

**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT
LAND WEST OF HALL ROAD, ELSENHAM, ESSEX**

NGR: TL 5377 2611

Planning Reference: UTT/13/0177/OP

ASE Project No: 8196

Site Code: ELSHR14

ASE Report No: 2015322

OASIS ID: archaeol6-223284



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Date of Issue:	10.11.2015		
Revision:			

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Abstract

This report presents the results of the archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land west of Hall Road at Elsenham, Essex in 2014. The fieldwork was commissioned by Bovis Home in advance of the construction of residential housing and associated amenities.

The excavation comprised the archaeological investigation of two parcels of land totalling some 1.41 hectares in area. A small assemblage of largely residual Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint attests to some activity of this date in the vicinity of the site. The earliest definite activity on the site, however, dates to the Late Neolithic. Early Bronze Age and comprised a ring-ditch monument, with possible associated pits in the north-westernmost part of Area B. This later became the focus for a brief period of Saxon activity, represented by two large pits.

Medieval activity on the site comprises a well-preserved field system of narrow strip fields, concentrated in the south-eastern part of the site but possibly extending to the north-west. The agricultural character of the site continued into the post-medieval period, with the retention and modification of the medieval field system and a sequence of two later post-medieval brick built outbuildings, which may be part of a farmstead.

The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication. It is suggested that this should take the form of a journal article in Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

1.1.1 The development site, located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 537 261, was situated to the south of Elsenham, on the west side of Hall Road and measured 6 hectares in area. The excavation areas consisted of two parcels of land (Area A and Area B) totalling 1.41 hectares in area. Area A was located to the south-east and was immediately to the north of the Stansted brook. Area B was the largest constituent part of site, and occupied the main field to the west.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the latest data held by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2015) the underlying solid geology of the site comprises deposits of the Thanet Sand Formation, Lambeth Group and London Clay Formations. Superficial deposits include glacio-fluvial deposits of sand and gravel in the west of the site, river gravels and sands of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup in the east of the site and Head deposits of clay, silt sand and gravel to the south.

1.2.2 Topographically, the site occupies a south facing slope, with a maximum elevation of c. 92.15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the northwest of the site, falling away to c. 78.89m aOD at the far south-east of site by the bank of the Stansted Brook. Prior to the excavation the site was in use as pasture.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted by Uttlesford District Council for the construction of up to 130 residential units with associated access, parking and amenity and educational spaces (Ref. UTT/13/0177/OP), subject to conditions. Due to the archaeological potential of the site, Conditions 14-16 of the Decision Notice stated that:

14 No development or preliminary groundworks can commence until a programme of archaeological trial trenching has been secured and undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. A mitigation strategy detailing the excavation/preservation strategy shall be submitted to the local planning authority following the completion of this work.

REASON: In the interests of archaeological protection in accordance with Policy ENV4 of the Uttlesford Local Plan (adopted 2005).

15 No development or preliminary groundworks can commence on those areas containing archaeological deposits until the satisfactory completion of fieldwork, as detailed in the mitigation strategy, and which has been signed off by the local planning authority through its historic environment advisors.

REASON: In the interests of archaeological protection in accordance with Policy ENV4 of the Uttlesford Local Plan (adopted 2005).

- 16 *The applicant will submit to the local planning authority a post-excavation assessment (to be submitted within six months of the completion of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed in advance with the Local Planning Authority). This will result in the completion of post-excavation analysis, preparation of a full site archive and report ready for deposition at the local museum, and submission of a publication report.*

REASON: In the interests of archaeological protection in accordance with Policy ENV4 of the Uttlesford Local Plan (adopted 2005).

- 1.3.2 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) were subsequently commissioned by Bovis Homes to undertake the archaeological trial trenching and subsequent mitigation work. Both phases of work were carried out in accordance with Written Schemes of Investigation prepared by Archaeology South-East and approved by ECC Place Services (ASE 2014a; 2014b), and with the appropriate standard and guidance documents of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

- 1.4.1 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in April and May 2014, with the subsequent excavation conducted between August and October 2014. Both phases of work were monitored by Richard Havis, Senior Historic Environment Officer at Essex County Council. The evaluation was supervised by Steve Chew; the excavation by Stephen White, with auxiliary supervision provided by Sam Riley and Sarah Ritchie.

1.5 Archaeological methodology

- 1.5.2 Topsoil and sterile subsoil were machine stripped using a 20 tonne tracked mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of ASE archaeologists, to the surface of the underlying natural geology or archaeological deposits, whichever was higher. Spoil was stockpiled in previously agreed locations. A pre-excavation plan of the resultant stripped areas was subsequently prepared using Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying.
- 1.5.3 The pre-excavation plan was made available in Autocad and PDF format and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East Surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the Supervisors. Where necessary (for example the post-medieval farmstead in Area A) features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan. An android tablet was also used to facilitate quick updates to the surveyed areas on site.
- 1.5.4 The excavation and recording of the archaeological remains was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigations (ASE 2014a; 2014b), the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.5.5 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:

- Linear features (ditches and gullies) had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course, generally a 1m long segment every 10m; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered.
- With the exception of modern disturbances, a minimum 50% of all other contained features was excavated. Further investigation was a matter of on-site judgement, but sought to establish as a minimum their extent, date and function.
- For layers a decision on-site was made as to the extent that they were excavated. The factors governing the judgement included the possibility that they masked earlier remains, the need to understand function and depositional processes, and the necessity to recover sufficient artefacts to date the deposit and to meet the project aims.
- For the buildings remains observed in Area A, relationships were fully defined between the walls, then a plan of the structure was drawn to allow a higher level of detail.

1.5.6 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.

1.5.7 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. Black and white (35mm transparency) photographs were taken of notable features only. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

1.5.8 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

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

Environmental Sampling Strategy

1.5.10 On-site sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by Historic England (English Heritage 2011).

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

1.5.12 The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling a range of feature types (pits, ditches, post-holes, cess pits) from across the site, the fills of which can be compared and contrasted. Where clearly defined fills were

evident within features or in large features with superficially homogenous fills, stratified data was obtained by taking multiple samples spread through the deposits.

- 1.5.13 A standard bulk sample size of 40 litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.
- 1.5.14 Sub-samples of up to 10 litres were kept aside from the bulk samples for specialist processing and analysis to target retrieval of insects, fish bone and parasites for example.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

- 1.6.1 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).
- 1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.
- 1.6.3 Where possible the results from the evaluation have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The recent excavations at Stansted Airport c. 2 km south-east of the study site, have revealed evidence of occupation and agriculture on the Boulder Clay from the Middle Bronze Age onwards. By the Late Saxon period farmers again cleared areas of woodland for agriculture. Villages sprang up in river valleys and along the Roman road network. Evidence for medieval settlement, farming and assarting is indicated across the wider landscape.
- 2.1.2 Substantial quantities of prehistoric worked flint have been recovered from the surrounding area as well as Neolithic pottery and pit dwellings at Pledgdon Sandpit. A series of crop marks are also visible at Fuller's Farm to the south-west.

2.2 Palaeolithic

- 2.2.1 The extensive archaeological recording of 22 hectares at Stansted Airport Mid Term Car Park (MTCP, c. 2km south of site) recovered only two hand-axes and a single flint scraper (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts, 2008) and elsewhere on the Boulder Clay finds are even sparser. A late Upper Palaeolithic long blade was found within the fills of a later tree-throw on the Long Term Car Park site (LTCP) (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts, 2008). As such, while there has been limited artefactual evidence for this period, it seems to generally be firmly in the background of later archaeological deposits.

2.3 Mesolithic and Neolithic

- 2.3.1 The Stort valley has produced evidence for exploitation of the area close to the river during the Mesolithic and it is likely that the heavily wooded Boulder Clay areas were used for hunting (Havis & Brooks 2004). Thus evidence of lithic material would not be unexpected in the valley of the Stansted Brook (the stream marking the southern extent of area A).
- 2.3.2 Scatters of residual Mesolithic flints were recovered from Stansted. The material was recovered from along the edges of river valleys, suggesting that these acted as a foci for hunting and gathering activities as well as routes through the landscape. Three tranchet axes were recovered from the Long Term Car Park site at Stansted Airport, possibly suggesting Mesolithic tree clearance in the area (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts 2008).
- 2.3.3 The recovery of three flint axes from soil stripping and excavation at the Long Term Car Park at Stansted Airport indicates that the heavily forested environment of adjacent Boulder Clays of north-west Essex was utilised. Nevertheless, the density of artefactual evidence on a regional basis, suggests that any evidence for the Mesolithic period on the site overlooking the Stansted Brook would likely be limited to one or two lithic artefacts.
- 2.3.4 Despite an extensive programme of field walking and excavation at Stansted Airport, only a very limited quantity of Neolithic evidence has been located. Initial work (ECC 1989), involving an intensive survey of 600 hectares, the broken end of a polished flint axe, was found. More recent work at the Airport has produced evidence of scattered pits and tree throws into which a range of

Neolithic and early Bronze Age material was found (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts 2008). Two pits and a small assemblage of flintwork were recorded at the LTCP site, and work at the MTCP site has located a few small pits containing pottery and flints. Nevertheless, despite extensive searches, the available evidence still suggests sparse occupation and occasional hunting within an essentially forested environment, within which only localised openings had been cleared.

2.4 Bronze Age and Iron Age

- 2.4.1 In the Early Bronze Age, evidence from the Stansted Airport investigations suggests the continuation of hunting within a forested and sparsely occupied landscape, possibly grazed by herd animals (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts 2008). However, off the Boulder Clay, the lighter, more fertile gravel-based soils were probably favoured areas for episodes of tree clearance for “slash and burn” type agriculture.
- 2.4.2 By the Middle Bronze Age communities were establishing settlements, dividing the landscape and farming the land in the Stansted area (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts 2008). Further evidence for Bronze Age settlement was discovered during excavations on the M11 at Stansted and the Forward Logistics Base (FLB) site at Stansted where a single roundhouse was recorded, while widespread activity and a roundhouse was recorded at the Long Term Car Park site (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts 2008). The discovery of a complete enclosed Middle Bronze Age settlement of roundhouses at Stansted indicates that incursions were being made into the forest locally and that permanent settlement and agriculture was occurring. Similarly, although evidence for occupation in the vicinity of the Stansted Brook is restricted due to lack of field survey, the discovery of a Middle Bronze Age cremation burial on the north side of the valley, c. 1km west of the site, indicates that at least some valley slopes were cleared and used in this period.
- 2.4.3 By the Late Bronze Age there is an increasing body of evidence to suggest that clearance was occurring on a larger scale than hitherto and that stock farming was occurring on an organised and more intensive basis. Evidence from Stansted Airport indicates a much more widespread exploitation of the landscape, eg Roundwood/Long Border (RWS 87/LBS 88: HER 9030), whilst other evidence (Airport Social Club site) suggests the gathering and droving of stock, presumably cattle, within a locally cleared environment. Excavations at the Long Term Car Park have added further detail and have exposed a network of ditches forming an Late Bronze Age or Iron Age field system and a small ring ditch, interpreted as a ploughed down Bronze Age round barrow. Nearby, a possible burnt mound and associated artefactual evidence suggests a small occupation site (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts 2008).
- 2.4.4 There is a wealth of evidence from archaeological investigations at Stansted Airport for Bronze Age occupation, some 2km to the south-east of the site. On this basis, it can be suggested that there was moderate to good potential for the occurrence of Middle and Late Bronze Age activity at the site, and in particular overlooking the Stansted Brook in the south of the site.
- 2.4.5 The gradual extent of woodland clearance continues into the Iron Age and the first landscape divisions in the form of trackways and boundaries appear at this time (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts 2008). At Stansted Airport Late Bronze

Age and early Iron Age activity focused on the western edge of the Boulder Clay plateau, the settlement continued into the middle Iron Age although an increased density in population was recognised (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts 2008). A second focus of occupation was located on the south-eastern side of the plateau above the Pincey Brook. Three middle Iron Age settlements were excavated, the LTCP site, M11 and NP sites. By the 1st century BC, excavations at the Airport Catering Site have shown that a permanent, nucleated settlement was flourishing (ECC 1989). The settlement was first formed by a couple of round houses in c. 75BC suggesting maybe just one family group, but over the next 25 years the settlement grew and a ditched enclosure about 80m across eventually surrounding 8 huts and other structures, including a possible shrine. The village was occupied into the early Roman period and no doubt formed a centre from which the continued clearance of woodland occurred.

- 2.4.6 Extensive evidence for Iron Age occupation has been recorded from Stansted Airport, and by all accounts this should have held true for the site. It is suggested that the valley slopes were cleared of natural woodland cover by this period and therefore there was good potential for Iron Age occupation in the site area.

2.5 Roman

- 2.5.1 The site lies within an area of extensive Roman occupation with villas and farmsteads laying either side of Stane Street (c.5km south of the site). An extremely rich Roman grave was discovered by metal detectorists 1km east of the site; despite this little Roman activity has been noted close to the site.
- 2.5.2 The alignment of a Roman Road (known as Stane Street) from Braughing and Bishop Stortford to Colchester forms the basis of the alignment of the B1256, c. 5km south of the study site (Margary 1967 Route 32 p253 and Going 1996).
- 2.5.3 Several farmsteads have been located and investigated at Stansted Airport (Duckend Farm, Bury Lodge, the LTCP site, Long Border Road and the MTCP site). Artefactual evidence suggesting a second focus of settlement (on a similar sand and gravel deposit to that on the study site) was discovered in the late 1800's and again in the mid 1900's in the valley of the Stansted Brook c. 1km west of the study site (HER 4629 and 4713). This density of occupation, and the character of the settlement sites themselves, suggests that the landscape was largely an open farmed environment, presumably with localised blocks of managed woodland.
- 2.5.4 A moderate to good potential for the occurrence of Roman artefactual material and a similar possibility for a farmstead or related field system (evidenced by sub-surface features) would have seemed appropriate for this site.

2.6 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 2.6.1 Elsenham appears to have been a relatively large settlement at the time of the Norman Conquest, the earliest records for a church dating to 1070. The site lies some distance from the medieval core of the village with little activity from this period noted in the vicinity.

- 2.6.2 Documentary research for the Stansted excavations indicated that the parishes occupying the study site, Elsenham, Ugley, Henham and Stansted formed parts of a much larger estate in the Middle Saxon period. The estate was bounded by the Stort to the west, the Roding to the east and Stane Street to the south. The parish boundaries within the Middle Saxon estate of Stansted indicate a chronological sequence for its division. The boundaries of Elsenham and Takeley follow stream courses and sinuous lines and also the Roman road were probably drawn when these areas still formed wood pasture, before they were opened up for arable cultivation. The boundaries of Stansted, Ugley and Plegdon include lines of rectangular indentation, a pattern characteristic of the division of the strips of open fields and furlongs which had already been established before the formation of the parishes, and probably date to the 10th or 11th century (Cooke, Brown & Philpotts, 2008).
- 2.6.3 The extensive archaeological investigations at Stansted Airport recorded very limited evidence of Saxon occupation although the palynological data suggests that the landscape was open and supported mixed farming (Havis & Brooks 2004).
- 2.6.4 Generally, it is suggested that the early and middle Saxon period saw settlement and farming withdrawn from the more marginal Boulder Clay soils onto the better drained, more fertile soils of the river valleys, with a resultant regeneration of woodland on former farmed areas.
- 2.6.5 The Domesday Survey noted that Takeley and Elsenham formed part of the densely wooded district in Essex for “they feed between them 3500 swine”. In Elsenham, the destruction of woodland was progressive and between 1066 and 1086 the number of swine fell from 1300 to 1000. In Edward the Confessor’s time a freewoman named Merunaand and a man called Lestan owned the land, which was made up of 4 hides with two ploughs, eight villeins and five serfs. There were 12 acres of meadow and a corn mill, 220 sheep, eight cows, 60 swine, one horse and one colt.
- 2.6.6 The Uttlesford District Historic Characterisation Project describes the fieldscape around Henham and Elsenham as a complex network of irregular fields of probable medieval date, some may be older, interspersed with linear greens (ECC 2009). Many of the roads, green lanes and bridleways are intricate, twisting and sunken, indicating their ancient origin. The historic settlement comprises a nucleated settlement at Henham situated around a village green, which originated as a church/hall complex at its western end.
- 2.6.7 Henham Hall is moated site and Scheduled Ancient Monument that is situated on the northern side of Elsenham (HER 4535; Grid Ref TL 544 286). The moat is water filled and in good condition and measures between 6 and 10m wide. The site comprises a rectangular medieval homestead moat with its original entrance across the east arm of the moat, and measures 64m overall east-west and 81m north-south. The foundations of an earlier brick house were found on the island when a house was erected in 1961. The Fitzwalters resided for some time at Henham Hall, and Robert Fitzwalter was born there in 1249.
- 2.6.8 Post-excavation work for the Stansted Airport sites has indicated that there were campaigns of woodland clearance and subsequent farming in the 11th

and 12th centuries. Enclosed 11th and 12th century settlement was recorded at the Mid Term Car Park site in the newly created farmland. The population is thought to have been generally rising in the 12th and 13th centuries and a number of medieval sites were excavated as part of the Stansted project, including an important 12th-13th century farmstead (Cooke, Brown & Phillpotts 2008).

- 2.6.9 As a result, it is assumed that the study site was increasingly cleared of woodland and used for agriculture use throughout the Saxon and Medieval periods. Therefore a moderate potential was identified for occupation and agricultural activity across site.

2.7 Post-medieval

- 2.7.1 Although the present vicarage immediately adjacent to the site was built during the 19th century a vicarage was probably first built in the mid-17th century. The vicarage is described as having orchards and 26 and a half acres of land. The 1840 Tithe Map shows a series of barns in the south-east of the site; these have been demolished by 1856 however. The site remained undeveloped throughout the 20th century.
- 2.7.2 In this period cartographic and further documentary evidence supplements the modest HER evidence for this period in the locality. One of the earliest maps of the area at a useful scale is Chapman and Andre's map of 1777. This shows the main foci of settlement locally at Henham in the north-east and Elsenham in the south.
- 2.7.3 During the post-medieval period changes in agricultural production are reflected in the changing design of farm complexes with the development of the 'Victorian High Farming tradition' which resulted in alterations to the design and layouts of farm buildings. In the post-medieval period a landscaped park was developed around Elsenham Hall (ECC 2009) to the east of site.
- 2.7.4 In general, while little activity has been recorded close to the site, it lay within a rich multi-period landscape with the potential for activity from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period.

2.8 Previous work on site

- 2.8.1 The previous evaluation at the site comprised of the mechanical excavation of fifty evaluation trenches in a random grid pattern across site.
- 2.8.2 Archaeological remains were recorded in 26 of the 50 trenches. However, the weather and ground conditions during the evaluation meant that the precise nature of some of these features was unclear. In particular, while the majority of features recorded during the evaluation, notably the farmstead in the Area A and elements of the post-medieval field system in Area B, corresponded well with those recorded during the subsequent excavation of the site, some of the smaller features encountered during the evaluation appear to have been primarily natural in origin, comprising rooting, animal burrowing or changes in the natural deposits.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The general aim of the work, as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the site (ASE 2014b) was to preserve by record the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of all surviving archaeological remains.

