

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

**THE ROSE AND CROWN
109 HIGH STREET
MALDON
ESSEX**

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

**ASE Project No: 8333
Site Code: MD50**

ASE Report No: 2015331



March 2016

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NGR: TL 85277 06977

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OASIS ID: 224258**

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at the Rose and Crown Public House, Maldon, between the 9th March and 9th April 2015. The work was commissioned by KD Paine and Associates Ltd in advance of the construction of a single storey extension to the rear of the public house.

A trial-trench evaluation demonstrated the presence and survival of a significant density and complexity of below-ground archaeological remains of medieval and later date. The entire footprint of the new extension was subsequently investigated within an open area excavation at the request of the monitoring officer and in consultation with the client. However, archaeological sampling of remains was only undertaken to the required depth of construction works.

A small quantity of residual prehistoric pottery recovered from the excavation attests to a prehistoric presence in the landscape. However, the earliest tangible feature was a curving gully tentatively dated to the Roman period on a single sherd of pottery. Further Roman period pottery and tile was found residual in later features and it is likely that this general location was farmed and perhaps settled in this period.

Medieval remains comprised a variety of pits, post-holes and linear features. These define three phases of medieval period site development. A 10th/11th century pit and ditch in the north of the site provide some evidence for the early development of the town east of the postulated position of the Later Saxon burh. A middling medieval phase of activity broadly dated from the 12th to the 14th centuries. The most significant feature was a north-east/south-west aligned property boundary ditch that appears to be respected by 15th century buildings at the front of the property. In a later medieval phase dating to the late 15th to mid-16th century several large pits were dug, presumably for clay extraction, and subsequently backfilled with cess and general rubbish. A fence-line incorporating a contemporary barrel-lined well appears to have replaced the infilled property boundary ditch.

Further post-medieval fence-lines were likely to have been internal garden features, as in the 17th century the two properties are known to have been combined and to have been in use as an alehouse by 1691. Three cess pits, one of which was timber-lined and containing waste material from the alehouse, firmly date to the 18th century. The remains of modern brick- and post-hole- built structures broadly correlate with the positions of 19th century outbuildings (probably stables and cart sheds) shown on early Ordnance Survey maps.

The results of the fieldwork are significant as they have the potential to contribute to a number of research objectives set out in the regional research framework; particularly those relating to the development of historic towns, their internal layouts and their roles as centres of supply and demand.

This 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, Project Planning Notes 3: 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 further dissemination of results should take the form of an article published in the county journal, Essex Archaeology and History.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The town of Maldon is situated on high ground at the head of the Blackwater Estuary, c.16km (10 miles) east of Chelmsford. The site is located within the historic core of Maldon, on the north side of the High Street, at its junction with Butt Lane (NGR TL 85277 06977).

1.1.2 The Rose and Crown Public House, which is a Grade II Listed building of 15th century and later date, occupies the High Street frontage, with 19th century and later extensions to the rear. The area of archaeological investigation within the rear of the plot largely comprises a tarmac-surfaced car park with a grassy area at its northern end. A storage building stands against the boundary wall with Butt Lane (Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The geology of the site as mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) is London Clay (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer; accessed 24/02/2015). Most of the former carpark area is relatively flat at about 22m OD with the grassed area to the north slightly higher at 23m OD.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 A suite of applications for planning permission (FUL/MAL/14/01006) and Listed Building Consent (LBC/MAL/14/01007) was submitted to Maldon District Council (MDC) in October 2011 for development at *The Rose and Crown, 109 High Street, Essex, CM9 5RP*. Proposed works comprised:

Internal, Removal of both existing bars, creation of customer toilets at first floor, staff areas, retaining existing structure. Creation of suitable and compliant fire escape from first floor which currently does not exist. Creation of compliant disabled access and suitable toilet provision.

External, Demolition of three existing single storey extensions. Retention of remote outbuilding. Creation of new single storey extension, creating new bar, kitchen and customer areas. Existing beer garden enhanced. New boundary wall to Butt Lane elevation/boundary.

1.3.2 As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) as having a high potential for archaeological deposits to be present the local planning authority recommended that a phased archaeological condition be attached to any grant of planning consent. The archaeological conditions (11 and 12) that were subsequently attached to the grant of Listed Building Consent are based upon guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and state that:

Condition 11 - Archaeological Assessment

No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has submitted an archaeological assessment by an accredited archaeological consultant to establish the archaeological significance of the site. Such archaeological assessment shall be approved by

the local planning authority and will inform the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates such approved programme of archaeological work.

Condition 12 - Implementation of Archaeological Fieldwork Programme

No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work from an accredited archaeological contractor in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates the approved programme of archaeological work.

- 1.3.3 In accordance with this Archaeology South-East was commissioned by K D Paine and Associates Ltd to undertake the necessary archaeological fieldwork.
- 1.3.4 ECC Place Services, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to MDC, confirmed that their *Brief for archaeological trial-trenching at the Rose and Crown Public House, High Street, Maldon* (ECC Place Services 2015) and the Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by Archaeology South-East (February 2015) which responds to it, fulfil the requirements for Condition 11 and provide a base for fulfilling condition 12 (the undertaking of the fieldwork and report).
- 1.3.5 As initial trial-trenching evaluation revealed significant archaeological remains to be present, ECC Place Services requested that the entire footprint of the proposed single storey extension was opened up for archaeological excavation. After consultation between the developer and the ECC Place Services monitoring officer it was agreed that the ground would be reduced only to the base of the construction works level. Archaeological deposits below this depth would mostly be preserved in situ though a number of interventions would be hand-dug to elucidate the nature of the remains. Also, full excavation down to the top of the natural clay would be undertaken in the foundation trenches where deposits would otherwise be destroyed. A second Written Scheme of Investigation for this new phase of work was prepared by ASE (March 2015) and approved by ECC Place Services prior to the commencement of the area excavation phase of works, which took place in close succession to the evaluation.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

- 1.4.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by ASE during March and April 2015. The initial evaluation took place from the 9th to the 13th March 2015 and the subsequent excavation from the 23rd March to the 9th April 2015. The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists, directed by Trevor Ennis and project managed by Adrian Scruby.

1.5 Archaeological methodology

- 1.5.1 Machine removal of topsoil/overburden from the evaluation trenches was undertaken using a small 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed bucket under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

- 1.5.2 The initial evaluation consisted of two trenches. The first was an L-shaped trench located across the length and width of the proposed extension. This trench measured c.22m (NE/SW) by 10m (NW/SE) by 1.6m wide and was up to 0.87m deep. The second trench was located within the proposed extension to the north of the existing storage building. This trench measured 2m (NW/SE) by 1m (NE/SW) and was excavated to a depth of 1.1m.
- 1.5.3 Significant archaeological remains were present in Trench 1. Trench 2 consisted entirely of modern deposits overlying buried topsoil which continued below the base of the trench to a depth in excess of 1.2m.
- 1.5.4 The archaeological remains in Trench 1 were excavated and planned using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. Following a site meeting between the client and ECC Place Services monitoring officer it was confirmed that the entire footprint of the single storey extension would require excavation. No further work was required in Trench 2.
- 1.5.5 The excavation area was machine-stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using a flat-bladed bucket under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologist. All spoil was removed from site by grab lorry. Overburden deposits (e.g. demolition material, modern made-ground) were first removed. Machine excavation was then carried out to the required construction level/depth across the site.
- 1.5.6 After reduction of the excavation area by machine to the agreed construction works level the area was cleaned and planned. A pre-excavation plan of the exposed archaeological features was prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. plan was made available in CAD 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 ASE Surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the site supervisor. Where necessary (for example detailed structural features) features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.
- 1.5.7 Although the bulk of the exposed archaeological deposits were to be preserved in-situ, the following limited sampling strategy was employed:
- A series of slots or segments were excavated by hand to elucidate the nature of the underlying deposits particularly where these consisted of probable undetermined feature fill.
 - Defined pits and post-holes were half-sectioned unless clearly of modern date. A minimum of a 1m-long segment was excavated of each linear feature. Where necessary to understand important discrete remains, the entirety of some selected features was excavated.
 - The approximate positions of proposed foundation trenches along the eastern, western and northern edges of the site were fully excavated to the top of the natural clay.
- 1.5.8 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards. Written descriptions were created using the standard context record sheets used by ASE and hand-drawn records produced normally comprising detail plans at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10.

- 1.5.9 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. The photographic record also included working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.
- 1.5.10 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained for identification and study, in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.
- 1.5.11 It was not possible to metal-detect the spoil from the excavation as this was stock-piled and removed from site by grab lorry.
- 1.5.12 *Environmental Sampling Strategy*
Palaeo-environmental remains were sampled and processed in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Samples are generally collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silted features, sealed hearths, and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, water-logged or cess deposits. In the event, few of these conditions were apparent on site.
- 1.5.13 The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This is 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.
- 1.5.14 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.
- 1.5.15 Bulk samples were processed using tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate (such as for waterlogged samples). Waterlogged samples were wet sieved through nested sieves and stored in wet, cool conditions or dried if considered an appropriate form of conservation for the remains.
- 1.5.16 ASE adhered to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation, and Code of Conduct (CIfA 2013 and 2014), and the ALGAO Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the CIfA.

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 identify what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

- 1.6.3 The results from the evaluation have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.
- 1.6.4 Chapters 1-3 of this report cover introduction, project and archaeological background and the original research aims. The archaeological results are set out in chronological order in chapter 4 and are followed by finds and environmental evidence in material order in chapter 5. Chapter 6 details the significance and potential of the results and chapter 7 the additional work required to bring the project to publication. Small tables are included in the text and larger tables are attached as appendices. Figures 1-9 are site illustrations and figure 10 consists of photographic plates.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER), the National Heritage List for England and the Historic Town Assessment Report for Maldon (Medlycott 1999).

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 Land at the head of the Blackwater Estuary has been consistently occupied since prehistoric times. Rural settlements dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age have been excavated to the north-east of Maldon and the recovery of residual flintwork attests to earlier occupation of the area from the Mesolithic period onwards (Wallis and Waughman 1998; Atkinson and Preston 2001). The earliest evidence for the occupation of the hill-top at Maldon dates to the early Iron Age, when there appears to have been an extensive settlement on the crest of the hill (Bedwin 1992; Medlycott 1999, 3)

2.3 Late Iron Age and Roman

- 2.3.1 In the Late Iron Age the hill-top appears to have been abandoned and a new settlement established on the low-lying ground between Heybridge and Maldon (Atkinson and Preston 1998). In the Roman period this settlement developed into a small town with metalled roads, a market and a temple. The settlement fell into decline through the third and fourth centuries, although was still occupied up to the late fourth or early fifth century (Atkinson and Preston 2015).

