intrusive or indicates that this feature and succeeding layer [236] actually belong to the next phase.

Finewares/glazed wares belonging to this phase comprise London-type ware, coarse London-type ware, Hedingham ware and some sandy orange ware fabrics. Of these Hedingham ware is the most frequent and the earliest examples comprise sherds with a buff fabric and/or red-slip-painted decoration indicating they are from 'London-style' early rounded jugs datable to the second half of the 12th century. Coarse London-type ware has a similar date, although other types of Hedingham ware and London-type ware continue into the 13th century. Almost at the bottom of the sequence, in layer [270], is a sherd of unidentified sandy white ware, perhaps from Surrey, although the fabric is untypical. It is decorated with an applied red slip stripe and has a green glaze, which gives a dark green colour to the stripe and a pale-green background. Stylistically it shows similarities to early examples of London-type ware and Hedingham ware and could be of later 12th century date.

Shell-tempered ware is by far the most abundant coarseware and there are examples of thickened everted rims in this ware, dating from the 11th century onwards, beaded rims datable to the 12th century and B2 rims datable to c.1200. All rims are too fragmented to positively identify what sort of vessel they come from, but most are likely to be from jars or cooking-pots as evidenced by fire-blackening

around the rims. A few rims are from vessels with large diameters and may be from bowls. Sand-and-shell-tempered ware is represented by only three sherds, none of which are diagnostic. Slightly more abundant is early medieval ware, as well as examples with usual coarse sand-tempering, one sherd of early medieval ware shows the addition of flint tempering and several others also have chalk inclusions. Rim forms in early medieval ware include everted rims, probably from jars, and a B2 rim perhaps from a bowl. One body sherd is decorated with incised wavy lines indicative of a 12th century date, and two early medieval sherds, one probably from the neck of a jug, are glazed. There are also examples of a grog-tempered fabric, none are featured, and as they are found both in this phase and later phases they could be early medieval or of later date.

### 5.2.3 **Pottery phase 2: mid 13th to 14th centuries**

This phase is characterised by the presence of Mill Green ware and medieval Harlow ware. Features and layers belonging to this phase include pit [195], the fill of post-holes [22] and [29], the upper fill of post-hole [121], beam-slots [237], [252], surfaces [176], [190], [200], rake-out layers [181]/[191], demolition layers [149], [158], layers [122], [173], gully [106], the fill of gully [11], ditch [43] and the upper fill of ditch [168].

As well as the usual fragments from glazed and decorated jugs in Mill Green fineware, there are examples of flared bowls with flanged rims, and the base of a jar showing all over external white slip-coating under a patchy green glaze. These vessels are likely to date to the 14th century. There is also a fragment from a possible flat, slab lid in a Mill Green-like fabric. The only vessel form identified in Mill Green coarseware is part of a socketed handle from a dish or bowl. Featured sherds in medieval Harlow ware include fragments of jugs, some showing slip-painted dots and stripes, which appears to be a simplified form of the decoration found on Rouen pottery from northern France. Utilitarian forms in this ware include the remains of a possible dripping dish, while internally glazed base sherds in both medieval Harlow ware and Mill Green coarseware are probably from jars or bowls.

Sandy orange ware occurs in phase 2 and at least some is current with this phase, one such example is the leg from a tripod cauldron datable to the late 13th to 14th centuries. Likewise Hedingham ware occurs in this phase and potentially straddles both phases. Therefore contexts such as layer [175] and pit [128], in the middle of the sequence and that produced Hedingham ware could belong to either phase. However, surface [190] produced a sherd of Hedingham ware showing reeded-style decoration, this is a later style datable to the later 13th to 14th centuries and so is current with phase 2. Most of the shell-tempered ware found in this phase is of early medieval type and therefore residual, but there are some sherds with only a sparse shell-tempering that have medieval characteristics and may be current with the earlier part of this phase.

### 5.2.4 **Pottery Phase 3: 15th to 16th century**

There is very little pottery of this date; yard surface [129] and the fill of post-hole [102], produced unglazed earthenware sherds, which appear to be of the late medieval fabric produced at Mill Green during to the later 14th to perhaps the 16th centuries. Featured sherds comprise flanged jar rims with a partial internal glaze.

### 5.2.5 **Pottery phase 4 and 5: 17th to 19th centuries**

Very little post-medieval to modern pottery is present; it was excavated from ditch [9], which produced pottery spanning the 12th to 19th centuries, and from plough soil layers [2] and [3]. Most of the finds comprise glazed post-medieval red earthenware and black-glazed ware which suggest a 17th to earlier 18th century date.

### 5.2.6 **Discussion**

From the pottery, it would appear that most activity on this site took place between the mid-12th to 14th centuries, with limited activity during the late medieval and post-medieval periods. The mixture of finewares and coarsewares suggest that the pottery is from both living and service areas. There is no evidence of specialised activity, although the presence of the probable dripping dish suggests a middling status as it indicates the inhabitants could afford to buy and roast joints of meat (the function of a dripping dish is to catch drips of fat from the roasting meat). Boiling meat is much more fuel efficient. The fact that London-type ware is present shows connections with the capital – Chipping Ongar is on a route-way from London via the Roding Valley. Hedingham ware, while not unexpected, is less common in the south-west corner of Essex than in other parts of the county and is therefore occurring towards its main limits of distribution. The chalky fabrics, the glazed early medieval ware and the grog-tempered fabrics show a westerly sphere of influence as these fabrics are more common in west Essex and into Hertfordshire.

This assemblage is similar to that from the evaluation phase with the exception that no definite examples of Hedingham ware and London-type ware were found during the evaluation and that there was much more evidence of late medieval/early post-medieval activity at the evaluation.

Although at the periphery of the medieval town, the assemblage from this site is very similar to that from the adjacent excavation at Banson's Lane (Ennis 2011), which lay within the core of the medieval town. Both sites have a starting date of mid to late 12th century, with much evidence of activity from the mid-12th to 14th centuries, and with a similar range of vessel forms and fabrics in similar proportions. At both sites there is much less evidence of late medieval/early post-medieval pottery, although Banson's Lane has a resurgence of activity during the 17th century, which is much less in evidence at Banson's Yard. There is one other important difference between Banson's Lane and Banson's Yard; at Banson's Lane there is a very clear change in pottery supply that defines phases 1 and 2. Phase 1 is characterised by finds of London-type ware, Hedingham ware and shell-tempered ware, but in phase 2, these disappear to be replaced by medieval Harlow ware and Mill Green fine and coarsewares. Although all these wares occurred at Banson's Yard, they are mixed in and the abrupt change in pottery supply seen at Banson's Lane does not hold true here.

Banson's Lane and Banson's Yard produced a similar pottery assemblage to that from excavations at The Pleasance car park on the opposite side of the High Street (Clarke 1999), with occupation starting at around the same time and a similar range of fabrics including London-type ware and a preponderance of shell-tempered ware. Post-medieval pottery is also in evidence at The Pleasance car park, but in contrast, there is more evidence of 15th/16th century activity at The Pleasance.

Although the assemblage at Banson's Yard is a relatively small one, it builds on the picture we already have of Chipping Ongar; that it is a fairly early post-Conquest town, predating towns such as Chelmsford and Braintree and already thriving by the mid to late 12th century, with trading links to London and west, central and north Essex. This excavation shows that by the mid to late 12th century, the settlement had already spread beyond the confines of the town enclosure ditch.

## 5.3 **Ceramic Building Material** by Sue Pringle

### 5.3.1 The excavations produced 265 fragments of Roman, medieval and post-medieval

ceramic building materials and mortar weighing 10.274 kg from 26 contexts. Of these, one context, [164], was very large (more than 50 fragments); the remainder each contained 27 or fewer fragments. The total weight and number of fragments from each category, including the material from the evaluation phase, is set out in Table 2.

Tile type	No. of items	% of total count	Weight kg.	% of total weight
Medieval/early post-medieval roof tile	220	83%	9.648	56%
Post-medieval brick	25	9%	5.48	32%
Post-medieval floor tile	1	<1%	0.192	1%
Roman brick and tile	4	2%	1.974	11%
Miscellaneous mortar/concrete	4	2%	0.032	<1%
Unidentified material	11	4%	0.034	<1%
Total	265	100%	17.36	100%

Table 2: Summary of building materials: evaluation and excavation phases

5.3.2 All the ceramic building material from the excavation was quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count and recorded on a standard recording form. The fabric descriptions were based on those in the evaluation report by E. Raemen with some additions. In those descriptions the following conventions were used: the frequency of inclusions was described as being sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size categories for inclusions were very fine (less than 0.125mm), fine (between 0.125 and 0.25mm), medium (between 0.25 and 0.5mm), coarse (between 0.5 and 1mm), and very coarse (greater than 1mm). The information on the recording sheets was entered onto an Excel database. All material was retained.

5.3.3 The broad date range of the material in each context, from both evaluation and excavation, is summarised in Table 3. The dates for peg tiles and bricks are approximate; peg tiles in particular are hard to date precisely as the form changed very little between the medieval and early post-medieval periods.

Context	Context date (approx.)	Material
[3]	1200-1600, resid. Roman	Roof tile, residual Roman tile
[4]	1500-1700	Brick
[8]	1400-1700	Mixed medieval/early post-med roof tile & brick
[10]	1200-1600	Roof tile
[15]	1400-1700	Brick, roof tile
[16]	1400-1700	Roof tile ,brick?
[21]	1500-1700	Brick, peg tile
[23]	1200-1600	Peg tile
[26]	1200-1600	Roof tile
[28]	1400-1600	Brick, roof tile
[41]	1400-1600	Brick and peg tile
[42]	1200-1600	Roof tile
[43]	1200-1600	Roof tile
[47]	1500-1700	Roof tile, early post-medieval floor tile
[105]	1200-1600	Peg tile
[106]	undated	soft chalk?
[111]	undated	Mortar?

Context	Context date (approx.)	Material
[115]	undated	Unidentified
[127]	1200-1600	Roof tile
[129]	1400-1700, resid. Roman	Brick, roof tile, residual Roman tile
[131]	19th/20th?	concrete?
[134]	20th century	Brick
[136]	1200-1600	Roof tile
[140]	1200-1600	Roof tile
[144]	1400-1600	Peg tile
[163]	1200-1600	Peg tile
[164]	1400-1600	Brick, peg and ridge tile
[170]	19th/20th?	Mortar - cement-based?
[181]	poorly dated, 1400-1600??	Post-medieval brick?
[189]	1200-1600	Roof tile
[193]	1400-1700?	Brick
[236]	50-400	Roman brick, re-used?

Table 3: Broad context dates with building material present

#### 5.3.4 *Roman*

Four fragments of Roman brick and tile were recorded, all from post-Roman contexts. The largest fragment was a heavy brick, 55mm thick, from (G44) [236]; the base was reduced and the brick was probably re-used. The other Roman tiles, from (G21), [129] and residual in (G35) [3] plough soil, were also reduced and extremely abraded. Most of the Roman tile was in sandy fabric R1, with one tile in a similar but slightly less sandy fabric, R2. Fabric descriptions are set out in Table 4.

Fabric	Description
R1	Brown (reduced) fabric; abundant fine to medium quartz; moderate fine to medium black and red iron-rich inclusions; sparse to moderate calcium carbonate
R2	Brown (reduced) fabric; common fine to medium quartz; moderate red and sparse black Fe inclusions; sparse to moderate calcium carbonate

Table 4: Roman brick and tile fabrics

#### 5.3.5 *Medieval and post-medieval Roof tiles*

A total of 220 roof tile fragments were recovered (9.648kg). Their fabrics all appeared to reflect a similar geology with minor variations in texture, and in the size and frequency of inclusions (Table 5). No complete tiles were present and there were few datable features; only one small brown-glazed fragment in fabric T3 was securely medieval (G39, fill [8] of ditch [9]). The remainder of the roof tile was of medieval or early post-medieval date. A number of nail- or peg-holes were present; circular holes were noted on tiles in fabrics T1, T2, T4, T5 and T6, a polygonal hole in a T4 tile, and a square hole set diagonally on a tile in fabric T3. Although not closely datable, the range of shapes suggested a wide chronology for the tiles; diagonally-set square holes, however, were usually post-medieval in date. Only one complete dimension was noted; a tile in fabric T3 which was 155mm wide by 12 mm thick (G36 [141]). No evidence was present for any other flat roof-tile type. A few fragments of ridge tile were noted in fabrics T4, T5 and T6, from the large external dump (G33, [164]).

Fabric	Description
T1	Medium to dark orange matrix with sparse paler patches to 3mm. Sparse fine quartz
T2	Orange matrix with common fine quartz, sparse fine calcareous specks and sparse coarse iron-rich black specks.
T3	Orange matrix with common fine to medium red inclusions
T4	Orange matrix with moderate fine quartz, common medium quartz and sparse coarse quartz. Sparse fine calcareous specks; sparse fine black specks
T5	Orange matrix with sparse coarse quartz
T6	Light orange matrix, granular and micaceous, with paler silty streaks; moderate red iron-rich inclusions, lenses of medium to coarse quartz, sparse fine black iron oxides and flint. Near fabric T1 but a more granular matrix.

Table 5: Roof tile fabrics

### 5.3.6 *Medieval and post-medieval bricks*

A small assemblage of bricks and brick fragments was recovered from 11 contexts in groups (G17), (G20), (G21), (G27), (G31), (G33), (G36) and (G39). Six different fabrics were identified (Table 6). Most of the fragments were abraded and lacked diagnostic features, but their relatively soft, low-fired fabrics suggested that they were probably of early post-medieval date. Two complete unfrosted bricks from an *in situ* floor in fabric B1, measuring 195 by 91 by 53mm and 187 by 90 by 48mm. were of 17th or 18th century date (G36), [4]. The former was heavily worn on the upper surface and had been used as a floor brick. (G36) context [134] produced two flakes of 20th century machine-made brick in a coarse, granular orange fabric.

Fabric	Description
B1	Sandy, orange matrix with common medium quartz, sparse coarse quartz, sparse coarse iron-rich black inclusions
B2	Sandy, orange matrix with abundant medium quartz
B3	Red-orange matrix with yellow streaks; common coarse iron-rich red inclusions
B4	Orange matrix with abundant fine to medium quartz
B5	Abundant very fine quartz, moderate very fine calcium carbonate and black iron oxides; sparse medium to coarse red iron-rich material
B6	Orange fabric with a coarse granular texture; machine-compressed

Table 6: Overview of the brick fabrics

### 5.3.7 *Medieval and post-medieval floor tile*

A single floor tile fragment was recovered from (G11) layer [47]. The piece, in an unglazed and probably dates from the 16th or 17th century.

### 5.3.8 *Medieval and post-medieval mortar*

Three small pieces of render were noted in contexts in groups (G12), (G31) and (G37). From (G37) [111] came two small crumbs of what appeared to be white lime mortar weighing 6g; from (G36), [131] and (G12), [170] came two thin fragments, weighing 12g and 14g respectively, of a hard grey substance which resembled a cement-based mortar.