3.2 Specific

3.2.1 In addition, the excavation provided the opportunity to address the following research objectives.

- OR1: It is noted in the research framework for the eastern counties (East Anglian Archaeology, Paper 8, 2000) that 'Production and processing of food for urban markets is a key element in understanding the relationship between towns and their rural hinterlands. The eastern counties, historically largely rural with few large towns, are well placed to study this problem.' Given the presence of a probable farmstead in the southeast corner of the site excavation of this area should be undertaken with this in mind; particularly when sampling any cut features.
- OR2: The presence of 12-13th century pottery in Trench 45 of the evaluation suggests there may be an earlier building/s, or at least earlier activity, underlying the post-medieval farmstead. Consideration will be given on site as to the necessity for the wholesale removal of the known post-medieval farmstead following recording. This may entail single context stratigraphic excavation of the soft archaeology.
- OR3: Given the presence of apparently Roman enclosure ditches, how far can these be defined in extent and do they enclose a settlement present on the site? Do the parallel ditches reflect subsequent recutting for the same purpose and, if so, can the enclosure be securely dated (beginning and abandonment)?

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Individual contexts, referred to thus [***] not (***) , have been sub-grouped and grouped together during post-excavation analysis and features are generally referred to by their sub-group (SG**) or group label (GP **). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as ring-gullies, pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <*>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7).

4.1.2 The results are described and discussed within the following provisional period structure:

Period 1:	Residual Mesolithic/Early Neolithic material
Period 2:	Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age
Period 3:	Early medieval
Period 4:	Medieval
Period 5:	Post-medieval

4.1.3 The archaeology is 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.

4.1.4 The earliest evidence on this site comprises a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ring ditch monument in the north-west of site. This forms the main element of the earliest phase of use of site.

4.1.5 Two Saxon pits were recorded on site, in close proximity of the barrow. This may indicate that the barrow was a focus for early medieval activity on site

4.1.6 Later medieval activity is concentrating in the south-east of site, where a series of ditches indicate realignment and reorientation of narrow field systems.

4.1.7 Post-medieval activity takes place across site, in the form of changing orientations of larger field systems in Area B. In Area A the post-medieval activity is focused on a farm stead in the south east of the area.

Type	Description	Quantity	Notes
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	Area A: 237 Area B: 187	
Section sheets	A1 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10	20	
Plans	Multi-context .dwg plans A1 permatrace sheets 1:20 or 1: 50	Area A: 5	All digital apart from farmstead in Area A
Photos	Black and white transparency films Digital images	22 428	
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	10	
Context register	Context register sheets	13	
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	1	
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	10	
Drawing register	Section register sheets	13	
Small finds register	Small finds register sheets	1	

Table 1: Site archive quantification table

4.2 Natural Deposits and overburden

4.2.1 The underlying geology observed across the site comprised sand and gravel consistent with the glacio-fluvial deposits and river terrace deposits mapped by the British Geology Survey (BGS 2015). Areas of clay revealed towards the southern end of Area B probably relate to Head deposits, as mapped by the BGS, although it is possible that they represent, in part at least, alluvial deposits associated with the Stanstead Brook which lies to the south. The overburden recorded across the site varied between 0.20m and 0.50m deep and comprised a typical sequence of subsoil and topsoil, with an area of colluvium also present in the south of Area B.

4.2.2 No archaeological features were visible in the top- or sub-soil during the closely monitored machining.

4.3 Period 1: Mesolithic/Early material

4.3.1 The presence of blades and bladelets with parallel lateral edges and ridges as well as platform abrasion reflects a blade-based industry which suggests a presence on or near the site during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. These were found largely as a residual component in the GP 28 ring ditch and in the associated features to the north of that (GPs 82-88 and 91). There is a possibility, however, that at least some of the features in GPs 82-88 and 91 may be of Early Neolithic date. Pit [1283], for example contains Early Neolithic pottery in association with work flint in a possible contemporary feature (see Section 5.2.4 below).

4.4 Period 2: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age 3000-1500BC (Figure 4)

Area B

- 4.4.1 Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity was restricted to Area B and included a penannular ring-ditch, with some possible associated pitting. The ring-ditch, which was located in the north-western corner of Area B (Group 28) measured 19.7m north-south, and 19.9m east-west. The ditch itself ranged between 0.95m and 2.30m in width and 0.40m to 0.67m in depth. A narrow causeway, around 1.3m wide was located on the southern side of the ring-ditch, defined by two rounded termini. An additional short length of ditch within the monument (GP92) is of uncertain function but may suggest modification/re-cutting of the ring-ditch.
- 4.1.2 The dating of the ring-ditch to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age is through the flint, which was concentrated around this feature (slots [1288] and [1304], and terminus [1352] all contained datable worked flint). The dating is based on technological grounds, with some of the flint flakes displaying meticulous working, evidence of a careful reduction strategy that is characteristic of a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint assemblage. Diagnostic material includes a disc scraper from the GP92 ditch (context [1393]), characteristic of the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, and the end scraper from the main ring-ditch GP28 for which a pre -Middle Bronze Age seems likely. The curvilinear was cut into an area where the natural geology turned abruptly from gravels to sand. Where the feature was cut into the sand, the cut was lined with sub rounded flint stone. The size, form, and associated features around and within the curvilinear feature seem to indicate that it may have been an Early Bronze Age barrow or related ring ditch monument.
- 4.4.2 Two internal pits ([1355] and [1389]) were located within the curvilinear feature. Pit [1355] was 1.30m north-south by 1.40m east-west and 0.40m deep, while [1389] was 1.94m east-north-east by west-south-west and 1.88m north-north-west by south-south-east with a depth of 0.66m. The flint assemblage from the pits allowed the dating of these 'internal' pits to the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.
- 4.4.3 To the north of the ring ditch were a series of pits and post holes (Groups 82-88 and group 91). While most were undated, pit [1283] that was approximately 8m to the north of the barrow, contained prehistoric pot and Mesolithic/Neolithic and bronze age worked flint. This would seem to indicate that the pits and post-holes to the north of the ring ditch were contemporaneous with it.
- 4.5 Period 3: Saxon/early medieval (Figure 5)**
- 4.5.1 Two early medieval pits were recorded on site, [1282] to the west of the ring ditch (4.00m east-west by 4.15m north-south, with a depth of 0.29m) and [1323] immediately to its south-east (0.80m north-south by 1.30m east-west, with a depth of 0.10m). Both of these pits have been dated at 5th to 7th century by the pottery. It is quite common for barrows to be the foci of later Saxon activity, which would explain the later pitting around the ring ditch.

4.6 Period 4: Medieval (Figures 6 and 7)

Area A

- 4.6.1 Medieval activity was predominantly focussed in Area A and comprised a series of ditches forming a field system of narrow strip fields. Primary or formative elements of this field system appear to include the relatively large ditches GP30 and GP8 and possibly GP20 on a NNW/SSE alignment and GP9 and GP17 to the north, on a broadly WSW/ENE alignment, which, together, serve to define at least two fields. Within the area defined by these ditches, a series of smaller ditches on ENE/WSW alignments, including ditch GPs 19, 59, 61, and possibly the easternmost part of the GP14 ditch, serve to define a series of narrow plots which may represent strip fields. While the width between these ditches varied considerably it is possible to perceive a fairly standard width of between 4.18m and 4.52, as defined by ditch GPs 19, 59 and 61, with the distance between ditch GP19 and the eastern part of ditch GP14 around double that, at c. 8.52m. To the east of ditch GP8 a further series of shorter ditches on WNW/ESE orientations, including GP54, GP55 and GP56 suggest a further series of strip fields broadly perpendicular to those described above. At around 10m apart, the distance between ditch GP56 and GP54 is, again, not wholly inconsistent with a standard plot width of around 4.5m.
- 4.6.2 The intercutting nature of some of these ditches attests to ongoing maintenance and modification of these fields through time. Ditch GP8, for example, could be seen to truncate the fill of the GP9 ditch. But these need not suggest that the two represent entirely different phases of land division; it is quite possible that ditch GP8 was maintained and extended after the GP9 ditch simply fell out of use. Having said that, the large curvilinear ditch GP14 does point to a certain re-orientation of boundaries through time, although the alignment of this ditch and its relationship to the wider field system is presently imperfectly understood.
- 4.6.3 The available dating evidence from these ditches suggests a broad 12th – 13th century date for much of the field system. Ditch GP54, for example produced a large group of pottery dated to the early to mid-13th century, while pottery recovered from the GP12 ditch was dated to the mid-12th to 13th century. Pottery from the GP19 ditches dates to the 12th century and that from the GP59 ditch to around AD 1200. The stratigraphically later GP14 ditch has produced some slightly later material which tend towards the later 13th and early 14th centuries. Other material of note includes the articulated fragments of hind limbs from deer in ditch GP9. The presence of specific skeletal elements could reflect deliberate dismemberment of a carcass following a hunt (see Section 6.2.18 below).
- 4.6.4 A further group of ditches on a notably different, broadly east-west, orientation is present towards the east of Area A, including ditch GPs 29, 31 and 93. All three ditches follow the topography of the hill towards the stream at the base of the slope and it is possible that these ditches, which do not seem to fit in the latticework of field systems observed elsewhere in the area, may represent drainage ditches. Alternatively, it is possible, given that ditch GPs 29 and 93 are orientated towards the later, post-medieval farmstead, that they represent a trackway leading to a medieval precursor to the post-medieval farm.

4.6.5 Several groups of pits and postholes were also observed in Area A. GP18 to the far north of the area, which formed an arc approximately 3.50m across and were dated to 1200-1699 based on CBM recovered from one of the features. A series of pits towards the centre of the area (GP13) was dated to c. AD 1200-1250 on the basis of a small assemblage of pottery recovered. GP57, a large pit located towards the south west of the area produced pottery dated to c. AD 1200-1299. A group of two pits in the centre of Area A, GP60, could be dated to AD 1150-1250 from a large pot assemblage, A large refuse pit located to the very south of the area towards the Stansted brook (GP77) produced pottery dated to c. AD 1200-1250. Together, these dates suggests activity during the thirteenth century, broadly contemporary with, and presumably associated with, the field system.

Area B

4.6.6 At present no definite activity of medieval date has been identified in Area B. It is possible, however, that some of the larger ditches currently assigned to Period 5, such as GP26/GP81, GP25 and GP27, may have their genesis in the medieval period. These ditches all comprise large, irregular features comparable in size, morphology and orientation to the primary or formative elements of the medieval field system in Area A such as GP8, GP9 and GP30. It is notable that these large ditches in Area B all show evidence for continued maintenance in the forms of re-cuts. It is quite possible, therefore, that their continued maintenance into the post-medieval period has all but entirely removed any earlier dating evidence for their creation.

4.7 Period 5: Post Medieval (Figures 8 and 9)

4.7.1 Post medieval archaeology was observed in both Area A and Area B and includes farm out buildings and associated surfaces, makeup and drains and field systems.

Area A

4.7.2 The post-medieval farmstead was located in the south-eastern corner of Area A. The earliest phase of the complex comprised the brick foundations of a north-west/south-east aligned rectangular building (Building 1, GP36) and associated cobbled surface (GP1) with a footprint measuring around 15m by 5.50m. The bricks from the foundations of this structure were all unfrogged, and are dated to the 18th century or earlier. Dating evidence recovered from the levelling layer/construction makeup [1004] for the building is only very broadly dated to c. AD 1400-1899. The purpose of the building is still somewhat uncertain but may represent an outbuilding or barn with yard surface.

4.7.3 The GP36 building was then seemingly demolished and a new structure (Building 2, GP33) built in its place on a similar orientation. The bricks from the foundations of this building were also unfrogged and of a similar 18th century or earlier date to the Building 1. The later building measured around 4 by 3.6m as surviving and was divided along its north-west/south-east axis into two rooms of broadly equal size. This later phase of building seems to be some sort of stable block, based on the size of the internal rooms (around 1.5m wide) and its location so close to a water source in the Stansted brook.

A spur of masonry extending from the north-east corner of this building may represent part of some sort of external structure associated with the stable block, such as the supporting structure for a gate or similar.

- 4.7.4 Other features dated to Period 5 in Area B include several ditches. The north-south aligned ditch GP38 and the nearby ditch GP39 may represent a boundary enclosing the farm buildings to the south-east. Dating evidence recovered from these features includes a small group of CBM dated to the 15th-19th centuries. The function of the curving ditch GP5 is less certain but may represent a pen or similar installation. A single large pit (GP15) is also assigned to this period on the basis of a small group of CBM dated broadly to the 15th-19th centuries AD.

Area B

- 4.7.5 Period 5 evidence in Area B predominantly comprised field boundaries. The largest feature in area B was GP26/GP81, a boundary ditch that ran for 80 metres south-south-east across site before turning at a 90 degree angle and running east-north-east to almost the limit of excavation where it was truncated by a later land drain. Further ditches on similar orientations such as GP27 and GP25 appear to form later additions to this formative boundary. As suggested above it is possible that some of these boundaries have their genesis in the medieval period, although this is not explicitly supported by the available dating evidence.
- 4.7.6 In the north-east of Area B were a sequence of narrow gullies, which represent successive subdivision of the area, initially on an east-north-east/west-south-west orientation (GP24), then on an north-north-west/south-south-east alignment (GP2) and finally again on an east-north-east/west-south-west alignment (GP23).
- 4.7.7 In the north-western part of Area B was a large post-medieval rubbish pit (GP47) which truncated the GP28 prehistoric ring-ditch. The pit contained a large amount of residual Roman and medieval pottery, alongside 16th century and later pottery.
- 4.7.8 The final post-medieval feature of particular note was the curving horn-lined linear feature in the far south of Area B (GP32). The backfill of the feature has provided a spot date of c. 1640-1660 based on the clay tobacco pipe and post medieval pottery recovered. The feature was seen to be lined with horn and bone along its entire length and it seems probable that this feature functioned as a drain, given that it appears to follow the topography down the hill, with the horn and bone lining allow a free flow of water through it.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

5.1.1 In total 130 pieces of flint considered to be humanly struck weighing 1067g and a flint hammerstone (67g) were recovered through hand collection and from sample residues during two phases of work at the site (evaluation phase 8151 and subsequent excavation phase 8196). A further 102 fragments of burnt unworked flint (2030g) were recovered from eight individual contexts. The flint assemblage can be largely dated to the Middle Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The worked flints provide also strong evidence for activities during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period. Table 2 summarises the assemblage of struck flint by period.

Provisional periods	Flakes *	Blades, Blade-like flakes, Bladelets **	Chips	Irregular waste	Cores, Core fragments	Retouched forms	Hammerstone	Total	%
0 - currently undated (evaluation)	8	6	-	-	-	1	-	15	11.45%
2 - Prehistoric	40	19		2	1	4	1	67	51.15%
3 - Early medieval and later	25	11	3	-	-	1	-	40	30.53%
Unstratified	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	9	6.87%
Total	77	40	3	2	1	7	1	131	100.00%

Table 2: summary of the struck flint by provisional period (fragments of burnt unworked flint are not included) - (* includes axe/adze sharpening flake, ** includes core preparation blade)

Methodology

5.1.2 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005, Ford 1987 and Inizan *et al.* 1999). Basic technological details were noted in order to aid characterising the material, and further information regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage) were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. With the exception of four fragments from contexts [1187] and [1324] the burnt unworked flints were not available for scanning.

Raw material and condition

5.1.3 The raw material selected for the production of the lithics is characterised by flint available from the local landscape. The flint varied in colour from light to dark grey with also occasional mid to dark brown pieces. Where present, the stained cortex was principally thin and weathered. Thermal fractures were

uncommon. This material which appears to be of relatively good flaking quality would have been available from superficial deposits (either from the Lowestoft Formation or from Head deposits). Bullhead flint was also used, although it was represented by a single piece - a large flake from medieval context [1214]. Bullhead flint, characterised by a dark olive green outer surface with an underlying orange band can be procured from the base of the Thanet formation. Ten pieces were re-corticated, although the majority exhibited only incipient traces of bluish white or pale grey surface discolouration.

- 5.1.4 The condition of the lithics was variable. A significant proportion of the material displayed moderate to heavy signs of weathering implying some degree of re-depositions. Slightly less pronounced edge damage was noticed on the pieces retrieved during the evaluation, and a few contexts produced flints with un-abraded edges. This indicates that some of the material was not exposed for long periods before deposition or incorporation into archaeological features. In total, 61 pieces were recorded as broken.

Provenance

- 5.1.5 Just over half the flintwork (51.15% of the total assemblage of struck flint, n=67) came from 15 contexts provisionally dated to the prehistoric period (Periods 1 and 2). Thirty-eight of these pieces are associated with the Area B ring ditch (GP28). The remaining pieces came from two ditch slots, a tree hole and a refuse pit. A further 30.53% (n=40) of the total assemblage of struck flint derived from early medieval or later contexts and these are clearly residual. Fifteen pieces recovered during the evaluation are currently un-phased, and nine pieces are from unstratified deposits. With the exception of prehistoric ditch slots [1358] (SG217) and [1395] (SG218) (GP92) that produced 12 and 13 pieces of flints respectively, no archaeological contexts contained more than nine flints. Given the absence of large, well-stratified groups and the mixed nature of the assemblage, the flintwork will be discussed together.

The assemblage

- 5.1.6 Two main periods appear to be present. A large proportion of the flint assemblage consists of knapping débitage. This group is largely composed of unmodified flakes (77 pieces), but blades, bladelets and blade-like pieces are also well represented (40 pieces). The presence of blades and bladelets with parallel lateral edges and ridges as well as platform abrasion reflects a blade-based industry, and this indicates presence during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic (Ford 1987). No large concentrations were recorded, and in fact, this material was principally found residually, mixed with later flints. Some of the flakes could belong to this period. In addition to the blades and bladelets, a single platform blade core (71g) from context [1305] SG227 GP28 and a core face / edge rejuvenation flake from ditch slot [1358] SG217 suggests knapping activity in the area during that period. A nice re-corticated axe/adze sharpening flake from ring-ditch GP28 (ditch slot 229) provides also evidence for Mesolithic or Early Neolithic tool preparation.
- 5.1.7 The second group consists principally of flakes, some blade-like flakes and a small amount of tools. Based on technological grounds, this material is likely to date to the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. While several flakes are crudely

made, others appear to be more carefully worked displaying thin flake scars on the dorsal face as well as limited platform preparation. Mixed hammer modes were recorded, but a fair proportion of the pieces displayed narrow or winged platforms with limited preparation. Evidence for careful reduction strategy is a characteristic of a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint assemblage.

- 5.1.8 Seven modified pieces were recorded including two scrapers, a piercer and four pieces with minimal retouch. The later four pieces are not chronologically diagnostic. Nonetheless, the disc scraper from ditch [1393] SG218 is characteristic of the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, and the end scraper from ring-ditch GP28 together with the piercer from ditch [31] in Area 16 are likely to pre-date the Middle Bronze Age. The hammerstone recovered from ring-ditch GP28 consisted of a re-used modified flake, possibly a scraper.

5.2 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.2.1 A very small quantity of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered during evaluation and excavation (40 sherds, weighing 562g). The pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope. Prehistoric pottery was recorded using a site-specific fabric type-series, following the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). Roman pottery was recorded according to the Essex regional type-series, using a series of mnemonic codes for fabrics and incorporates elements of the existing published form series from Camulodunum and Chelmsford (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Going 1987). The assemblage was quantified by sherd count, weight, and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV). Data was recorded on pro-forma records for the archive and in an Excel spreadsheet.

- 5.2.2 Site specific fabric type series:

FLIN1 Sparse ill-sorted flint, mostly of 2-3mm (but with examples ranging from 0.5-4mm) in a dense, slightly silty matrix

FLIN2 Moderate, well-sorted flint of 0.5-1mm in a very silty matrix

FLIN3 Sparse ill-sorted flint mostly of 2-3mm (but with examples ranging from 0.5-5mm) in a matrix with common fine quartz of c.0.1mm; it also has some sparse black inclusions in a similar size – possibly glauconite?