2.4 Saxon

- 2.4.1 Evidence for occupation of the low-lying Heybridge area in the Early Saxon period consists of sunken-floored buildings found in and around the site of the former Roman town (Atkinson and Preston 1998, Drury and Wickenden 1982) and a near-by cremation cemetery at the former Heybridge Chalet site (Newton 2008). The earliest Saxon occupation evidence dates to the Middle Saxon period and has been found in the vicinity of the Hythe, at the former Croxley Works site) where a small port may have existed by this time (Ennis forthcoming).
- 2.4.2 It can be discerned from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle that a settlement of some form was in existence at Maldon by 913AD when King Edward the Elder camped here whilst constructing a *burh* at Witham. Three years later he constructed a burh at Maldon itself. The late Saxon town is postulated to have developed outside of the east gate of the *burh* and along the High Street heading to the Hythe (Medlycott 1999). Late Saxon remains have been found at various sites along the central and eastern parts of the High Street, including at the former Maldon Bus Station site (Ennis forthcoming).

2.5 Medieval and post-medieval

- 2.5.1 The Domesday survey of 1086 mentions Maldon as second only to Colchester in importance, with over a hundred houses in the borough and a hall belonging to the King. In 1171 the borough was granted a Royal charter. The wealth of Maldon was produced by its port and represented by the presence of three parish churches as well as a Carmelite Friary, the St Giles leper hospital, the chapel of St Helen, the D'Arcy townhouse and Beeleigh Abbey, which was located outside the town (Medlycott 1999).
- 2.5.2 It is probable that by the 13th/14th century occupation extended all the way from the former *burh* to the Hythe. In the later medieval and early post-medieval periods the town went into decline with no further expansion until an economic revival occurred in the 18th century. The town developed further in the 19th century following the coming of the railways.

2.6 The Listed Building

- 2.6.1 The site is located in the historic core of the town, at the junction of the High Street and Butt Lane. The Rose and Crown Public House, at 109 High Street, is Listed Grade II and is 15th -16th century in origin, with later additions and amendments (NHLE 1256835, EHER 38359). The timber-framing is of at least four builds, probably representing two former houses and the listing description, as obtained from the National Heritage List for England, is as follows:

Public house. C15, C16, and later. Timber-framed with painted brick front and plain tile roof, gabled to west and half-hipped to Butt Lane corner; small stack base, off-centre on ridgeline.

EXTERIOR: 2 storeys; 6-window range; with single storey extensions at rear. 1st floor has 3/6 sash windows, one tripartite small-paned sash and one blind rendered recess, all with segmental heads. Ground floor has two C20 windows with segmental heads and 3 tripartite windows with side pilasters, flat hood and frieze and plaster aprons under. Windows have plain sashes with etched glass in lower part. C20 entrance door with segmental head and small panes. Butt Lane elevation is part ashlar render and part painted brick and has return frontage with lower eaves line, plain tiles and hip to north end. The 1st floor has two 2-light casements with single horizontal glazing bars. Ground floor has 2 entrance doors, a small sash with central vertical glazing bar and a 6-pane under a segmental head. The rear elevation to the yard is of some complexity, with a 2-storey rendered block with plain tile roof, parallel to the front range, at the eastern end. This has a tall stack with former oven in its flank with lean-to roof. The 1st floor has a wide C20 three-light metal casement, a 2-light casement with central horizontal glazing bar and small window with fixed cross-pattern glazing. The ground floor has C20 gabled single-storey extension and entrance door. To the west of this is a Welsh-slate lean-to extension, abutting the rear part of a 2-storey cross-wing with hipped and gabled plain tile roof. This has a 6-pane casement in its flank and a lean-to extension in black weatherboarding with slate roof and further C20 extension with asbestos roof. Stump of stack against east flank of cross-wing and larger stack in valley between parallel ranges. Timber-framing of at least 4 builds, probably representing 2 former houses.

INTERIOR: to the west are the remains of a C15 parlour cross-wing of 3 bays with widely spaced studs, jowled posts and thick bracing to hollow-chamfered tie beams. Adjoining this is a floor of moulded spine beams and bridging joists, probably representing a late C16 insertion into an open hall. This is framed to

accommodate a chimney stack and appears to have been altered to 2 storeys in C17. Adjoining to the west is a bay of framing with jowled posts, on the rear wall and with lambs-tongue-stopped spine beam. Its western partition, on 1st floor, has both straight bracing, from posts to tie beam and contemporary small studs. To the east is a 2-bay cross wing probably of the C16 with its bridging joists exposed on ground floor. One 1st-floor room has early C19 fireplace with reeded pilasters and roundels.

2.6.2 2015 Building Analysis

During renovations to the property in 2015 the timber frame of the part-exposed structure was recorded and analysed by Tim Howson (Appendix 6). He concluded that the building incorporates two medieval cross-wings; one at the west dating to the early 15th century and one to the east dating to the later 15th or early 16th century. The space between the cross-wings contains two early 17th century hall ranges which almost certainly replaced two medieval halls. A doorway in the western wall of the eastern early 17th century hall range suggests that the two properties may have become combined by this date and might coincide with the conversion of the buildings from residences to ale house. Various alterations to the building towards the end of the 18th century included the addition of a brick façade to the front of the property and rebuilding of the roof.

2.6.3 History

The earliest documented reference to the building dates to 1575 when the eastern property was called 'Cobbes at the corner' (Stubbings 1988, 43). The combined property would appear to have become an ale house by 1691 when there is a reference to a licensee named William Backhouse (*ibid.*, 45). The establishment was known as the Crown throughout much of the 18th century and had entertainment provided by a permanent cockpit in 1750 (*ibid.*, 45). In 1790 the Rose and Crown (also known as the Red Lion) was taken over by a commercial brewer from Coggeshall (Smith 2013, 227) who may have been responsible for the 18th century upgrades to the building. In the 19th century the Rose and Crown was one of several inns in Maldon to employ grooms and ostlers to look after horses and a gentleman was known to keep a cart and effects in a chaisehouse in its yard (Stubbings 1988, 69).

2.7 Archaeological Background

2.7.1 Excavations to the west at 77-79 High Street (EHER 46097) and to the east on the Quest Motors site, 127-129 High Street, (EHER 46747-8) have both produced extensive archaeological remains dating to the medieval and post-medieval period. At the Quest Motors site two phases of activity were identified, the earlier spanning the 13th to mid-14th century and the latter the late 18th and 19th century, with thick soil layer separating the two archaeological horizons indicating that the site had been returned to agriculture during the intervening period and seemingly demonstrating a period of population decline and settlement contraction following the crises of the mid-14th century.

2.7.2 A similar development sequence was seen at the former Croxley Works site, Church Street (Ennis forthcoming), c.800m to the south-east of the Rose and Crown, where medieval (12th-14th century) features included a boundary ditch and a series of intercutting pits that probably represent rubbish disposal to the rear of properties fronting the street. Few remains of late medieval or early post-medieval date were noted and the considerable depth of buried topsoil sealed beneath modern yard surfaces suggests most of the site may have also been in horticultural use following the population collapse of the mid-14th century, prior to redevelopment in the 18th/19th century.

- 2.7.3 The 1999 Maldon Bus Station excavation (Ennis forthcoming), c.600m south-east of the Rose and Crown, encountered further evidence for the development of Maldon in the Late Saxon and medieval periods. Remnants of timber buildings broadly dating to the 10th-11th century denoted Late Saxon occupation at the eastern end of the High Street. The partial remains of further timber buildings dating to the 13th-14th centuries were also present, along with three phases of medieval pits towards the rear of the site, dating to the 12th to mid-13th century, the later 13th to 14th century and the 15th to mid-16th century respectively. In the post-medieval period a buried topsoil covered most of the site, suggesting the agricultural or horticultural use of the vicinity.
- 2.7.4 Given the location of the development site within the historic core of the town it was considered highly likely that similar deposits survive within the current site.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The research aims for the fieldwork were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the site (ASE 2015).
- 3.1.2 The general aim of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and to establish their character, location, extent, date, quality and significance. Any archaeological remains uncovered by the works were to be assessed against the wider background of previous fieldwork in the area.

3.2 Specific

- 3.2.1 The results of the fieldwork have the potential to contribute towards an improved understanding of settlement and landuse in the historic core of Maldon, with particular regard to the medieval and early post-medieval periods. The regional research framework for the medieval and post-Medieval periods highlights the development of towns, changes in their internal layouts and housing densities, and their role as centres of supply and demand, as needing further study (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011). Consequently, the results of the work have the potential to contribute to a number of research objectives for these periods and provide an improved understanding of the development and internal layout and of this part of the town, and evidence for any periods of growth/ expansion and decline/ contraction, as evidenced at the nearby Quest Motors and Croxley Works sites.

OR1: Is there any evidence pertaining to the Saxon origins of the town, its development and the location of the 10th century *burh*.

OR2: Is there evidence for medieval development, particularly any evidence relating to the internal layout of this part of the town.

OR3: Is there evidence of decline or contraction in the post-medieval period as evidenced at other sites near-by.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 As part of the initial stratigraphic analysis, individual contexts, referred to thus [***] have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together and features are generally referred to by their 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 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).

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The archaeological remains are discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist. The following periods/phases have been provisionally identified and are used to provide the chronological structure to this report:

Period 1: Roman
Period 2: Medieval
 Phase 2.1 Early Medieval
 Phase 2.2 Middle Medieval
 Phase 2.3 Late Medieval
Period 3: Post-medieval
 Phase 3.1 18th century
Period 4: modern

The results of the fieldwork can be summarised as follows:

4.2.2 *Prehistoric*

A prehistoric presence in the landscape is attested by the recovery of a small quantity of residual prehistoric pottery.

Roman (Period/Phase 1)

4.2.3 A single curving gully was tentatively dated to the Roman period and Roman pottery and tile was found residual in later features. It is likely that there is agricultural activity and possibly rural settlement in the area.

Early Medieval (Phase 2.1)

4.2.4 Medieval remains comprised a variety of layers, pits, post-holes and linear features, including a north-east/south-west aligned property boundary ditch. The earliest medieval phase consists of a pit and a ditch in the north of the site dating to the 10th/11th century. The recovery of residual material of this date suggests further features may have been present below the archaeologically excavated depth.

Middle Medieval (Phase 2.2)

- 4.2.5 A middle phase of activity broadly dates from the 12th to the 14th centuries. The most significant feature is a north-east/south-west aligned property boundary ditch that appears to be respected by 15th century buildings at the front of the property.

Late Medieval (Phase 2.3)

- 4.2.6 In a later medieval phase dating to the late 15th to mid-16th century several large pits are dug, presumably for clay extraction, and are subsequently backfilled with cess and general rubbish. A fence-line appears to replace the infilled property boundary ditch. A barrel-lined well is located along this boundary.

Post-medieval (Period 3)

- 4.2.7 Fence-lines established in the post-medieval period are likely to be internal garden features as in the 17th century the two properties are combined and in use as an alehouse by 1691. Three cess pits containing waste material from the alehouse firmly date to the 18th century.