5.3.9 The building materials from the site ranged in date from the Roman period to the later post-medieval period. The Roman material was reduced and abraded, probably from re-use in the early medieval period. Roofing tiles, particularly peg tiles, accounted for the bulk of the assemblage. Typological information was limited because of the fragmentation of the tiles, but the presence of a variety of nail-hole shapes in what

appeared to be tiles in local fabrics suggested that the material probably dated from the 13th to the 16th or 17th centuries, with the majority of tiles of late medieval to early post-medieval date. The early post-medieval brick assemblage was small and abraded, suggesting that little brick was used in the area before the later post-medieval period.

#### 5.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 A single clay tobacco pipe stem fragment was recovered from post-hole [118] (fill [119], (G32)). Due to their morphology, they often appear intrusive in earlier contexts. This is probably the case here, as post-hole fills from the same group contained medieval pottery. The stem fragment is plain, unmarked and dates to c.1750-1910. The fragment has been recorded for archive.

#### 5.5 Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

RF	Ctxt	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)	Comments
1	[44]	QUER	STONE	MED	2810	1/4 of circular quern stone, has indent approx. 31mm deep on one side
2	[06]	VESS	IRON	MED/PMED	4	possible sheet rim
3	[06]	KNIF	IRON	MED/PMED	4	conjoining strip frags, possible knife blade W15mm
4	u/s	waste	white alloy	PMED	12	aluminium or zinc alloy; molten waste
5	[164]	?HOSH	IRON	MED	52	possible branch fragment
6	[43]	AWL/WOOC	IRON	MED	2	awl or heckle tooth fragment
7	[08]	HOOK	IRON	MED	2	Wall hook; shank broken
8	[41]	HOSH	IRON	MED	324	Near complete horse shoe - tip of one branch broken
9	u/s	Strip	LEAD	MED/PMED	34	Thick lead strip e.g. repair
10	[189]	Strip	IRON	MED/PMED	4	Binding strip fragment with nail hole
11	[236]	QUER	STON	MED	1426	85mm+ thick

Table7: Summary of the registered finds

5.5.1 A total of 11 finds were assigned registered finds numbers. The majority of registered finds is of medieval date. Stone objects, comprising quern stones and indicative of crop processing, have been discussed along with the geological material.

##### 5.5.2 Household Equipment

A possible iron vessel rim was recovered from mole drain fill [06] (G36). The same context also contained a knife blade fragment.

##### 5.5.2 Building Fixtures and Fittings

Linear feature [09] (fill [08], G39) contained a small wall hook (L38mm+), comparable to an example from Wiltshire (Goodall 2011, Fig 9.9, H194).

##### 5.5.3 Equestrian Equipment

A near complete horse shoe (RF <8>) of probable Clark type 4 (1995, 88-91) was recovered from ditch [43] (fill [41]). A possible horse shoe branch fragment was recovered from layer [164] (G33).



**5.5.4 Miscellaneous**

A slender iron spike fragment, representing either an awl for leatherworking or a heckle tooth fragment, was found in linear feature [43] (G30). Too little survives to establish its identity with certainty. Pit [188] (fill [189], G37) contained an iron binding strip fragment. A 19th to 20th century fragment of white alloy molten waste was recovered from the topsoil. The topsoil also contained a thick lead strip (4.1mm thick; measuring 41mm+ by 23mm), probably representing a repair.

**5.6 Bulk Metalwork** by Elke Raemen with Justin Russell

5.6.1 A small assemblage comprising nine iron nails (wt 92g) was recovered from seven individually numbered contexts. Included are five general purpose nail fragments, a heavy duty nail fragment and a farrier. None of the nails are complete and as such they could only be categorized broadly. Where dated, they derive from contexts dated to the 14th to 15th century. In addition, a probable 8mm diameter bullet of possible German origin was recovered from gully fill [10]/[44]. The same context contained 13th century pottery and if this is a bullet, it is intrusive.

**5.7 Fired Clay** by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A small assemblage fired clay totalling 91 fragments weighing 826g was recovered from 25 individually numbered contexts. Pottery from the same features ranges in date from the 12th through to the 15th century. The assemblage was recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. Fabrics were examined with the aid of a microscope. Data has all been entered onto digital spread sheet.

5.7.2 Despite the small assemblage, nine different fabrics were recorded, reflecting a variety of possible building and repair phases across the periods. Naturally this may also reflect multiple off-site sources for this material.

Fabric	Description
F1	Silty orange matrix with marl swirls. Rare fine quartz
F2	Silty brown matrix
F3	Silty orange matrix with marl streaks, rare medium quartz and common voids
F4	orange matrix with common fine white specks, rare coarse calcereous lumps, rare medium quartz and rare red medium to coarse inclusions; common voids (organic temper)
F5	orange matrix with lenses of pale orange clay with common coarse calcereous temper, common to moderate coarse quartz and rare coarse to very coarse red and black iron-rich inclusions
F6	pale orange matrix with common very coarse (to 4mm) calcereous temper and rare coarse quartz
F7	Silty orange matrix with common fine quartz, rare coarse black iron-rich inclusions, rare coarse quartz and rare fine red iron-rich inclusions
F8	Brown orange matrix with moderate fine quartz
F9	Yellow fabric with common medium to very coarse (to 4mm) calcereous inclusions, rare medium quartz and rare black iron-rich inclusions

Table 8: Description of fired clay fabrics

5.7.3 The fired clay assemblage consists entirely of structural daub. The vast majority is amorphous, although a number of pieces also retained a smoothed surface. Wattle impressions were only noted on a fragment from linear feature [157] (fill [154], G13), which retained the imprints of two pieces at a 45° angle of each other (diameter 11mm).

**5.8 Geological Material** by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The archaeological work recovered just 10 pieces of stone, weighing 7259g, from eight individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed on pro

forma for archive with the information being used to create an excel database. All but two of the contexts are associated with pottery spanning the mid 12th to 15th centuries and as such it is likely the whole can be viewed as a medieval assemblage. The one exception to this being the fresh 10g piece of coal from fill [08] of ditch [09] that is clearly of late post-medieval date and correlates with the four probable intrusive 18th or 19th century sherds in this deposit.

- 5.8.2 The rest of the assemblage is dominated by worn Tertiary sandstone pieces that are likely to have been naturally occurring in the area. None of these exhibit any signs of human modification with the exception of a burnt piece from pit [247], fill [248]. The 848g piece of tabular flint from hearth [293] also shows signs of having been burnt, though much more heavily so.
- 5.8.3 The only deliberately worked stone in the assemblage is from a couple of German lava rotary querns. The largest piece (2775g) is from a c.400mm diameter upper stone (fill [44] of ditch [45], G29), RF <1>. The stone has the remains of a c.90mm diameter central aperture with its thickness varying from 38mm by this central aperture to 48mm on the outside edge. The upper surface has a 25mm diameter tapering socket (20mm deep) to take the turning handle. The grinding face is notably worn, suggesting the quern was old when broken. The other fragment of quern was recovered from trample [236] (G44) and consists of an 85mm+ thick piece, most likely to be from a lower stone.

## **5.9 Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

- 5.9.1 The excavations produced very little slag from the site. A single 96g piece of iron smithing slag from 12th century gravel surfacing [256] (G22) was the only hand-collected material recovered. However, the residues from 29 different environmental samples contained 'magnetic' material that was considered to potentially be of industrial origin. The whole assemblage has been recorded on pro forma for archive and the information subsequently used to create an excel database during this assessment.
- 5.9.2 Close study of the magnetic residues showed that in the vast majority of cases this material simply consisted of burnt ferruginous stone or clay granules and as such were not obviously connected with industrial activity. In addition, contexts [105], [181] and [261] (in (G34), (G45) and (G9) respectively) contained granules/pellets of iron-concretion of natural formation. Actual slag was confined to a 1g scrap of fuel ash slag from re-deposited natural [240] (G2) and three granules (1g) of clinker from levelling layer [187] (G3). The former slag type can be the result of any high temperature process, including domestic hearths, while the clinker is almost certainly from late post-medieval coal-burning. Of more interest is a very slight scatter of hammerscale derived from iron smithing. A few flakes (never more than four in any one context) were recovered from contexts [38], [48], [191], [225], [261] and [277] (Groups (G11), (G2), (G45), (G9) and (G5) respectively). Where dated by ceramics these deposits appear to be of medieval date. Although hammerscale flakes are the most common type, there are one or two hammerscale spheres too (e.g. context [225]).

## **5.10 Animal Bone** by Gemma Ayton

- 5.10.1 The archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation produced an animal bone assemblage containing c.600 fragments. The assemblage has been collected by hand and retrieved from whole earth samples from a range of features including ditches and post-holes. The initial spot-dates suggest that these features date from the medieval to the post-medieval periods.

- 5.10.1 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spread sheet, the more complete specimens have been recorded in accordance with zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Mammalian elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and identified as large, medium and small mammal. In order to distinguish between the bones and teeth of sheep and goats a number of criteria were used including those outlined by Boessneck (1969), Boessneck *et al* (1964), Halstead *et al* (2002), Hillson (1995), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1969 and 1985), Prummel and Frisch (1986) and Schmmid (1972). The state of fusion has been noted as well as evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology. The assemblage does not contain any measurable bones or recordable mandibles (those with two or more teeth in-situ).
- 5.10.2 The assemblage contains c.600 fragments of which 165 are identifiable to taxa, many of the unidentifiable fragments derive from the bulk samples. The majority of the specimens are in a moderate condition showing minimal signs of surface weathering. The assemblage is dominated by domestic mammals, though birds and fish have also been identified.

Taxa	NISP
Cattle	24
Sheep/Goat	22
Sheep	3
Goat	1
Pig	2
Horse	5
Dog	8
Cat	1
Red/Fallow Deer	3
Large Mammal	35
Medium Mammal	41
Domestic Fowl	1
Goose	2
Teal?	1
Eel	2
Smelt	2
Thornback Ray	1
Flatfish	1
Fish	10

Table 9: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) count

The range of taxa represented is typical of the medieval and post-medieval period and the assemblage itself probably derives from domestic waste. There is little age-at-death data available as no recordable mandibles were recovered. The assemblage contains both meat-bearing and non-meat bearing bones including two, neo-natal caprine bones, which were retrieved from contexts [284] and [170] respectively, suggesting that lamb was consumed. Large chop marks were noted on the proximal, medial side of a cattle radius suggesting the carcass had been dismembered prior to deposition. Canid gnaw marks were noted on a cattle metacarpal and femur recovered from ditches [21] and [42] respectively. No evidence of pathology or burning has been noted.

**5.11 Marine Shell** by Elke Raemen

5.11.1 A small assemblage comprising seven fragments of Common Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), weighing 16g, was recovered from three different contexts. Included are two contexts containing pottery of c.12th century date and one context dated to the mid 13th to 14th century. Consisting of small, undiagnostic fragments, a minimum of only three different specimens are represented. No inferences can be made as to age at the time of collection or whether they derive from wild or farmed/cultivated colonies.

**5.12 Environmental Samples** by Lucy Allott & Dawn Elise Mooney

5.12.1 Twenty-nine bulk samples were taken during archaeological excavations at the site to recover environmental remains such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca, and to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from a range of features including external occupation dumps and surface deposits, hearths, pits, ditches, post-holes and a beam slot. Samples ranged in size from 5 to 40 litres with a total volume of 435 litres taken. Based on spot dates available the samples are from features dating to between c.1100 and 1400 AD. Features are yet to be phased and the results of the assessment have been presented by feature type.

5.12.2 Previous work at the site revealed small assemblages of charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, bone, coal and industrial debris associated with the Medieval land-use (Mooney 2013). The samples also contained uncharred, modern plant material which indicates post-depositional mixing and potential contamination of the soil through human activity and bioturbation. It was noted during the evaluation that further sampling at the site should target promising deposits (those with little evidence of disturbance and primary deposition features or features closely associated with primary activities) and that the evaluation samples revealed that the site had potential for recovery of environmental remains.

5.12.3 The bulk soil samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank, and the flots and residues were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and air dried prior to sorting. The residues were passed through graded sieves (8, 4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Appendix 4). Macrobotanical remains recovered from the residue are recorded in table 1 however they are discussed together with remains from the flots below. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and an overview of their contents recorded (Appendix 5). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made using modern comparative material and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Cf. denotes 'compares with' and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

5.12.4 Charred wood remains from all 8 samples were analysed. Ten charcoal fragments, or the total number of identifiable fragments present if less than ten, recovered from the heavy residue of each sample were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic

identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 4.

#### 5.12.5 **Ditches: Samples <16>, <19>, <20> & <32>**

Macrobotanical remains were infrequent in ditch samples <16>, [169] and <20>, [106] and absent in sample <19>, [137]. Sample <32>, [182] produced a small assemblage of charred cereal caryopses, including free-threshing bread-type wheat (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum*) and oat (*Avena* sp.), and weed/wild seeds of sedge (cf. *Carex* sp.), clovers (cf. *Trifolium* sp.) and small wild pea/vetch. Preservation of cereals and wild seeds in sample <32> was moderate to good.

The residues of samples <19> and <20> yielded only small quantities of wood charcoal, however larger assemblages were recorded in samples <16> and <32>. Both were dominated by oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal. Charcoal of the Maloideae group, which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan, service and whitebeam (*Sorbus* spp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.), was also noted in both samples, while alder (*Alnus* sp.) was also present in sample <32>.

The residues of these samples also contained small amounts of animal bone, and burnt bone fragments were recorded in samples <16> and <32>. All samples contained small amounts of magnetised material, while pottery, burnt flint and fired clay were also frequently recorded. Sample <32> also contained worked flint, metal objects, ceramic building material and slag.

#### 5.12.6 **External Deposits: Samples <14>, <15>, <18>, <24>, <26>, <21>, <29>, <34>, <22>, <25>, <27> & <30>**

Some of the largest assemblages of charred macrobotanical remains derive from external occupation and surface deposits. Cereal caryopses of short, rounded bread-type wheat are particularly abundant in samples <18>, [181], <24>, [191] and <27> [225] where they are either the only cereal taxon identified or they dominate the assemblage. Oat and barley are also present in many of the deposits although neither is as abundant as bread-type wheat. The low occurrence of beans and peas provide evidence for non-cereal crops and the weed assemblages also contain fragments of legumes and a mixture of tare/wild pea/vetches, such as common vetch (*Vicia sativa*), that may have grown wild or have been cultivated for fodder or as green manure. Preliminary identifications for other wild/weed taxa suggest that weeds of arable land are common. Those currently noted include oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), cleavers (*Galium* sp.) and stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) although a greater range of taxa may be revealed during analysis. Preservation within these assemblages is variable, however, where macrobotanicals and wood charcoal are abundant and the overall charred component of the flots is high, macrobotanical remains tend to show moderate to good preservation.

A variable quantity of charcoal was recovered from the residues of the external occupation and dumping deposits at the site, ranging from only small amounts in some samples to moderate to large assemblages in others. Of those samples from which charcoal remains were assessed, all were dominated by oak wood, to the exclusion of any other taxa in sample <24>. A variety of other wood taxa were also noted, including ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), Maloideae, birch (*Betula* sp.) and hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*).