GROG1 Sparse rounded grog of c. 1-2mm which is difficult to distinguish from the background silty matrix

QUAR1 Moderate/common ill-sored rounded quartz 0.1-0.6mm

Prehistoric pottery

- 5.2.3 A total of 20 sherds of prehistoric pottery were recorded, weighing 80g; almost all are very small featureless bodysherds which tended to occur singly within their features. Because most of the sherds are flint-tempered, it is difficult to assign confident spot-dates to the material because this tempering agent was prevalent throughout most prehistoric periods. Having said this, inclusions in fabrics FLIN1 and FLIN3 tend to be extremely ill-sorted and are probably more typical of Early/Middle Neolithic fabrics than later prehistoric ones. Another flint-tempered fabric, FLIN2, is much better sorted but could

represent a finer ware from almost any prehistoric period from the Early Neolithic onwards.

- 5.2.4 In one pit, [1283] a small possible early Neolithic sherd was associated with worked flint of pre-Middle Bronze Age date in a possible contemporary feature. Several probable Early Neolithic sherds were also recovered from contexts associated with the Area B ring-ditch. However, based on the morphology of this feature it seems likely that the sherds are residual within a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrow. In one case, in ditch [20], a sherd in fabric FLIN1 features a carinated shoulder and possible impressed twisted cord decoration. This piece is fairly diagnostic of the Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware tradition. It occurred with a very small sherd in a non-flint-tempered fabric (QUAR1) and it is difficult to determine whether the two are contemporary. A single undiagnostic sherd found as a residual element in a later hillwash/colluvium deposit, [1347], is in a grog-tempered fabric (GROG1) which may be suggestive of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery.

Roman

- 5.2.5 There are 20 sherds of Roman pottery from the site and these are of much larger average weight than the prehistoric material, amounting to 482g in total. However, almost all were residual in Saxon features and none were considered contemporary within their contexts. The sherds are largely undiagnostic but the range of fabrics including Oxfordshire and Hadham red wares and Late Roman shelly wares are probably indicative of late 3rd to 4th century activity.

5.3 Saxon pottery by Sue Tyler

Summary

- 5.3.1 A total of 5.2 Kg (442 sherds with an estimated vessel equivalent of 98) of Early Saxon pottery was recovered from 12 contexts (see Table 3).

Forms, fabric and dating

- 5.3.2 The assemblage is fairly typical of such structure fills comprising mostly utilitarian domestic wares such as coarse jars manufactured in sand and organic tempered fabrics. Several vessels have evidence of use as cooking pots (sooting and carbonised residue on inner surface).
- 5.3.3 A small amount of finer sand tempered wares (fabrics 1a, 1b and 1c) have surface decoration more typical of cremation pottery, including incised concentric necklines and simple stamps.
- 5.3.4 Most of the vessels are plain thick-walled cooking pots and jars and their ubiquitous nature makes them difficult to date precisely. However a small number of interesting diagnostic forms are present including faceted carinated cups and bowls and jars exhibiting incised lines and chevrons and simple impressed dots and stamps.
- 5.3.5 Surface treatment includes a single example of “schlickung” (a slip containing coarse sand) and one example of finger rustication.

- 5.3.6 The fabrics and diagnostic forms and surface treatment give a date range for the pottery of C5 to C7 with the bulk of the assemblage dating to the late C5 to mid C6.

Fabrics

- 5.3.7 The identification follows the *Fabric Series* used in previous analyses of pottery from sites in Essex including Mucking (Hamerow 1993, Hirst and Clark 2009) and Springfield Lyons (Tyler and Major 2005).

1a. Quartz-sand tempered within a clay matrix containing few inclusions. Well sorted, dense rounded to sub-angular small to medium particles. Hard medium to well fired.

1b. As **1a** but with varying quantities of mica and felspar.

1c. As **1a** but with sparse to common iron oxide.

2. An assortment of sandy fabrics whose quartz-sand particles are generally larger and more angular than **1a**.

3a. Organic temper within a clay matrix containing few inclusions.

3b. Organic temper with common iron oxide within a clay matrix.

4a Tempered with quantities of organic matter and small to medium well-sorted dense quartz-sand (in varying proportions) within a clay matrix.

4b. Tempered with quantities of organic matter and small to medium well-sorted dense quartz-sand (in varying proportions) within a clay matrix with sparse large quartzite inclusions

Context	Saxon pottery	Total number of sherds	Total wt of pot from context	Date
44	Body sherds (2) from 2 vessels. Fabrics 1a and 3a.	2 (EVE 2)	44g	C5-C7
1245	Rim, body, base and sherds. Fabrics 1a, 2, 3a, 4b.	8 (EVE 5)	85g	C5-C7
1257	Body sherds (2) from 2 vessels. Fabric 4b.	2 (EVE 2)	18g	C5-C7
1281	Everted rounded Rim and 10 body / base sherds from 7 vessels. Carbonised residue. Fabrics 1a, 1c, 2, 3a.	11 (EVE 7)	208g	C5-C7
1287	Neck sherd. Fabric 1a. Burnished.	1 (EVE 1)	5g	C5-C6
1298	Lower body sherd. Fabric 2.	1 (EVE 1)	8g	C5-C7
1302	Neck and Body sherds (3) from 2 vessels. Simple triangle stamp Fabrics 1c, 3a, 4a	3 (EVE 3)	10g	C5-C7
1324	Body sherd. Fabric 4b.	1 (EVE 1)	2g	C5-C7
1347	Rims, upright rounded (3) and body sherds (24) from 9 vessels. One segmented circle stamp. One roughend surface "schlickung". Fabrics 2, 3a, 4a, 4b.	25 (EVE 9)	348g	C5-C6
1365	Substantial group of sherds (EVE 45) with examples in a wide range of fabrics: 1a, 1b, 2, 3a, 4a, 4b. Diagnostic examples include: Pedestal-footed jar with upright, slightly beaded rim in Fabric 2. Small faceted carinated cup with everted rounded rim in Fabric 1a. Bowl with upright rim and comb impressed and incised line chevron decoration in Fabric 3a. Jar with incised concentric necklines. Fabric 4a. Jar with incised lines on body. Fabric 1b. Jar with concentric necklines and diagonal slashes on rim. Fabric 1a. Rims have everted, upright, slightly beaded and rounded forms. One example of finger rustication on outer surface of pot. Some carbonised residue on plain forms.	351 sherds (EVE 41)	4091g	C5-C7
1394	Rims, base and body sherds (31) from 20 vessels. Includes diagnostic forms: Bowl with slightly carinated profile, incised concentric necklines, simple dot stamps and chevrons which can be dated to late C5 to early C6. Neck from a large jar with incised concentric necklines and row of simple dots of early C6 date. A number of upright flattened and rounded rims. Some carbonised residue on plain forms.	31 (EVE 20)	284g	C5-C6
1395	Body sherds (6) from 6 vessels. Fabrics 1a, 2, 3a, 3b.	6 (EVE 6)	46g	C5-C7

Table 3: Saxon Pottery

5.4 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery by Helen Walker

Summary

- 5.4.1 A total of 457 sherds weighing 6659g was excavated from sixty-one contexts and has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16). Some of Cunningham's rim codes are quoted in this report.

The pottery from period 4 (12th to 14th centuries)

- 5.4.2 All the pottery belonging to Period 4 came from Area A which fronted on to Hall Road at the south-east corner of the site. Most of the pottery from this excavation belongs to period 4 accounting for 84% of the total assemblage by weight. Not surprisingly, the assemblage is very similar to those from a number of nearby farmstead sites excavated in advance of the expansion of Stansted Airport (Walker 2004). Pottery was excavated mainly from a number of roughly north-south and east-west ditches at the northern and western ends of the area (GPs 8, 9, 12, 14, 17, 20 and 54) with pottery also from a north-south ditch and smaller intersecting ditch in the south-eastern quadrant of the site (GPs 30 and 93). Pottery was also recovered from two short parallel ditches (GPs 19 and 59) within the enclosure formed by the larger ditches and from a small curving ditch at the south of the site (GP65). A small number of pits, mainly at the north-western corner of the area, also produced pottery (pits [1064], [1028], [1140], [1067]). Pit [1233] at the southern end of the site produced the only large pit group.
- 5.4.3 Most features produced similar assemblages, so the pottery is described firstly by ware and vessel form rather than by feature. Finewares and other glazed wares are uncommon and one unusual find is an example of glazed early medieval ware from pit [1233], comprising a flat-topped hollowed everted rim from either a jug or jar, decorated by a band of oblique incised lines around the neck enclosed by horizontal incised lines and showing a plain splash glaze. This could be as early as 12th century but was found in association with coarsewares dating to the early to mid-13th century. A single sherd of London-type ware is present, found in ditch [1195], it is from the shoulder of a jug and although it shows red/brown and white applied strips, it is too fragmented to determine a decorative style and cannot be closely dated, but most likely belongs to the later 12th to mid-13th centuries. Hedingham ware is the most abundant fineware, most examples occurred in features at the northern end of the site apart from a single sherd from ditch 1135 at the southern end of the site. The latter was also an early example of the ware showing a relatively coarse fabric decorated with a vertical red slip stripe under a greenish splash glaze. It is likely to be from a London-style early rounded jug datable to the mid-12th century to c.1200 (Walker 2012, fig.14.1).
- 5.4.4 Most of the remaining sherds of Hedingham ware are not diagnostic types, although most possess a creamy orange fabric suggesting a 13th or earlier 14th rather than a 12th century date. Ditch [1177] produced fragments of Hedingham ware all from the same vessel including a twisted rod handle and sherds showing vertical applied strips, these are almost certainly from a stamped strip jug, the most common and long-lived style of Hedingham jug spanning the early 13th to early 14th centuries. From the same context is part

of a jug with an in-turned rim in a sandy version of Hedingham ware, showing slip-coating under a green glaze, this is a late style of Hedingham ware belonging to the mid/late 13th to mid-14th centuries. A few sherds of sandy orange ware are present, most are undiagnostic spanning the 13th to 14th centuries, but ditch [1095] produced sherds that are late medieval in date including a small sherd showing sgraffito decoration dating to 14th to early 15th centuries.

- 5.4.5 As is typical of medieval assemblages, coarsewares by far outnumber finewares. Here coarsewares belong either to the early medieval tradition dating to the 10th/11th to early 13th centuries or the medieval tradition spanning the later 12th to 14th centuries. They are present in roughly equal quantities. There is only a single sherd of early medieval shell-tempered ware, a small body sherd from ditch [1122], most of the early medieval pottery comprises early medieval ware, a coarse sand-tempered fabric. There are however variations in this ware including examples of early medieval grog-tempered ware and examples with highly polished rounded sands (equivalent to Stansted fabrics 13i and 13r respectively (Walker 2004, 408). Many early medieval ware sherds show thick pale grey cores and bright orange surfaces often exhibiting flashing where the vessel has come into direct contact with flames in the kiln, as found on examples from the Stansted Airport excavations.
- 5.4.6 Medieval coarseware is a later development of early medieval ware and tends to be grey-firing and less coarse. Much of the medieval coarseware comprises Hedingham coarseware and there are also examples of early medieval ware – transitional, an early product of the Hedingham industry that straddles the two traditions.
- 5.4.7 Vessel forms comprise mainly cooking-pots, which can be approximately dated by rim type; the earliest example is an externally bevelled rim in early medieval ware dating to the 11th or 12th century. There are examples with beaded rims datable to the 12th century in early medieval ware, with one example of this type in early medieval grog-tempered ware which is comparable to a find from Stansted (Walker 2004, fig.270.69). Also datable to the 12th century is a thumbled cooking-pot rim in early medieval ware, which also shows horizontal grooves around the neck and shoulder. Datable to c.1200 are B2 rims in early medieval ware and B4 rims in Hedingham coarseware. There are also H2 rims datable to the early to mid-13th century and H1 rims made throughout the 13th century, both in Hedingham coarseware. One early medieval ware rim is of type H1 but shows thumbing around the outer edge and can perhaps be assigned an early 13th century date. Many of the larger fragments of cooking-pot show the typical fire-blackening around the rim and sides consistent with being stood in, or beside, a wood-burning hearth.
- 5.4.8 There are several thick-walled rims and body sherds, some showing thumbled applied strips that may be from storage jars, but the most convincing examples are from group 8 ditches [1082] and [1213]. One, in Hedingham coarseware shows a thumbled applied cordon and the second, in early medieval ware, shows a sagging base, vertical thumbled applied strips and bands of wavy line combing and is very similar to those manufacture at the Takeley and Middleborough (Colchester) production sites.

- 5.4.9 One unusual vessel fragment in early medieval grog-tempered ware from ditch 1150 appears to be from a convex-sided bowl. It has a thumbled rim and shows wavy line combing around body and very unusually, incised decoration on the underside of the base comprising a concentric line and rows of slightly wavy lines. Decoration on the underside might suggest the vessel was intended to be used upside down, but the sooting pattern shows no evidence of this, being fire-blackened externally and on the underside indicating it was used rim side up. There is also the profile of a large flared bowl in early medieval transitional ware from pit 1233. It shows a hole immediately below the rim and may have been used for dairying, the hole being used for drainage. Very similar bowls were found at some of the Stansted sites.
- 5.4.10 Coarse ware jugs are not common, the largest fragment comes from pit [1153] and shows a hollowed everted rim and a crudely stabbed strap handle with vertical pricked-combing on the body of the jug. It is in a medieval coarseware fabric, but may not be local. In addition to this, there is a jug rim in early medieval ware and a medieval coarseware base thumbled around the basal angle which may be from a jug. Also worth noting is a complete sagging base and lower sides up to around 2cm in height in early medieval grog-tempered ware from ditch [1122] (GP19). It shows signs of burning on the underside and may have been reused after breakage, perhaps as a shallow dish.
- 5.4.11 Nearly all the features belonging to period 4 are datable to the later 12th to mid-13th centuries, or contain so little pottery that they cannot be closely dated. A few features however, contained pottery which is either a little earlier or later than this date. Ditch [1150] contained a relatively large group of pottery, but all comprises early medieval wares including a thumbled cooking-pot rim and the possible bowl with decoration on the underside, which also has a thumbled rim, indicating that this group could be as early as 12th century. In contrast, ditch [1177] contained a late type of Hedingham ware and could be later 13th to 14th century. Later still is ditch [1095] which produced unglazed sherds of sandy orange ware with reduced surfaces, which are likely to be late medieval and more telling, a sherd showing sgraffito decoration, fashionable during the 14th to early 15th centuries. The latest sherd from ditch 1084 is a sherd of mid-17th century Surrey-Hampshire white ware, but this is from the backfill and must be intrusive.

Pottery from period 5 (14th to 18th centuries)

- 5.4.12 Unlike Period 4, pottery assigned to Period 5 was excavated from both Areas A and B. Both areas produced only small quantities of pottery, accounting for only 8% of the total assemblage by weight and of this a proportion is residual pottery from earlier features. In Area A pottery belonging to Period 5 features was excavated from segments of ditch GP5 at the north of the site. Finds include a sherd of Frechen stoneware, fragments of black-glazed ware from mugs or cups and several sherds of glazed post-medieval red earthenware, some likely to be fragments of bowls. There is also a sherd of post-medieval red earthenware from ditch segment [1086] showing a bi-chrome glaze, black externally and brown internally, similar to pottery found at a production site at Latton Riddings, Harlow dated to the decade of the 1660s (Davey and Walker 2009). The sherd of Surrey-Hampshire white ware intrusive in a Period 4 feature, the knob of a chafing dish (cf. Pearce 1992, pl.1) is of a type current during the mid-17th century and all the pottery present could be of this date.

However, a sherd of English tin-glazed earthenware from ditch [1211] showing a thick white glaze is likely to be of 18th century date.

5.4.13 In Area B, pottery was recovered from various pits and linear features mainly at the southern and eastern parts of the site. However, the assemblage differs from that of Area A in that that the pottery has a wider date range, spanning the late medieval to post-medieval periods. Some of the late medieval period occurs with more recent pottery, but ditch segment [1386] produced an unglazed Harlow ware flanged bowl rim dating to the 14th century or perhaps a little later, and a sandy orange ware sherd showing reduced surfaces and splashes of glaze also in this feature appears to be its contemporary. Horn-lined ditch [1399] produced only a single sherd of sandy orange ware, unfeatured and unglazed, and most likely to also be late medieval, as is a small sherd of slip-coated sandy orange ware, possibly showing sgraffito decoration, the only find in ditch [1333]. A hooked, everted jar rim in unglazed post-medieval red earthenware in pit [1364] may be as early as 16th century, although a later date cannot be precluded. However as this pit also contained residual Roman, Saxon and early medieval pottery, it follows that this sherd may also be residual. The remaining pottery comprises fragments from an English tin-glazed earthenware plate showing blue-painted decoration, a Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware plate with moulded edging and a sliver of creamware, all of which could have been current during the mid-to late 18th century. Also present are undiagnostic sherds of glazed post-medieval red earthenware spanning the entire post-medieval period.

Pottery from period 6 (19th to 20th centuries)

5.4.14 A small amount of modern pottery accounting for only 1% of the total assemblage by weight was recovered from cobbled surface 1128 and layer 1420 and is described in the pottery quantification table (Appendix 2).

Unphased pottery

5.4.15 Pottery was also recovered from a number of unphased layers and features accounting for around 7% of the total assemblage by weight. All the pottery is similar to that found in Periods 4 and 5 and none is of intrinsic interest. This pottery is included in Appendix 2.

Discussion

5.4.16 No Saxo-Norman pottery is present in spite of the fact that there is a significant amount of Saxon pottery (see Tyler this report), thus showing that there is no evidence of continuity of occupation from the Saxon to early medieval periods. The earliest pottery dates to the 12th century, although most of the pottery in Period 4 spans the later 12th to mid-13th centuries with a little evidence of occupation into the 14th century. The assemblage appears to be domestic in nature with the holed bowl providing evidence of dairying and the vessel with the decorated underside hinting at some kind of specialised activity. Most of the pottery is of local manufacture apart from the single sherd of London-type ware, although this is not an unusual find as this ware is sparsely yet widely distributed across the county. Although late medieval and post-medieval pottery is present it is not in sufficient quantities to indicate significant activity or occupation during these periods.

5.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Trista Clifford

Introduction

5.5.1 A moderate assemblage of 1274 fragments of Roman, medieval and post-medieval ceramic building materials weighing a total of 79.843kg was recovered from 66 separate contexts (Table 4).

Form	No. of items	% of total count	Weight kg.	% of total weight
Roman brick and tile	90	7.06	8427	10.55
Medieval and post medieval roof tile	493	38.7	22037	27.6
Medieval and post medieval brick	190	14.91	42875	53.7
Late medieval/early post-medieval floor tile	12	0.94	1732	2.17
Undiagnostic ceramic material	488	38.3	4655	5.83
Land drain	1	0.08	117	0.15
Total	1274	99.99	79843	100

Table 4: Summary of building materials

Methodology

5.5.2 All the ceramic building material has been recorded on a standard recording form, quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. A site fabric type series was developed (Table 4). Fragments of less than 3cm across were counted and weighed but not recorded to fabric. The information on the recording sheets has been entered onto an Excel database. Samples of the fabrics and items of interest have been retained; the remainder of the material has been discarded.