Modern (Period 4)

- 4.1.7 Modern brick and post-hole features broadly correlate with the positions of 19th century outbuildings (probably stables and cart sheds) shown on early Ordnance Survey maps

4.2 Overburden

- 4.2.1 The removed overburden from the excavation area either consisted of recent rubbly topsoil [1/001] or tarmac, overlying modern gravel and hardcore make-up deposits. These overlay an extensive deposit of dark grey clay silt [1/002] and [1/028], up to 0.45m thick, that in general sealed the archaeological horizon.
- 4.2.2 Context numbers [151], [216], [243], [267] and fills [145] and [146] were allocated to layers exposed at the agreed depth limit of excavation. Most consisted of mixed dark grey, mid grey and orange clay silt that remained largely unexcavated other than in exploratory slots and foundation trench positions. Dating of these layers is not secure as some are likely to be composed of mixed fills of features not apparent in plan. Layer [158] in the south of the site, represented a c.0.10m-thick grey to greenish brown silt interface deposit beneath the removed overburden and above the natural clay.

4.3 Natural Deposits

- 4.3.1 The underlying natural, [1/003] consisted of light brown silty clay which in places had a slight greenish tinge. Where exposed at depth the natural clay was greyer in colour.

4.4 Residual Prehistoric Material

- 4.4.1 A small quantity of residual prehistoric pottery was recovered from later features. No definite archaeological remains were identified and the material does little more than confirm a general prehistoric presence in the landscape. Neolithic and Bronze Age remains have been found around the Blackwater Estuary (Wallis and Waughman 1998) and an early Iron Age settlement has been recorded on the hill top at the western end of the town (Bedwin 1992).

4.5 Period 1: Roman (Figure. 3)

4.5.1 Small poorly-defined curving gully [247], over 3m long and 0.27m deep, was filled with greenish grey silty clay. This gully is tentatively dated to the Roman period on one sherd of 2nd century pottery. While on stratigraphic grounds this feature could be as late as Period 2, it is of sufficiently different character to suggest that it is unassociated with the earliest medieval use of the site. A few sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of Roman tile were also found residual in later features.

4.5.2 Period 1 Discussion

If the gully does date to the Roman period then this is relatively unsurprising given the proximity of the small Roman town at Heybridge and it is possible that further features may have been masked by later activity. The recovered residual Roman pottery and tile also attest to activity in the area, although in the case of tile, evidence from sites such as Croxley Works (Ennis forthcoming) suggests this may have been collected from the site of the Roman town in the Saxon period for re-use as building material. Roman CBM is built into the fabric of St Mary's church, down at The Hythe.

4.6 Period 2 Medieval (Figures 3, 4 and 5)

4.6.1 Identified medieval features comprised a variety of pits, post-holes and linear features, including a north-east/south-west aligned property boundary ditch. As previously outlined, three broad phases of medieval activity are discerned. No earlier Saxon remains were present. Concerted occupation at this location starts in the 10th-11th centuries, with subsequent activity consisting of the definition and re-definition of plots fronting onto the High Street and of the changing backyard activities within them.

4.6.2 Phase 2.1 Late Saxon/Early Medieval (Figure 3)

Two extensive but shallow features (GP1) located at the north end of the site may both date to the early medieval period. The first of these, pit [1/008], located in the north-west corner of the site, was over 1.6m long and 0.15m deep and had a gently sloping side/base. It was filled with mottled yellow brown and grey silty clay containing animal bone, oyster shell and a small quantity of 10th/11th century pottery sherds.

4.6.3 The second feature was initially investigated in the evaluation within excavated segment [1/012] and further investigated to east and west in segments [245] and [263]. Although partly obscured by later deposit [267] it appeared linear in plan and was perhaps the base of a shallow truncated ditch extending beyond the excavation area to east and west. The ditch was widest (3.6m) and deepest (0.4m) a east (Figure 10). It was filled with a mottled fill similar to that in the first feature and also contained a comparable array of finds.

4.6.4 Further sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered as residual finds in later features, as might be expected given the degree of truncation and disturbance in this urban location.

4.6.5 Phase 2.1 Discussion

The evidence for late Saxon/early medieval occupation appears restricted to the north-east of the site, although further remains of this date may have been obscured both by later activity and restrictions on excavation depth to the south. The possible shallow truncated ditch [1/012 *et al*] was on a parallel alignment with the High Street and could conceivably be an early property boundary. If so, the fact that pit [1/008]

was located to the north of this boundary might imply the existence of parts of two properties within the investigated area.

4.6.6 *Phase 2.2 Mid medieval* (Figure 4)

North-east/south-west aligned ditch GP2 was recorded across the southern two thirds of the site, but may well have originally bisected the whole plot, or even cornered as GP12. This ditch was aligned perpendicular to the High Street and was broadly parallel with Butt Lane. It was investigated in segments [1/053] and [221]. The ditch was in excess of 4m long and was more substantial in the south, at 1.43m wide and 0.62m deep (Figure 8, Section 1), becoming narrower and shallower to the north. Its fill was lighter than many others, consisting of yellowish brown, orange and grey silty clay (Figure 10). Finds retrieved from it included animal bone, oyster shell and pottery dating to the later 13th to 14th century.

4.6.7 Ditch GP2 was obscured by unexcavated layers [151] and [158] but evidently continued both further north and south. To the south it aligned with the middle of the existing building and is likely to pre-date this and may have defined the boundary between two medieval building plots, extending up to the High Street. To the north it is possible that feature [238], initially interpreted as a pit, and gully [149], both with similar yellowish brown silty clay fills, were the northwards continuation of this boundary and, if so, would increase its plotted length to over 10m.

4.6.8 Located west of the GP2 boundary, and running perpendicular to it, was a short stretch of truncated narrow gully, GP12. Where investigated in segment [120] it was 0.25m wide by 0.08m deep. Although not containing any dating evidence, this gully is likely to be of earlier medieval date as it was cut by several later features. The east end of the gully was truncated by elongated medieval 'pit' [118], possibly in fact representing a re-cut of the gully, which contained ceramic building material and pottery of 13th to 14th century date. The fact that seemingly medieval post-hole [114] also cuts GP12 might suggest that these are the remains of a fence.

4.6.9 A number pits and post-holes of broadly medieval date were found mainly in the southern half of the site. Most were within the land entity west of the GP2 ditch, with only two found in the smaller area of the plot to its east. Perhaps the earliest in date was pit [276] in the south-east corner of the site. This partly-exposed feature was 0.38m deep and contained 12th century pot, animal bone and oyster shell. Isolated in the north of the site was a small well-defined post-hole [1/006] that contained pottery of late 12th to mid-13th century date in addition to animal bone and oyster shell. Similarly dated pottery was recovered from oval pit [182] located towards the centre of the site. This pit was 1.22m long by 0.7m wide, but shallow at only 0.08m deep. It was filled with grey silty clay that also contained an iron fish hook, RF<3>.

4.6.10 Pit [160] located 1.5m to the north-east of [182] was also broadly oval in plan. This more substantial feature was 1.94m long by 0.63m deep and contained three greyish silty clay fills [152], [159] and [169] (Figure 8, Section 5 and Figure 10). Pottery recovered from middle fill [159] suggests that the pit dates to the 13th century whilst 14th - 16th century tile and residual 11th century pottery recovered from upper fill [152] may have been deposited during final infilling. Underlying post-hole or small pit [166] is also likely to be of medieval or earlier date on stratigraphic grounds.

- 4.6.11 In the south was a group of potentially contemporary small pits and post-holes [251], [1/033], [1/040] and [1/049] that might all be part of a north-west/south-east aligned timber structure (GP11). The features varied in length from 0.35m to 0.84m and in depth from 0.3m to 0.51m. Post-hole [1/049] cut adjacent post-hole [1/040] and may indicate the position of a replacement post. Recovered pottery suggests a late 13th to 14th century date. Three ([1/033], [1/040] and [1/049]) were truncated by later GP4 features to their immediate south (Figure 10).
- 4.6.12 Near-by pit [1/060] also appeared to have been cut by the GP4 features. This large irregular pit was 1.8m long and 0.18m deep and contained pottery of a broad 12th to 14th century date.
- 4.6.13 In the east of the site, two undated features, pit [219] and possible north/south aligned gully [217], have been assigned to the medieval period on stratigraphic grounds (Figure 8, Section 2). Irregular oval pit [219] was positioned immediately alongside ditch GP2. Gully [217] was only exposed within a fairly narrow slot through the overlying layers. Aligned north-south, its further extends were not determined.
- 4.6.14 *Phase 2.2 Discussion*
Evidence for mid medieval occupation appears to span the 12th to 14th centuries and was found over much of the site and consisted of various rubbish pits, a possible timber structure (GP11) and two linear features (GP2 and GP12).
- 4.6.15 Perhaps the most significant of the medieval features was ditch GP2. This ditch was aligned perpendicular with the High Street and is likely to represent a medieval property boundary of c.13th/14th century date. It aligned with the middle of the existing Rose and Crown building and may have still have been visible as a boundary (or else have been perpetuated in some other form) when the two hall and cross wing buildings were constructed either side of it in the 15th century. To the rear of the site, small re-cut gully GP12 was located perpendicular to ditch GP2 and may represent a broadly contemporary property sub-division, perhaps a fenceline, on the western side of this boundary.
- 4.6.16 These recorded remains are interpreted to define a phase of medieval disposal within two defined plots to the rear of buildings positioned on the High Street frontage.
- 4.6.17 *Phase 2.3 Later Medieval (Figure 5)*
Two large inter-cutting pits (GP3) occupied much of the south-west of the site. Both were investigated by means of a hand-dug segment initially started during the evaluation phase of work (segments [1/019 and 1/026]) and fully resolved during the excavation. The larger, and stratigraphically earlier, pit [165] was a somewhat elongated oval in plan and measured approximately 6m long by 4.2m wide and was up to 1.4m deep (Figure 8.3, Fig. 10 photo). It contained a total of eleven fills [184] to [202] and [305]. Some fills extended across the feature, though localised deposits [187], [191] and [192] were only present in the shallower, 0.9m deep, eastern section and two larger deposits [202] and [305] only evident in the deeper western section. The fills consisted of silty clay broadly varying in colour from dark brown to dark greenish grey. Lower fills [190], [185] and [305] all contained cess, whilst organic (grass-like) material was present in fill [202]. Frequent inclusions of CBM were present in fills [188], [190] and [189]. The pit was firmly dated to the late 15th to mid-16th century on pottery evidence. Retrieved finds included a near-complete Tudor red

earthenware cistern (cover photo), iron knife blades, a shoe or dress lace, pins, a copper-alloy earring, animal bone and fragments of leather.