The residues of all samples with the exception of <14> and <15> contained small to moderate quantities of animal bone, while burnt bone fragments and fishbone/microfauna were also commonly noted. Fragments of marine shell were

also recorded in samples <14>, <18> and <24>. A variety of artefactual remains were recorded in these samples, including fired clay, burnt and worked flint, pottery, glass, slag, CBM, metal objects and magnetised material.

#### 5.12.7 **Hearths: Samples <11>, <36>, <37>, <38> & <39>**

No charred macrobotanicals were present in sample <36>, [277] and relatively few were present in samples <11>, [32], <37> [262], <38>, [290] and <39>, [292]. Cereal caryopses provide evidence for oat, barley and bread-type wheat. There is also limited evidence for broad bean and other wild or cultivated legumes as well as evidence for wild grasses.

Perhaps surprisingly, the residues of samples taken from hearths at the site yielded only very small quantities of wood charcoal. None of these assemblages were deemed substantial enough for the resulting material to be assessed for taxonomic composition.

The residues of samples <11>, <36> and <37> contained moderate to large quantities of fired clay, and a small amount was also recovered from sample <39>. Small quantities of animal and fish/microfauna bone were also recorded along with burnt flint, pottery, magnetised material and a single metal object in sample <36>.

#### 5.12.8 **Pits: Samples <12>, <17>, <28> & <33>**

Macrobotanical remains were generally infrequent in samples from pit features and display variable preservation. Bread-type wheat caryopses were present in each sample however oat and barley were only recorded in sample <28>, [244]. Wild/weed taxa were less well represented with only blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus* sp.) and sinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) recorded in samples <28> and <33> respectively.

The residues of these samples produced small to moderate quantities of wood charcoal. The assemblages from samples <12> and <33> were dominated by oak, with only a small number of other taxa present: Maloideae in the former, and cherry/blackthorn and birch in the latter. A wider range of taxa was noted in sample <28>, comprising oak along with Maloideae, holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), cherry/blackthorn and hazel/alder.

The residues of all four samples contained small to moderate quantities of animal bone, and fish/microfauna bone was present in all but sample <17>. Magnetised material and burnt flint were present in all samples, and fired clay, pottery and worked flint were also recorded.

#### 5.12.9 **Beam slot: Sample <31>**

No macrobotanical remains were present in this sample.

Very little wood charcoal was found in the residue of this sample, and no taxonomic identifications were conducted. The residue contained no other environmental remains, however fired clay, burnt and worked flint and magnetised material were all recorded in small quantities.

#### 5.12.10 **Post-holes: Samples <10>, <13> & <35>**

Limited assemblages of charred macrobotanical remains were present in samples <10>, [105], <13>, [146] and <35>, [280] from post-hole features. Cereal caryopses identified include wheat, bread-type wheat, barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oat. Wild/weed seeds were infrequent with none noted in sample <10>, a knotweed/dock

(*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.) and possible pear (cf. *Pyrus* sp.) in <13> and a single grass seed in sample <35>. Although infrequent, many of the macrobotanical remains were moderately well preserved.

No charcoal was recovered from the residue of sample <10>, however small to moderate quantities were found in those of samples <13> and <35>. These assemblages again consisted mostly of oak, with birch also present in sample <13>. A small quantity of animal bone was found in the residue of sample <13>, however no other biological remains were recorded. Inorganic/artefactual remains noted included slag, glass, fired clay, pottery, burnt flint, metal objects and magnetised material

## 6.0 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL OF THE DATA

### 6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

6.1.1 (*ORI 1*): Urban origins and development, the complexity of towns as social and economic constructs, and the development cycles of towns have all been identified as priorities for further research (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 45). In light of this, the results of the excavation have the potential to identify and further understanding about periods of growth and decline in the fortunes of the town, including the date at which the town enclosure ditch, immediately to the south of the site, effectively ceased to act as a boundary to the urban settlement, possible settlement contraction following the crises of the mid-14th century, and evidence for expansion and the possible re-occupation of previously abandoned sites in the 16th century.

The excavation has revealed extensive use of the site during the 12th-14th centuries, although pottery evidence, notably the existence of Thetford ware, suggests some activity and pottery supply as early as c.1100AD. Medieval activity, although diminishing, carries on into the 16th century and a low-level post-medieval site use is also evident. This land-use comprises six meaningful phases of activity, as defined by a generally modest level of stratigraphic complexity and artefactual dating evidence. Sequences of ditches and gullies define basic infrastructures of land divisions within which much of the discrete features can be placed. These include surfaces, buildings, fencelines, hearths/ovens, pits and other miscellaneous features and deposits that attest to occupation and use of this location just outside the enclosed town and behind the northward exit of the High Street. This site development has been described in section 4.

The results of the excavation show that by the 12th century the town of Chipping Ongar had expanded beyond the confines of the town enclosure, the ditch of which lies only 10-15m to the south of the site. Further investigation of the stratigraphic record may help to define the nature of the occupation taking place at Banson's Yard in this period and its relationship to the enclosed town. The lack of finewares from early features suggests that it was of relatively low status, which is supported by the apparent poor-quality, perhaps temporary, nature of Buildings G25 and G40. However, this may be a function of the utilitarian nature of the activities occurring in this peripheral part of the overall settlement. Indeed, the ovens/hearthths might suggest a processing/production aspect to this. The recovery of plant macrofossil material that includes an abundance of wheat taxa is instructive, and suggests that these structures may have had a specific function as bread ovens or drying kilns. The fragments of German lava quern retrieved from related contexts may support this interpretation. Repeated firing of hearths or ovens would obviously have proved hazardous to early medieval timber buildings and it may be that this activity was

situated outside of the town enclosure for this specific reason.

It is clear that the excavation area straddles a number of land units, at times enclosed, that have different and changing uses through the medieval and post-medieval periods. Those in the northern part of the site, further from the enclosed town, saw a low intensity of urban activity and were presumably primarily under cultivation or pasture. The southern end of the site very obviously is more densely occupied and has a generally more urbanised character up to a distinct change of land-use, sometime in the 14th century, that prompts abandonment of settlement activity and a reversion to agricultural useage that seemingly persists until the early modern period. As such, there is significant potential to contribute to research on medieval urbanism.

- 6.1.2 **(ORI 2)**: The revised Regional Research Framework identifies the production and processing of food for urban markets as a key element in understanding the relationship between towns and their rural hinterlands from the Roman periods onwards. The interchange between rurally produced food supplies and urban industrial and craft products was essential for both town and village or hamlet (Medlycott 2011). While some of the recovered finds assemblages are somewhat limited in their potential, analysis of the pottery and environmental material has provided useful data. As well as providing a chronological framework, pottery analysis has further potential to inform consideration of wealth, character and status of this part of the medieval settlement through study of patterns of supply and consumption of ceramic goods, the commodities they contained and the functions they performed. The plant macrofossil and charcoal data provides some evidence for diet, but more significantly the agricultural cultivation and food processing/production being undertaken at this location.

Potential for further study of industrial activity is limited. Only a single 96g piece of iron smithing slag from a 12th century gravel surfacing (G22) was recovered. However, the residues from 29 different environmental samples contained 'magnetic' material that is considered to potentially be of industrial origin. A very slight scatter of hammerscale derived from iron smithing is typical for medieval sites and does not indicate smithing on site.

- 6.1.3 **(ORI 3)**: The retrieval of a significant assemblage of medieval pottery from the excavation has the potential to aid functional interpretation of the site and to facilitate better comparison with ceramic assemblages from other sites inside the town enclosure. In addition, the assemblage will potentially help to facilitate a better understanding of trade networks and the supply of pottery to the town over time, the expansion and contraction of local pottery industries, and periods of growth and decline, including possible settlement contraction following the crises of the mid-14th century.
- 6.1.4 More generally, the site lies in close proximity to a number of previously excavated, and largely published, sites (Fig.1). While these have examined the area of the medieval town enclosure, they provide very pertinent data sets for comparison with the Banson's Lane site data – stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental. As such, there is great scope for meaningfully placing these results within the wider context of medieval Ongar and also for comparison with data from other towns across the region.



## **6.2 Significance and potential of the individual data sets**

### **6.2.1 Stratigraphic Sequence**

The presence of only residual Roman ceramic building material artefacts indicates that there is negligible potential for further analysis in order to further the understanding and interpretation of land use of this period.

Excavation of the site has recorded a relatively small and shallow but complex stratigraphic sequence which primarily dates to the 12th-14th centuries. This comprises the remains of ditches, pits, occupation layers, hearths or ovens and at least five buildings or structures. Recorded stratigraphic relationships are sufficient to reliably place the majority of the features and deposits in a relative chronological sequence. However, more accurate dating of individual features by means of artefactual content, primarily that of medieval pottery, is generally broad. Further review of the integration of the stratigraphic sequence with available pottery dates may add some clarity to the provisional feature and phase dating presented in this report.

These remains are interpreted to demonstrate the beginning and subsequent development of medieval land-use of this location just beyond the northern boundary of the enclosed town. A range of occupation, processing/production and agricultural activities occur across the 12th to 14th centuries within a series of relatively short-lived land enclosure systems. Being located in a peripheral position, just above a break of slope down to the Cripsey Brook to the west, the site is likely located at the rear, western ends, of these enclosures. These enclosures seem to become more regular through time, with the eventual imposition of a system of long regular land plots that are postulated to run westwards off emergent development along the medieval High Street – presumably as a result of expansion of the settlement beyond the confines of its enclosure. Distinct differences in land-use between these plots can be discerned, that closest to the town clearly being most intensively occupied. As this site constitutes the first evidence of medieval occupation extending outside of the town enclosure, it has highly significant potential to inform the study of the nature and chronology of this expansion and to facilitate comparative study of land-use inside and outside the town enclosure. Reconciliation of the chronology of site development with that of the excavated enclosed town areas may prove informative, particularly if this can be tied into events such as the infilling and abandonment of the town enclosure ditch. Apparent late medieval/early post-medieval contraction is also evidenced, with the entire site location reverting to agricultural use from at least the 16th century onwards. This too requires comparison with the perceived later fortunes of the town as a whole.

### **6.2.2 Medieval Pottery**

As the principal finds assemblage recovered, the medieval pottery has potential to contribute to understanding of site function and status, as well as dating. The mixture of finewares and coarsewares suggest that the pottery derives from both living and service areas, although finewares are more apparent in later contexts. There is no evidence of specialised activity, although the presence of the probable dripping dish suggests a middling status as it indicates the inhabitants could afford to buy and roast joints of meat.

The fact that London-type ware is present shows connections with the capital – Chipping Ongar is on a route-way from London via the Roding Valley. Hedingham ware, while not unexpected, is less common in the south-west corner of Essex than in other parts of the county and is therefore occurring towards its main limits of

distribution. The chalky fabrics, the glazed early medieval ware and the grog-tempered fabrics show a westerly sphere of influence as these fabrics are more common in west Essex and into Hertfordshire.

Although at the periphery of the medieval town, the assemblage from this site is very similar to that from the adjacent excavation at Banson's Lane (Ennis 2011), which lay within the core of the medieval town. Both sites have a starting date of mid to late 12th century, with much evidence of activity from the mid-12th to 14th centuries, and with a similar range of vessel forms and fabrics in similar proportions. At Banson's Lane there is a very clear change in pottery supply that defines phases 1 and 2. Phase 1 is characterised by finds of London-type ware, Hedingham ware and shell-tempered ware, but in phase 2, these disappear to be replaced by medieval Harlow ware and Mill Green fine and coarsewares. Although all these wares occurred at Banson's Yard, they are mixed in and the abrupt change in pottery supply seen at Banson's Lane does not hold true here.

Banson's Lane and Banson's Yard have similar pottery assemblages to that from excavations at The Pleasance car park on the opposite side of the High Street.

Later Medieval pottery, i.e. Late Mill Green/Tudor red earthenware, is scarce and confined to a few isolated contexts. The large majority of sherds date from the early 14th century and before. It seems likely therefore, that the site was abandoned sometime before 1350AD.

The assemblage at Banson's Yard is a relatively small one, but it builds on the picture we already have of Chipping Ongar; that it is a fairly early post-Conquest town, predating towns such as Chelmsford and Braintree and already thriving by the mid to late 12th century, with trading links to London and west, central and north Essex. This material shows that by the mid to late 12th century, the settlement had already spread beyond the confines of the town enclosure.

Although a modest medieval pottery assemblage has been retrieved it is worth publishing and comparing to assemblages elsewhere in the town and beyond. Such a publication would include a quantification table, a description of fabrics and vessel forms, and a discussion of dating, status, function and pottery supply, together with a summary of its overall significance. None of the pottery merits illustration, but parallels in the published literature should be found for the diagnostic pieces. The pottery should also be entered onto the database in order to help analyse the assemblage and for use in any subsequent pottery research. Much of the data could be lifted from the pottery quantification table in this document. Further analysis of the stratigraphy may help refine the chronology.

### 6.2.3 **Ceramic Building Material**

The Roman brick and tile assemblage has little potential, apart from providing some information on the use of the site in the early post-Roman period before fired ceramic building materials became available locally.

The post-Roman assemblage consists mainly of abraded roof tile and brick; its dating potential is limited by the degree of abrasion. It does, however, suggest structural activity in the vicinity of the site in the medieval and early post-medieval periods and provides some limited dating evidence for that occupation.

### 6.2.4 **Clay Tobacco Pipe**

The assemblage is too small to be of potential for further analysis.

### 6.2.5 Registered Finds

The assemblage is very small with objects relating mostly to the domestic sphere, although horse shoes were found as well. It is a fairly typical assemblage for the period and larger assemblages, more informative of nearby activities, have been found previously (e.g. Tyrrell 2011). As such, the current assemblage is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

The objects have been recorded in full for archive. A stand-alone report is not warranted, and it is recommended that where appropriate, text for the site narrative is extracted from the above statement. None of the finds require illustration or conservation.

### 6.2.6 Bulk Metalwork

The assemblage is too small and of limited range to be of potential for further analysis.

### 6.2.7 Fired Clay

The assemblage is too small, deriving from too broad a period, to allow for any meaningful conclusions. As virtually no wattle marks survive, no inferences can be made as to the wattle techniques used. The assemblage was found redeposited in pits and ditches/gullies and in these cases it is rarely possible to establish the type of structure the daub derives from.

### 6.2.8 Geological Material

The worked and unworked stone from the site consists of a small assemblage, most of which is likely to have been naturally occurring at the site and which shows no signs of deliberate human utilisation. The two quern fragments are of a little more interest in that they demonstrate the presence of domestic milling, but this is quite common at most sites of the period. As such the assemblage is considered to have no potential for further analysis.

### 6.2.8 Metallurgical Remains

The slag assemblage represents low levels of iron smithing occurring in the general area during the medieval period. However, the quantities involved do not suggest this was taking place anywhere close to the current excavation area. Low levels of smithing are common on most medieval sites and the presence of waste here is not unexpected. As such the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis or publication.