5.5.3 In fabric descriptions the following conventions are used: the frequency of inclusions is described as being sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size categories for inclusions are fine (up to 0.25 mm), medium (between 0.25 and 0.5 mm), coarse (between 0.5 and 1 mm), and very coarse (greater than 1 mm).

Summary of fabrics and forms

Roman

5.5.4 Roman material was recovered from the following 12 Subgroups: SG19, SG138, SG149, SG156, SG158, SG159, SG170, SG185, SG188, SG207, SG208 and SG216. Seven fabrics were recorded. The material is all abraded and is residual contexts of Saxon or later date. Forms present include tegulae, curved tile (imbrex), box flue tile, and brick measuring 31-43mm thick. Tegulae with a single arched signature mark were recovered from refuse pit [1281] and colluvium layer [1347]. Box flue fragments exhibit

combed keying utilising an eight-toothed comb (refuse pit [1365]) or a five-toothed comb (refuse pit [1281]). Much of the material is very abraded although there is little evidence of reuse. A single tegula fragment possibly exhibits a flange removal. The variety of forms present is potentially indicative of a substantial Roman building in the vicinity of the site.

Post Roman

Medieval and post medieval roof tiles

- 5.5.5 A total of 493 fragments of roofing tile weighing 22kg were recovered. A fragment from demolition layer [1069] exhibits two peg holes of 11mm and 16mm diameter but the complete width is not measurable. No complete dimensions were present within the assemblage which was, on the whole, very fragmented. Peg holes are either circular or polygonal; a single fragment with a square peg hole of 13mm diameter came from ditch fill [1212]. Ditch fill [1212] also contained a possible nibbed or flanged roofing tile. Fragments from 14 contexts exhibited a lime based sandy mortar, which was present occasionally on broken edges and within peg holes, suggesting reuse of materials.
- 5.5.6 Curved roof tile was recovered from four contexts ([1106], [1087], [1309] and [1403]). The fragments were too small to identify form although they most likely derive from ridge tile; one vitrified piece from [1087] may be pantile, and the fragment from [1309] could be medieval imbrex.

Floor tiles

- 5.5.7 Floor tile was recovered from the following subgroups: SG3 SG15, SG18, SG19, SG100, SG104, SG111, SG165. As well as floor tile fabrics FT1-5, two fragments were recovered in tile fabric T8. No complete dimensions are present; thicknesses of between 25-36mm were recorded. Most of the pieces exhibit abrasion to the upper surfaces; one piece from subsoil [2] may have traces of glaze on the surface but no others were glazed. Edges are either bevelled and/or knife trimmed. One fragment has adherent chalk tempered mortar on the base (ditch fill [1187]); a second has a sandier mortar present on all surfaces which may indicate reuse (ditch fill 1087).

Post-medieval bricks

- 5.5.8 A total of 190 fragments weighing just less than 43kg were recovered. Very few complete bricks were included in the assemblage. Fragmentation is high with much of the assemblage consisting of abraded pieces with no outer surfaces or measurable dimensions. Many bricks appear underfired and approximately one third of the assemblage (by count) is vitrified or overfired.
- 5.5.9 All brick recovered is unfrosted, and apart from a single 18-19th century capping brick fragment from ploughsoil [1302], dated to the 18th century or earlier. The earliest bricks, from make-up layer [1006], are Flemish-type cream bricks and estuarine bricks of 14th century date. Crudely made bricks in Fabrics B, B1a and B2 are often underfired with creased sides, grass marks and occasional indented margins (e.g. from ditch fill [1187]). Although these could date concurrently with the Flemish type, they may also run into the 15th or even 16th century. Thicknesses range from 33-68mm and widths

95-115mm. It is likely that much of the smaller, rubbly fragments prevalent in the assemblage derive from these crude, fairly early bricks, or from later Tudor type bricks.

5.5.10 Probable floor and hearth bricks were recorded in Fabric B6, from sub-groups SG19, SG20 and SG150; the thickness of one flooring fragment from ditch fill 1190 reduces from 51mm at one end to 37mm at the other due to abrasion. Hearth brick from ditch fill [1189] measures between 33-38mm thick and is vitrified with self-glazed surfaces.

5.5.11 Drain fill [1356] contained a probable Tudor place brick (dimensions 140+ x 90+ x54mm) with a shaped or cut stretcher. The latest stratified brick is a neatly made fragment 51mm thick from ditch fill [1378] of probable 17-18th century date.

5.6 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The excavations at the site produced 39 pieces of stone, weighing 22,936g, from 16 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed on geological record sheets for the archive, with the resultant information being used to create an excel database as part of the current assessment. Each main stone type was allocated a code number for archive though the Tertiary sandstone has variations that have been kept separate by the addition of a letter to the type number. The assemblage is characterised in Table 5 by type and period.

Period/Type	Prehistoric	Late Medieval	Post-medieval	Undated	Totals
<i>No. of contexts</i>	1	6	5	4	16
1a Tertiary sandstone (medium)	-	-	-	1/54g	1/54g
1b Tertiary sandstone (coarse)	-	-	1/18g	-	1/18g
1c Tertiary sandstone (ferruginous)	-	-	1/52g	-	1/52g
1d Tertiary sandstone (glaucconitic)	-	-	1/192g	-	1/192g
1e Tertiary sandstone (quartzitic)	-	-	1/132g	-	1/132g
2a Coal	-	-	-	4/10g	4/10g
3a Ferruginous conglomerate	-	10/4890g	1/3g	6/3514g	17/8407g
4a Quartzite	-	-	1/1018g	-	1/1018g
5a ?Greensand chert (fossil)	-	-	1/324g	-	1/324g
6a Fluorite	-	1/32g	-	-	1/32g
7a Welsh slate	-	2/24g	-	-	2/24g
8a Flint nodule	1/186g	-	-	-	1/186g
9a Sarsen-type sandstone	-	-	1/10g	-	1/10g
10a Light grey bedded non-calcareous sandstone	-	-	1/58g	-	1/58g
11a Millstone Grit	-	-	2/50g	-	2/50g
12a Septaria	-	-	2/11,900g	-	2/11,900g
13a Fine grey calcareous sandstone	-	-	1/469g	-	1/469g
Totals	1/186g	13/4946g	14/14,226g	11/3578g	39/22,936g

Table 5: Characterisation of the geological material by period

- 5.6.2 The only stone from a prehistoric context consists of a spherical flint nodule derived from Tertiary deposits. It shows no signs of having been utilised.
- 5.6.3 The late medieval deposits produced a larger assemblage, but most is composed of a locally available ferruginous conglomerate with no signs of having been modified by the hand of man. The Welsh slate from layer [1128] is likely to be intrusive in this deposit.
- 5.6.4 The post-medieval stone assemblage is both larger and more diverse, though to what extent residual material is present is not certain. However, virtually all consists of types that may have been available naturally within a short distance of the site and, with one exception, none show signs of modification by man. The exception is the 13a calcareous sandstone piece from [1087] that clearly shows stains from a lime mortar showing it to have been used as wall rubble. It is possible some of the other pieces were used similarly, but none shows signs of it. The only definite non-local pieces consist of the Millstone grit fragments from context [1365] (SG 216). Although amorphous, it is likely these represent quern/millstone fragments.

5.7 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 The excavations recovered just 12 pieces of slag, weighing 400g, from five individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed for archive and this information used to create an Excel database.
- 5.7.2 The earliest context to produce slag was cut [1116] (fill [1117], SG 90), dated to the Late Medieval period. This deposit contained four pieces (16g) of a dark grey highly aerated and vitrified fuel ash slag. Such material is not diagnostic and could derive from any high temperature process including domestic hearths.
- 5.7.3 The remaining assemblage was recovered from post-medieval deposits. Cut [1364], fill [1365] produced a 170g fragment of reduced silty clay hearth lining, some aerated fuel ash slag (2/8g) and a 116g fragment of iron slag, undiagnostic of process, but probably from smithing. The remaining deposits produced a sparse scatter of undiagnostic iron and iron smithing slag but no notable concentrations are apparent.

5.8 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

Introduction

- 5.8.1 A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe (CTP) comprising 15 fragments (weight 70g) was recovered from seven individually numbered contexts. Included are 12 stem fragments as well as three bowl fragments, one of which is complete. No mouthpieces were recovered. The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. Recording guidelines followed are those set out by Higgins and Davey (2004). Bowls have been classified according to the London 'Chronology of Bowl Types' by Atkinson and Oswald (1969, 177-180), with prefix AO to the type numbers. None of the bowls or stems are marked or decorated.

The Assemblage

- 5.8.2 The assemblage includes three bowls as well as 12 stem fragments. Most are unabraded. Only broad dates can be suggested for the stem fragments. Although these include pieces as early as the 17th century, it should be noted that stems are often found to be residual in earlier contexts. The latest stem fragments from the site are of 19th-century date. None of the stems are decorated or marked.
- 5.8.3 The earliest bowl is complete and consists of a longer variant of type AO20 (c. 1680-1710). The piece was recovered from [1292]. A type AO26 fragment (c. 1740-1800) was found in layer [1128]. Finally, an abraded bowl fragment undiagnostic of type was recovered from [1384] and dates to c. 1660-1710.

5.9 Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

Introduction

- 5.9.1 All registered finds have been washed and dried or air dried. Each object has been packed according to ClfA guidelines and has been assigned a unique registered finds number (RF <00>) (Table 6). Metal objects have been boxed in airtight Stewart tubs with silica gel. No conservation is required. Several objects require x radiography in order to clarify form. Nails and sheet fragments which were assigned registered finds numbers have been included in the bulk metalwork section.

RF	Context	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)
1	90	CAME	LEAD	MED-PMED	166
2	76	?KNIF /TOOL	IRON	PMED	30
3	1001	NAIL	IRON	PMED	6
4	1001	UNK	IRON	UNK	4
5	1365	?HAND	IRON	MED-PMED	16
6	1365	TOOL	IRON	ROM-MED	18.6
7	1365	UNK	COPP	UNK	1.8
8	1382	NAIL	IRON	UNK	5.7
9	1365	KNIF	IRON	ROM-MED	8.4
10	1365	UNK	IRON	UNK	212
11	1365	BUCK	COPP	ROM-EMED	11.2
12	1087	?HAND	IRON	UNK	18
13	1292	UNK	IRON	UNK	4.6
14	1048	BUCK	IRON	PMED	18.5
15	1048	NAIL	IRON	UNK	3.1
16	1115	KNIF	IRON	MED-PMED	41
17	1001	COIN	COPP	MOD	10
18	1001	UNK	COPP	UNK	2
19	1001	BUTT	COPP	PMED	4
20	1001	HAND	LEAD	PMED	16
21	1001	WASTE	LEAD	PMED	6
22	1001	CLIP	COPP	MOD	6
23	1001	PEND	COPP	EMED	16
24	1320	HOSH	IRON	MED-PMED	556

Table 6: The Registered Finds assemblage

Dress accessories

- 5.9.2 The earliest object in this category is a worn Roman sestertius pierced for use as a pendant, RF<23> recovered from topsoil deposit [1001]. The reuse of Roman coins in this fashion was prevalent during the 5-7th century and these pendants are usually recovered from grave contexts. The topsoil [1001] also produced a flat undecorated copper alloy button with a diameter of 26mm which is of late 18th to 19th century date.

Tools

- 5.9.3 Whittle tanged knife fragments were recovered from four contexts (RF<2>, <9>, <12>, <16>). All appear to be of medieval or post medieval form apart from RF<9>, recovered from refuse pit fill [1365], which may be Roman. The same context also produced a probable reaping hook blade, RF<6>.

Horse furniture

- 5.9.4 A square iron buckle (RF<14>) measuring 36x40mm came from ditch fill [1048]. The buckle is of late post-medieval date and is likely to derive from a horse harness. A complete horseshoe of post-medieval form was recovered from ditch fill [1320] (RF<24>).

Coins

- 5.9.5 A copper alloy penny of Elizabeth II date 1964 was recovered from [1001], RF<17>.

Buildings and services

- 5.9.6 Context [90] contained a group of window comes and other lead strips, RF<1>, weighing a total of 166g. The group may represent waste, offcuts or demolition remains and is of post-medieval date. A single lead waste fragment was also recovered from the topsoil, RF<21>.

Objects associated with the military

- 5.9.7 An incomplete late Roman to early medieval openwork buckle plate, RF<11>, was recovered from refuse pit fill [1365]. The object measures 41mm x 16.1mm x 7.75mm and is of Hawkes and Dunning Type IIa. Buckle plates of this form are associated with the military and fairly common finds in Anglo Saxon graves (Hawkes and Dunning, 1961).

Objects of uncertain function

- 5.9.8 This category includes a lead alloy ?handle, RF<20> and a copper alloy clip, RF<22>. A number of objects remain unidentified (Table 6). These require x-radiography in order to facilitate analysis.

5.10 Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

Introduction

5.10.1 The archaeological excavation and evaluation produced a small animal bone assemblage containing 609 fragments from late medieval and post-medieval ditches. The majority of the assemblage has been hand-collected though a small quantity has been retrieved from environmental samples.

Methods

5.10.2 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. The state of fusion has been noted as well as evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology. Tooth eruption and wear has been recorded according to Grant (1982) and all mammalian and avian metrical data has been taken in accordance with von den Driesch (1976).

The Assemblage

5.10.3 Most of the assemblage was in a moderate to poor condition being highly fragmented and with few complete bones remaining, many specimens also showed signs of surface erosion (Table 7).

Period	Total No. Fragments	No. Identifiable Fragments	Preservation		
			Good	Moderate	Poor
2 - Prehistoric	3	2		3	
4- Late medieval	417	225	60	144	213
5- Post-medieval	189	101		18	171
TOTAL	609	328			

Table 7: Overview of the preservation of the assemblage

5.10.4 Of the 609 fragments recovered, only 328 could be identified to taxa. The species represented include cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, red deer, fallow deer, roe deer, dog, leporid, domestic fowl and mallard/domestic duck (Table 8).

Taxa	Period 2- Prehistoric	Period 4- Late medieval	Period 5 - Post-medieval
Cattle		18	7
Sheep/Goat		6	6
Pig		12	
Horse		41	6
Roe Deer		1	
Fallow Deer		19	
Red Deer		7	
Red/Fallow Deer		6	
Dog	2		
Leporid		3	1
Large Mammal		74	19
Medium Mammal		16	61
Domestic Fowl		5	
Mallard/Domestic Duck		1	
Crow		1	
Bird		15	1
TOTAL	2	225	101

Table 8: NISP (Number Of Identifiable Specimen) count by Period

Period 2 Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

5.10.5 Just two identifiable bones were recovered from this period and include a humerus and pelvic fragment from a dog. The bones are not measurable and no butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology has been noted.

Period 4 medieval

5.10.6 The majority of the assemblage derives from medieval features with the bulk of the bone recovered from ditch fills [1042], [1149] and [1214] and pit fill [1068]. The relatively large quantity of horse bone derives from a single, fragmented scapula from context [1214]. Red and fallow deer are well represented in this period particularly in context [1042] which contained articulated fragments of hind limbs. Butchery marks were noted on two red deer astragalii and two recordable mandibles were recovered.

Period 5 post-medieval

5.10.7 The identifiable bone from the post-medieval assemblage derives from domestic animals, the high proportion of medium mammal fragments derive from a crushed skull that could not be confidently identified to species. Both meat-bearing and non-meat bearing bones are present and it is likely that this material represents domestic waste. No evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology has been noted and no recordable mandibles were recovered.

5.11 The bulk metalwork by Trista Clifford

5.11.1 A total of 31 iron nails weighing 288g were recovered from 14 separate contexts. The nail assemblage is in fairly good condition and the majority of

nails are complete. All are handmade nails. Only four heavy duty nails were recorded; the rest are general purpose. Context [1128] also contained a probable masonry nail. Five head forms were recorded which conform to Goodhall (2011) types 1-4 and 6.

5.12 The Shell by Trista Clifford

5.12.1 The site produced 57 fragments of hand collected edible oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell weighing a total of 210g, primarily from contexts of medieval date (pottery date). The assemblage represents a minimum of 28 individuals and shows minimal parasitic activity.

5.13 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

5.13.1 A total of 101 fragments of fired clay weighing 229g were recovered from 9 separate contexts. Fabrics were established with the aid of a x20 magnification microscope (Table 9). Fabric samples have been retained for the site archive.

Fabric	Description
F1	Sparse fine quartz, sparse fine to medium red inclusions, common chalk up to 12mm
F2	chalky sparse fine quartz and red speckle pale pink/cream

Table 9: Fired clay fabric descriptions

5.13.2 Amorphous pieces in fabric F1 were recovered from all contexts; a single fragment with one flat surface came from ditch fill [1111] although this is otherwise undiagnostic of function. Only two very abraded fragments in fabric F2 were recovered from ditch fill [1117] and posthole [1176].

5.14 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.14.1 A total of 46 fragments of glass (weight 878g) were found in nine individually numbered contexts. The earliest material comprises nine fragments from a late medieval window pane from [90]. The fragments are pale blue but devitrified and contain traces of lead. At least one of these is from a diamond-shaped quarry.

5.14.2 Early post-medieval glass includes window glass (e.g. from [90], [1189] and [1212]) including pale green and pale blue fragments. Fragments from wine bottles with globular body, dated c 1650-1750 were also recovered, however, fragments are too small to establish the bottle profile, and indeed, a number of fragments are dated even more broadly to c 1650-1800. A neck fragment and body fragment, both of 18th-century date, were recovered from [1356] and [1128] respectively. None of the material post-dates the 18th century.

5.15 Environmental Samples by Angela Vitolo and Lucy Allott

Introduction

5.15.1 During evaluation and excavation work at the site 12 bulk soil samples were taken to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The

samples were taken from pits and ditches of various dates. The following report assesses the contents of the evaluation and excavation samples, the significance of the environmental remains and their potential to contribute to discussions of environment and fuel use at the site.

Methodology

5.15.2 Samples were processed by flotation in their entirety; the flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 3 Table 1). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 3, Table 2). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). The larger flots were not assessed in their entirety, but samples of roughly 100ml were taken and their volume and weight recorded alongside those of the whole flots.

Results

Period 2 (prehistoric)

Sample <11> [1359]

5.15.3 The only sample from period 2, from the fill of a Prehistoric ditch, was dominated by roots and charcoal. The few uncharred goosefoot seeds present are likely to be modern contaminants and no charred plant remains were recorded.

Period 4 medieval

Samples <8> [1149] and <9> [1223]

5.15.4 Samples from this period were taken from the fills of ditch [1150] and pit [1224]. These samples contained a large amount of uncharred rootlets, suggesting possible contamination. Charred plant remains were frequent in Period 4 and included a considerable amount of caryopses of barley and wheat (some of which resembled free-threshing bread type), as well as a small amount of grasses. The scarce presence of weeds in both samples suggests that this was a clean product, from a late stage of crop processing, where the grains had been freed of the chaff and most of the seeds of the weeds that grew with them.

Period 5 post-medieval

Samples <10> [1365] and <12> [1365]

5.15.5 Two samples were taken from the fill of a pit containing finds of a very mixed date. Both flots were root dominated and contained uncharred seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and goosefoots. Charred plant macrofossils were recorded

from sample <10>, including caryopses of barley, one of which was twisted, and wheat. The presence of a twisted barley grain is interesting, because it suggests that six-row barley could possibly have been used at the site, although in order to be sure a much larger amount of cereal grains, that would allow to calculate a rough ratio of straight to twisted grains, would be needed. No charred wild plant remains were recorded.