- 4.6.18 Pit [136], cut into the north end of infilled pit [165], was oval in plan, c.3.3m long by 2.2m wide and 0.93m deep and contained four fills (Figure 8.4). The top three fills [138], [139] and [140] contained mixed orange and grey silty clay. Some organic material was noted in fill [139]. The basal fill [137] very dark brown in colour, consisted almost entirely of peat with occasional fragments of sawn timber. Finds from the pit comprised mostly CBM and pottery dating to the late 15th to mid-16th century. Three small pieces of later 16th century pottery recovered from fill [140] were possibly intrusive, though could indicate that this pit accumulated its fill over a prolonged period of time. Both pits were sealed by a 0.4m thick deposit of dark grey silty clay probably representing a mixed buried topsoil of post-medieval date.
- 4.6.19 To the east of the GP3 large pits was a presumed barrel-lined well. Its construction cut [225] was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.24m (E/W) by 1.16m (N/S) and was excavated to a depth of 1m but clearly continued below this level. The space between the barrel and the cut had been back-filled with mid yellow brown clay [224]. The decayed remains of barrel [213] were encountered at a depth of c.0.4m below the machine-excavated surface, a depth presumably approximating to the usual depth of the water table, and continued down the extent of the well's excavation. Stave-built barrel [213] had an internal diameter of 0.74m (Figure 10). Traces of a circular wooden bung were noted on its western side. There was no indication of the type of external bounding. Three silty clay deposits [211], [212] and [223] filled the barrel remains. Lowest pale yellowy-grey clay silt fill [223] continued below the depth of excavation. Middle fill [212] consisted of dark reddish brown grey silty clay with a high organic content suggesting that the well may have been later re-used as a cess pit. The upper part of the barrel and the top of the cut was infilled with dark greyish brown silty clay [211] containing animal bone, CBM and 15th to 16th century pottery.
- 4.6.20 To the south of the well was a tapering east/west gully [178] that either drained from or into pit [165]. Where investigated, this gully was 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep but was noticeably narrower (0.2m) in plan to the west. Finds of CBM and pottery from the gully were consistent with a 15th to 16th century date. To the east the gully was obscured by layer [151] but may have continued as linear feature [270] and beyond the edge of the excavation area.
- 4.6.21 Along the south of the site was a group of inter-connecting flat-bottomed pits (GP4), all cut into the natural clay and filled with similar dark brownish grey silty clay. The combined cuts defined an elongated inter-cut mass over 7m in length (NW/SE) by over 2.5m in width (NE/SW) with a maximum depth of only 0.32m. The north side, which was aligned broadly parallel to the High Street side, appeared fairly straight and continuous and with curved ends that were either obscured by later features or else extended beyond the limit of excavation. Where investigated, its sides sloped gradually down at 20°-35° to a flat base. The component cuts were identified and part-excavated during the evaluation as [1/031], [1/043] and [1/058], and more fully during the excavation as [106], [104] and [102]. The collective finds assemblage consisted of animal bone, CBM, pottery, oyster shell and small pieces of coal. Analysis of the pottery and CBM suggests a 15th to 16th century date for these features. On inland sites the presence of coal in a deposit is usually taken as an indicator of probable later date but in this instance it may be contemporary as there is a well-documented

trade in coal down the east coast from at least the 14th century (M. Leach *pers. comm.*).

- 4.6.22 Pits or post-holes [1/035], [100], [110], [147], [155], [209], [230] and [274] are dated to the later medieval period on pottery and CBM evidence. Most of the features had dark brown/grey silty, occasionally sandy, clay fills; the exception was [1/035] with its yellowish brown fill. Otherwise undated pit [234] was also assigned to Phase 2.3 on purely stratigraphic grounds.
- 4.6.23 Apparent in the field, and more so on the late medieval phase plan (Figure 5), [100], [110], [155] and [209], [242] define a north-east/south-west alignment (GP13). These reasonably regularly-spaced features seemingly incorporate well [225] into their alignment. This appears to denote a substantial fence-line located immediately west of medieval boundary ditch GP2 and possibly constituting a later replacement for this now defunct boundary. Larger irregular postholes/pits [100] and [209] might be the result of the digging out and removal of posts at some stage. Furthermore, pit [100] was cut into infilled GP4 pit [102], suggesting that this boundary replacement did not occur until GP4 had been levelled.
- 4.6.24 Located to the north of well [225] were three sub-circular post-holes [236], [240], and [242] forming a NW-SE alignment (Figure 9.6). Post-holes [240] and [242] had broadly similar dimensions (0.35m-0.4m long by 0.21m-0.23m deep) whilst [236] was longer (0.5m) and deeper (0.64m). All were filled with the same black silty clay and are cautiously dated as late medieval on a small amount of recovered CBM. These may denote a fenceline running off GP13.
- 4.6.25 Pit 205 was a medium-sized, irregularly rounded, cut containing a mid-orangey grey fill. It cut GP3 pit 165.
- 4.6.26 Substantial layer [267] in the north of the site and layers [151] / [243] in the east are both tentatively dated to the late medieval phase on a small amount of recovered pottery, CBM and stratigraphic evidence. Overlying earlier medieval remains, these brown-grey silty clay deposits continued below the agreed depth of excavation and are likely to be remnants of buried topsoil. Layer 243 was at least 0.3m thick.
- 4.6.27 *Phase 2.3 Discussion*
Medieval boundary ditch GP2 is in-filled by, or more probably during, this period but appears to be replaced by a similarly aligned fence-line GP13. Barrel-lined well [225] is situated on the line of this boundary which may not be a problem if the well was shared between two neighbouring properties. Latterly the feature may have been used as a cess pit. The replacement and perpetuation of this plot boundary is potentially disrupted by the imposition of east-west gully/drain [178/266/270].
- 4.6.28 Whilst the GP13 fence-line is seen as a distinct property boundary, a second fence-line, GP9, formed by post-holes [236] and [240] may form a perpendicular property sub-division extending eastwards from GP13 post-hole [242].
- 4.6.29 Land use within the later medieval plots is characterised by the excavation and infilling of several large pits. Pits GP3 and GP4 are similarly shaped and proportioned and are likely to have had a specific function. Both were purposefully positioned within the western plot, aligned on either its boundaries or the frontage building. Both

pits were cut into clay and were perhaps initially excavated to exploit this natural resource; presumably for use in construction. However, it has been suggested that clay extracted from large pits at nearby 127-129 High Street was used in pottery production (Carew *et al* 2011, 115). The GP3 pits, in particular, appear to have subsequently been used for the disposal of both rubbish and cess. Although some pottery associated with brewing was recovered this may have been purely for domestic consumption and there is no firm evidence that one or both of the properties was in use as an ale house at this time. The recovered coal from these features is considered to be contemporary and an indicator of coastal trade.

4.6.30 Smaller Phase 2.3 pits are relatively few, though this may simply be due to the presence of the large GP3 and GP4 providing ample disposal opportunity.

4.6.31 Layer [267] across the north end of the western plot and layer [151/243] within the eastern plot may indicate that these were unsurfaced garden areas.

4.7 Period 3 Post-medieval (Figure 6)

4.7.1 Various scattered pits and a number of post-holes, including two possible fence-lines, can be broadly attributed to the post-medieval period (c. late 16th century to mid-19th century). Four features (three cess pits and a rubbish pit) can be more specifically dated to a distinct 18th century phase (3.1).

4.7.2 A probable fence line GP7 aligned parallel to Butt lane and perpendicular to the High Street was represented by nine post-holes [116], [122], [161], [163], [203], [200], [207], [196], [198]. Most were sub-circular in plan, though [122] and [200] were more elongated. Adjacent post-holes [161] and [163] were inter-cutting, one probably a replacement of the other. The post-holes ranged in diameter/length from 0.35m to 0.73m and in width from 0.3m to 0.48m, all were fairly shallow ranging in depth from 0.07m to 0.19m. Spacing between the posts was variable (0.6m to 2m), perhaps a sign that some additional post-holes have been lost. The silty clay fills were consistently dark in colour ranging from dark grey to black. Finds consisted of CBM fragments, occasional pottery sherds, clay pipe and glass. Some of this material is likely to be residual as the post-holes cut through a range of earlier features. Stratigraphically, these post-holes have to be 18th century or later in date; post-holes [161] and [163] being cut into infilled pit [193] and then needed to be moved or supported by [163]. This fenceline, traced for c.16m, was parallel with, but west of both earlier GP2 and GP13 boundaries. A slight offset in this fence alignment is noted, as though posthole 161 was positioned in the soft fill of pit 193].

4.7.3 In the northern half of the site was a line of three vaguely circular shallow post-holes [132], [130], [128], possibly the west end of a fence line GP8, running perpendicular to Butt Lane. They varied in length from 0.33m to 0.45m and in depth from 0.07m to 0.08m. All had dark grey silty clay fills. Finds consisted of a single late medieval CBM fragment and a few irretrievable flecks of oyster shell. All three post-holes were cut through possible late medieval layer [267] and are therefore more likely to be of post-medieval date. An alternative interpretation is that they mark the north end of the GP7 fenceline, with postholes [128] and [132] constituting supports either side of [130].

4.7.4 In addition to the two possible fence lines, a small number of other pits [1/004], [125], [226], [228] and [268] and post-holes [253] and [255] are broadly dated to the post-medieval period. Recovered finds included post-medieval pottery, peg tile and clay

pipe. Pits [228] and [268] and post-holes [253] and [255] were assigned to Period 3 on stratigraphic grounds. Of the pits, [226], the largest, was 2m long, over 1m wide and 0.64m deep, and pit [125], the smallest, was c.0.65m in diameter and 0.2m deep. Post-holes [253] and [255] were both small, sub-circular and under 0.10m deep. It is perhaps notable that the larger pits are all east of the GP8 fenceline.

4.7.5 *Phase 3.1 18th century*

A cluster of three cess pits (GP5) at the north end of the site can be confidently dated to the 18th century. All three were located along the western side of the excavation area, close to the historic site boundary. Cess pits [261] and [289] were both located within the line of the foundation trench for the new extension and excavated as fully as possible, though both extended west, outside the excavation area. Cess pit [1/016] was only partially excavated.

4.7.6 Cess pit [289] was located at the western edge of excavation area and had been truncated in part by overlying modern structure [1/029]. The pit was rectangular in plan, aligned with the property boundary and the majority of it continued west of beyond the excavation area. It was 2.5m long, over 0.7m wide and 0.85m deep, with steep sides retained at a lower level by timber lining [298] (Figure 9.98). All of the timbers were part decayed. The east side consisted of a wall, formed by two horizontal timbers (planks) supported internally by three vertical stakes, one at each end and one in the centre (Figure 10 photo). The upper plank was 2.16m long, 0.26m wide and 0.04-0.05m thick. The full length of the lower plank could not be ascertained but it was over 0.3m wide and of similar thickness. The stakes were all roughly hewn, vaguely triangular in shape, with two flat sides. Each was about 0.10m wide and ranged in height from 0.46m+ to 0.6m+. The north and south sides of the pit were retained by single planks, both at the lower level, and supported by the end stakes.

4.7.7 The greater part of the cess pit was infilled with [293]/[290], a mixed sticky clay up to 0.65m thick. This varied in colour from dark greenish grey to black and had a high organic content containing sticks, seeds and vegetable matter. Surviving only at the south end of the pit was an upper fill [301] consisting of redeposited mid to light greyish brown silty clay. The function of the pit was confirmed by the recovery of a complete 18th century chamber pot with contents intact. Fragments from a second chamber pot were also recovered and other retrieved ceramic finds included a complete dish and a near-complete teapot.