### 6.2.9 Animal Bone

Due to the size and unremarkable nature of the animal bone assemblage, it is of little significance and holds no potential for further work.

### 6.2.10 Marine Shell

The assemblage is too small to be informative. It is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

### 6.2.11 Environmental Samples

#### Plant Macrofossils

The majority of samples taken are from features such as ditches, pits and postholes which are likely to contain amalgams of dumped and discarded debris or material that accumulated gradually. As a result, charred remains tend to be less abundant and less well preserved in these secondary deposits than in features containing

deposits directly associated with primary activities at the site. The majority of samples contain low frequencies of macrobotanical remains which are moderately to poorly preserved and therefore provide only limited potential to characterise plant use and cultivation associated with the medieval occupations. Nevertheless, a small number of samples contained moderately large assemblages of plant macrofossils and preservation within these tended to be good with greater potential for further identification. Often the better preserved macrobotanicals were present in flots which also contained a high overall percentage of charred remains (whether composed of wood charcoal and/or macrobotanicals). This is likely to reflect mechanisms of accumulation and a lack of post-depositional processes that cause subsequent abrasion and fragmentation. It is possible that deposits rich in charred remains have undergone very few processes between the initial charring event and their final deposition. This is particularly evident in samples taken from external occupation deposits associated with the hearth/kiln features. Samples <18> and <24> are particularly notable.

Assessment has revealed evidence for a range of cereals represented by cereal caryopses including wheat (many of which are characteristic of free-threshing bread-type wheat), oat and barley. No chaff has been noted and therefore unlike other sites in the area (Murphy 1999, Fryer 2011) there is currently no conclusive evidence for rivet-wheat. Further analysis comprising fully sieving, sorting and identifying remains in flots with good potential may alter this view. Evidence for non-cereal crops is limited to occasional peas, broad beans and vetches. The scarcity of evidence is unlikely to reflect their presence in the town or at the site but is almost certainly a result of bias in their exposure to charring and therefore their preservation. Further analysis will assist in clarifying the presence and abundance of cultivated vetch, a common fodder crop of the medieval period. Bramble/raspberry and apple/pear provide evidence for edible fruit although depending on the species represented they may equally indicate scrub and hedgerow vegetation. It may be possible to refine the apple/pear identification. The weed/wild assemblage is composed primarily of typical arable weeds. The majority are generalist plants that are able to grow in a range of conditions and on different soil types. Stinking chamomile, however, provides some evidence for cultivation of heavy-clay soils and it is possible that further more specialised taxa will be found during analysis that will help characterise the type of land being cultivated. Sedges may provide evidence for damp ground conditions in the site vicinity although many types of sedge are able to grow in a range of habitats. The assemblage currently provides limited further evidence for damp ground conditions or seasonally wet features such as those in evidence at Banson's Lane (Fryer 2011). Analysis will help clarify this.

The range of taxa represented appears broadly similar to those recorded at other medieval sites in Chipping Ongar (Murphy 1999, Fryer 2011) and in the region more broadly. In 1999 Murphy (1999) noted that there were limited data for macrobotanical remains pertaining to crop production and processing from medieval sites, particularly from small towns, across Essex. Several subsequent excavations, such as excavations at Stansted (Carruthers 2007) have contributed further to our knowledge of medieval agricultural practices and there is now more evidence for the co-occurrence of rivet and bread wheat for example. The moderately rich assemblages from Banson's Yard have potential to contribute further information regarding the range of cereal and non-cereal crops cultivated and used in the settlement and will help characterise the nature of the land being cultivated. Those that are directly associated with hearth/kiln features are of greater importance as they have some potential to help clarify the possible uses of these features, whether as bread ovens for example.

### Charcoal

Preservation of wood charcoal remains from the site was generally poor to moderate, with fragments showing evidence of sediment concretion and infiltration linked to fluctuations in groundwater level as well as displaying signs of abrasion. The charcoal assemblages recovered were generally small, although more substantial assemblages were recorded in samples <16>, <24>, <29> and <32>. With the exception of those samples taken from hearths, all the material here derives from contexts representing the secondary deposition of burnt material, rather than *in situ* burning events. In some cases, such as samples <18> and <24>, this secondary deposition represents the raking out oak ash and debris from hearths, and so this material can be provenance fairly certainly. However, the remaining charcoal assemblages, originating from the fills of cut features such as ditches and pits, are likely to contain burnt material relating to a number of events, and thus comprising amalgams of charcoal from various domestic and industrial fires. These assemblages cannot be used to comment directly on the selection of fuel wood for particular purposes, but rather to discuss firewood procurement and use overall at the site.

A similar range of wood taxa was recorded in charcoal assemblages from across the site. Oak wood dominated all of the samples, however charcoal of other large woodland trees such as beech and ash was also present. The presence of Maloideae and holly charcoal suggests that underwood/woodland margin/hedgerow environments were also exploited for fuel procurement, as were more open woodland areas as indicated by the presence of hazel and birch charcoal. The occasional presence of alder may indicate the acquisition of fuel wood from damp woodland or wetland margin areas, however this taxon is also known to make excellent charcoal (Taylor 1981), and so its presence here may represent the remains of charcoal utilised in industrial burning events. A similar range of taxa was also identified in samples examined during evaluation work at the site (Mooney 2013). Although substantial quantities of wood charcoal were noted in environmental samples from both Pleasance car park (Clarke 1999) and Banson's Lane (Ennis 2011), taxonomic identifications were not conducted so these sites cannot provide comparative material for this assemblage.

Overall, the range of wood taxa recorded in the samples suggests that wood as fuel is likely to have been procured from mixed deciduous woodland, which was probably managed for the production of firewood and timber. By the medieval period, most woodlands in England were under the management of local private or religious estates (Rackham 1990). These woodlands consisted of underwood taxa, often managed by coppicing, between larger standard trees such as oak and beech which were managed for timber production. Roundwood from the underwood taxa in these woodlands along with small branches from timber trees was bound together into faggots, and these formed a very common source of fuel for both domestic and industrial fires. Although this assemblage does not contain sufficiently well-preserved roundwood charcoal to conclusively suggest an origin from coppiced woodland, the range of taxa found is consistent with this type of fuel procurement practice. Further analysis of material from the site, as outlined below, will shed more light on the composition of these woodlands.

## **7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT**

### **7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives**

7.1.1 This section specifies research aims (RA's) that the site archive has the potential to

address, as identified in the assessment process by the stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists. These are broken down into more specific research objectives (RO's), as appropriate.

**RA1:** *to understand the origins, development and function of the Medieval land-use*

- **RO1:** to define and interpret the sequence of phasing of the medieval occupation
- **RO2:** to identify and explore the function of the medieval occupation and its individual land use entities
- **RO3:** to determine the various activities undertaken and to infer the economy, wealth, importance and status of the site.

**RA2:** *to place and understand this land use in the context of the wider Medieval landscape*

- **RO4:** to enhance knowledge of the nature of land-use in Medieval Ongar
- **RO5:** to understand how this site fits into, and expands knowledge of, medieval land-use and settlement in southeast Essex

## **7.2 Preliminary publication synopsis**

7.2.1 It is proposed that the report on the results of the excavation be published as an article in a future volume of the county journal *Essex Archaeology and History*.

7.2.2 The article would present a concise descriptive account of the results of the fieldwork investigation and seek to briefly address the site specific research questions identified in this post-excavation assessment (6.1). The article would be presented within a chronological framework.

7.2.3 It is envisaged that this report would present a chronological narrative of the site sequence, present analyses of the key artefact and environmental assemblages and attempt to address the identified research aims and objectives. The following outline structure of the publication article is suggested:

- Introduction
- Geology, topography and environment
- Site results:
  - 12th century land use
  - Earlier 13th century land use
  - Mid-later 13th century land use
  - 14th century land use
  - Late 14th-16th century land use
  - Post-medieval land use
- Specialist reports (finds and environmental; some collective and summary)
- Discussion – to include consideration of site layout, development, economy wider urban context and regional context
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography

7.2.4 The publication article will reflect the assessed significance and potential of the various components of the project dataset (6.2) and also the overall significance of the site to the increased understanding of the medieval development of Chipping

Ongar and this area of Essex.

- 7.2.5 A provisional page count, for text, figures and tables/plates of the publication article is presented in Appendix 6.

### **7.3 Publication Methodology**

Various further analytical and reporting tasks are required to achieve publication. These are identified and quantified in this section and are summarised in Appendix 7. The costing of this identified work, through to print production, is supplied separately to the client.

#### **7.3.1 Stratigraphic:**

After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, an integrated phase-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims. Tasks to include:

- Documentary research and review of previous work (1 day)
- Review & revise context/feature dating (1.5 days)
- Review & revise context/feature groups (1 day)
- Draw date-phased group matrix (1 day)
- Define land-use, inc. produce diagram (1 day)
- Write intro text (0.5 days)
- Production of a concise integrated site narrative text, by period, that references pertinent specialist information (3 days)
- Selection of relevant phase and distribution plan figures, photographs and finds illustrations and liaison with illustrator during production (0.5 day)
- Integration (inc. initial edit and formatting) of finds reports into overall publication text, and liaison with finds specialists (1 day)
- Writing of discussion and concluding text that will include land use interpretation, place the site within its wider context, identify parallels, etc (1 day)
- Compilation of bibliography, write acknowledgements, tidy whole text (0.5 day)
- Carry out edit amendments (both internal and EAH editor's) (1.5 days)

#### **7.3.2 Medieval pottery:**

- Enter pottery data onto spreadsheet/database (1 day)
- Create quantification table (0.5 days)
- Research parallels and list (1 day)
- Researching pottery assemblages from elsewhere in Chipping Ongar and from other towns in west and central Essex (2 days)
- Write the publication report text (1.5 days)

#### **7.3.3 Ceramic Building Material:**

Further work for publication

- Combine final phased stratigraphic information with building materials data (0.5 days)
- Analyse material by phase and group (0.5 days)
- Write report in required format (1 day)

#### **7.3.4 Miscellaneous finds:**

The following minor classes / assemblages of finds do not require further study, but will need to be amalgamated into a short overview report of miscellaneous material for inclusion in the publication article (1 day):

- Clay Tobacco Pipe

- Registered Finds
- Bulk Metalwork
- Fired Clay
- Geological Material
- Metallurgical Remains
- Animal Bone
- Marine Shell

#### 7.3.5 Environmental Samples:

Eight samples contain sufficient and significant charred macrobotanical remains assemblages to merit further analysis. Samples selected are: <18>, <24>, <29>, <25> and <27> from external occupation deposits and surfaces; <11> from hearth [113] and samples <32> from ditch feature [260] and <33> from pit [264]. It is recommended that these samples are fully sieved, sorted and any macrobotanical remains are identified and quantified. The results of this analysis will be compared with those from other comparative sites in the region. This report should include a brief summary of the results of assessment and evaluation phases of work in order to characterise the assemblage as a whole rather.

The charcoal assemblage from the site is generally of low potential due to the small quantity and poor preservation of charred wood fragments recovered, however several larger assemblages were recovered which have the potential to shed light on the composition of local woodlands and fuel wood procurement at the site. It is recommended that charcoal fragments are analysed from samples <16>, <24>, <29> and <32>, and that the results of this work are combined with those of this assessment and of the evaluation report (Mooney 2013), and compared with other contemporary published assemblages from the region. However, these recommendations should be reassessed prior to the commencement of analysis work, once a complete phasing of the site stratigraphy is available.

#### Further Work for publication:

- Analysis of macrobotanical remains from 8 samples <18>, <24>, <29>, <25>, <27>, <11>, <32> and <33>. Sieve, sort, identify and quantification/data entry (2 days)
- Literature consultation and report production (1 day)
- Analysis of charcoal from 4 samples: <16>, <24>, <29> & <32> Identifications & data entry (1.5 days)
- Literature consultation and report production (1 day)

## 7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with Epping Forest Museum. Epping Forest Museum do not assign archive accession numbers in advance of deposition.

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**APPENDIX 1: Groups and Contexts Register**

Group	Description	Feature numbers	Phase
1	Natural deposits	49, 50	n/a
2	Re-worked natural / ploughsoil base	48, 240	1
3	Occupation layers	187, 270	1
4	Pits, post-holes & gully predating G5	279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289	1
5	Construction/use of hearths	262, 277, 290, 291, 292, 293, 295	2
6	Pit	22	0
7	Pits under yard surface G21	196, 198	1
8	North-south ditch	136, 245	4
9	East-west ditch	260	3
10	Pits cut into Ditches G8 & G9	100, 234, 254, 264, 266	4
11	Occupation layers	38, 46, 47	1
12	East-west ditch	168	1
13	East-west ditch	157	1
14	Northern pits	20, 24	1
15	Pits under G24	36, 165, 183, 247	1
16	Earlyish post-holes	143, 269	2
17	Building 1	27, 29, 121, 123, 159, 162	5
18	East-west ditch/gully	241	5
19	Large pit	124	4
20	Disuse over hearths G5, G4 & G45	149, 158, 180, 243, 297	3
21	Yard surface	129	2
22	Gravel surfaces	256, 259	1
23	Consolidation layers	173, 175, 214	5
24	Building 2	145, 150	2
25	Building 3, inc floor	190, 257, 258	1
26	North-south gully	13	2
27	Two pits	192, 195	3
28	Pit	128	4
29	North-south gully	11, 45	2
30	East-west ditch	40, 43	3
31	Post-holes, undated	108, 148, 152, 174, 185	0
32	Structure 5	114, 116, 118, 132, 172	0
33	Consolidation in ?hollow over G30	41, 176	5
34	Post-holes	102, 104	4
35	Post-med plough soil	2, 3	6
36	19C+ drains, footings, surfaces, etc	1, 4, 5, 7, 130, 134, 140, 141, 142, 227	7
37	Undated pits and stake holes	110, 177, 188, 237, 238, 239	0
38	Robber trench	138	3
39	East-west ditch	9	3
40	Building 4, inc floor	200, 207, 209, 211, 213, 216, 220, 222, 224, 252, 253	3
41	Occupation layer over hearths G5	122	3

42	make-up/consolidation layer	251	1
43	Hearth and assoc surface	54, 113	3
44	Hearth G5 disuse	225, 236, 250, 276	2
45	Later hearth, subsequent to G44	201, 218, 228, 249	3
46	Post-medieval features	17	6
47	North-south ditch/gully	107	6

**APPENDIX 2: Quantification of the finds**

Context	Pot		CBM		Bone		Shell		FCF		Stone		Fe		F Clay		Charcoal		Slag		Mortar		CTP	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
02	2	103																						
03	7	102	9	486	1	5																		
04			2	3516																				
05	4	166																						
06	5	56									3	10												
08	27	478	28	1330	25	371					1	9	2	11										
10	6	42	5	269	5	23																		
12	3	22													1	16								
13	2	4									1	16			1	6								
15	1	2	5	28											3	8								
16	1	6	2	44	3	104																		
21	42	476	59	3080	63	526									10	90								
23	6	14	1	45	15	168																		
25	2	16			17	8																		
26			2	104																				
28	3	31	3	373	2	4									1	2								
32	4	64																						
33	1	6																						
37															1	14								
38	5	36																						
41	22	183	11	395	9	94																		
42	8	465	3	483	10	88																		
43	4	28	5	44																				
44	6	60																						
46	2	22																						
47	4	24	2	252																				
101					2	4																		
103	1	6																						
105			3	115																				
106	3	21			4	10									1	4	1	<2			5	7		
111																					2	5		