Charcoal

- 5.15.6 Charcoal fragments were present in varying amounts in all the samples, but >4mm fragments were only present in a significant quantity in ditch fills [1150] and [1358]. However, given that these secondary deposits are likely to have been filled slowly over a long period of time, they were not deemed suitable to inform us on fuel selection and use. Therefore, no identification work was carried out on the charcoal.

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

- 6.1.1 *OR1: It is noted in the research framework for the eastern counties (East Anglian Archaeology, Paper 8, 2000) that 'Production and processing of food for urban markets is a key element in understanding the relationship between towns and their rural hinterlands. The eastern counties, historically largely rural with few large towns, are well placed to study this problem.' Given the presence of a probable farmstead in the southeast corner of the site excavation of this area should be undertaken with this in mind; particularly when sampling any cut features.*
- 6.1.2 Medieval and post-medieval activity on site is almost exclusively agricultural in character. The medieval evidence includes a relatively well-preserved field system of strip fields in Area A, though parts of a similar field system may also be present in Area B to the north-west. Elements of this medieval field system appears survive into the post-medieval period, particularly in Area B, when the field system is both maintained and modified through time, with a succession of ditches (GP22, GP23, GP24) attesting to ongoing modification of fields and boundary orientation. The excavated evidence has the potential, therefore, to explore the ways in which the observed development of the field systems on the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods can be linked to changing farming strategies and the demands of consumer economies.
- 6.1.3 *OR2: The presence of 12-13th century pottery in Trench 45 suggests there may be an earlier building/s, or at least earlier activity, underlying the post-medieval farmstead. Consideration will be given on site as to the necessity for the wholesale removal of the known post-medieval farmstead following recording. This may entail single context stratigraphic excavation of the soft archaeology.*
- 6.1.4 The results of the excavation have clearly demonstrated the existence of a well preserved field system of strip fields dating to the 12th-13th century in the vicinity of the later farm buildings and it seems probable that the similarly dated material recovered from Trench 45 is derived from this field system or associated activity. Work by Hunter (2003) suggests strip fields within west Essex were commonplace and part of small, unenclosed common fields, utilised by nearby dispersed manors and peasant holdings, by contrast to the large unenclosed common fields and nucleated villages the English Midlands and the north-west tip of Essex. It should be noted that the field system did not extend as far as the later farm buildings and though the parallel ditches GP29 and GP93 are suggestive of a trackway leading towards a medieval pre-cursor to the post-medieval farm buildings, no such evidence for any earlier buildings were identified during the course of the investigation.
- 6.1.5 *OR3: Given the presence of apparently Roman enclosure ditches, how far can these be defined in extent and do they enclose a settlement present on the site? Do the parallel ditches reflect subsequent recutting for the same purpose and, if so, can the enclosure be securely dated (beginning and abandonment)? What can be said about the Roman aspects of the site?*

6.1.6 The Roman material recovered during the course of the excavation has proved to be almost entirely residual and the same would seem to be the case for the material recovered during the prior evaluation of the site. Those features observed during the evaluation of the site which were considered to be Roman can now be seen to comprise elements of a medieval and later field system. However, the presence of small quantities of abraded Roman material, including building material such as roof tile and box flue tile, certainly demonstrates the existence of a Roman building in the vicinity of the site.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

The stratigraphic sequence

Periods 1 and 2: Residual Mesolithic and Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

6.2.1 the presence of prehistoric activity is reasonably well documented for this area and the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze ring ditch feature may be judged to be chiefly of local significance, adding to an existing dataset for the period within the wider landscape. Having said this, there are aspects which may be of greater interest, including the possibility of later modification of the monument and, in particular, the possibility that the monument was located in relation to earlier activity of Early Neolithic and potentially even Mesolithic date. A similar association of Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age barrows with zones of earlier activity has recently been identified elsewhere, such as Peacehaven and Falmer in Sussex. Such an association at the current site could therefore be deemed to be regionally significant.

Period 3

6.2.2 The period 3 remains are interesting, and contribute to ongoing discussions of Saxon reuse of earlier, prehistoric landscape features. However, in view of the limited number of features present it is unlikely that these results will substantially contribute to current understanding of the relationship between Saxon activity and prehistoric landscape features. The remains therefore, are of local significance.

Period 4

6.2.3 As stated above, it is known that strip field systems were becoming common place in the later medieval period in north-west Essex. The field system observed in Area A comprises a well preserved example of such strip fields system and thus corroborates this general observation. The evidence can be judged to be principally of local significance in contributing to wider discussions about farming strategies in north-west Essex during the later medieval period.

Period 5

- 6.2.4 Post-medieval activity on the site largely comprises a continuation of the agricultural activity which characterises the preceding medieval period, including both the retention and adaptation of earlier fields. Again, the contributing to wider discussions of the evolution of agricultural systems in the post-medieval period, particular in relation to the relationship between towns and their rural hinterlands (Section 6.1.1 above). In terms of the buildings identified in the south-east of the site, further research could be undertaken to better understand the form and function of the buildings.

Worked flint

- 6.2.5 The assemblage of struck flints from Elsenham provides evidence for prehistoric presence in the local landscape. The flintwork consists principally of unmodified artefacts or retouched material that is not diagnostic. It is difficult to accurately provide dates for such flint assemblage, but it appears to contain two phases of activities. The morphological characteristics and the reduction strategy indicate the presence of a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic industry as well as a later Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age industry. Unfortunately no well-stratified groups were identified, and contexts that produced the largest quantities of flints contain mixed assemblages of early and later material.
- 6.2.6 No diagnostic microliths or microburins were recovered, but the presence of blades, bladelets and blade-like flakes indicate that the site was occupied during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period. However, the small assemblage suggests that the occupation of the site would have only been low key. Nonetheless, the presence of a core and a core face/edge rejuvenation flake indicate knapping activity, and the axe/adze sharpening flake suggests tool preparation or repair. Work undertaken during the construction of the A210 road and Stansted airport revealed small Mesolithic flint assemblages, but it also revealed well-stratified Early Neolithic pits and tree holes assemblages (Havis and Brooks 2004, Cramp 2007 and Cramp 2008).
- 6.2.7 At present, none of the prehistoric features are confidently dated, but if the ring-ditch is confirmed to be Neolithic/Early Bronze Age in date, then a fair proportion of the flint assemblage could be contemporary with this feature. Unfortunately no chronologically diagnostic tools were found, and this is based principally on morphological and technological grounds. The absence of cores, and the small quantity of chips suggest that knapping activities during that period were undertaken somewhere else, or that the debris from these activities were deposited somewhere else. Modified pieces were also uncommon, and the flake-dominated assemblage suggests only brief occupations. This reflects the results from other sites in the area (Havis and Brooks 2004, Cramp 2007 and Cramp 2008).
- 6.2.8 Overall, the early prehistoric material is likely to represent surface finds caught up in the fill of the later features. Some of the later flints could be contemporary with the features and some may have been intentionally deposited. However, no large groups were present.

Prehistoric and Roman pottery

- 6.2.9 The prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblages are largely undiagnostic with no substantial or interesting stratified groups and both are therefore assessed to be of very limited significance with no potential for further analysis

Saxon pottery

- 6.2.10 The assemblage is fairly typical of such structure fills comprising mostly utilitarian domestic wares such as coarse jars manufactured in sand and organic tempered fabrics. Several vessels have evidence of use as cooking pots (sooting and carbonised residue on inner surface). The assemblage is of local significance only.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery

- 6.2.11 The medieval assemblage is interesting because of its similarity to other farmstead assemblages in the area and it merits a publication report relating the pottery to that from sites excavated in the area of Stansted airport and from those discovered during works for the new A120. The report should include illustrations of some six vessels recommended for illustration and listed in Appendix 2.

Ceramic Building Material

- 6.2.12 The assemblage is of local significance only. Residual Roman building materials suggest reuse of materials from a nearby building, possibly a fairly substantial one based on variety of forms. Later medieval material consists of Flemish type bricks with a small amount of roofing tile. Tudor brick and post medieval brick and tile are also present. The fragmentary nature of the assemblage reduces its' potential for dating purposes and therefore further analysis.

The geological material

- 6.2.13 The stone assemblage from the site is composed nearly totally of types that would have been available locally and which show no signs of human modification. As such the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for analysis and no further work is proposed. The assemblage has been discarded.

The metallurgical remains

- 6.2.14 The material suggests low-level smithing in the general area though this could be residual slag from earlier activity.

The clay tobacco pipe

- 6.2.15 The assemblage is small and lacks larger groups or pipes of intrinsic interest. None of the pipes are marked or decorated and none of the contexts contain more than three pieces. The assemblage is therefore not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

The registered finds

6.2.16 The registered finds assemblage is fairly diverse in date, indicating activity of late Roman/ early medieval date and later, post medieval date. It is of local significance only. A number of objects require further investigation for analysis.

The animal bone

6.2.17 The prehistoric and post-medieval assemblages are too small and poorly preserved to warrant further analysis, no further work is required.

6.2.18 Further analysis of the late medieval assemblage may contribute to our understanding of the use and significance of the site. During the medieval period the sport of hunting was restricted to the elite and the dismemberment of the deer carcass was a ritual that resulted in certain parts of the body being presented to specific participants (Sykes 2007). Analysis of the restricted suite of elements recovered from ditch fill [1042] will perhaps shed light on who discarded the material and help to identify particular butchery activities undertaken in the vicinity. This will be of local significance.

The bulk metalwork

6.2.19 The assemblage is of limited significance due to its small size and lack of diagnostic forms. Most of the context producing nails are of mixed date; the nails are not inherently dateable therefore are unable to assist in the dating of these features. No large context groups are present so there is minimal potential for further analysis.

The shell

6.2.20 The assemblage suggests that oyster was utilised as a food resource during the 11-13th century however no significant groups are present. The assemblage has been recorded for the archive; there is no potential for further work.

The fired clay

6.2.21 The assemblage is small and undiagnostic of function therefore is of minimal significance to the site narrative. There is no potential for further work; the assemblage has been recorded in full for the archive

The glass

6.2.22 The assemblage is small. No complete profiles are included nor are there groups of interest or intrinsically important pieces. The assemblage is therefore not considered to merit further research.

The environmental samples

Significance

6.2.23 The samples from Elsenham Hall Road have a regional significance, as their results could be compared to those from other sites in Essex. Wheat also occurs in samples from early medieval sites at Stansted Airport (Murphy 1990, Carruthers 2008), whereas barley does not occur at some sites (Carruthers 2008) and is rare at others (Murphy 1990). One of the innovations in farming from the 13th century onwards consists in the increase in the cultivation of legumes (Murphy 1990). In the Elsenham samples there is no evidence for legume consumption or use, although this may not be representative of the area and could be a result of the small assemblage size. In both the aforementioned reports, there is a gap between the early and post medieval periods. In this respect, the samples from Elsenham, although representing a small assemblage, could tie with these and other local Essex sites to provide information on diet and agrarian economy in the late medieval period.

Potential

6.2.24 All the flots from Elsenham Hall Road contained a varying amount of uncharred vegetation (mostly roots and seeds of elder and goosefoot) suggesting low level disturbances across the site and possible intrusion of modern material.

6.2.25 Overall, in the evaluation and earlier period samples, charred plant macrofossils were absent or infrequent and the remains present cannot contribute information regarding diet, environment and economy at the site in the Prehistoric period. The two samples from the medieval period however contained sufficient cereal caryopses to have the potential to inform us on diet and agrarian economy at the site. Sample <10>, from a post-medieval context [1364], contained the same kind of crops recorded in period 4, although in a much smaller amount. Unfortunately, the mixed nature of the finds from context [1364], hinders further interpretation of the sample contents.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: aims and objectives

- 7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.
- 7.1.2 RRA 1: is it possible to further refine our understanding of the nature of Mesolithic/early Neolithic activity on the site. There is a suggestion that at least one feature (pit [1283]) may contain contemporary early Neolithic pottery and flint. Can any other associated features be deemed to be of similar date?
- 7.1.3 RRA2: Does the presence of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic material and/or features in close proximity to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ring ditch suggest the latter was deliberately sited in relation to this earlier activity?
- 7.1.4 RRA3: The Late Neolithic/Early Bronze age ring-ditch on site suggest that the valley of the Stansted Brook was just part of a wider prehistoric landscape. By placing the barrow into this wider landscape, can we gain any more insight into the construction and use of such prehistoric monuments? In particular, can the possible evidence for modification of the monument inform on the changing purpose and use of such monuments through time.
- 7.1.5 RRA 4: How were the medieval strip fields used? Do they indeed represent represent strip fields, as currently thought, or are other interpretations possible, such as small examples of medieval ridge and furrow? How does the excavated evidence fit in with the wider landscape of medieval Essex?
- 7.1.6 RRA 5: (OR1) Can the development of field systems on the site during the medieval and post-medieval period contribute to discussions of changes in farming practice and the relationship between town and country?
- 7.1.7 RRA 6: How does the post-medieval farmstead fit within the development on the south side of Elsenham? Does it have any relationship to the vicarage that was adjacent to site or are they simply farm buildings?
- 7.1.8 RRA 7: The horn lined drain observed in the southern end of Area B is both rare and something of a curiosity. Were these common features in the post-medieval period in north-west Essex. If so, why were they lined with animal horn?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published in a synthetic article of c 6,000-8,000 words in Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History. This would combine the results of all areas of fieldwork (including the evaluation stage where appropriate) and place it into a meaningful wider context.

7.2.2 It is envisaged that the article will take the form of a period-driven, landuse based narrative of the site. The article will seek to address the individual site-specific research questions identified in section 6.1. It will present the results of the excavations within a chronological framework, incorporating specialist material as appropriate. It will go on to discuss the evidence both from a site-specific angle and within a broader regional framework.

7.2.3 The following structure is suggested for the article

Working Title: *Elsenham, prehistoric and later activity in north-west Essex*

- Introduction
 - Geology, topography and environment*
- Summary of results
 - Prehistoric (Periods 1 and 2)*
 - Saxon/early medieval (Period 3)*
 - Medieval (Period 4)*
 - Post-medieval (Period 5)*
- Specialist Reports
- Discussion
 - Suggested themes
 - The character of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic occupation*
 - Monuments and memory: the relationship between the ring ditch and earlier Mesolithic/Neolithic and later Saxon activity*
 - The development of medieval and post-medieval farming*
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgments
- Bibliography

7.3 Publication project

Stratigraphic Method Statement

7.3.1 As the current grouping structure for the post-excavation assessment stage is provisional, the groups will be checked and a land use model will be established for the site. This will provide a land-use led chronological framework for the full analysis and reporting of the site. After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research (if required), an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on the specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations

7.3.2 The tasks to be completed are as follows:

- Integrate evaluation records where necessary 1 days
- Check the subgroup and group structure and alter if required 1 day
- Define land uses and complete the land use register 1 day
- Produce land use and period driven site narrative 4 days
- Examine the site in the regional context of north-west Essex and research sites of a similar type and date 1 day
- Research medieval agricultural techniques with particular reference to the strip field system 1 day
- Research the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ring-ditch 1 day
- Consider and integrate the specialist reports, including liaison with the pertinent specialists to discuss the dating framework 0.5 day
- Prepare and collate illustrations, and brief illustrators 0.5 day
- Compile first draft of publication text with reference to the revised research aims and submit for review and editing. 4 days
- Post edit amendments 1 day
- **Total 16 days**

Worked Flint

7.3.3 The flint assemblage from Elsenham demonstrates early use of the site during the prehistoric period. Nonetheless, a small proportion of the flintwork was found residual in later features. And, given the overall mixed and relative undiagnostic nature of the assemblage, and given the absence of large well-stratified groups, the potential for further study is limited. It is recommended that no further analysis such as detailed attribute analysis be undertaken on

this assemblage. However a short report based on this assessment could be prepared for publication as required.

Prehistoric and Roman pottery

- 7.3.4 No further work is required. Information from the above assessment may be integrated into the stratigraphic analysis report as required but there is no need to include standalone specialist reports on the prehistoric and Roman pottery.

Saxon Pottery

- 7.3.5 No further work required.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery

- 7.3.6 The pottery merits a publication report relating the pottery to that from sites excavated in the area of Stansted airport and from those discovered during works for the new A120. The report should include illustrations of some six vessels recommended for illustration and listed in Appendix 2.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 7.3.7 The assemblage has been recorded for archive. No further work is required. Text for the site narrative can be drawn from this report.

Geological Material

- 7.3.8 No further work is required. Information from the assessment may be integrated into the stratigraphic analysis report as required but there is no need to include standalone specialist reports on the Geological material.

Metallurgical Remains

- 7.3.9 The slag assemblage does not hold any potential for further analysis and no further work is proposed. The assemblage has been discarded.

The Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 7.3.10 The assemblage has been recorded in full and data has been entered onto digital spreadsheet. Where necessary, dating evidence can be extracted from this as well as from the above statement. No further work is required.

Registered Finds

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| • X ray and recording of 10 objects | 1 day |
| • Catalogue and short report | 1.5 days |
| Total | 2.5 days |

Animal Bone

- Analysis of the late medieval assemblage with particular reference to the deer remains 1 day
- Production of written report 1.5 days

Total **2.5 days**

The bulk metalwork

7.3.11 The nails have been recorded in full for the site archive. No further work is required.

The Shell

7.3.12 No further work is required; the assemblage is recommended for discard.

The Fired Clay

7.3.13 No further work is required. Samples of both fabrics have been retained for the archive; the remaining assemblage is recommended for discard.

The Glass

7.3.14 The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data has been entered onto digital spreadsheet. Where required for the site narrative, data can be extracted from that or from the above statement. No further work is required.

Environmental Samples

Charred plant macrofossils

7.3.15 It is recommended that samples <8> and <9>, from Period 4, receive full analysis and their results be compared to other contemporary (medieval) sites in the area. It is also recommended that a summary of the results of this assessment be included in the final publication report

Time Requirements

Analysis of macroplant remains from 2 samples:

- Identifications and data entry 1 day
- Literature consultation & report production 0.75 day

Total **1.75 days**

Illustration

- Illustration of to 6 pottery vessels and 5 registered finds. 2 days
 - Preparation of up to 10 stratigraphic figures and photos 3 days
- Total** **5 days**

Stratigraphic Tasks	
Integrate evaluation records and void where necessary	1 day
Check the subgroup and group structure and alter if required	1 day
Define land uses and complete the land use register	1 days
Produce land use and period driven site narrative	4 days
Examine the site in the regional context of north-west Essex and research sites of a similar type and date	1 day
Research medieval agricultural techniques with particular reference to the strip system	1 day
Research the late Neolithic/early bronze age barrows and apply to the evidence on site	1 days
Consider and integrate the specialist reports, including liaison with the pertinent specialists to discuss the dating framework	0.5 day
Prepare and collate illustrations, and brief illustrators	0.5 day
Compile first draft of publication text with reference to the revised research aims and submit for review and editing.	4 days
Post edit amendments	1 days
Total	16 days
Specialist Analysis	
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	4 days
Registered finds	2.5 days
Animal bone	2.5 days
Environmental Material	1.75 days
Illustration	
Finds illustration	5 days
Stratigraphic figures	
Production	
Editing of the period-driven narrative	2 days
Project Management	1 days

Table 10: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

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, including all of the stages of work, will be deposited with Saffron Walden Museum.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Bovis Homes Ltd for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Richard Havis, Senior Historic Environment Officer for Essex County Council for his guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Stephen White with Sam Riley as second supervisor and Sarah Ritchie providing supervisory cover. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations; Lauren Gibson who produced the figures for this report; Andy Leonard who project managed the excavations; and Jim Stevenson and Diccon Hart who managed the post-excavation process.

Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1000	layer	topsoil		1	2	
1001	layer	subsoil		2	3	
1002	layer	occupation layer		74	35	5
1003	layer	demolition layer		73	35	5
1004	layer	make up		137	36	4
1005	layer	make up		4	1	5
1006	layer	make up		5	1	5
1007	layer	make up		37	4	4
1008	layer	natural		136	21	1
1009	masonry or other construction	wall		63	33	5
1010	masonry or other construction	wall		67	33	5
1011	masonry or other construction	wall		66	33	5
1012	masonry or other construction	wall		66	33	5
1013	masonry or other construction	wall		60	36	5
1014	masonry or other construction	wall		68	36	5
1015	masonry or other construction	wall		70	36	5
1016	masonry or other construction	wall		65	36	5
1017	masonry or other construction	wall		65	36	5
1018	masonry or other construction	wall		59	36	5
1019	fill	fill	1020	75	18	4
1020	cut	posthole	1020	75	18	4
1021	fill	fill	1022	76	18	4
1022	cut	posthole	1022	76	18	4
1023	fill	fill	1024	77	18	4
1024	cut	posthole	1024	77	18	4
1025	masonry or other construction	wall		72	36	5
1026	layer	demolition layer		62	34	5
1027	fill	fill	1028	41	13	4
1028	cut	pit	1028	41	13	4
1029	fill	fill	1030	78	50	4
1030	cut	posthole	1030	78	50	4
1031	layer	natural		135	21	1
1032	fill	fill	1033	10	8	4
1033	cut	ditch	1033	10	8	4
1034	cut	ditch	1034	53	17	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1035	fill	fill, primary	1034	53	17	4
1036	fill	fill, secondary	1034	54	17	4
1037	cut	ditch	1037	23	48	4
1038	fill	fill, secondary	1037	22	48	4
1039	fill	fill, primary	1037	23	48	4
1040	void		1040			6
1041	cut	ditch	1041	32	9	4
1042	fill	fill	1041	32	9	4
1043	cut	ditch	1043	31	9	4
1044	fill	fill	1043	31	9	4
1045	cut	ditch	1045	38	11	5
1046	fill	fill	1045	38	11	5
1047	cut	ditch	1047	7	7	5
1048	fill	fill, primary	1047	7	7	5
1049	fill	fill, secondary	1047	6	7	5
1050	cut	tree bowl	1050	88	53	4
1051	fill	fill	1050	88	53	4
1052	cut	ditch	1052	45	14	4
1053	fill	fill	1052	45	14	4
1054	cut	ditch	1054	39	11	5
1055	fill	fill	1054	39	11	5
1056	cut	posthole	1056	40	10	5
1057	fill	fill	1056	40	10	5
1058	cut	ditch	1058	46	14	4
1059	fill	fill	1058	46	14	4
1060	cut	pit	1060	85	13	4
1061	fill	fill	1060	85	13	4
1062	cut	ditch	1062	35	9	4
1063	fill	fill	1062	35	9	4
1064	cut	pit, refuse	1064	13	6	4
1065	fill	fill, primary	1064	14	6	4
1066	fill	fill, secondary	1064	13	6	4
1067	cut	pit, refuse	1067	121	66	4
1068	fill	fill	1067	121	66	4
1069	layer	demolition layer		21	49	5
1070	cut	ditch terminus	1070	36	9	4
1071	fill	fill	1070	36	9	4
1072	cut	ditch	1072	58	17	4
1073	fill	fill	1072	58	17	4
1074	cut	ditch	1074	24	48	4
1075	fill	fill	1074	24	48	4
1076	cut	ditch	1076	42	12	4
1077	fill	fill	1076	42	12	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1078	cut	pit	1078	84	13	4
1079	fill	fill	1078	84	13	4
1080	cut	ditch	1080	43	12	4
1081	fill	fill	1080	43	12	4
1082	cut	ditch	1082	9	8	4
1083	fill	fill	1082	9	8	4
1084	cut	ditch	1084	55	9	4
1085	fill	fill, secondary	1084	56	9	4
1086	cut	ditch	1086	18	5	5
1087	fill	fill	1086	18	5	5
1088	cut	ditch	1088	25	7	4
1089	fill	fill	1088	25	7	4
1090	cut	ditch	1090	33	9	4
1091	fill	fill	1090	33	9	4
1092	cut	ditch	1092	12	8	4
1093	fill	fill	1092	12	8	4
1094	fill	fill, primary	1084	55	9	4
1095	cut	ditch	1095	122	67	4
1096	fill	fill	1095	122	67	4
1097	cut	ditch	1097	81	19	4
1098	fill	fill	1097	81	19	4
1099	fill	fill	1100	83	20	4
1100	cut	ditch	1100	83	20	4
1101	fill	fill	1103	100	60	4
1102	fill	fill	1103	99	60	4
1103	cut	pit, refuse	1103	99	60	4
1104	cut	ditch terminus	1104	44	12	4
1105	fill	fill	1104	44	12	4
1106	cut	ditch	1106	80	52	4
1107	fill	fill	1106	80	52	4
1108	cut	ditch terminus	1108	34	9	4
1109	fill	fill	1108	34	9	4
1110	cut	ditch	1110	51	14	4
1111	fill	fill	1110	51	14	4
1112	cut	ditch	1112	11	8	4
1113	fill	fill	1112	11	8	4
1114	cut	pit, quarry	1114	86	15	5
1115	fill	fill	1114	87	15	5
1116	cut	ditch terminus	1116	90	54	4
1117	fill	fill	1116	90	54	4
1118	cut	pit	1118	123	68	4
1119	fill	fill	1118	123	68	4
1120	cut	pit	1120	124	71	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1121	fill	fill	1120	124	71	4
1122	cut	ditch terminus	1122	82	19	4
1123	fill	fill	1122	82	19	4
1124	cut	ditch	1124	50	14	4
1125	fill	fill	1124	50	14	4
1126	cut	ditch terminus	1126	89	54	4
1127	fill	fill	1126	89	54	4
1128	layer	cobbled surface		3	1	5
1129	cut	ditch terminus	1129	97	59	4
1130	fill	fill	1129	97	59	4
1131	cut	ditch	1131	79	51	4
1132	fill	fill	1131	79	51	4
1133	cut	ditch	1133	102	61	4
1134	fill	fill	1133	102	61	4
1135	cut	ditch terminus	1135	119	65	4
1136	fill	fill, primary	1135	119	65	4
1137	fill	fill, secondary	1135	120	65	4
1138	cut	posthole	1138	95	58	4
1139	fill	fill	1138	95	58	4
1140	cut	pit, refuse	1140	94	57	4
1141	fill	fill	1140	94	57	4
1142	cut	ditch	1142	48	14	4
1143	fill	fill	1142	48	14	4
1144	fill	fill	1142	49	14	4
1145	cut	ditch terminus	1145	101	61	4
1146	fill	fill	1145	101	61	4
1147	fill	fill	1148	114	29	4
1148	cut	ditch	1148	114	29	4
1149	fill	fill	1150	110	30	4
1150	cut	ditch	1150	110	30	4
1151	fill	fill	1152	108	31	4
1152	cut	ditch	1152	108	31	4
1153	cut	pit, refuse	1153	98	60	4
1154	fill	fill	1153	98	60	4
1155	cut	ditch	1155	125	69	4
1156	fill	fill	1155	125	69	4
1157	cut	ditch terminus	1157	103	61	4
1158	fill	fill	1157	103	61	4
1159	cut	pit	1159	107	63	4
1160	fill	fill	1159	107	63	4
1161	cut	ditch	1161	27	9	4
1162	fill	fill	1161	27	9	4
1163	cut	ditch terminus	1163	96	59	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1164	fill	fill	1163	96	59	4
1165	cut	ditch terminus	1165	106	62	4
1166	fill	fill	1165	106	62	4
1167	cut	tree bowl	1167	118	64	4
1168	fill	fill	1167	118	64	4
1169	cut	ditch	1169	112	30	4
1170	fill	fill, primary	1169	112	30	4
1171	fill	fill, secondary	1169	113	30	4
1172	cut	ditch	1172	109	31	4
1173	fill	fill	1172	109	31	4
1174	cut	ditch	1174	126	39	5
1175	fill	fill	1174	126	39	5
1176	fill	fill	1177	47	14	4
1177	cut	ditch	1177	47	14	4
1178	cut	tree bowl	1178	127	70	4
1179	fill	fill	1178	127	70	4
1180	cut	ditch	1180	17	5	5
1181	fill	fill	1180	17	5	5
1182	cut	ditch	1182	16	5	5
1183	fill	fill	1182	16	5	5
1184	cut	ditch	1184	105	38	5
1185	fill	fill	1184	105	38	5
1186	cut	ditch	1186	104	38	5
1187	fill	fill	1186	104	38	5
1188	cut	ditch	1188	19	5	5
1189	fill	fill, primary	1188	19	5	5
1190	fill	fill, secondary	1188	20	5	5
1191	cut	ditch	1191	28	9	4
1192	fill	fill	1191	28	9	4
1193	cut	ditch	1193	117	93	4
1194	fill	fill	1193	117	93	4
1195	cut	ditch	1195	111	30	4
1196	fill	fill	1195	111	30	4
1197	fill	fill	1198	26	9	4
1198	cut	ditch	1198	26	9	4
1199	fill	fill	1200	52	17	4
1200	cut	ditch	1200	52	17	4
1201	fill	fill	1202	57	17	4
1202	cut	ditch terminus	1202	57	17	4
1203	fill	fill	1204	30	9	4
1204	cut	ditch terminus	1204	30	9	4
1205	cut	ditch	1205	115	29	4
1206	fill	fill	1205	115	29	4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1207	cut	ditch	1207	116	93	4
1208	fill	fill	1207	116	93	4
1209	cut	ditch	1209	29	9	4
1210	fill	fill	1209	29	9	4
1211	cut	ditch	1211	15	5	5
1212	fill	fill	1211	15	5	5
1213	cut	ditch	1213	8	8	4
1214	fill	fill	1213	8	8	4
1215	cut	ditch terminus	1215	93	56	4
1216	fill	fill	1215	93	56	4
1217	cut	ditch terminus	1217	92	56	4
1218	fill	fill	1217	92	56	4
1219	fill	fill	1220	128	72	4
1220	cut	ditch	1220	128	72	4
1221	fill	fill	1222	130	74	4
1222	cut	pit, refuse	1222	130	74	4
1223	fill	fill	1224	131	75	4
1224	cut	pit, refuse	1224	131	75	4
1225	fill	fill	1226	129	73	4
1226	cut	posthole	1226	129	73	4
1227	cut	ditch terminus	1227	91	55	4
1228	fill	fill	1227	91	55	4
1229	fill	fill	1230	132	76	4
1230	cut	posthole	1230	132	76	4
1231	cut	posthole	1231	133	76	4
1232	fill	fill	1231	133	76	4
1233	cut	pit, refuse	1233	134	77	4
1234	fill	fill	1233	134	77	4
1235	VOID					6
1236	fill	fill	1237	191	82	2
1237	cut	posthole	1237	191	82	2
1238	cut	ring ditch	1238	220	28	2
1239	cut	ring ditch	1239	221	28	2
1240	fill	fill	1239	221	28	2
1241	cut	ring ditch	1241	226	28	2
1242	fill	fill	1241	226	28	2
1243	fill	fill	1244	192	83	2
1244	cut	posthole	1244	192	83	2
1245	fill	fill	1246	208	44	5
1246	cut	tree bowl	1246	208	44	5
1247	fill	fill	1238	220	28	2
1248	cut	posthole	1248	194	85	2
1249	fill	fill	1248	194	85	2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1250	cut	pit, refuse	1250	193	84	2
1251	fill	fill	1250	193	84	2
1252	cut	posthole	1252	200	86	2
1253	fill	fill	1252	200	86	2
1254	cut	ring ditch	1254	223	28	2
1255	fill	fill, primary	1254	223	28	2
1256	fill	fill, secondary	1254	224	28	2
1257	cut	ring ditch terminus	1257	222	28	2
1258	fill	fill	1257	222	28	2
1259	cut	posthole	1259	209	85	2
1260	fill	fill	1259	209	85	2
1261	cut	ring ditch	1261	228	28	2
1262	fill	fill	1261	228	28	2
1263	cut	posthole	1263	210	86	2
1264	fill	fill	1263	210	86	2
1265	cut	posthole	1265	195	86	2
1266	fill	fill	1265	195	86	2
1267	cut	posthole	1267	199	86	2
1268	fill	fill	1267	199	86	2
1269	cut	posthole	1269	201	86	2
1270	fill	fill	1269	201	86	2
1271	cut	posthole	1271	197	86	2
1272	fill	fill	1271	197	86	2
1273	cut	posthole	1273	198	86	2
1274	fill	fill	1273	198	86	2
1275	cut	pit	1275	202	91	2
1276	fill	fill	1275	202	91	2
1277	cut	posthole	1277	203	87	2
1278	fill	fill	1277	203	87	2
1279	cut	posthole	1279	204	87	2
1280	fill	fill	1279	204	87	2
1281	fill	fill	1282	207	89	3
1282	cut	pit, refuse	1282	207	89	3
1283	cut	pit, refuse	1283	205	88	2
1284	fill	fill, primary	1283	205	88	2
1285	fill	fill, secondary	1283	206	88	2
1286	cut	ring ditch	1286	225	28	2
1287	fill	fill	1286	225	28	2
1288	cut	ring ditch	1288	219	28	2
1289	fill	fill	1288	219	28	2
1290	fill	fill	1303	213	46	5
1291	cut	ditch, boundary	1291	170	26	5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1292	fill	fill	1291	170	26	5
1293	cut	ditch, boundary	1293	168	26	5
1294	fill	fill, primary	1293	168	26	5
1295	fill	fill, tertiary	1293	169	26	5
1296	fill	fill, secondary	1293	169	26	5
1297	cut	ditch	1297	165	43	5
1298	fill	fill	1297	165	43	5
1299	cut	ditch, boundary	1299	171	26	5
1300	fill	fill, secondary	1299	172	26	5
1301	fill	fill, primary	1299	171	26	5
1302	layer	ploughsoil		214	46	5
1303	cut	plough scar	1303	213	46	5
1304	cut	ring ditch	1304	227	28	2
1305	fill	fill	1304	227	28	2
1306	cut	ditch	1306	184	81	2
1307	fill	fill, primary	1306	184	81	2
1308	fill	fill, secondary	1306	185	81	2
1309	fill	fill	1310	159	25	5
1310	cut	ditch	1310	159	25	5
1311	cut	construction cut	1311	68	36	5
1312	cut	construction cut	1312	65	36	5
1313	cut	construction cut	1313	66	33	5
1314	cut	construction cut	1314	72	36	5
1315	cut	construction cut	1315	71	36	5
1316	masonry or other construction	wall		71	36	5
1317	layer	construction debris		64	33	5
1318	layer	make up		69	33	5
1319	layer	destruction debris		61	34	5
1320	fill	fill, primary	1321	158	25	5
1321	cut	ditch	1321	158	25	5
1322	fill	fill, secondary	1321	160	25	5
1323	cut	pit	1323	211	90	3
1324	fill	fill	1323	211	90	3
1325	cut	ditch	1325	148	23	5
1326	fill	fill	1325	148	23	5
1327	cut	ditch	1327	144	23	5
1328	fill	fill, secondary	1327	145	23	5
1329	fill	fill, primary	1327	144	23	5
1330	fill	fill	1331	229	28	2
1331	cut	ring ditch	1331	229	28	2
1332	fill	fill	1333	139	22	5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1333	cut	ditch	1333	139	22	5
1334	cut	ditch	1334	181	27	5
1335	fill	ditch	1334	181	27	5
1336	cut	ditch	1336	167	26	5
1337	fill	fill	1336	167	26	5
1338	cut	tree bowl	1338	212	45	5
1339	fill	fill	1338	212	45	5
1340	fill	fill, secondary	1341	178	27	5
1341	cut	ditch	1341	177	27	5
1342	fill	fill	1343	176	27	5
1343	cut	ditch	1343	176	27	5
1344	fill	fill, primary	1341	177	27	5
1345	cut	ditch	1345	149	23	5
1346	fill	fill	1345	149	23	5
1347	layer	colluvium		156	40	5
1348	cut	ditch	1348	154	24	5
1349	fill	fill	1348	154	24	5
1350	cut	ditch	1350	140	22	5
1351	fill	fill	1350	140	22	5
1352	cut	ditch terminus	1352	231	28	2
1353	fill	fill	1352	231	28	2
1354	fill	fill	1355	233	28	2
1355	cut	pit	1355	233	28	2
1356	fill	fill	1357	164	42	5
1357	cut	drain	1357	164	42	5
1358	cut	ditch terminus	1358	217	92	2
1359	fill	fill	1358	217	92	2
1360	cut	ditch	1360	147	23	5
1361	fill	fill	1360	147	23	5
1362	cut	ditch	1362	155	24	5
1363	fill	fill	1362	155	24	5
1364	cut	pit, refuse	1364	216	47	5
1365	fill	fill	1364	216	47	5
1366	cut	ditch	1366	141	22	5
1367	fill	fill	1366	141	22	5
1368	cut	ditch	1368	138	22	5
1369	fill	fill	1368	138	22	5
1370	cut	ditch	1370	146	23	5
1371	fill	fill	1370	146	23	5
1372	fill	fill, quaternary	1376	180	27	5
1373	fill	fill, tertiary	1376	180	27	5
1374	fill	fill, secondary	1376	180	27	5
1375	fill	fill, primary	1376	179	27	5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1376	cut	ditch	1376	179	27	5
1377	fill	fill	1378	153	24	5
1378	cut	ditch	1378	153	24	5
1379	fill	fill	1380	151	24	5
1380	cut	ditch	1380	151	24	5
1381	cut	ditch	1381	157	25	5
1382	fill	fill	1381	157	25	5
1383	cut	drain	1383	150	37	5
1384	fill	fill	1383	150	37	5
1385	fill	fill	1386	152	24	5
1386	cut	ditch	1386	152	24	5
1387	fill	fill	1388	230	28	2
1388	cut	ring ditch	1388	230	28	2
1389	cut	pit, refuse	1389	232	28	2
1390	fill	fill	1389	232	28	2
1391	cut	ditch terminus	1391	143	22	4
1392	cut	pit	1392	215	47	5
1393	cut	ditch	1393	218	92	2
1394	fill	fill	1392	215	47	5
1395	fill	fill	1393	218	92	2
1396	cut	ditch	1396	173	26	4
1397	fill	fill, primary	1396	173	26	4
1398	fill	fill, secondary	1396	174	26	5
1399	cut	ditch	1399	190	32	5
1400	fill	fill	1399	190	32	5
1401	cut	ditch	1401	186	80	4
1402	fill	fill, primary	1401	186	80	4
1403	fill	fill, secondary	1401	187	80	4
1404	cut	ditch	1404	188	79	4
1405	fill	fill, primary	1404	188	79	4
1406	fill	fill, secondary	1404	189	79	4
1407	cut	recut	1407	166	26	5
1408	fill	fill	1407	166	26	5
1409	fill	fill	1410	163	41	5
1410	cut	recut	1410	163	41	5
1411	fill	fill, secondary	1413	162	25	5
1412	fill	fill, primary	1413	161	25	5
1413	cut	ditch terminus	1413	161	25	5
1414	cut	ditch	1414	182	78	5
1415	fill	fill, primary	1414	182	78	5
1416	fill	fill, secondary	1414	183	78	5
1417	fill	fill, tertiary	1414	183	78	5
1418	cut	ditch	1418	175	27	5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1419	fill	fill	1418	175	27	5
1420	layer	colluvium				6
1421	layer	natural				6
1422	fill	fill	1423	142	5	5
1423	cut	ditch terminus	1423	142	5	5