4.7.8 Cess pit 1/016 was part-excavated in the evaluation and further investigated during the excavation. The pit appeared roughly sub-rectangular in plan, was aligned north-west/south-east and clearly continued beneath the later features ([1/029] etc.) to the south-west. It measured 1.45m by 0.5m+ by 0.47m deep and had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained four fills [1/017], [1/018], [174] and [175]. Fill [175] in the base of the pit was 0.35m thick and comprised dark grey sticky clay with a high organic content. This appeared to have been deliberately sealed with [174], a deposit of redeposited buff-coloured clay (Figs 9.9 and 10 photo). The top of the cess pit was infilled with two further dark brown fills, the lower of which, [1/018], also contained an organic element. Finds included pottery, CBM, clay pipe, glass, a copper alloy bead and pins.

4.7.9 Cess pit [1/014] was also initially part-excavated and then further extended (as [261]) in the excavation phase. It was again aligned north-west/south-east, continuing

beyond the edge of the excavation area to the west and seemingly just clipped by the construction cut for modern wall [1/029] to the south. As exposed, this pit was in excess of 1.5m by 1.3m and it was up to 0.9m deep. The pit was flat bottomed and for the most part had near-vertical sides, although these did appear to incorporate a step to the south-west and to the north-east splayed-out towards the top (Figure 9, Section 7).

4.7.10 The lowest fill [177]/[260] of cess pit [1/014] consisted of dark reddy brown to dark grey soft silty clay with a high organic content (sticks, rotten plant material, etc.). In the east this was part-covered by mottled grey and brown clay [176], forming an interface between fill [177]/[260] and dark brownish grey fill [1/015]/[259] above. Pottery, CBM, clay pipe and glass fragments were all recovered and these main deposits are firmly attributed to the 18th century. The top of the pit was infilled with two capping deposits, yellow-brown clay [257] and grey-blue clay [258], which might be contemporary or were perhaps inserted early in the next century.

4.7.11 A fourth feature, pit [193], located roughly in the centre of the excavation area was also dated to the 18th century on a range of recovered pottery, clay tobacco pipe and glass finds. This pit was sub-circular to square-ish in plan, 1.2m long and 0.35m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, and contained two fills [194] and [195]. Evidently cut by both post-holes [161] and [163], the GP8 fence-line must therefore be 18th century or later.

4.7.12 *Period 3 Discussion*

The two fence-lines broadly date to the post-medieval period, GP8 seemingly being 18th century or later. The more substantial of the two, fence-line GP7, was aligned north-east/south-west and the smaller fence-line (GP8) located to its north was aligned perpendicular to it. Fence-line GP7 is unlikely to be a property boundary and is more likely to represent some form of sub-division or back-yard/garden feature, as by the early 17th century the two properties that now make up the Rose and Crown pub are believed to have been linked/combined (See Howson in Appendix 6). It is noted that several of the post-hole positions in post-medieval fence-line GP7 mirror those in late medieval fence-line GP13 (e.g. [198] opposite [110] and [207] opposite [155], etc.) and it may be that the two are really part of the same timber structure, perhaps simply defining fences down either side a path. This relationship will be further examined, parallels sought and its dating reviewed prior to publication.

4.7.13 Although the finds in medieval period features are not necessarily associated with an ale house (4.6.24 above), those from the three 18th century cess pits (GP5) most probably are. The building may have been in use as an ale house following the joining of the properties in the early to mid-17th century and certainly was from at least 1691 (Stubbings 1988, 45). Recovered finds included tavern mugs, tea drinking accessories, clay pipes and chamber pots, all of which are can be associated with an ale house or inn. Samples taken from the cess deposits may provide insight into the diet of the patrons of the establishment.

4.7.14 The cess pits themselves presumably served the inn and were located to the rear of the building in its garden/yard area. No traces of enclosing structures were identified around these pits and it seems unlikely that they functioned as latrines. Instead, they seem only to have been used for tipping contents of chamber pots into, later becoming filled with general rubbish when their cess-pit function ceased.

4.8 Period 4 Modern (Figure 7)

- 4.8.1 Several modern features and disturbances dating to the later 19th and 20th century denote more recent use of the land behind the frontage buildings. Parts of two brick buildings were recorded, along with a line of associated structural timbers and other misc drains, holes, etc.
- 4.8.2 Line of structural timbers GP6 ran parallel to Butt Lane and west of post-medieval fence line GP7. Most of the post-holes, [141], [306], [1/037] and [1/047], contained in-situ decaying bases of timber posts, apart from [134] which appeared to contain a post-pad constructed from compacted white mortar. Largest post-hole [141] was 0.32m deep and contained a substantial timber post remnant c.0.35m diameter. These may have been associated with an outbuilding situated along the western edge of the property depicted on 19th century editions of the Ordnance Survey, the approximate position of which is shown on Figure 7.
- 4.8.3 GP10 consisted of a rectangular brick structure [1/029], a separate and adjacent length of north-west/south-east aligned brick wall foundation [1/061], and associated cuts [1/062] and [173] and infills/layers [1/030], [1/063], [170], [171] and [172] dating to the 19th-20th century and possibly also associated with the 19th century outbuilding. The brick structure [1/029] measured 2.4m by 1.8m and survived to a height of 0.49m (6 courses). It was constructed from frogged (faint) and unfrogged bricks bonded with pale yellow lime water. At its north-east corner was a brick plinth, c.0.24m square and 0.3m high, upon which were the decaying remains of a timber post. A second decaying post (post-hole [309]) was noted immediately south of cut [1/062]. Wall [1/029] and the adjacent plinth sat within a flat bottomed cut [173] with three fills ([170], [171] and [172]).
- 4.8.4 To the south of 1/029 was a separate length of brick masonry, [1/061], 2m+ long by c.0.2m wide, set within its own c.0.8m wide cut, [1/062]. The masonry is believed to be a short length of wall, rather than say the top of a drain, but was only fleetingly observed before disappearing beneath the rising water table. Wall [1/061] and cut [1/062] were overlain and infilled by dark grey silt containing modern white glazed pottery and fragments of timber. Structure [1/029] was infilled with a mixed deposit of ash, brick, cobbles, slate and tile containing a profusion of mid-19th to 20th century finds (pottery, glass, etc.).
- 4.8.5 During machining of the south-east corner of the excavation area an L-shaped section of brick foundation, [300], was exposed. The longest length of foundation (5.65m) was aligned parallel with Butt Lane with a shorter length (1.8m+) perpendicular to it. The foundation was approximately 0.35m wide and constructed from separate lines of headers, stretchers and half-bricks bonded with a cream lime mortar. The structure had been heavily truncated, probably during construction of the pub car park, and survived only as one course of brick. The bricks themselves were unfrogged, measured c.220mm x 65-70mm x 100-110, and date to the later 18th or 19th century. The L-shaped foundation correlates almost exactly with the position of a rectangular outbuilding situated on the eastern boundary adjacent to Butt Lane depicted on early editions of the Ordnance Survey.

4.8.6 *Period 4 Discussion*

Along the western edge of the site post positions GP6 are probably part of a rectangular outbuilding (c.15.5m long by 3.5m wide) shown on 19th century editions of the Ordnance Survey. Although the building is not clearly depicted it appears not to have a solid eastern edge and therefore, in part, may have been open-sided. As most of the GP6 post positions correlate with the eastern side of this building it is likely that they were used to support the roof. It is possible that further post-positions south of [141] were not identified in the top of late medieval pit group GP3.

4.8.7 The GP10 structure formed by brick walls [1/029] appears to be contained within the north end of the same rectangular building, perhaps partitioned by [1/061]. The function of this structure is unclear. Instead of being a partition, [1/061] might instead be an unrelated wall within an earlier square cut [1/062]. However, its relationship with brick structure [1/029] is unclear.

4.9 Unphased and undated features (Figure 3)

4.9.1 A small number of pits and post-holes ([166], [180], [232], [234], [280], [282], [284], [287] and [291]) and gully [266] did not contain any dating material and have not been phased.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A large assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavations at the Rose and Crown in Maldon (Appendix 3). All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014). A total of 34 objects were assigned unique registered finds numbers (Table 5). These were packed and recorded individually. A selection of finds has been X-rayed; no further conservation is required.

5.2 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A very small assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from the site, amounting to 16 sherds, weighing 40g. The earliest sherd, from context [151], contains moderate to common, fine (c.0.5-1mm), well-sorted flint temper in a silty hard-fired background matrix; it is probably of Middle/Late Iron Age date but almost certainly residual, given that it occurs with a fairly large group of medieval finds. Residual Roman material, including a small rim from a central Gaulish samian Dragendorff 30 or 37 bowl and other unsourced grey and black-surfaced coarse ware sherds, was also noted in earlier post-medieval contexts [105] and [154]. Only in gully terminus [247] did Roman pottery appear without any later material, although here it is represented by a single sherd in colour-coated ware possibly of Colchester origin. It is likely that this sherd dates to the 2nd or 3rd century.

5.3 Medieval and later pottery by Helen Walker

5.3.1 Summary

A total of 686 sherds, weighing 20,848g, was excavated from seventy-eight contexts (Appendix 3) and has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16). Some of Cunningham's vessel and rim-form codes are quoted in this report.

5.3.2 *The pottery from general phase 2*

Although a number of features belonged to this phase (a total of nineteen contexts), it produced only 6% of the total assemblage by weight. Potentially the earliest pottery to be found is a thick-walled greyware sherd covered in a post-depositional white residue from layer [151], which might be an example of Mid-Saxon Ipswich-type ware datable to the mid-7th to mid-9th centuries. Slightly more abundant are examples of Saxo-Norman Thetford-type ware dating principally to 10th to 11th centuries, including the in-turned rim of a storage jar or spouted jar from pit [160], showing a double thumbled applied cordon around the neck and an intersecting vertical thumbled applied strip on the body. From the same feature is the sagging base from a Stamford ware vessel in a hard very pale grey fabric showing a green glaze veined with dark blue-green, the glaze extending to the underside of the base. This ware was widely traded from the 11th to early 12th century, but is rare in Essex, although finds have been recorded from other sites at Maldon.

5.3.3 The early medieval fabrics of shell-and-sand-tempered ware and early medieval ware, which has a coarse sand-tempering, are both present although the shelly wares are more abundant. There are also examples of sand-with-shell-tempered ware, where sand is the dominant inclusion with only a little shell. The pottery is quite fragmented and although a number of rims are present most cannot be assigned a

vessel form, but most are likely to be from cooking-pots. There are a variety of simple everted rim types in shell-and-sand-tempered ware and early medieval ware, datable from the 11th century onwards. Also present is a beaded rim in shell-and-sand-tempered ware and a thumbled rim in early medieval ware, both of which are 12th century types, with the addition of a more developed B2 rim datable to c.1200 in sand-with-shell-tempered ware. Medieval coarseware, which superseded early medieval ware around the later 12th century, is also relatively abundant. Again vessel forms are fragmented but there is a thick-walled sherd with a thumbled applied strip, which may be from a storage jar, a rod handle probably from a jug, and several rims most likely from cooking-pots including a 12th century-type beaded rim, an H1 rim, current throughout the 13th century and a flanged (E5-type) rim from a small jar or cooking-pot datable to the late 13th to 14th centuries. In addition, wheel-thrown sherds of medieval coarseware in ditch [221] date from the mid/late 13th to 14th centuries.