Context	Pot		CBM		Bone		Shell		FCF		Stone		Fe		F Clay		Charcoal		Slag		Mortar		CTP	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
112					1	11									1	<2								
115	1	17	1	29	1	8																		
117	2	11													1	3								
119	1	<2																					1	5
122	8	97		3	23																			
123	1	5																						
125					2	49																		
126	8	68																						
127	9	160	2	53											2	9								
129	4	56	24	873	1	70					1	10												
131			1	12											1	4								
134			2	42																				
136	2	8	4	23											2	4								
137	1	23																						
140			1	365																				
144	1	9	2	103																				
149	4	23																						
151	1	9																						
154	2	10													1	15								
155															2	66								
156	12	83			5	142									2	38								
158	20	153			4	51																		
160	1	14																						
163			1	75																				
164	25	384	77	4163	4	28					1	25	1	7	3	63								
166											2	1875												
167													2	43			4	5						
169	14	185			5	29	3	7																
170	35	388	1	15	15	173	2	8			1	104			4	116								
173	1	14			1	9																		
175	2	14													2	9								
181	19	135	1	20	13	33				2	25				36	264								
189			1	49									2	13										

Context	Pot		CBM		Bone		Shell		FCF		Stone		Fe		F Clay		Charcoal		Slag		Mortar		CTP	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
190	4	29			10	72									5	63								
191	6	67																						
193			1	151	4	19																		
194	2	16																						
198	4	80			1	5																		
199	1	6																						
200	10	121			1	25									1	17								
203	3	9																						
204															2	28								
205	2	6																						
217	2	11																						
225															6	36								
236	16	288	1	1711	2	39																		
244	3	13			4	23			2	4					4	59								
248	4	14									1	235												
250	4	68																						
255	6	73																						
256	1	22																	1	94				
261	1	18																						
268	1	23																						
270	1	17																						
275	4	67																						
277	1	9																						
278	2	9													1	6								
280	1	4																						
284	4	43			2	8									1	6								
286					2	3																		
293											1	913												
u/s													1	6										
<b>Total</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>5312</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>18251</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>2202</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3197</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>



**APPENDIX 3: Pottery Quantification**

Con-text	Feature	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
2	Layer	2	103	Post-medieval red earthenware, one thick-walled with an all over glaze	17th to 19th C.
3	Layer	1	14	Shell-tempered ware	11th to earlier 13th C.
		2	15	Medieval Harlow ware including sagging base sherd with internal splash glaze	Mid-13th to 14th C.
		3	38	Post-medieval red earthenware, glazed	17th C. or later
		1	34	Black-glazed ware: pad base from ?jar with adhesion scar on underside of base	17th C.
8	9	1	2	Shell-tempered-ware, small abraded sherd	11th to earlier 13th C.
		1	36	Heddingham ware, strap handle, thickened at the edges and showing a green glaze	Later 12th to early 13th C.
		1	6	London-type ware, abraded sherd with remains of olive-green glaze	Later 12th to mid 13th C.
		4	66	Medieval Harlow ware: recessed jug base; sagging base fragment showing remains of splash glaze, thickened everted rim from small jar showing fire-blackening beneath rim	Mid-13th to 14th C.
		1	2	Mill Green coarseware	Mid-13th to 14th C.
		2	138	Sandy orange ware: thumbled jug base and leg from tripod base of cauldron	Late 13th to 14th C.
		1	6	Mill Green fineware, unfeatured sherd	Mid-13th to 14th C.
		3	24	Late Mill Green/Tudor red earthenware	14th to 16th C.
		2	88	Post-medieval red earthenware, including thick-walled sherd with internal glaze	17th to 19th C.
		1	10	Black-glazed ware, base of ?drinking vessel	17th C.
		1	15	English salt-glazed stoneware	18th to 20th C.
		10	11	1	4
1	8			Grog-tempered ware	Med or early med
1	5			Medieval Harlow ware, showing debased Rouen-style decoration, burnt	Mid-13th to 14th C.
23	22	2	7	Mill Green fine ware, unfeatured sherds	Mid-13th to 14th C.
		1	4	Sandy orange ware, possibly Harlow, abraded sherd from the neck of a jug showing cream slip-painted decoration under the remains of a plain lead glaze	13th to 14th C.
		2	3	Mill Green coarseware	Mid-13th to 14th C.
28	29	1	8	Sandy orange ware: abraded sherd showing red slip-painted decoration under decomposed glaze	Later 12th to 13th C.
		1	12	Mill Green ware, base of jar showing external white slip-coating under patchy green glaze	14th C.
38		12	32	Shell-tempered ware: misc. body sherds all from soil sample <29>	11th to earlier 13th C.
		1	13	Early medieval ware with flint: body sherd, all from soil sample <29>	11th to early 13th C.
		2	60	Mill Green fineware: joining sherds from	Mid-13th to 14th

Con-text	Feature	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
				thumbed jug base, abraded, unglazed apart from splashes on the underside all from soil sample <29> >	C.
32		1	2	Grog-tempered ware from soil sample <11>	Med or early med
41	43	1	6	Shell-tempered ware with applied thumbed strip	12th to early 13th C.
		2	16	Medieval Harlow ware, joining sherds from a base	Mid-13th to 14th C.
		3	18	Mill Green fineware, includes slip-painted sherds under a greenish glaze	Mid-13th to 14th C.
		6	53	Mill Green coarseware, joining sherds from socketed handle	?mid 13th C.
		2	27	Mill Green coarseware, joining sherds	Mid-13th to 14th C.
42	43	1	49	?Medieval Harlow ware, profile of dish with internally bevelled rim showing traces of cream slip and glaze, deposits of carbon both inside and out, almost certainly from a dripping dish	?14th C.
43	43	2	13	Shell-tempered ware, very abraded sherds, includes a thickened everted rim	11th to 12th C.
		1	11	Medieval Harlow ware, abraded sherd showing the remains of slip-painted decoration	Mid-13th to 14th C.
		1	3	Mill Green coarseware	Mid-13th to 14th C.
48		7	14	Shell-tempered ware: misc. body sherds, all from soil sample <21>	11th to earlier 13th C.
		5	32	Sandy orange ware misc. sherds including a thick-walled base sherd, from soil sample <21>	13th to 14th C.
49	Layer	1	10	Shell-tempered ware, reduced sherd	11th to earlier 13th C.
103	102	1	6	Late Mill Green/Tudor red earthenware, similar in context 8	14th to 16th C.
106	107	2	12	Shell-tempered ware	11th to early 13th C.
		1	1	Shell-tempered ware from soil sample <20>	11th to earlier 13th C.
		1	8	Mill Green coarseware	Mid-13th to 14th C.
115	114	1	17	London-type ware, from neck of jug, slip-painted band around neck and vertical slip-painting below neck, neck shows slight carination typical of London-type ware baluster jugs	Early to mid-13th C.
117	116	2	11	Shell-tempered ware	11th to early 13th C.
119	118	1	2	Medieval Harlow ware	Mid-13th to 14th C.
122	Layer	2	30	Shell-tempered ware including B2 rim	c.1200
		2	28	Medieval Harlow ware, includes glazed sherd showing debased Rouen-style decoration	Mid-13th to 14th C.
		2	9	Sandy orange ware, joining sherds showing slip-painting under a brownish glaze	13th to 14th C.
		2	29	Mill Green fineware: unglazed sherd, one a very abraded base and the other shows incised grooves	Mid-13th to 14th C.
123	121	1	5	Sandy orange ware, abraded sherd showing	13th to 14th C.

Con-text	Feature	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
				traces of slip	
126	124	7	56	Shell-tempered ware including a B2 rim from a wide vessel perhaps a bowl	c.1200
		1	11	Coarse London-type ware, showing incised band and what might be the remains of circular stamped decoration above the band, greenish splash glaze, not wheel-thrown	Later 12th C.
127	128	4	32	Shell-tempered ware, abraded sherds, includes anH2 rim	Early 13th C.?
		5	122	Hedingham fineware, joining sherds from sagging jug base, showing characteristic two-tone clear and green glaze, plus a sherd in a paler version of this fabric and a dark, lustrous green glaze	Earlier 13th C.
129	Layer	1	5	Hedingham fineware, abraded sherd showing white slip-painting with intersecting red slip stripe beneath a greenish glaze	Later 12th to earlier 13th C.
		3	50	Late Mill Green/Tudor red earthenware including flanged jar rim with partial internal glaze	15th to 16th C.
136	136	1	3	Shell-tempered ware	11th to early 13th C.
		1	5	Sandy orange ware, possibly medieval Harlow ware, abraded sherd	13th to 14th C., could be earlier
137	136	1	23	Shell-tempered ware, thickened everted rim from a large vessel	11th to early 13th C.
144	143	1	9	Hedingham fineware, body sherd showing applied scales and mottled green glaze	Later 12th to mid 13th C.
146		5	18	Shell-tempered ware, includes everted rim, all from soil sample <13>	11th to earlier 13th C.
		1	3	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware, fine sand inclusions from soil sample <13>	Med or early med
149	Layer	4	23	Shell-tempered ware, includes sherd with thumbled applied strip	12th to earlier 13th C.
151	151	1	9	Shell-tempered ware thickened everted rim (not the same vessel as in 137)	11th to early 13th C.
154	157	1	7	Hedingham fineware, buff fabric showing red slip-painting and clear glaze, probably from London-style early rounded jug	2nd half 12th C.
		1	4	Sandy orange ware, coarse fabric, unglazed, shows traces of slip	Later 12th to 13th C.
156	157	8	41	Shell-tempered ware, includes B2 rim	c.1200
		2	23	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	11th to earlier 13th C.
		1	14	Sandy orange ware, unglazed, possibly medieval Harlow ware	13th to 14th C.
		1	4	Medieval coarseware	Late 12th to 14th C.
158	Layer	13	112	Shell-tempered ware, includes B2 rim probably from a jar or cooking-pot, fire-blackened around rim	c.1200
		2	2	Shell-tempered ware from soil sample <14>	11th to early 13th C.
		7	41	Sandy orange ware, joining sherds ?from jug showing pitted splash glaze, thin-walled fabric but with coarse inclusions	Later 12th to 13th C.
160	159	1	14	Reduced sandy orange ware, thick-walled	13th C.

Con-text	Feature	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
				sherd, possibly London-type ware, greenish glaze	
164	176	2	13	Grog-tempered ware	Med or early med
		2	20	Medieval Harlow ware, joining sherds	Mid-13th to 14th C.
		1	7	Mill Green coarseware	Mid-13th to 14th C.
		2	7	Sandy orange ware, undiagnostic sherds, med or late med	13th to 16th C.
		11	265	Mill Green ware, mainly unglazed, includes the remains of at least two flared bowls with flanged rims	14th C.
		7	66	Late Mill Green/Tudor red earthenware, misc. unfeatured sherds some abraded/laminated	14th to 16th C.
169	168	11	149	Shell-tempered ware included thickened everted rim, beaded rim and B2 rim	c.1200
		4	29	Shell-tempered ware from soil sample <16>	
		1	12	Grog-tempered ware	Med or early med
		1	14	Early medieval ware with flint	11th early 13th C.
		1	10	Early medieval ware with chalk, chalk is superficial, at external surface, banded decoration	11th to early 13th C.
		1	1	Coarse London-type ware, green-glazed body sherd from soil sample <16>	Later 12th C.
		1	1	Sandy orange ware, unfeatured from soil sample <16>	12th to 13th C.
170	168	17	261	Shell-tempered ware, includes thickened everted rim (similar in other contexts), fire-blackened beaded rim, and B2 rim	c.1200
		1	10	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	11th to early 13th C.
		1	8	Medieval shell-tempered ware	13th C.
		1	7	Hedingham fineware, curved sherd from small rounded vessel, buff fabric, remains of decomposed glaze	Second half of 12th C.
		12	79	Mill Green fineware, includes slip-coated green-glazed and combed sherds, plus sherd family showing slip-painting and dark green glaze in sandy version of family, also small sherd that might show graffito decoration	Could be as late as 14th C.
		3	20	Mill Green coarseware	Mid-13th to 14th C.
173	Layer	1	14	Mill Green fineware, unusually thick-walled sherd with greenish glaze	Mid-13th to 14th C.
175	Layer	2	14	Hedingham ware: joining body sherds showing white slip stripe and greenish glaze, orange fabric	13th C.
181	Layer	16	109	Shell-tempered ware, including examples of beaded and B2 rims	c.1200
		11	12	Shell-tempered ware, from soil sample <18>	11th to early 13th C.
		1	9	Early medieval ware	11th to early 13th C.

Con-text	Feature	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
		1	1	Medieval coarseware , from soil sample <18>	13th C.
		1	6	Hedingham fine ware: body sherd showing streaky green glaze	13th C.
		1	8	Sandy orange ware: unglazed, unfeatured sherd	?13th C.
187		2	2	Shell-tempered ware, from soil sample <26>	11th to earlier 13th C.
190	Layer	1	5	Shell-tempered ware, Mill Green-like fabric, abraded	?13th C.
		4	12	Shell-tempered ware, from soil sample <22>	11th to 13th C.
		1	2	Grog-tempered ware, from soil sample <22>	Med or early med
		1	8	Hedingham fineware, body sherd with reeded decoration, a later style	Later 13th to mid-14th C.
		1	5	Mill Green fineware, from thumbled jug base	Mid-13th to 14th C.
		2	21	Mill Green coarseware, base sherd and body sherd with internal splash glaze	Mid-13th to 14th C.
		1	1	Mill Green coarseware from soil sample <22>	Mid-13th to 14th C.
191	Layer	3	54	Shell-tempered ware, unabraded sherds	11th to early 13th C.
		16	32	Shell-tempered ware from soil sample <24>	11th to early 13th C.
		2	6	Sandy orange ware, one early looking with pitted lead glaze from soil sample <24>	Later 12th to earlier 13th C.
		1	2	Hedingham fineware, body sherd showing applied white slip strips and traces of red slip-coating, abraded	Later 12th to mid-13th C.
		2	12	Mill Green fineware including slip-coating and glazed sherd with combed decoration	Mid-13th to 14th C.
193	192	4	80	Shell-tempered ware, includes a thickened everted rim from a large jar or bowl showing fire-blackening around the rim	11th to earlier 13th C.
194	195	1	4	Mill Green ware (sandy fabric) showing a slip-coating and mottled green glaze	Mid 13th to 14th C
		1	11	Sandy orange ware, unglazed and unfeatured sherd probably from the shoulder of a jar	13th to 14th C.
199	198	1	6	Hedingham fineware, sherd with buff fabric and partial greenish glaze, early type	Mid to late 12th C.
200	Layer	1	6	Shell-tempered ware	11th to early 13th C.
		16	17	Shell-tempered ware from soil sample <25>	11th to 13th C.
		1	12	Early medieval ware, pale grey fabric	11th to early 13th C.
		2	65	Mill Green-like fabric, includes fragment from a flat, slab lid	13th to 14th C.
		2	14	Mill Green fineware, both sherds show slip-painted decoration under a greenish glaze, on one the decoration is intersecting – possibly in a lattice pattern	Mid-13th to 14th C.
		3	9	Mill Green ware, including slip-painted and glazed sherd and slip-coated and green-glazed sherd, from soil sample <25>	Mid-13th to 14th C.
		1	5	Mill Green coarseware	Mid-13th to 14th C.
		8	14	Misc. sandy orange sherds, some could be Mill	13th to 14th C.