Appendix 2: Quantification of the medieval and post-medieval pottery

Context	Feature	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
2	Layer	1	21	Medieval coarseware borderline early medieval ware	12 th to 13 th C
		1	14	Sandy orange ware: burnt sherd, abraded	13 th -1 16 th C
		2	21	Metropolitan slipware: joining sherds, internal glaze and slip decoration, slip has flaked off	c.1625 to earlier 18 th C
		5	34	Post-medieval red earthenware (PMRE): glazed rod handle, joining glazed body sherds and one highly fired sherd showing a partial external glaze	17 th -19 th C
16	17	1	22	Medieval coarseware: base sherd, very abraded	Mid 12 th -14 th C
129	130	1	10	Early medieval ware: body sherd showing thumb marks	11 th to early 13 th C
135	136	3	18	Early medieval ware: misc. sherds	11 th to early 13 th C
170	171	3	18	Early medieval ware: small fragment of everted rim, perhaps thumbled, plus body sherds, one with a thumbled applied strip	12 th C
		1	2	Sandy orange ware: unglazed, coarse sands	12 th -13 th C
		1	37	Medieval coarseware: body sherd, not wheel-thrown	Mid 12 th -13 th C
172	Layer	1	12	Early medieval ware: body sherd	11 th to early 13 th C
175	Layer	1	60	Harlow late medieval transitional ware: flanged rim flared bowl, hooked at edge (cf. Davey and Walker 2009, fig.16.11-13), remains of decomposed glaze on external surface, 15 th -16 th C	15 th -16 th C
		1	35	PMRE: base sherd showing internal mottled dark green glaze	Late 16 th C onwards
		1	16	Black-glazed ware: handle from small jug or drinking vessel	Most likely 17 th C
177	178	1	2	Medieval coarseware: small body sherd	Mid 12 th -14 th C
179	Layer	8	106	Early medieval ware: unabraded sherds, includes internally bevelled rim, carinated below, perhaps from a dish (or perhaps a base, see Walker 2004, fig.269.47) and joining sherds from a thick-walled base, perhaps from a bowl	11 th -earlier 13 th C
		1	7	Sandy orange ware: fragment from small thin-walled jar showing inflected flanged rim; splash of decomposed glaze on flange, sherd appears burnt	15 th C or earlier
187	187	2	17	Early medieval ware: joining sherds from the shoulder of a vessel, probably a cooking-pot, distinctive fabric with thick grey core and rounded polished sands, unabraded – Stansted fabric 13r	11 th -early 13 th C
1027	1028	2	8	Early medieval ware: very abraded body sherds	11 th -early 13 th C
		5	23	Sandy orange ware: unglazed, all but one sherd is from the same vessel showing a relatively smooth fabric with creamy orange margins	? 13 th C
1035	1034	2	7	Early medieval ware: unabraded sherds from same vessel	11 th -early 13 th C
1036	1034	3	32	Early medieval ware: everted rim with slight bead and two unabraded joining body sherds	?12 th C
1048	1047	1	5	Medieval coarseware borderline early medieval ware: shows remains of post-firing hole probably made in antiquity	12 th -13 th C
1053	1052	1	4	Medieval coarseware: body sherd	Mid 12 th -14 th C
		5	31	Sandy orange ware: sherds from same vessel, some joining, showing slip-painting under a partial splash glaze, some of the sherds show post-depositional fire-blackening	13 th -14 th C
1058	1058	1	20	Early medieval grog-tempered ware: everted beaded cooking-pot rim thickened internally, externally fire-blackened, equivalent to Stansted fabric 13i, comparable to Walker 2004, fig.270.69	12 th C

Context	Feature	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
1066	1064	4	19	Early medieval ware borderline medieval coarseware: misc. body sherds	12 th -13 th C
		1	9	Hedingham ware: small fragment of B3 jug rim, pale grey fabric, patch of olive-green glaze	Mid 12 th -13 th C
1068	1067	2	34	Early medieval ware: unabraded sagging base and body sherd, base shows thick pale grey core and polished sands with grey flashing on surface, as Stansted fabric 13st/13r	11 th -early 13 th C
1069	Layer	1	4	Medieval coarseware: body sherd	Mid 12 th -14 th C
1073	1072	2	9	Early medieval ware: body sherds from same vessel	11 th -early 13 th C
		1	19	Early medieval grog-tempered ware: thick-walled body sherd	11 th -early 13 th C
		1	85	Hedingham coarseware: H2 cooking-pot rim in oxidised fabric, may be fairly early	?early 13 th C
1077	1076	1	36	Medieval coarseware: body sherd, not wheel-thrown	Mid 12 th -13 th C
		5	10	Hedingham coarseware: joining body sherds, recent breaks	Mid 12 th -14 th C
1081	1080	1	7	Early medieval ware: body sherd	11 th -early 13 th C
		2	18	Hedingham coarseware: base sherd and body sherd	Mid 12 th -14 th C
		1	7	Medieval coarseware: thin-walled flat base sherd	14 th C or earlier
1083	1082	7	99	Medieval coarseware: misc. body and sagging base sherds, includes lower part of vessel showing internal splash glaze	13 th -14 th C
		3	44	Hedingham coarseware: rim fragment from storage jar showing thumbled applied strip around shoulder and probable H2 rim, similar at Hole Farm, plus joining body sherds	Around mid-13 th C
		1	5	Sandy orange ware: slip-painted sherd with pitted clear glaze, thick slip	13 th -14 th C
1085	1084	1	8	Hedingham fineware: body sherd decorated with applied cream slip stripe, greenish glaze, classic smooth creamy orange fabric	13 th C
		12	95	Early medieval ware: misc. sherds, includes examples with polished sands and thick grey core –as Stansted fabric 13r	11 th -early 13 th C
		5	25	Medieval coarseware: misc. sherds	12 th -14 th C
		3	50	Hedingham coarseware: H2 cooking-pot rim and misc. body sherds	Early to mid-13 th C
		2	35	Surrey-Hants white ware: joining sherds from knob of chafing dish, bi-chrome yellow/green glaze (cf. Pearce 1992, pl.1)	Mid 17 th C
1087	1086	7	36	Early medieval ware: misc. unabraded sherds, some showing flashing	11 th -early 13 th C
		3	46	Hedingham coarseware: includes joining body sherds showing vertical applied strip and partial fire-blackening, probably from a large cooking-pot	13 th C
		3	9	PMRE: body sherds, one with all over brown glaze, one black-glazed and one with bi-chrome glaze – black externally and brown internally, similar at Latton Riddings, Harlow (Davey and Walker 2009)	?later 17 th C
1096	1095	6	23	Sandy orange ware: body sherds from same vessel, several joining, unglazed with reduced surfaces, late medieval	14 th -16 th C
		1	1	sgraffito ware: small sherd showing internal slip-coating and single line of sgraffito	14 th -early 15 th C
1099	1100	3	20	Early medieval ware: unabraded body sherds	11 th -early 13 th C
1101	1103	3	24	Early medieval ware: sagging base and body sherds	11 th -early 13 th C
		2	31	Hedingham coarseware: body sherds	Mid 12 th -14 th C
1113	1112	1	7	Early medieval ware: body sherd	11 th -early 13 th C
1117	1116	13	117	Hedingham ware: joining sherds from sagging base, brownish surfaces	Mid 12 th -14 th C
		5	70	Hedingham coarseware: joining sherds from abraded	Early to mid 13 th

Context	Feature	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
				H2 rim from large cooking-pot or storage jar and misc. body sherds	C
1123	1122	1	4	Shell-tempered ware: body sherd showing lens-shaped vesicles	11 th -early 13 th C
		1	12	Medieval coarseware borderline early medieval ware: thick-walled sherd from shoulder of vessel	12 th -13 th C
		11	451	Early medieval grog-tempered ware: joining sherds from complete sagging base and around 2cm above base, signs of burning on underside, may have been reused after breakage	11 th -early 13 th C
1125	1124	4	14	Early medieval ware: misc. sherds, one with thick pale grey core and flashing on surface – as Stansted	11 th -early 13 th C
1126	1126	2	16	Early medieval ware: misc. body sherds	11 th -early 13 th C
		13	113	Heddingham coarseware: including squared H2 rim and several joining sherds showing buff internal surface	Early to mid 13 th C
1128	Layer	3	11	Ironstone: joining sherds showing transfer-printed willow pattern	19 th to 20 th C
		1	28	Modern stoneware: sherd from cylindrical bottle	19 th to 20 th C
		1	14	Flowerpot: beaded rim	19 th to 20 th C
		1	4	Yellow ware: bead fragment	19 th to 20 th C
1130	1129	2	22	Early medieval ware: body sherds	11 th -early 13 th C
		4	66	Medieval coarseware: base and body sherds, includes two large joining sherds	Mid 12 th -14 th C
		11	48	Heddingham coarseware: includes B4 cooking-pot rim and joining body sherds	c.1200
1137	1135	1	12	Heddingham fineware: coarse fabric, grey apart from oxidised external surface, vertical red slip stripe and partial greenish splash glaze – from a London-style early rounded jug (cf. Walker 2012, fig.14.1) unabraded	Mid 12 th to c.1200
		5	68	Early medieval ware: large unabraded sherds	11 th -early 13 th C
1141	1140	1	1	Heddingham fineware: tiny sherd showing classic creamy orange fabric and apple-green glaze	Most likely 13 th C
		1	33	Early medieval ware: cooking-pot fragment with pronounced bead	12 th C
		2	11	Medieval coarseware: misc. body sherds	Mid 12 th -14 th C
1144	1142	4	20	Medieval coarseware: body sherds, some borderline early medieval ware	12 th -13 th C
		2	8	Heddingham coarseware: misc. body sherds	Mid 12 th -14 th C
1149	1150	25	460	Early medieval ware: sherds from a cooking-pot showing a thumbbed everted rim and horizontal grooves around the neck and shoulder, base and profile sherds also present, some sherds show flashing (draw)	12 th C
		6	96	Early medieval grog-tempered ware (as Stansted fabric 13i): sherds from same vessel, perhaps a convex-sided bowl, shows flat-topped thumbbed rim, wavy line combing around body and, unusually, incised decoration on the underside of the base comprising a concentric line and rows of slightly wavy lines; patches of fire-blackening externally, on walls and underside of base, but no sooting inside – i.e. no evidence the vessel was stood upside down (draw)	12 th C
		17	229	Early medieval ware: misc. sherds, including examples of Fabric '13st, includes sherd showing a thumbbed applied strip	12 th C
1154	1153	6	51	Early medieval ware: body sherds, all but one from same vessel and showing external fire-blackening	11 th -early 13 th C
		14	509	Medieval coarseware: joining sherds from jug showing hollowed rim with internal bevel; crudely stabbed strap handle; decorated with vertical pricked-comb marks; pale grey fabric tempered with sub-angular grey and colourless sands; stabbing on inside of neck junction;	Mid 12 th to early 13 th C

Context	Feature	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
				crudely made; not a Hedingham product and may not be local (draw)	
1162	1161	1	1	Medieval coarseware borderline early medieval ware: small body sherd	12 th -13 th C
1176	1177	13	150	Hedingham fineware: sherds showing classic creamy orange fabric and mottled green glaze, all could be from same vessel, includes twisted rod handle, thumbled base sherds and body sherds showing applied strips – from a stamped strip jug	Earlier 13 th to earlier 14 th C
		4	15	Hedingham sandy orange ware copy of Mill Green ware jug: slip-coated and green-glazed sherds comprising an in-turned jug rim and sherds with vertical applied strips	Mid/late 13 th to 14 th C
		2	12	Early medieval ware: body sherds	11 th -early 13 th C
		3	68	Hedingham coarseware: body sherds including two thick-walled sherds perhaps from storage jars	Mid 12 th to 14 th C
1189	1188	1	13	Hedingham coarseware: B2 rim	13 th C
		1	1	Sandy orange ware: unglazed, laminated, undiagnostic	13 th -16 th C
		3	11	PMRE: glazed sherds and one unglazed fragment more likely roof tile	Late 16 th C onwards
		1	12	Frechen stoneware: body sherd with mottled salt glaze	17 th C
1190	1188	3	46	PMRE: sherds from ?bowl with beaded rim and all over glaze	17 th C or later
		1	19	Black-glazed ware: sherd showing everted rim and handle attachment, from mug or cup	Most likely 17 th C
1194	1193	4	46	Early medieval ware borderline medieval coarseware	12 th -13 th C
1196	1195	1	7	London-type ware: from shoulder of jug showing horizontal band of brown/red slip overlain by two vertical white stripes, greenish glaze; too fragmented to assign decorative style	Most likely later 12 th to mid 13 th C
		3	63	Hedingham coarseware; base and body sherds, coarse fabric	Mid 12 th -14 th C
		2	17	Medieval coarseware borderline early medieval ware: body sherds	12 th to 13 th C
1201	1202	3	32	Early medieval ware: joining sherds from everted rim with external bevel	From 11 th C
		3	51	Hedingham coarseware: includes joining sherds from B4-type rim showing patches of fire-blackening externally, probably from a large cooking-pot	c.1200
1212	1211	2	20	Early medieval ware: includes beaded rim thickened internally	12 th C
		1	1	Hedingham coarseware: small body sherd	Mid 12 th -14 th C
		3	65	PMRE: glazed sherds including pad base and squared rim perhaps from a bowl	17 th C or later
		3	12	Black-glazed ware: body sherds	17 th C or later
		1	15	Tin-glazed earthenware: abraded sherd showing thick white tin glaze	18 th C
1214	1213	4	80	Hedingham fineware: includes sagging base sherd with splashes of apparent orange glaze and small body sherd showing white slip stripe and splashes of glaze	Most likely 13 th C
		9	283	Early medieval ware: sherds from large storage jar showing sagging base, vertical thumbled applied strips and bands of wavy line combing (similar at Takeley and Middleborough production sites) (draw or parallel)	12 th to early 13 th C
		1	14	Early medieval grog-tempered ware: body sherd	11 th -early 13 th C
		9	137	Early medieval ware: misc. sherds including an upright jug rim fragment with carination around neck; an everted flat-topped rim; an H1 rim thumbled around the outer edge, transitional between early medieval ware and medieval coarseware; sherds with wavy-line combing, one also showing straight-line combing	12 th -early 13 th C
		5	324	Hedingham coarseware: large fragments from cooking-	13 th C

Context	Feature	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
				pot with H1 rim; large diameter, vertical thumbed applied strip, groove around rim, fire-blackened around rim and shoulder	
		11	153	Hedingham coarseware: misc. sherds	Mid 12 th -14 th C
		6	54	Medieval coarseware: misc. sherds including a base sherd thumbed around the basal angle and showing internal white slip or residue	Mid 12 th -14 th C
1234	1233	1	28	Glazed early medieval ware: flat-topped hollowed everted rim from either a jug or a jar, plain splashed glaze which has decomposed to a powdery white in places, band of fine oblique incised lines around neck enclosed by horizontal incised lines (draw)	12 th to early 13 th C
		12	163	Early medieval ware: misc. sherds including beaded cooking pot with internal thickening, a B2 cooking-pot rim, a thick-walled sherd with a thumbed applied strip probably from a storage jar and sherds with polished rose-coloured sands as Stansted Fabric 13r	Latest is c.1200
		3	330	Early medieval ware – transitional – a Hedingham ware fabric; joining sherds from profile of large slightly flared bowl with flanged rim and hole, made during manufacture, immediately below the rim – used for dairying, similar at Stansted sites, unabraded	c.1200
		4	69	Early medieval ware – transitional: misc. sherds including B2 rim	c.1200
		3	98	Hedingham coarseware: H2 cooking-pot rim showing fire-blackening around rim and shoulder	Early to mid 13 th C
		5	38	Hedingham coarseware: H2 rim	Early to mid 13 th C
		1	65	Hedingham coarseware: H1 cooking-pot rim fragment, no evidence of use	13 th C
		4	26	Hedingham coarseware: misc. body sherds	Mid-12 to 13 th C
1292	1291	1	20	Tudor red earthenware: thick-walled base sherd, very abraded	Late 15 th – 16 th C
		1	3	English tin-glazed earthenware: blue-painted sherd on pale blue background probably from a plate, unabraded	18 th C
1302	Layer	1	1	Early medieval ware: abraded body sherd	11 th -early 13 th C
		1	4	Medieval coarseware: body sherd (Saxon pottery also in this context)	Mid 12 th - 14 th C
1320	1321	1	26	Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware: plate fragment with moulded edging	Mid to late 18 th C
1332	1333	1	1	Sandy orange ware: unglazed but slip-coated, possibly showing sgraffito decoration (1 sherd Roman pot also in this context)	?14 th -early 15 th C
1356	1357	2	12	Sandy orange ware: abraded and unfeatured sherds	13 th -16 th C
		1	1	Creamware: sliver of	Mid 18 th -early 19 th C
1365	1364	1	7	Early medieval ware: simple everted rim in oxidised fabric (could be untypical example of a Saxon sandy ware)	11 th C onwards
		1	27	PMRE: unglazed everted hooked jar rim, warped Much Saxon and a little Roman pottery in this context	16 th C or later
1375	1376	1	6	Early medieval ware: body sherd	11 th -early 13 th C
		1	42	Hedingham fineware: sagging jug base, creamy orange, slightly coarse fabric, single splash of apparent orange glaze	Most likely 13 th C
1384	1383	1	12	PMRE: internally glazed sherd, abraded	Late 16 th C onwards
1385	1386	1	19	Medieval Harlow ware: flanged bowl rim, unglazed	14 th C or later
		1	6	Sandy orange ware: reduced external surface and splashes of glaze on internal surface	14 th -16 th C
1400	1399	2	4	Sandy orange ware: very abraded sherds, unfeatured	13 th -16 th C

Context	Feature	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
				and unglazed	
1415	1414	1	28	PMRE: thick-walled internally glazed body sherd	Late 16 th C onwards
1420	Layer	1	9	PMRE: in-turned beaded rim from ?small jar, internally glazed	17 th C or later
		3	7	Ironstone: joining sherds from flanged rim showing blue-grey foliage and geometric pattern	Mid-19 th to 20 th C
		457	6659		

Appendix 3: Environmental residue and flot quantifications

Table 1: Residue Quantification

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Period	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	7	D	-	20	**	<2	**	<2											Flint */<1g - Magnetised Material **/<2g
2	13	PH	-	5	*	<2	*	<2											Coal */<2g - Flint */3g - Magnetised Material **/<2g
3	21	D/G	-	20	*	<2	**	<2											Magnetised Material **/<2g
4	22	D	-	40	*	<2	*	<2	*	<2									Coal */2g - CBM */44g - Flint */<1g - CTP */2g - FCF */13g - Shale? */23g - Magnetised Material **/4g
5	24	D	-	40	*	<2													Coal */2g - CBM */6g - Magnetised Material **/2g - Flint */9g - Glass */<2g
6	173	G	-	10	**	4	**	<2											Magnetised Material **/2g
7	124	D	-	40			*	<2	*	<2									Flint */7g - Coal */<2g - Natural? **/27g - Magnetised Material **/2g
8	1149	D	4	40	** *	25	***	5	***	4	**	21	*	<2	*	<2	**	<2	FCF */28g - Pot */43g - Fired Clay */14g - Flint */30g - Magnetised Material **/<2g
9	1223	P	4	40	**	<2	**	<2	**	<2	*	<2							CBM */<2g - Pot */2g - Glass? */<2g - Magnetised Material **/<2g
10	1365	P	5	40	**	3	**	<2	*	<2	*	<2			*	<2			Pot */49g - Coke */<2g - FCF */19g - Fired Clay */27g - Magnetised Material **/7g
11	1359	D	2	40	** **	57	***	6	*	<2									Flint */<1g - Magnetised Material **/6g
12	1365	P	5	20	**	<2	***	<2	*	<2	*	<2			*	<2			Pot **/74g - Flint */<1g - CBM */<2g - Fired Clay */3g - Slag */<2g - Coke */<2g - Magnetised Material **/3g

Table 2 Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Period	Date	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	
1	7	D	-	-	>1	25	25	70	10	*			*										
2	13	PH	-	-	>1	10	10	70	10				*										
3	21	D/G	-	-	1	30	30	70	10				*										
4	22	D	-	-	5	120	120	70	10				*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	+++	*	<i>Galium</i> sp., Poaceae	+ +	*	Indet glume base	+	
5	24	D	-	-	5	120	120	70	10	*			**							*	Grass stem with culm node	+++	
6	173	G	-	-	1	35	35	80	10				*										
7	123	D	-	-	1.5	50	50	80	10				*										
8	1149	D	4	Late med	8.5	100	100	60	10			**	***	***	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	+ /+++	*	Poaceae	+				
9	1223	P	4	Late med	11	150	120	60	10			**	***	***	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	+ /+++	*	Poaceae	+ + +				
10	1365	P	5	Post-med	7	170	100	70	10	*	*	*	**	**	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1 twisted), <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+ /++							
11	1359	D	2	Prehist oric	33.5	170	100	40	10	*	*	***	***										
12	1365	P	5	Post-med	2.5	30	30	70	10	*			**										

Appendix 4: HER and OASIS summary forms

Site Code	ELSHR14					
Identification Name and Address	Land West of Hall Road, Elsenham					
County, District &/or Borough	Essex					
OS Grid Refs.	TL 5377 2611					
Geology	Thanet Sand Formation, Lambeth Group and London Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2015322					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. X	Excav X .	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field X	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 04-05 2014	Excav. 08-10 2014	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Bovis Homes					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Steve White					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo. X	BA X	IA	RB
	AS X	MED X	PM X	Other Modern		

This report presents the results of the archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land west of Hall Road at Elsenham, Essex in 2014. The fieldwork was commissioned by Bovis Home in advance of the construction of residential housing and associated amenities.