5.3.4 A number of medieval finewares are present including three small sherds of London-type ware, two of which are slip-decorated and glazed. They are too fragmented to assign decorative style but this ware was widely traded from the later 12th to mid-13th centuries. There are single examples of two other traded wares, both from the upper fill of post-hole [1/033] comprising Scarborough ware phase II, traded down the North-sea coast, and Aardenburg ware originating from the Low Countries (and also known as Low Countries Highly Decorated Ware). The Scarborough ware sherd shows a rouletted applied strip under a green glaze and the Aardenburg sherd shows the typical thick coating of white slip under a mottled green glaze and the remains of applied decoration, possibly a fleur-de-lis. Of local manufacture is a Mill Green ware in-turned jug rim from layer [151], showing slip-coating and green-glaze, and several sherds from sandy orange ware slipped and glazed jugs dating to the 13th to 14th centuries.

5.3.5 None of the features belonging to this general medieval phase produced large groups of pottery, the only context to produce more than 250g of pottery was layer [151], but here the pottery was of a mixture of dates ranging from possible Mid-Saxon (the ?Ipswich-type ware sherd) to 13th to 14th century. It also contained a sherd of prehistoric pottery, an indicator of high residuality. Most features contained too little pottery to provide a close date; features such as pit [160] and ditch [1/053] did contain quantities of early medieval and Saxo-Norman pottery, but only in the upper fills indicating the pottery is residual. However, post-hole [114] contained a small sherd of Thetford-type ware and it is tempting to suggest this is a Saxo-Norman feature. Likewise pits [182] and [277] contained single examples of undeveloped rims in early medieval fabrics and may belong to the 12th century. It is also possible that post-hole [1/016] and pit [1/043] are datable to the later 12th to mid-13th centuries by the presence of London-type ware. In contrast, GP11 post-hole [1/033], which produced the sherds of Scarborough ware and Aardenburg ware, with the addition of a glazed sandy orange ware jug fragment, can be dated to the later 13th to mid-14th centuries, as can pit [251], also belonging to GP11, which produced the flanged cooking-pot rim. Pit [118] produced part of a sandy orange ware jug and may also be of this date.

5.3.6 *The pottery from phase 2.1*

Material recovered from features of this early medieval site phase accounted for 0.5% of the total assemblage by weight and comprised residual sherds of Thetford-type ware and shelly fabrics from GP1 features [1/008] and [1/012] at the northern end of

the site. It is interesting to note that one of the sherds of Thetford-type ware contained sparse inclusions of shell.

5.3.7 *The pottery from phase 2.3*

This phase produced the largest assemblage accounting for 60% of the total by weight, although a proportion of this is residual material, similar to that in earlier phases. Earlier material in this phase that is of intrinsic interest comprises a single sherd of Saxo-Norman St Neots-type ware from GP3 pit [136], and a sherd from pit [104] with a hard pink-buff fabric and iron-stained yellow-amber glaze which is probably an example of Andenne ware from the Low Countries, dating to the late 11th to 13th centuries. Also from pit [104] is a sherd of Hedingham ware, a locally-made fineware, dating from the mid-12th to mid-14th centuries. Of most interest, given the nature of the late medieval assemblage (below), is a tubular fragment in medieval coarseware, which might be a socketed handle, but could be a spigot from a cistern (cf. Cotter 2000, fig.66.65) and is dated to the later 13th century.

5.3.8 A large and significant late medieval assemblage was excavated from GP3, a very large pit comprising cuts [1/019, 1/026, 136 and 165]. Each contained several fills but as there is no evidence that these fills were deposited at different dates, the pottery has been considered as a single group. That said, fill [1/027], the primary fill of ditch [1/026], produced a medieval coarseware flanged cooking-pot rim, which could be as late as end of the 14th century and may belong to the beginning of this phase.

5.3.9 The most abundant finds are the remains of large virtually unglazed and sometimes slip-painted large jugs and cisterns in sandy orange ware, including Colchester-type ware, and Tudor Red earthenware. Cisterns are large vessels with a bung-hole just above the base used for the brewing and storage of beer, although the interiors of some are laminated, which might suggest another usage or could be post-depositional. Some also show limescale in the interior, although this does not preclude their use as beer containers. One sandy orange ware lower handle attachment from a jug or cistern, from pit [1/026] shows a post-firing mark in the form of an incised lattice pattern. The most spectacular find is a Tudor red earthenware cistern deposited whole in pit [165]. It is decorated with what appears to be slip-painted fleur-de-lis motifs and is fully described in the catalogue. Most of the cisterns are datable to the late 15th to 16th centuries, but a Colchester-type ware bung-hole from a cistern shows thumb-edged, concentric stabbed-pit decoration, and a partial glaze both inside and out and appears to be earlier as it is paralleled by an example found at Colchester dating to the late 14th to early 15th century (Cotter 2000, fig.84.76).

5.3.10 Other earthenware vessel forms comprise fragments of a sandy orange ware flared bowl with a flanged rim, a Tudor red earthenware base which may have been reused after breakage, a Low Countries red ware cauldron showing a loop handle and lid-seated rim and a less complete fragment from a second ?cauldron (all from pit [1/026]). The remains of another Low Countries red ware cauldron was excavated from pit [165], along with the rim of a possible mammiform costrel in early post-medieval red earthenware and the rim and shoulder of a neckless jar in Tudor red earthenware (Cunningham's form C4). As well as these utilitarian vessels, there are a small number of drinking vessels for use at table, in Siegburg and Raeren stoneware and post-medieval red earthenware, the latter, with an all over brown glaze, is probably from a standing cup (Cunningham's vessel form E3). The majority of vessels

are datable to the late 15th to 16th centuries, but some, such as the Siegburg stoneware and the sandy orange ware cistern bunghole described above could be late 14th to 15th century, so pottery may have been deposited in this pit over a long period of time.

5.3.11 Much smaller amounts of similar late medieval pottery were found in other Phase 2.3 contexts, with Tudor red earthenware the most common. In addition, there are a couple of fragments of Mill Green ware that may be of late medieval type, rather than medieval (described in the catalogue). There are also further examples of Low Countries red earthenware comprising a possible skillet (in well [225]) and the remains of a drinking vessel (or vessels) with a faceted base and a bi-chrome glaze, honey-coloured on the outside and green on the inside (from well [225] and layer [267]). The identification of the latter is tentative and it is possible that it is a Surrey product or even a late Hedingham ware product.

5.3.12 *The pottery from general phase 3*

Pottery retrieved from features/deposits of this post-medieval phase accounts for 2.5% of the total assemblage by weight, although nearly all the material is residual pottery from earlier phases, and of intrinsic interest is another example of St Neots-type ware, this time an everted jar rim. A small amount of post-medieval pottery was excavated from GP7 post-hole [161] in the centre of the site, finds including a sherd of glazed post-medieval red earthenware from the shoulder of a vessel showing pre-firing cut-out slots and a circular hole. It may be from a fuming pot, a rare form which may date to the late 16th century (see catalogue entry), although a 17th century date cannot be precluded. Other pottery from this feature comprises a sherd of black-glazed ware, which although it could be current with the ?fuming pot is more likely to date to the 17th to earlier 18th centuries. Later still is a small sherd of Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stone ware manufactured from the 1720s to the end of the 18th century. Another GP7 post-hole, [203], just to the south of [161], produced another sherd of black-glazed ware, an upright rim from a jug or drinking vessel.

5.3.12 *The pottery from phase 3.1*

Features of this 18th century site phase produced a large assemblage accounting for 23% of the total by weight. Here there is a much lower proportion of residual material and two relatively large groups of 18th century pottery were recovered from adjacent cesspits [261] and [289]. Both produced similar pottery and are discussed as a single group. Not surprisingly, as the features are cesspits, a number of chamber pots and probable chamber pot fragments were recovered. These include an example in glazed post-medieval red earthenware with a rolled rim, a black-glazed ware example with a flanged rim and at least two examples in Westerwald stoneware, a type of German stoneware with a pale grey fabric, one of which is complete. The complete example has a flanged rim and shows stamped and incised decoration outlined in blue comprising heraldic-style lions and six-petalled rosettes. Fragments from a second Westerwald chamber pot show similar decoration and there is another chamber pot rim in this ware, this time showing a hollowed everted rim. This rim, and the rolled rim of the post-medieval red earthenware fragment, could be 17th century types, but the flanged rim chamber pots are 18th century types. Three metropolitan slipware vessels are present, comprising part of a small handled- bowl with a beaded rim and the remains of two large flanged dishes; one is complete and shows a simple pattern comprising a leaf motif in the centre and curving lines of slip-trailing around the wall of the dish. The second dish is fragmented, but appears to show a similar

pattern. This is a departure from the more complex and symmetrical designs of classic 17th century metropolitan slipware and is similar to dishes from a mid-18th century group deriving from the Falcon Inn in Castle Heddingham. Also present are the remains of two English salt-glazed stoneware cylindrical tavern mugs.

5.3.13 Finewares are also present including fragments of 18th century hemispherical bowls with foot-ring bases in English tin-glazed earthenware, the largest fragment showing a chinoiserie design comprising a willow tree, plants and flowers. There is also a smaller ?Chinese porcelain bowl, which is perhaps a tea-bowl. The latest pottery in this group comprises a complete but broken cup with a pouring lip and an almost complete teapot, both in Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware dating to the late 18th century. A modern white earthenware plate rim in capping layer [258] is likely to be intrusive. Little 17th to 18th century pottery was found in other features belonging to this phase, but fragments from blue-painted English tin-glazed earthenware plates/dishes were recovered from post-hole [114] and layer [262].

5.3.14 *The pottery from phase 4*

Features/deposits of this modern site phase produced a little over 8% of the total pottery by weight and finds include a relatively large group of pottery dating from the mid-19th to 20th centuries from fill layer [1/030] in the GP10 structure. Here finds comprise the remains of plates, bowls/dishes, cups and a chamber pot in modern white earthenware. Some of these vessels are plain, while others show sponged decoration or transfer-printed patterns. Large bowls, probably for use in the kitchen, occur in yellow ware, drab ware and slipped kitchen earthenware. Cylindrical jars including marmalade jars are present and there is the remains of a single flowerpot.

5.3.15 *Discussion*

The pottery shows evidence of occupation from the Saxo-Norman period right through to the 20th century. The assemblage is very similar to others found in the area of the High Street (e.g. old Bus Station site) as it includes small amounts of Saxo-Norman pottery, the Thetford-type ware, St Neots-type ware and Stamford ware, and a wide variety of traded wares and imports (mainly from the Low Countries), but only occurring in small quantities. These comprise the ?Andenne ware, London-type ware, Scarborough ware, Low Countries redware and German stoneware (although some varieties of the latter are also common at inland sites). The medieval assemblage appears largely domestic and most of the pottery is of local origin.