Con-text	Feature	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
				Green coarse ware, from soil sample 25	
		3	18	Sandy orange ware, flint in fabric, joining sherds from body of vessel showing faint incised banding and splash glaze	13th to 14th C C.
203	252	2	5	Shell-tempered ware, one sherd with a Mill Green-like matrix, abraded sherds	11th to 13th C.
		1	4	Mill Green fineware, fragment from inturned jug rim, abraded	Mid-13th to 14th C.
205	257	2	6	Mill Green ware comprising a body sherd in the sandy version of this fabric with a freckled green glaze and an abraded unfeatured sherd	Mid-13th to 14th C.
217	218	2	11	Burnt sherds of unidentified fineware, possibly Mill Green ware, joining sherds from shoulder of jug showing pitted decomposed glaze	13th to 14th C.
225		3	4	Shell-tempered ware body sherds, from soil sample <27>	11th to early 13th C.
		1	3	Grog-tempered ware, from soil sample <27>	
236	Layer	2	64	Hedingham fineware comprising a strap handle from a jug showing a buff fabric, greenish glaze and traces of a red slip as found on London style early rounded jugs, plus body sherd with orange splash glaze	2nd half 12th C.
		1	33	Sandy orange ware, strap handle with greenish glaze, very abraded	2nd half 12th C. or later
		2	32	Early medieval ware, body sherd showing bands of incised wavy line decoration; flat-topped, everted jar rim	12th C.
		2	6	Very abraded joining sherds with chalk as well as quartz sand inclusions	Not dated
		9	153	Shell-tempered ware including a B2 jar rim	?later 12th C.
240		13	40	Shell-tempered ware, including a B2 rim, all from soil sample <30>	c.1200
		5	3	Unidentifiable slivers of pottery all from soil sample <3>	undatable
244	243	3	13	Shell-tempered ware, misc. body sherds	11th to earlier 13th C.
		1	3	Shell-tempered ware from soil sample <28>	11th to earlier 13th C.
248	247	3	8	Shell-tempered ware	11th to earlier 13th C.
		1	6	Sandy orange ware, body sherd with splash glaze, perhaps untypical medieval Harlow ware	13th to 14th C.
250	Layer	3	57	Shell-tempered ware	11th to earlier 13th C.
		1	11	Early medieval ware thickened everted rim	11th to earlier 13th C.
255	254	1	20	Grog-tempered fabric	Med or early med
		4	21	Hedingham fineware, includes sherd with red slip-painting, olive green glaze and grey-buff fabric probably from a London-style early rounded jug and a sherd decorated with an incised horizontal zigzag enclosed in incised bands and showing a greenish glaze, perhaps also from an early rounded jug (cf. Cotter 2000, fig.51.26)	2nd half 12th C.

Con-text	Feature	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
		1	30	Sandy orange ware, strap handle thickened at the edges showing greenish glaze, could be a sandy version of Hedingham ware	2nd half 12th C. or later
256	Layer	1	22	Shell-tempered ware beaded rim fragment	12th C
261	260	1	18	Sandy orange ware, neck of jug showing three vertical slip-painted stripes and greenish glaze, similar to London-type ware jugs	?early to mid-13th C.
		5	10	Sandy orange ware, misc. sherds, one slip-painted and glazed, , from soil sample <32>	13th to 14th C.
		9	17	Shell-tempered ware, from soil sample <32>	11th to earlier 13th C.
		1	5	Medieval coarse ware, , from soil sample <32>	13th to 14th C.
263		1	2	Hedingham ware, relatively coarse fabric, apparent orange glaze, from soil sample <33>	Later 12th or 13th C.
		4	7	Shell-tempered ware, from soil sample <33>	11th to earlier 13th C.
268	269	1	23	Early medieval ware with chalk, B2 rim from large vessel, perhaps a bowl	c.1200
270	Layer	1	17	Unidentified sandy white ware fabric, perhaps Kingston-type ware, although the fabric is untypical, shows applied red slip stripe with a green glaze, giving a dark green colour to the stripe and a pale green background an early style	?later 12th to mid 13th C.
		1	15	Shell-tempered ware, sherd from the shoulder of a vessel, probably a cooking-pot, fire-blackened, from soil sample <34>	11th to earlier 13th C.
275	276	3	32	Shell-tempered ware	11th to earlier 13th C.
		1	35	Glazed early medieval ware, sherd from shoulder of jug showing incised horizontal bands and decomposed glaze	12th C.
277	Hearth	1	9	Early medieval ware with chalk and grog	11th to earlier 13th C.
278	279	1	3	Shell-tempered ware	11th to earlier 13th C.
		1	5	Mill Green coarseware internally glazed base sherd	Mid-13th to 14th C.
280	281	1	4	Very abraded sherd completely missing one surface not definitely pottery	Medieval
		2	11	Shell-tempered ware, body sherds, all from soil sample <35>	11th to early 13th C.
284	285	1	13	Early medieval ware, body sherd, very abraded but appears to show remains of decomposed glaze	12th C.
		3	30	Shell-tempered ware, includes beaded rim	12th C.
		<b>319</b>	<b>3746</b>		

**APPENDIX 4: Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams**

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres		Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Plant remains and microfossils	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)	
10	105	SP	10	10																		Slag ***/79g - Glass */<2g - Magnetised material **/<2g	
11	32	HE	30	30	*	<2	**	<2			*	<2					*	<2				Pot */<2g - Fired clay ****/2782g - FCF ****/13840g - Magnetised material ****/90g	
12	126	P	10	10	**	<2	**	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), Maloideae (1)		**	4					*	<2				Fired clay **/5g - FCF */7g - Magnetised material **/<2g	
13	146	SP	10	10	**	3	**	2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), <i>Betula</i> sp. (1)		*	<2										Fired clay **/39g - Pottery */21g - Metal object */<2g - FCF **/411g - Magnetised material **/10g	
14	158	DS	10	10	**	<2	***	<2												**	4	Fired clay ****/120g - Pot */2g - Glass */3g - FCF */27g - Magnetised material **/<2g	
15	175	ED	10	10	*	<2	**	<2														CBM */<2g - Magnetised material **/2g	
16	169	D	10	10	***	13	***	5	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), Maloideae (1)	*	<2	**	4			*	<2	*	<2				Fired clay **/50g - Pot */34g - FCF **/90g - Magnetised material **/3g



Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-sample volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
17	166	P	10	10	*	<2	**	<2				*	<2									FCF */6g - Magnetised material **/3g
18	181	ED	30	30	**	6	****	5	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (1), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (7), Maloideae (1), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (1)	**	<2	**	51							*		Fired clay **/101g - Pot **/14g - Fe nails */2g - FCF ***/455g - Slag */10g - Magnetised material ***/15g
19	137	D	10	10	*	<2	*	<2				*	<2									FCF */3g - Magnetised material **/<2g
20	106	D	10	10	**	<2	**	<2				**	<2									Pot */<2g - Magnetised material **/<2g
21	48	EO	20	20	**	2	**	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (8), <i>Betula</i> sp. (1), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (1)			**	9			*	<2					Fired clay **/48g - Pot **/50g - FCF **/270g - Metal */<2g - Flint */7g - Magnetised material ***/3g
22	190	ES	10	10	*	<2	**	<2		*	<2	**	4					*	<2			Fired clay **/8g - Pot */16g - Glass */<2g - FCF */276g - Magnetised material ***/4g
24	191	ED	20	20	***	36	**	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)			*	<2					*	<2	*	10	Fired clay **/82g - Pot **/34g - FCF **/86g - Magnetised material ***/4g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-sample volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
25	200	ES	20	20	**	3	***	3	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (8), <i>Betula</i> sp. (1), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (1)	*	<2	*	<2	*	<2	*	<2					Fired clay */5g - Pot **/41g - FCF */158g - Flint */4g - Magnetised material **/4g
26	187	ED	20	20	**	3	***	3	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (1)		*	2										Fired clay **/7g - Pot */<2g - Glass */<2g - FCF */22g - Industrial debris */<2g - Magnetised material **/5g
27	225	ES	20	20	**	<2	***	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), Maloideae (1)		**	14	*	<2	*	<2	*	<2				Fired clay */10g - Pot */6g - Glass */<2g - Flint */<2g - FCF ***/334g - Magnetised material ***/4g
28	244	P	20	20	**	6	***	4	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (4), Maloideae (2), <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (1), <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (1) <i>Prunus</i> sp. (1), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (1)	*	<2	*	<2				*	<2				Fired clay **/35g - Pot */2g - FCF */288g - Magnetised material **/4g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-sample volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
29	38	EO	20	20	***	8	****	7	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (1), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (6), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (1), <i>Maloideae</i> (2)	*	<2	**	12									Fired clay **/62g - Pot **/109g - FCF **/215g - Magnetised material */<2g
30	240	EU	20	20	**	6	***	2	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (1), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (7), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (2)			*	6	*	2		*		<2			Fired clay **/4g - Pot **/44g - Glass */3g - Stone */32g - FCF */16g - Slag */<2g - Magnetised material **/5g
31	182	S	10	10			*	<2														Fired clay */<2g - FCF */16g - Flint */20g - Magnetised material */<2g
32	261	D	40	40	***	4	***	2	<i>Alnus</i> sp. (2), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (7), <i>Maloideae</i> (1)			**	10	*	<2	*	<2					Fired clay */10g - Pot **/58g - CBM */24g - FCF **/182g - Slag **/14g - Metal */2g - Flint */<2g - Magnetised material ***/6g
33	263	P	10	10	**	<2	***	2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (7), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (1), <i>Betula</i> sp. (2)	*	<2	*	22				*		<2			Fired clay */10g - Pot */9g - FCF */230g - Magnetised material **/<2g
34	270	EO	20	20	*	<2	***	<2				*	<2									Fired clay */6g - Pot */15g - FCF */249g - Magnetised material **/<2g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-sample volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
35	280	SP	10	10	**	6	***	3	Quercus sp. (10)	*	<2											Fired clay **/61g - Pot */11g - FCF */248g - Magnetised material ***/4g
36	277	HE	5	5	*	<2	**	<2				*	<2									Fired clay ***/134g - Metal object */<2g - FCF */182g - Magnetised ***/<2g
37	262	HE	10	10	*	2	**	<2										*	<2	*	<2	Fired clay ****/2758g - FCF **/938g - Magnetised material ***/10g
38	290	HE	5	5			*	<2														FCF **/468g - Magnetised material ***/6g
39	292	HE	5	5	*	<2	**	<2														Fired clay */45g - FCF **/375g - Magnetised material ****/16g

**APPENDIX 5: Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)**

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
20	106	107	D	<2	<5	<5	10	<5		*	***				*	cf <i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp.			
19	137	137	D	22	<5	<5	75	20			***								
16	169	168	D	3	5	5	15	<5		*	****				*	cf <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	++		
32	261	260	D	4	10	10	10	10	*	**	****	**	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> -type, <i>cerealia</i> indet. <i>Avena</i> sp.	++	*	cf. <i>Carex</i> sp. (1), Legume (1), cf. <i>Trifolium</i> sp. (1)	++/ +++		
14	158	158	DS	5	25	25	85	<5		*	***								
15	175	175	ED	<2	<5	<5	60	20			***								
18	181	181	ED	64	225	100	30	5	**	***	****	***	<i>Cerealia</i> indet., <i>Triticum aestivum</i> -type, <i>Avena</i> sp.	++/ +++	*	Poaceae, <i>Galium</i> sp., Legumes, <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp.	++	*	

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
26	187	187	ED	2	5	5	50	5	*	*	***	*	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> -type, (6), <i>cerealia</i> indet. (1)	+/+ +	*	cf. Legume frag	+		
24	191	191	ED	39	145	100	20	<5	**	***	****	**(*)	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> -type, <i>cerealia</i> indet., <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> -type,	+/+ +	*	Poaceae, <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	+/+ +++		
29	38	28	EO	18	45	45	<5	<5	**	**	****	**	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> -type, <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Anthemis cotula</i>	++	*	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Anthemis cotula</i>	++		
21	48	48	EO	5	10	10	30	<5	**	**	****	**	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> -type, (13), <i>Avena</i> sp. (2)	+/+ +	*	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> , indet.	+/+ +		
34	270	270	EO	4	20	20	60	<5	*	**	****	* (1)	cf. <i>cerealia</i> frag	+					
22	190	190	ES	2	10	10	15	<5		**	****	**	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> -type, <i>Avena</i> sp., cf <i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Vicia/Pisum</i> sp (1/2)	+/+ +	*	indet cf seed	+		
25	200	200	ES	3	5	5	20	5	*	*	***	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Cerealia</i> indet.	+/+ +	*	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp., cf. <i>Carex</i> sp.	++		

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
27	225	225	ES	13	30	30	<5	<5	**	**	****	** (* )	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> -type, cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	++	**	<i>Avena</i> / <i>Bromus</i> sp., Legumes, <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , <i>Vicia</i> cf. <i>sativa</i>	++/ +++		
30	240	48	EU	8	70	70	90	<5	*	*	***	*	<i>Cerealia</i> indet, cf <i>Avena</i> sp., cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+					
11	32	113	HE	2	<5	<5	5	90		*	**	*	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> -type, <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Vicia/Pisum</i> sp., <i>cerealia</i> indet.	+/ +	**	Legumes, Indet, Poaceae	+/ +		
37	262	262	HE	5	10	10	60	<5	*	**	***	**	<i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum aestivum</i> -type, <i>Vicia</i> cf. <i>faba frag</i>	+/ +++					**
36	277	277	HE	2	10	10	98	<2			**								
38	290	262	HE	<1	<5	<5	95	<5			**	*(1)	cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+					

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
39	292	293	HE	1	10	10	90	<5	*	*	**	*	cerealia indet., <i>Triticum</i> cf <i>aestivum</i> - type, <i>Avena</i> sp.	+/ +	*(1)	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	+		
12	126	124	P	2	5	5	<5	<5		*	****	*	Cerealia indet (2), <i>Triticum</i> <i>aestivum</i> -type, (1)	+/ +	* (1)	Indet cpr	+		
17	166	165	P	<2	10	10	65	<5		**	****	*(1)	<i>Triticum</i> <i>aestivum</i> -type,	+					
28	244	243	P	15	70	70	40	<5	**	**	****	*	cerealia indet. <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> cf <i>aestivum</i> -type, <i>Avena</i> sp., cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	+/ +	*	<i>Rubus</i> sp. (1)	+++		
33	263	264	P	4	10	10	<2	<2	*	*( ?)	****	**	<i>Triticum</i> <i>aestivum</i> -type, (8), cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp. (1), cerealia indet.	+/ +/ ++	*	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> , indet.	++		
31	182	258	S	<1	<5	<5	<5	<5	*( 1)	*	***								



Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / deposit type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Shells
10	105	104	SP	2	<5	<5	90	5		*	**	*	Cerealia indet (2)						
13	146	145	SP	12	55	55	<5	<5	**	***	****	* (*)	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> -type, Cerealia indet., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp.	++	*	<i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., cf. <i>Malus/Pyrus</i> sp.	++		
35	280	281	SP	11	55	55	40	<5	**	***	****	*	cf. <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Triticum aestivum</i> -type, cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp., cerealia indet.	+/+ +	*	Poaceae (1)	+		

**APPENDIX 6: Provisional Publication Content and Page Count**

	<i>Text</i>	<i>Figures</i>	<i>Plates / tables</i>
<b>Executive summary</b>	0.25	0	0
<b>Introduction / background</b>			
Location, topography natural geology, environment, planning circumstance, etc.	1	1	0
<b>Site narrative</b>			
Intro, methodology, truncation, etc.	0.5	1	0
Phase 1: 12 <sup>th</sup> -early 13 <sup>th</sup> cent	0.5	1	0.25
Phase 2: early-mid 13 <sup>th</sup> cent	1	1	0
Phase 3: 13 <sup>th</sup> cent	1	1	0.25
Phase 4: 14 <sup>th</sup> cent	1	1	0
Phase 5: Late 14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> cent	0.5	0.5	0.25
Phase 6: Post-medieval	0.5	0.5	0
<b>Finds &amp; Environmental material</b>			
Intro/overview	0.25	0.5	0
Medieval pottery	3	0	1
Ceramic building material	0.5	0	0.25
Miscellaneous finds	0.25	0	0
Environmental material	2	0	1
<b>Discussion</b>			
Overview, site layout and development, economy, wider urban context , regional context	2	0.5	0
<b>Conclusions</b>	0.5	0	0
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	0.25	0	0
<b>Bibliography</b>	1	0	0
<b>Totals:</b>	16	8	3

**APPENDIX 7: Task list for publication work**

Tasks	Duration
<b><i>Stratigraphic analysis &amp; reporting:</i></b>	
Documentary research and review of previous work	1 day
Review & revise context/feature dating	1 day
Review & revise context/feature groups	1.5 day
Draw date-phased group matrix	1 day
Define land-use, inc. produce diagram	1 day
Write intro text	0.5 days
Production of a concise integrated site narrative text	3 days
Selection of phase & distribution plan figures, photographs and finds illustrations	0.5 days
Integration of finds reports into overall publication text	1 day
Write discussion and concluding text	1 day
Compilation of bibliography, write acknowledgements, tidy whole text	0.5 days
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>12 days</b>
<b><i>Finds &amp; environmental analysis &amp; reporting:</i></b>	
Pottery	6 days
Ceramic Building Material	2 days
Miscellaneous finds	1 day
Environmental	5.5 days
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>14.5 days</b>
<b><i>Illustration:</i></b>	
Site/phase Plan and sections figures	3 days
Finds illustration	1 day
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>4 days</b>
<b><i>Editing and Production:</i></b>	
Internal reading/editing of draft report	1 day
Internal alterations to text and figure illustrations	1 day
Implementing EAH editors amendments	0.5 days
Proof reading	0.5 days
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>3 days</b>
<b><i>Management &amp; Miscellaneous:</i></b>	
Project Management	1 day
Expenses & consumables	cost
EAH Publication page print costs	fee

**Appendix 8: HER Summary Sheet**

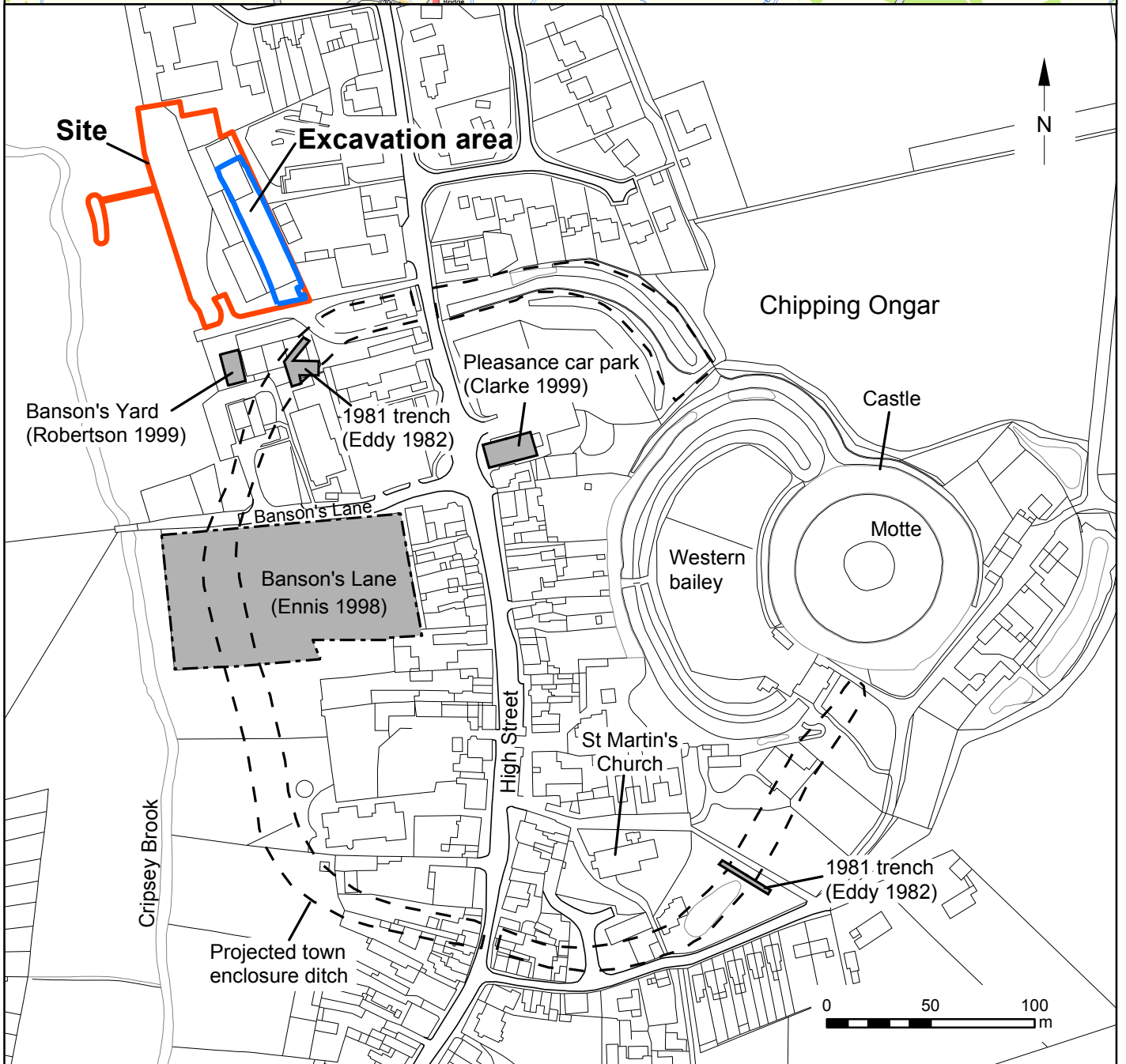
<b>Site name/Address:</b> Banson's Yard, High Street, Chipping Ongar, Essex CM5 9AA	
<b>Parish:</b> Chipping Ongar	<b>District:</b> Epping Forrest
<b>NGR:</b> TQ 5514 0327	<b>Site Code:</b> COB13
<b>Type of Work:</b> Archaeological Excavation	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> Steve Chew, Archaeology South-East
<b>Date of Work:</b> 18 Nov-04 Dec 2013	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> 1125sq m of 0.5ha site
<b>Location of Curating Museum:</b> Epping Forrest	<b>Funding source:</b> client
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> no	<b>Related HER Nos:</b>
<b>Final Report:</b> EAH article	<b>OASIS No:</b> 180700
<b>Periods Represented:</b> Medieval, Post-medieval, Modern	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>	
<p>Archaeological site excavation was carried out in advance of redevelopment and subsequent to site evaluation carried out in October 2013. The site is located just outside the perceived extents of the former medieval town enclosure, immediately to its north, and behind later medieval and post-medieval development along the High Street.</p> <p>No pre-medieval remains were identified, other than a small quantity of residual Roman brick/tile.</p> <p>The excavation revealed the presence of relatively extensive and complex remains primarily relating to the occupation of the site in the 12th to 14th centuries. Significantly, these remains lie outside the known/projected extents of the medieval town enclosure and are the first excavated evidence of contemporary medieval occupation activity beyond its confines.</p> <p>Ditches and gullies define a succession of at least three phases of enclosure systems that are variously occupied by timber building remains, fragmentary occupation layers and surfaces, oven/hearth bases with associated use and disuse deposits, fencelines, pits and cultivation soils. Collectively, these define a range of occupation, processing/production and agricultural activities at the rear of a number of land plots at the northern fringe of the settlement during the medieval period.</p> <p>Late medieval decline/contraction in occupation activity and eventual reversion to apparent agricultural cultivation is evident, prior to the Victorian and later industrial use of this site.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:</b>	
Chew, S. 2013. <i>Archaeological Evaluation at Banson's Yard, High Street Chipping Ongar, Essex</i> , ASE rep. 2013283	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> Steve Chew	<b>Date of Summary:</b> August 2014

**APPENDIX 9: OASIS Form**

<b>OASIS ID: archaeol6-180700</b>	
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Bansons Yard Excavation
Short description of the project	Archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of redevelopment and subsequent to site evaluation carried out in October 2013. The site is located just outside the perceived extents of the former medieval town enclosure at Chipping Ongar, immediately to its north, and behind later medieval and post-medieval development along the High Street. No pre-medieval remains were identified, other than a small quantity of residual Roman brick/tile. The excavation revealed the presence of relatively extensive and complex remains primarily relating to the occupation of the site in the 12th to 14th centuries. Significantly, these remains lie outside the known/projected extents of the medieval town enclosure and are the first excavated evidence of earlier medieval occupation activity beyond its confines. Ditches and gullies define a succession of at least three phases of enclosure systems that are variously occupied by timber building remains, fragmentary occupation layers and surfaces, oven/hearth bases with associated use and disuse deposits, fencelines, pits and cultivation soils. Collectively, these define a range of occupation, processing/production and agricultural activities at the rear of a number of land plots at the northern fringe of the settlement during the medieval period. Late medieval decline/contraction in occupation activity and eventual reversion to apparent agricultural cultivation is evident, prior to the Victorian and later industrial use of this site.
Project dates	Start: 18-11-2013 End: 04-12-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Associated project reference codes	archaeol6-163432 - OASIS form ID 8095 - Contracting Unit No. EPF/0461/13 - Planning Application No. COB13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	DITCH Medieval PIT Medieval POST-HOLE Medieval HEARTH Medieval CULTIVATION SOIL Medieval YARD SURFACE Medieval GULLY Medieval TIMBER BUILDING Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval QUERN STONE Medieval POTTERY Post Medieval ROOF TILE Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

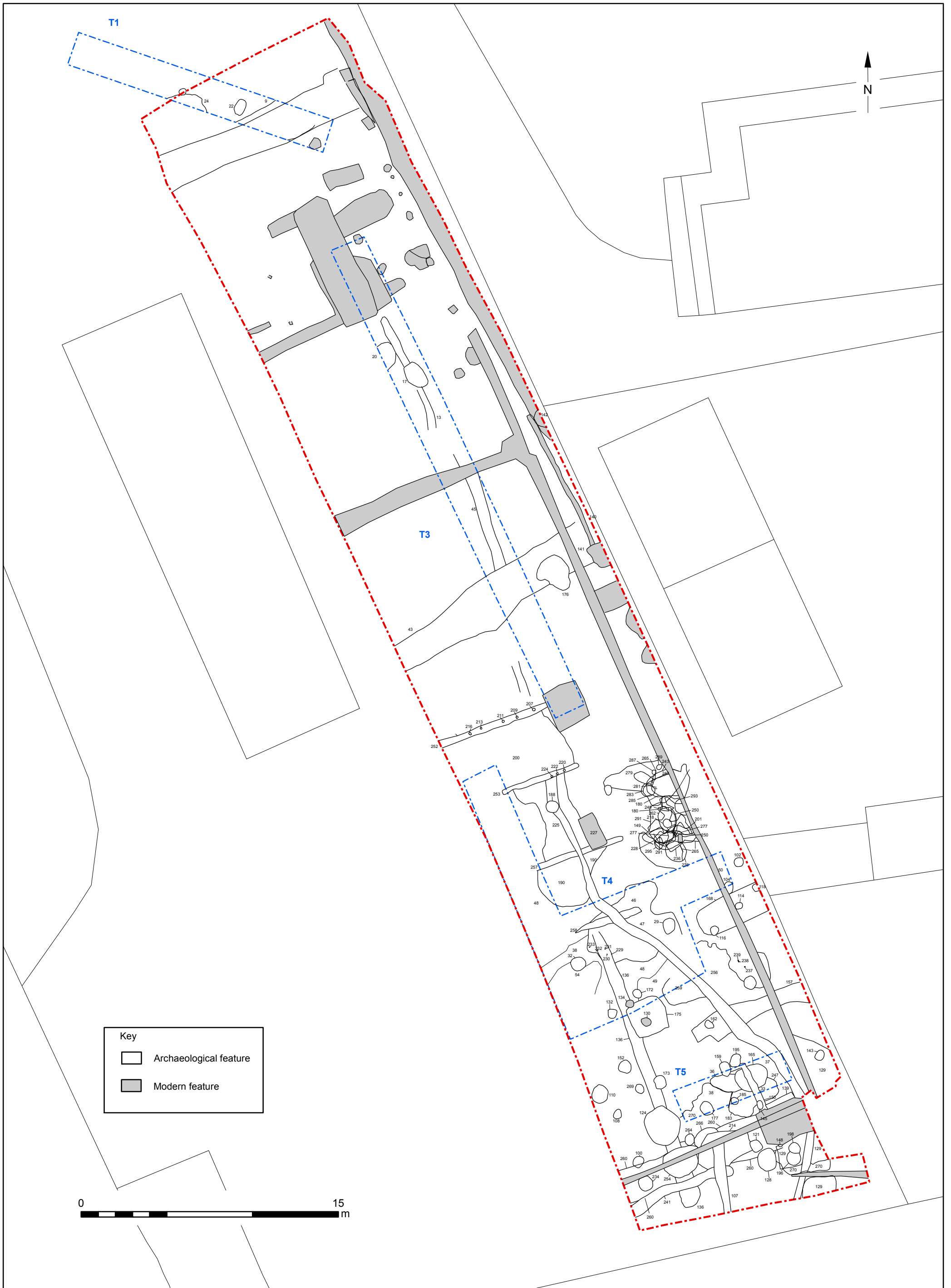
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX EPPING FOREST ONGAR Banson's Yard
Postcode	CM5 9AA
Study area	1125.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 5514 0327 50.807591974 0.202156841908 50 48 27 N 000 12 07 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 49.04m Max: 49.34m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Adrian Scruby
Project supervisor	Steve Chew
Type of sponsor/funding body	consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	Epping Forest
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Epping Museum
Digital Contents	"Animal bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Survey","Worked stone / lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Epping Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Ceramics","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
<b>Project bibliog.</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavation at Banson's Yard, Chipping Ongar, Essex: post-excavation assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Chew, S.
Other bibliog.details	ASE report No. 2014188
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East