The excavation comprised the archaeological investigation of two parcels of land totalling some 1.41 hectares in area. A small assemblage of largely residual Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint attests to some activity of this date in the vicinity of the site. The earliest definite activity on the site, however, dates to the Late Neolithic. Early Bronze Age and comprised a ring-ditch monument, with possible associated pits in the north-westernmost part of Area B. This later became the focus for a brief period of Saxon activity, represented by two large pits.

Medieval activity on the site comprises a well-preserved field system of narrow strip fields, concentrated in the south-eastern part of the site but possibly extending to the north-west. The agricultural character of the site continued into the post-medieval period, with the retention and modification of the medieval field system and a sequence of two later post-medieval brick built outbuildings, which may be part of a farmstead.

The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication. It is suggested that this should take the form of a journal article in Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History.

OASIS Form**OASIS ID: archaeol6-223284****Project details**

Project name	Land West of Hall Road, Elsenham
Short description of the project	This report presents the results of the archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land west of Hall Road at Elsenham, Essex in 2014. The fieldwork was commissioned by Bovis Home. The earliest feature on site was a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age curvilinear feature, believed to be a barrow, with associated pitting at the north-western most part of Area B. This then became the foci for a brief period of Saxon activity. The next period of site activity was the later medieval, denoted by a strip system of fields at the south-eastern most extent of Area A. The latest site activity occurred during the post-medieval period, with a series of field systems in Area B, and a farmstead building in Area A. The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication. It is suggested that this should take the form of a journal article in Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History.
Project dates	Start: 19-08-2014 End: 28-10-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ELSHR14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	BARROW Early Bronze Age
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Medieval
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Post Medieval
Monument type	FARMSTEAD Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Mesolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD ELSENHAM Land west of Hall road
Postcode	CM22 6ET
Study area	1.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 5377 2611 51.911799213528 0.235856385167 51 54 42 N 000 14 09 E Polygon
Height OD / Depth	Min: 78.89m Max: 92.15m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Bovis Homes Ltd
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Steve White
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bovis Homes Ltd

Project archives

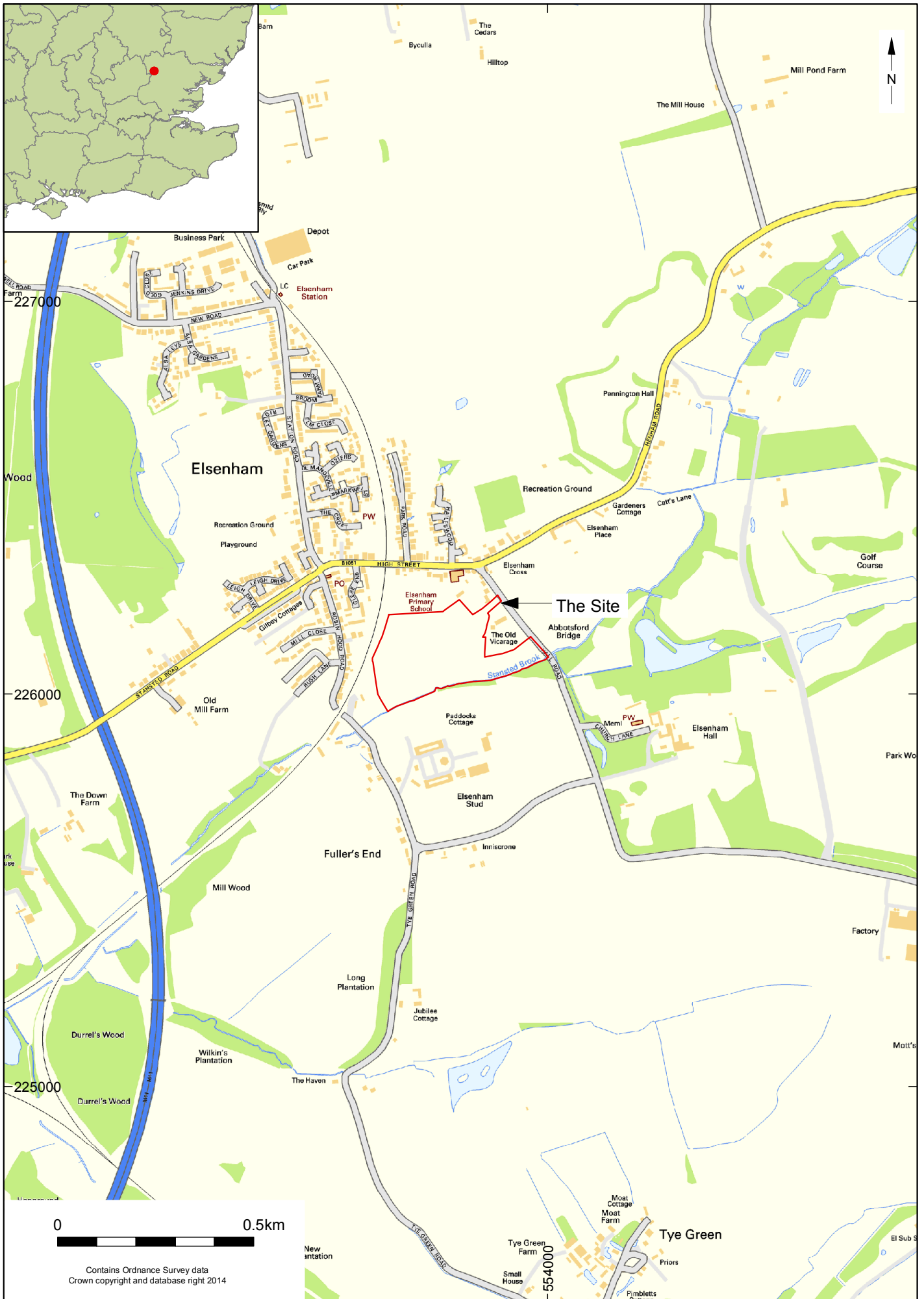
Physical Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Physical Archive ID	ELSHR14
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Digital Archive ID	ELSHR14
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"

Paper Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Paper Archive ID	ELSHR14
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Notebook - Excavation", 'Research', 'General Notes', "Photograph", "Plan", "Section", "Survey "

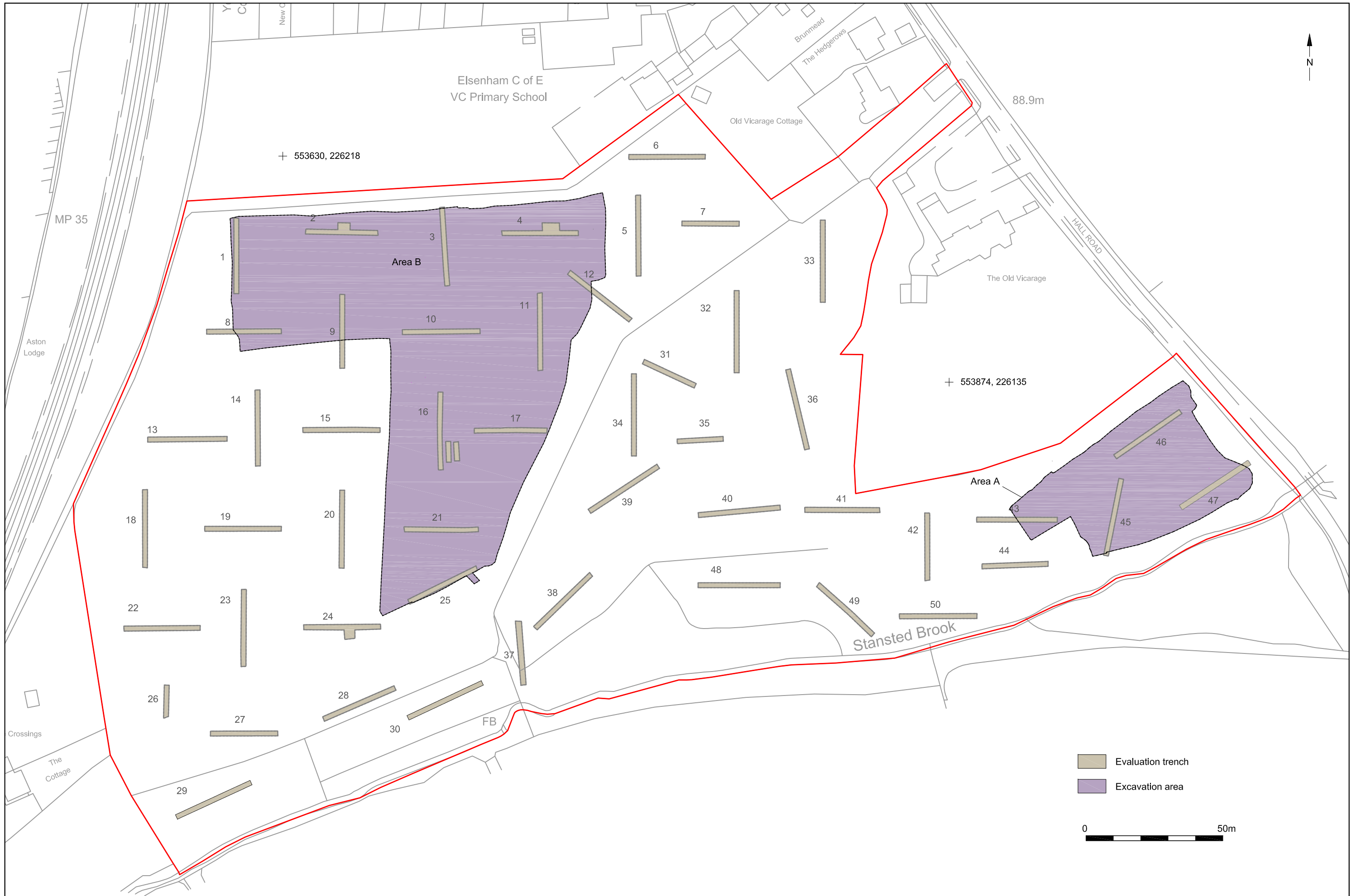
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land West of Hall Road
Author(s)/Editor(s)	White, S
Other bibliographic details	PXA and UPD
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Entered by	Steve White (stephen.white@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	10 September 2015



© Archaeology South-East		Land West of Hall Road, Elsenham	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8196	Sep 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015322	Drawn by: LG		



Elsenham C of E
VC Primary School

Old Vicarage Cottage

88.9m



+ 553633, 226224

Area B

The Old Vicarage

HALL ROAD

Area A

Stansted Brook

FB

+ 553933, 226014

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Land West of Hall Road, Elsenham

Fig. 3

Project Ref: 8196
Report Ref: 2015322

Sep 2015
Drawn by: LG

Site plan



View east of both ring ditch termini



View north of ring ditch slot with rounded stones lining cut

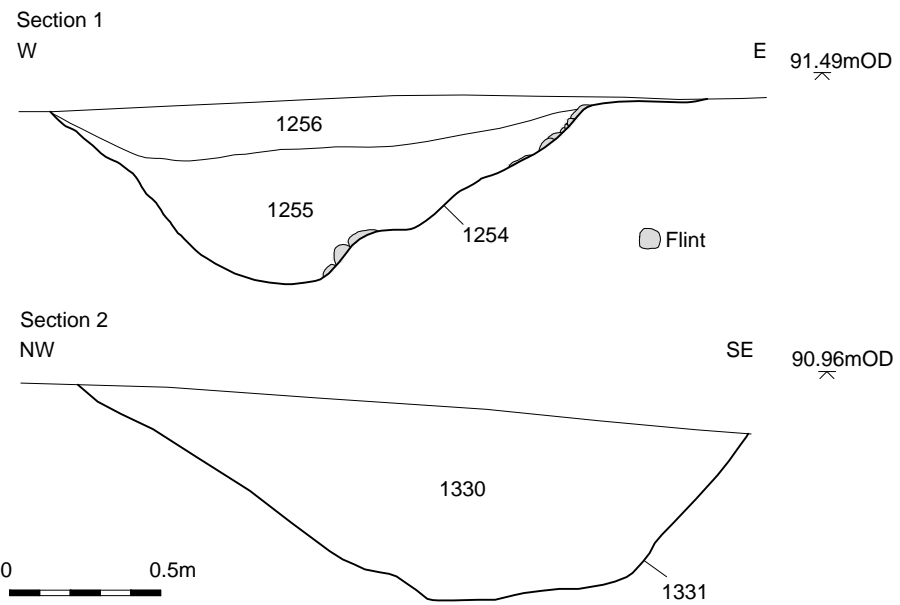


View north-east of ring ditch slot

+ 553602, 226199



+ 553645, 226144



© Archaeology South-East		Land West of Hall Road, Elsenham		Fig.4
Project Ref: 8196	Sep 2015	Period 2 plan, selected sections and photographs		
Report Ref: 2015322	Drawn by: LG			

+ 553613, 226200



GP89

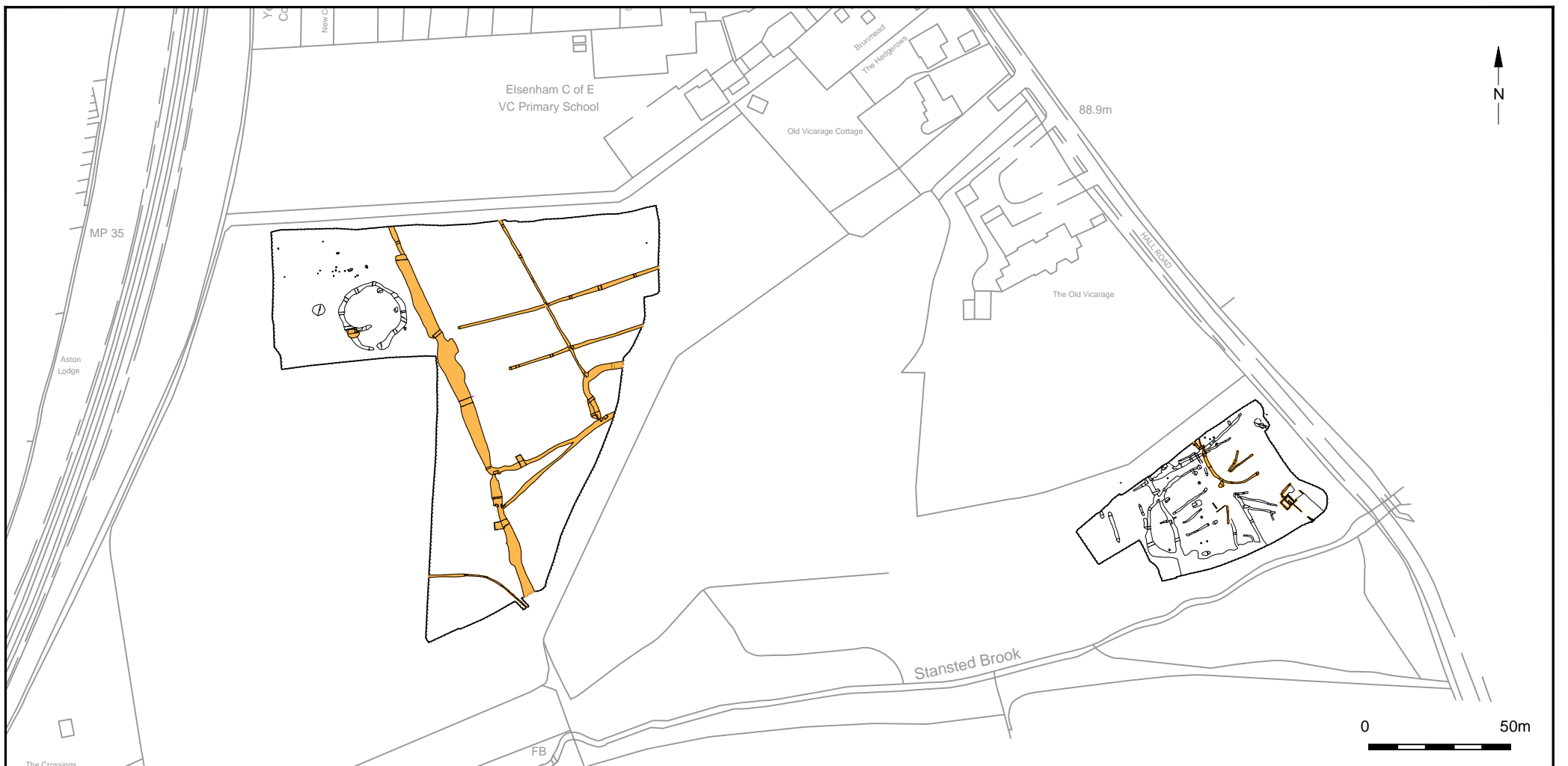
GP90

+ 553657, 226144

0 5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land West of Hall Road, Elsenham	Fig.5
Project Ref: 8196	Sep 2015	Period 3 plan	
Report Ref: 2015322	Drawn by: LG		





© Archaeology South-East		Land West of Hall Road, Elsenham	Fig.7
Project Ref: 8196	Sep 2015	Period 5 overview and plan of Area B	
Report Ref: 2015322	Drawn by: LG		



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