5.3.16 The large number of late medieval cisterns and the one possible medieval spigot from a cistern may indicate that there has been a drinking establishment here for centuries, but this is not proof as ale was brewed at home and such vessels are often found in domestic assemblages. It is worth noting that a fleur-de-lis motif occurs both on a medieval Aardenburg ware sherd and on a late medieval cistern, although in both cases identification as such is rather tentative, so perhaps if an inn stood here before the present building, it may have been called the 'Fleur-de-Lis'. The incised mark on one of the cisterns is interesting and these are often found on cisterns from ecclesiastical sites, such as nearby Beeleigh Abbey and are thought to denote ownership.

5.3.17 The 17th to 18th century group, however, almost certainly derives from the inn. Inns were establishments that as well as serving drink, provided accommodation and

served meals and non-alcoholic beverages, hence the chamber pots, dishes and tea-ware. The presence of two complete vessels, the cistern and the Westerwald chamber pot, is unusual and whole vessels were sometimes ritually deposited, even in the post-medieval period. However, there is no evidence for this here, and the chamber pot was almost certainly accidentally dropped into the cesspit whilst emptying.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 Introduction

The archaeological work produced a medium-sized assemblage comprising 1238 fragments (weight 76280g) of ceramic building material (CBM) recovered from 72 different contexts. In addition, 416 fragments of mortar and one piece of cement were also retained, these amounting to 916g from six different contexts. The majority of the assemblage comprises hand-collected material, although fragments recovered from environmental residues have also been included. Pieces from the latter are often small and undiagnostic, and those (462 fragments weighing 726g) have not been included in the following statement. A further 110 small, undiagnostic flakes or crumbs (weight 353g) recovered by hand have also not been considered further.

5.4.2 Methodology

The CBM was recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope. In the 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 very fine (less than 0.125 mm), fine (between 0.125 and 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). Data from the pro forma recording sheets was entered onto a digital database. Items of interest were retained, together with examples of the bricks, tiles and fabric types; the remainder of the material was discarded.

5.4.3 Roman Building Material

The earliest fragments on site comprise a Roman tegula fragment ([204]) and two conjoining pieces from a Roman brick ([1/048]). The fragment from [204], measuring 22mm thick, was very abraded and residual amongst post-medieval material. The brick fragments from post-hole fill [1/048] were relatively unabraded, found in a feature lacking other dateable finds. All fragments are in fabric R1, which comprises a micaceous orange fabric with moderate very fine quartz, rare red and black iron oxides to 0.5mm and rare lenses in paler clay.

5.4.4 Roof Tile

The majority of the roof tile consists of peg tile. An overview of the fabrics can be found in Table 1. Where peg holes survive, they are circular and measure between 10 and 18 mm. Traces of clear (dark green) glaze were noted on a tile from pit [1/026] (fill [1/011]) in fabric T1b, as well as a fragment from pit [1/058] (fill [1/057]) in fabric T0. The latter tile is of medieval date, whereas the fragment from pit fill [1/011] dates more broadly to the 14th to 16th centuries, as does the majority of the assemblage. Other, unglazed medieval peg tile fragments were found in pit [136] (fill [139]) and pit [165] (fill [188]). Both are in fabric T0, which does not occur later. The only roof tile

fragment post-dating the early post-medieval period comprises a roof tile fragment from layer [1/030] (fabric T3), which is of 19th- to 20th-century date.

- 5.4.5 Curved roof tile of late medieval to early post-medieval date was recovered from pit [226] (fill [154]) and pit [1/019] (fills [1/020] and [1/022]). These represent hip or ridge tile (fabrics T1b and T1c). Pan tile of similar date (fabric T1a) was found in pit [209] (fill [210]) and foundation [297] (fill [295]).

Fabric	Description
T0	reduced; Common coarse quartz, moderate very coarse quartz to 1.5mm, moderate medium quartz and rare flint pebbles to 3mm
T1a	Orange fabric with common medium to coarse quartz and rare fine to medium red iron oxides
T1b	Orange fabric with moderate medium quartz; background scatter of very fine to fine quartz
T1c	orange fabric with abundant fine quartz, rare medium quartz rare red iron oxides to 2mm and rare mica
T2	Orange fabric with moderate marl, moderate red iron oxides to 2mm, moderate fine to coarse quartz and rare to moderate black specks; background scatter of rare to moderate very fine quartz
T3	orange fabric with moderate chalk to 1mm, moderate red and black iron oxide inclusions to 1mm, rare medium/coarse quartz and rare fine quartz
T4	Orange with common very fine to fine quartz, rare chalk to 1mm and rare red and black iron oxides to 2mm

Table 1: Overview of the roof tile fabrics

5.4.6 Bricks

Potentially the earliest bricks recovered from the site date to the later 12th to early 13th centuries. Post-hole [118] (fill [119]) and pit [165] (fill [188]) each contain brick fragments (fabric B7, table 2) with smooth top, crude sides and a base with coarse to very coarse moulding sand. Both are very similar to the Coggeshall brick (“Great Brick”) described by Pat Ryan (Ryan 1996, 94). Another possible “Great Brick” (fabric B7a2) was recovered from pit [1/023] (fill [1/024]). If identified correctly, it dates to the late 12th to late 14th century. Other early material was found in pit [165] (fill [189]), which contained a near-complete small yellow brick (fabric B1c; 183 by 89mm and 43mm thick) with grass imprints on the base, creased sides, smooth top and relatively smooth base. This brick is probably an example of Pat Ryan’s medieval Flemish-type cream brick, dated to the late 13th to early 14th century (Ryan 1996, 94). The remainder of medieval bricks are Flemish-type bricks dated to the early 14th century (e.g. [1/011], [1/025], [126], [140], [184], [189] and [254]).

- 5.4.7 The majority of the assemblage comprises bricks dating to the 15th to 16th centuries (83 bricks; fabric B2), followed by bricks dated to the 15th to early 17th centuries (21 bricks; fabric B3).

- 5.4.8 A small number of complete bricks from contexts [300], [1/029] and [1/030] dates to the 18th to 19th century. Most are unfroged, apart from a brick from wall [1/029] (fabric B5) and a vitrified example from layer [1/030], both of which displayed a U-shaped frog, although that of [1/030] is sharper and deeper and clearly of later date (mid 19th to mid-20th century).

Fabric	Description
B1a	Orange fabric with abundant calcareous inclusions (marl, c 50%); moderate fine quartz, moderate fine red and black iron oxides
B1b	Orange fabric with abundant fine chalk and abundant fine quartz
B1c	Yellow fabric with common very fine quartz
B2	Orange silty fabric with common medium quartz, rare coarse quartz, rare medium to coarse red and black iron oxides and rare coarse calcareous pellets. Some with rare flint pebble inclusions to 17mm
B3	Brownish orange fabric with abundant very fine to fine quartz and rare medium to coarse quartz; some with rare pebble inclusions to 15mm
B4	Orange fabric with common very fine quartz, moderate fine quartz, moderate voids and rare coarse quartz.
B4b	As B4 but with moderate red and black iron oxide inclusions to 1.5mm. Rare very coarse quartz to 2mm and rare flint pebbles to 10mm.
B5	Orange with common coarse quartz, moderate fine to medium quartz, rare very coarse quartz and rare quartzite and flint pebbles to 3mm
B6	Yellow fabric with common fine quartz, moderate black iron oxides to 1mm and rare medium/coarse quartz
B7a	Orange fabric with common coarse to very coarse quartz and moderate fine to medium quartz
B7a2	Reduced; brownish orange fabric with moderate medium/coarse quartz and moderate fine quartz
B7b	Orange with common fine to medium quartz, common to abundant very fine quartz and moderate iron oxides to 2mm; some with rare pebble inclusions to 18mm

Table 2: Overview of the brick fabrics

5.4.9 Floor Tile

A small assemblage of five floor tile fragments was recovered during the excavations. Context [152] contained a tile in fabric 3 (table 3), the base of which contains rectangular-sectioned stab holes (nails) and coarse moulding sand. The fragment measures 23mm thick. Pit [1/026] (fill [1/011]) and pit [205] (fill [206]) each contained a tile fragment of 14th- to 16th-century date. The example from [1/011] contains a smooth top with sooting, perhaps indicating its use in a hearth, and displays a knife-trimmed edge and fairly smooth base. The fragment measures 34mm thick. The piece from [206], with reduced core, also has a smooth, sooted surface, although the base is relatively crude. Both are in fabric F1. Another possibly medieval floor tile was recovered from feature [104] (fill [105]; fabric F2). The fragment is very small and no complete dimensions survive. It is however clear that the edge is knife-trimmed and the fragment, with reduced core, displays a green glaze. Finally, cess pit [261] (fill [260]) contained a floor tile (36mm thick) with bevelled edge and crude base. The top surface is very worn and mostly missing. It is in a fabric similar to B3 and of probable 15th- to early 17th-century date.

Fabric	Description
F1	Orange fabric with common fine to medium quartz, rare coarse quartz and rare coarse red and black iron oxides
F2	Orange fabric with common fine to medium quartz and moderate fine red iron oxides
F3	Brownish orange fabric with common very fine quartz, rare medium quartz, rare fine black and red iron oxides and rare chalk to 6mm

Table 3: Overview of the floor tile fabrics

5.4.10 Mortar

Mortar was all collected from environmental samples. Three different types were encountered, although differences are quite minimal (Table 4). They are not intrinsically dateable, and given the small number of samples as well as the mixed nature of contexts, no inferences can be made as to site-specific sequential use of mortar. A fragment of grey cement was found in cess pit fill [293]. The piece is of late post-medieval to modern date and is likely to be intrusive.

Type	Description
M1	White lime mortar with common fine quartz, moderate medium to coarse quartz and rare to moderate chalk inclusions to 5mm
M2	White lime mortar with abundant coarse quartz and rare to moderate very coarse quartz to 1.5mm; some with rare to moderate chalk
M3	White lime mortar with abundant coarse quartz and common pebbles to 12mm

Table 4: Overview of different mortar mixes

5.5 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 Introduction and Methodology

A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe (CTP) consisting of 46 fragments (weight 204g) was recovered from 13 individually numbered contexts. Included are stem and bowl fragments as well as a mouthpiece. The majority of the assemblage is of mid-17th to 18th century date. Pipes were all recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data was entered onto Excel spread-sheet. Bowls were principally classified according to the London “Chronology of Bowl Types” (prefix AO) by Atkinson and Oswald (1969, 177-180). This was complemented with the ‘Simplified General Typology’ (prefix OS, Oswald 1975), to refine dating of the 18th-century clay pipes. Pipes were recorded following guidelines as set out by Higgins and Davey (2004). A total of three pipes were marked and/or decorated and were assigned accession numbers (S <1>-<5>).

5.5.2 The Assemblage

A total of 38 stem fragments were recovered. Many are unabraded. The majority dates to the mid- 17th to early/mid- 18th century, although later material is included as well. It should be noted that due to the morphological nature of stems, they often appear as residual or intrusive objects in contexts. A crude and plain mouthpiece, formed by simply cutting the stem, was recovered from [2/004]. The piece can only be broadly dated to the mid- 17th to early 20th century.