Place of issue	Braintree
Description	A4
Entered by	Mark Atkinson (mark.atkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	4 August 2014



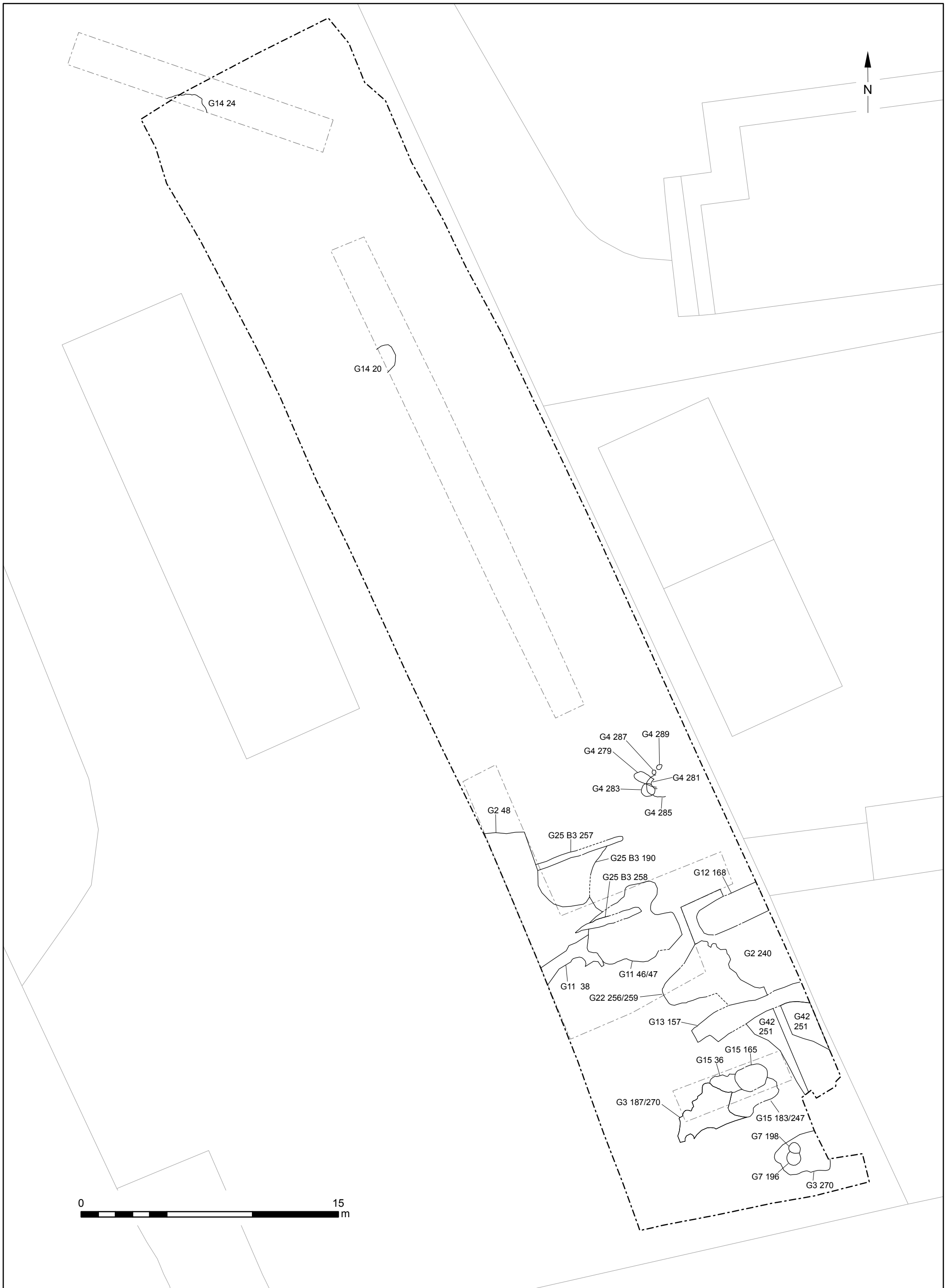
© Archaeology South-East		Banson's Yard, Chipping Ongar	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8095	Aug 2014	Location of site and previous archaeological work	
Report Ref: 2014188	Drawn by: APL		





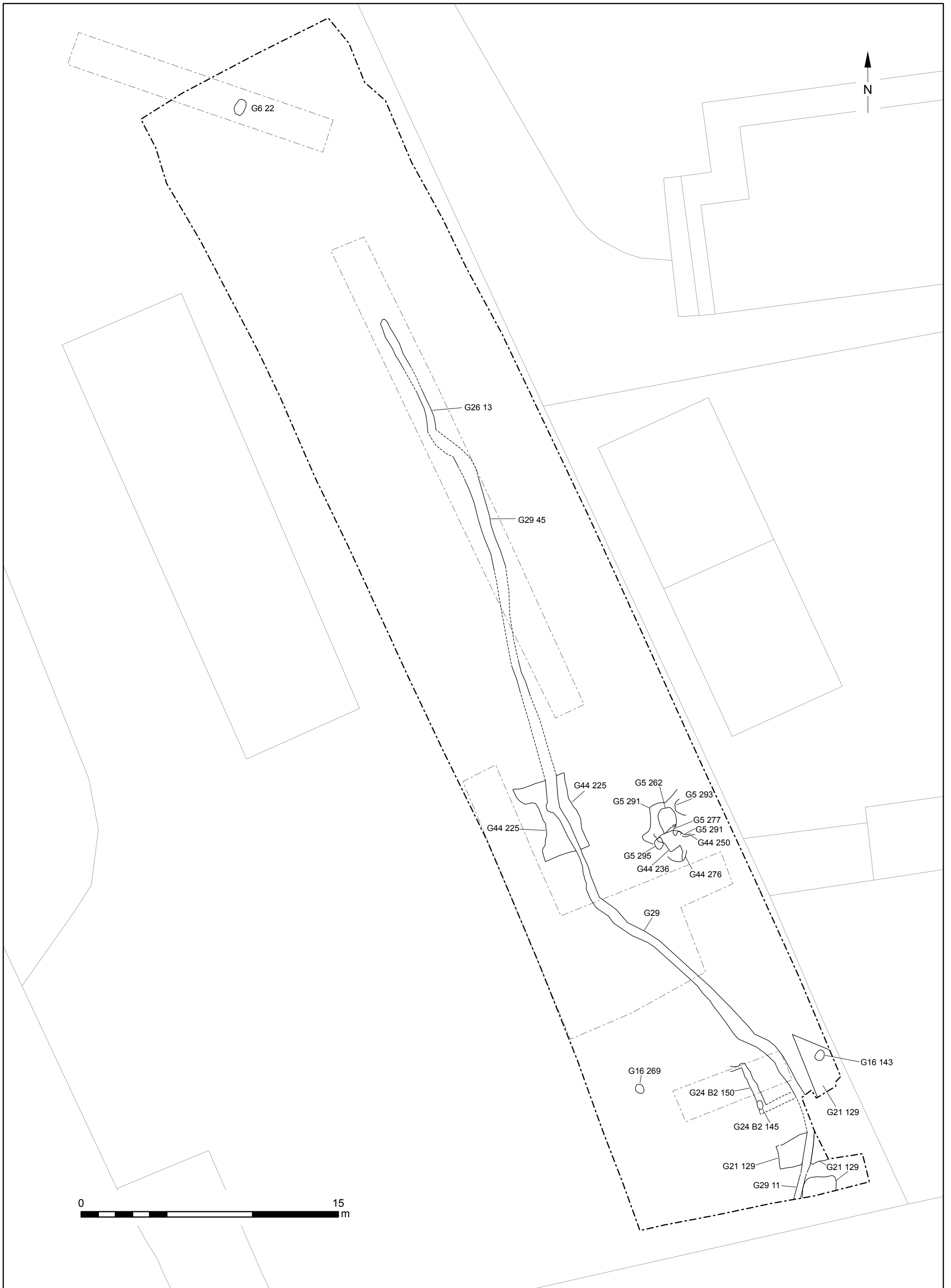
© Archaeology South-East		Banson's Yard, Chipping Ongar	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 8095	Jun 2014	Excavation area showing all archaeological features	
Report Ref: 2014188	Drawn by: APL		

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© Archaeology South-East		Banson's Yard, Chipping Ongar	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 8095	Jun 2014	Excavation area showing phase 1 features	
Report Ref: 2014188	Drawn by: APL		

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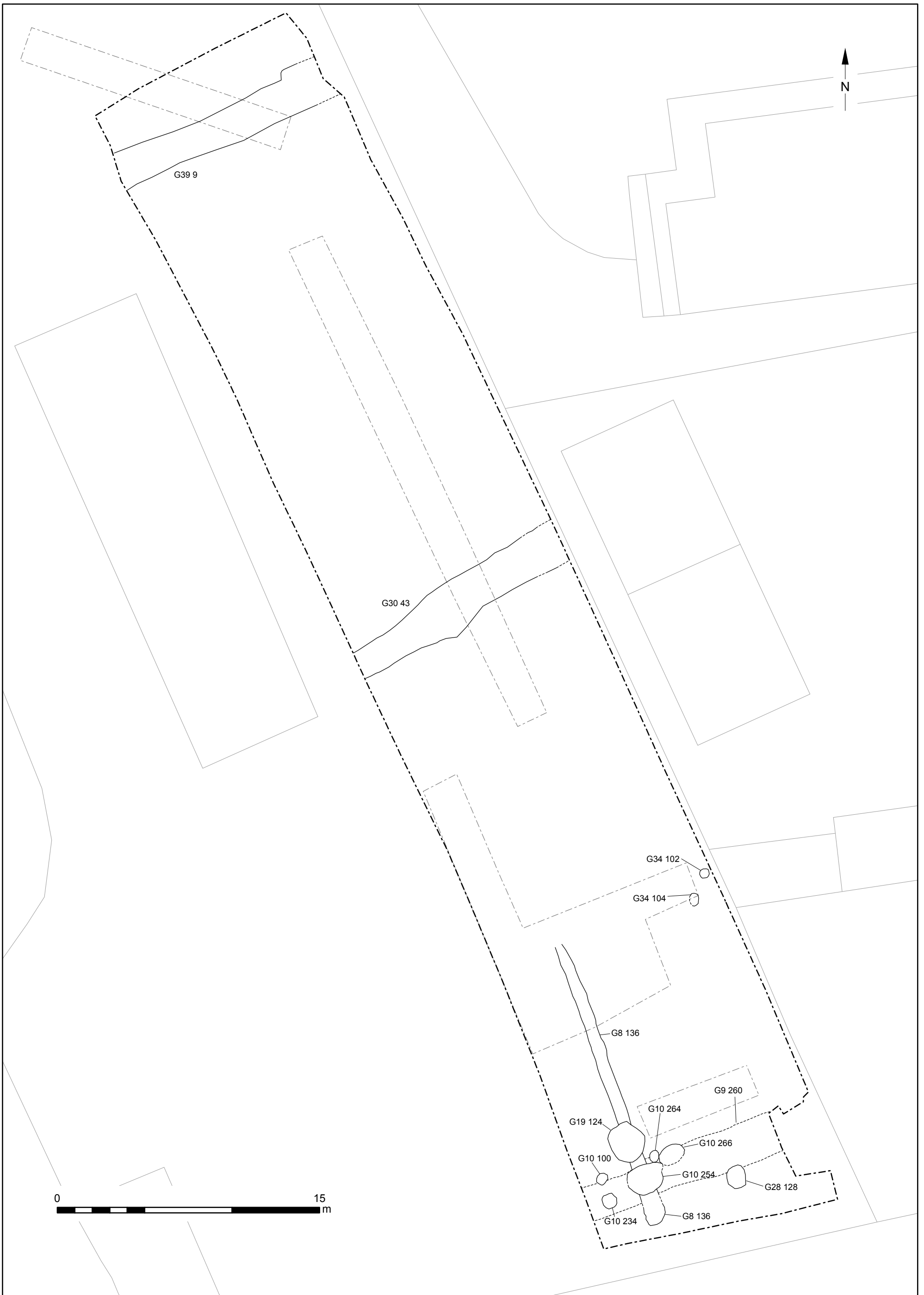
© Archaeology South-East		Banson's Yard, Chipping Ongar	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 8095	Jun 2014	Excavation area showing phase 2 features	
Report Ref: 2014188	Drawn by: APL		

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© Archaeology South-East		Banson's Yard, Chipping Ongar	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 8095	Jun 2014	Excavation area showing phase 3 features	
Report Ref: 2014188	Drawn by: APL		

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© Archaeology South-East		Banson's Yard, Chipping Ongar	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 8095	Jun 2014	Excavation area showing phase 4 features	
Report Ref: 2014188	Drawn by: APL		

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© Archaeology South-East		Banson's Yard, Chipping Ongar	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 8095	Jun 2014	Excavation area showing phase 5 and 6 features	
Report Ref: 2014188	Drawn by: APL		

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Figure 8: Site view, looking south



Figure 9: Working view, cleaning over hearth/ovens area



Figure 10: Site looking west, showing (G9) ditch [260] and reworked layers [48 / 240]



Figure 11: East facing section of ditch [168], (G12)



Figure 12: East facing section of ditch [157], (G13)



Figure 13: Beam-slots of Building 3 (G25), looking west





Figure 14: Surface [256], (G22), looking north



Figure 15: Building 2 (G24) looking north showing robber cut [139], (G38) in foreground



Figure 16: South facing section of gully [45], (G10)



Figure 17: Gully [45], (G10), cutting 'yard' surface [129], (G21)



Figure 18: Hearth [262], (G5) looking east



Figure 19: Pit [276], (G44), cutting remains of earlier hearths (G5), looking north



Figure 20: Hearths [262] and [293], (G5)



Figure 21: East facing section across hearths



Figure 22: West facing section of ditch [260], (G9)



Figure 23: East facing section of ditch [09], (G39)



Figure 24: East facing section of pit [180], (G20)



Figure 25: Beam-slots of Building 4, (G40), looking east



Figure 26: North facing section of ditch [136], (G8)



Figure 27: Posthole [121], (G17) showing post pipe [123]



Figure 28: West facing section of ditch [43], (G18)

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