5.5.3 Seven bowls were recovered. Two are represented by only small fragments, but five are complete. The earliest were recovered from post-hole [161] (fill [162]) which contained a complete type AO20/21 variant dating to c.1680-1710. The same context also contained a possible AO21 bowl fragment, although the piece is too small to be certain. Another small fragment (S<1>) was recovered from pit [1/016] (fill [175]) and may represent an OS12 (c. 1730-80), with illegible maker’s marks moulded in relief on the heel sides. The initials appear to read ?W?W or ?W?M.

5.5.4 The majority of bowls was recovered from cess pit [289] (fill [293]) which contained a group of four OS12 examples (c. 1730-80), all four of which are marked “IR” in relief

on the heel sides. No maker's with this name have been noted in Maldon (Simpson 1982), although they could refer to John Randall, recorded in 1759 in Colchester (Oswald 1975, 170). However, pipe makers in Essex have been insufficiently researched and it is likely that many more makers have as yet gone unrecorded, including manufacturers from Maldon. The group of four has likely been deposited by the same smoker, and were perhaps bought in batch, or may represent a preference for this particular pipe maker/tobacconist.

5.6 Glass by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A small assemblage of glass was found during the excavations, totalling 62 fragments (weight 5313g) from 12 different contexts. Included is material sorted from the environmental samples as well as glass recovered by hand. Much of the material derives from contexts mixed in date. In a few instances very small shards of glass represent the latest material within a context. In these cases, the other finds strongly suggest that the glass is likely to be intrusive.

5.6.2 The earliest material recovered comprises green bottle fragments dating between c. 1650 and 1750 (e.g. [175] and [260]). Cess pit [289] (fill [293]) contained enough fragments of a green bottle to reconstruct most of its profile, making it dateable to c. 1730-70. Wine bottle fragments dating to the second half of the 18th century were recovered from pit [193] (fill [195]) and cess pit [289] (fill [290]). Many green bottle shards are very small and fairly undiagnostic, and can only be dated broadly.

5.6.3 The remainder of the material is of 19th- to early 20th-century date. Included are wine bottle fragments dating between c. 1850 and c. 1925 (e.g. [1/030], [175]) and bottles of various shapes including a 19th-century clear cylindrical bottle, a blue glass octagonal ink bottle dated between c. 1875 and 1920 and a colourless panelled rectangular bottle of mid- 19th- to early 20th-century date (all from GP10 structure infill [1/030]).

5.6.4 Mineral water bottles and bottle fragments were recovered from layer [1/030] and pit [144] (fills [145] and [146]). Infill [1/030] contained two sizes of Codd bottle, both embossed "MARKHAM W. S. M. MALDON" on the body, with "A. ALEXANDER & Co LEEDS LONDON" embossed just above the base. The smaller size is complete with marble, whereas the large version is broken at the neck. Based on the companies involved, especially the Alfred Alexander Glass Houses, both bottles can be dated between 1884 and 1913. Layer [1/030] also contained a cylindrical, aqua bottle embossed "BREFFIT'S LONDON LIMITED MAKERS 10199" beneath the base, which dates the bottle between 1884 and 1921.

5.6.5 Only one window fragment was recovered. GP10 fill/layer [1/030] contained a clear glass pane fragment dating between the mid- 19th and early 20th century. Finally, [1/030] also contained a vulcanite or ebonite black bottle top with screw thread. The piece is unmarked and dates broadly between the late 19th and early 20th century.

5.7 Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 Introduction

A total of 34 objects (Table 5) were assigned unique registered finds numbers (RF <1> to <34>). These have been recorded on separate pro forma sheets and were packaged individually. A selection of finds has been X-rayed by Elena Baldi at the Fishbourne Laboratory. None of the objects require further conservation. A total of 23

objects were recovered from the environmental residues, including all dress pins. Whereas ironwork is in fairly poor condition, copper-alloy is preserved very well, in some cases retaining patches of its original patina.

5.7.2 The largest assemblage (15 objects) was recovered from pit [165] (fill [184]), which contains finds including pottery dated up to the late 15th to 16th century. Unfortunately, although its assemblage of registered finds forms in itself a good group, the context also contains a lot of residual material. The majority of remaining objects derives from contexts which appear to relate to the 15th to 16th centuries. A summary overview of the assemblage by functional category is given below.

5.7.3 *The Assemblage* *Dress Accessories*

Copper-alloy pins were recovered from pit fills [184] and [175]. Both contexts contain material of mixed date, although including late medieval/early post-medieval material. Nearly all pins retain a spherical, wound-wire head, although an example with spherical solid wrought head was recovered from [184]. This type of diminutive pins, though with different head types, is encountered from the late 12th century onwards, but has a huge surge in popularity from the 14th century onwards, reflecting contemporary fashion (Egan and Pritchard 1993, 297). None of the Maldon examples are coated, but some are in excellent condition with patches of the original metal colour surviving.

5.7.4 Another category well represented is the wire loop fastener, an object common in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods (e.g. Margeson 1993, 20). Three complete examples were recovered from pit fill [188]. Finds from [188] are again of mixed date, although most are of late 15th- to 16th-century date. Other objects of similar date include a ?tin bead, possibly from a rosary (RF <18>; Egan and Pritchard 1991, 316), a copper-alloy plano-convex button with sub-rectangular shank (RF <22>) of probable 15th- to 16th-century date (e.g. Read 2010, nos 28 and 32, 13), a lace chape (RF <27>) and a copper-alloy sheet mount (RF <32>). Of much later date is a shoe or boot sole with iron heel plate recovered from layer [1/030] (RF <7>). The object is of probable mid- 19th- to mid- 20th century date.

5.7.5 *The Textiles* by Trista Clifford

Two textile fragments were recovered during the excavations. Pit fill [1/011] contained a small fragment of fabric knitted in stocking stitch in a single ply loosely S- spun thread (RF<4>). The piece is 8 stitches wide and 4 rows deep with no cast-on/ cast-off edge, knitted at a gauge of 4 stitches to 1cm. A sample of the fibres was examined under x40 magnification in order to identify its origin. The fibre was observed to be degraded and in poor condition with many adherent dirt particles. Some of the sample fibres exhibited characteristics of sheep's wool. As such the fragment likely derives from a garment such as a stocking or cap. A larger fragment, dated to the 14th century, in a similar gauge was recovered in London (Crowfoot et al 1992, 74) although knitting is thought to have been fairly uncommon in England before the 15th century.

RF No	Context	Soil Sample	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)
1	1/027		RING	COPP	LMED/EPMED	1.65
2	211		STRIP	IRON	LMED/EPMED	11
3	183		FISH	IRON	MED	4
4	1/011		CLOT	FIBR	LMED/EPMED	0.15
5	1/044		UNK	WOOD	MED	10
6	1/024		KNIF	IRON	LMED/EPMED	7
7	1/030		PMSH	LEAT	PMED	256
8	140		WEIG	COPP	MED	29.55
9	184		TOOL	IRON	LMED/EPMED	43
10	184		?TOOL	IRON	LMED/EPMED	60
11	184		KNIF	IRON	LMED/EPMED	36.5
12	184		KNIF	IRON	LMED/EPMED	12
13	184		RING	IRON	LMED/EPMED	8.5
14	1/030		BUKT	IRON	PMED	774
15	184	10	CLOT	FIBR	LMED/EPMED	0.05
16	184	10	PIN	COPP	LMED/EPMED	<1
17	184	10	PIN	COPP	LMED/EPMED	0.5
18	175	8	BEAD	?TIN	LMED/PMED	0.25
19a	175	8	PIN	COPP	LMED/PMED	<1
19b	175	8	PIN	COPP	LMED/PMED	<1
19c	175	8	PIN	COPP	LMED/PMED	<1
19d	175	8	PIN	COPP	LMED/PMED	<1
19e	175	8	PIN	COPP	LMED/PMED	<1
20	188	11	LOOP	COPP	LMED/EPMED	0.35
21	188	21	LOOP	COPP	LMED/EPMED	0.15
22	188	11	BUTT	COPP	LMED/EPMED	5
23	184	10	?STAP	IRON	LMED/EPMED	4
24	184	10	SHEET	COPP	LMED/EPMED	0.45
25	188	11	LOOP	COPP	LMED/EPMED	0.1
26	1/021		BOLT	IRON	LMED/EPMED	31
27	139	2	LCHP	COPP	LMED	0.75
28	175	8	TOOL/KNIF	IRON	LMED/PMED	8
29	184	10	?STAP	IRON	LMED/EPMED	3
30	184	10	KNIF	IRON	LMED/EPMED	1
31	184	10	HING	IRON	LMED/EPMED	14
32	184	10	MOUN	COPP	LMED/EPMED	0.15
33	184	10	SIEV	COPP	LMED/EPMED	3
34	188	11	WIRE	IRON	LMED/EPMED	0.1

Table 5: Summary of the Registered Finds

5.7.6 RF<15> is a small section of fabric 24mm long and rolled to form a circular sectioned lace 2mm in diameter, recovered from pit fill [184]. The lace has been cut at both ends, only one of which is frayed. There are holes pierced through both ends which would have once held a small rivet for attachment within the lace end (See Egan 2005 Fig 37). The fabric is a woven twill made with a loosely spun single ply silk thread. Under x20 magnification areas of the fragment appear gold in colour and are highly reflective. Under x40 magnification, the sample fibres appeared predominantly pale yellow and some had a purple-blueish hue. Dark iron staining was also noted on a small number of fibres.

5.7.7 *Household Equipment*

Four knife fragments were recovered. Three examples from [184] comprise blade fragments only, whereas the incomplete knife (RF <6>) from pit fill [1/024] (pottery: late 15th to mid- 16th century) retains part of its whittle tang. Context [184] also contained a copper-alloy, folded sheet fragment (RF <33>) with punched holes closely set together. This may form a fragment from a strainer or colander (compare Scott 2011, 177), or, more likely, from a skimmer (Egan 2010, Fig 126, 157). An iron bucket handle (RF <14>) with both handle straps and part of the rim surviving was recovered from [1/030]. It dates to the mid- 19th to early 20th century.

5.7.8 *Tools*

Pit fill [184] contained an iron, asymmetrical blade with a whittle tang on either side (RF <9>). Further research is required but the object may represent a drawknife or spokeshave iron, both of which are utilised by woodworkers (Goodall 2011, Fig 3.8 nos B96, B97 and B98, 39). It also shows similarities to a dehairing knife used in the tanning industry (Egan 2005, Fig 143 no 791, 150), although the blade of RF <9> is straight rather than curved. An iron flaring 'blade' with rectangular section and tang (RF <10>) may represent a tool as well, but parallels are required to enable its identification. Finally, [175] contained an iron tool or knife blade (RF <28>). Unfortunately its section is as yet unclear.

5.7.9 *Fishing Equipment*

A medium-sized (height 55mm+) iron fish hook (RF <3>) was recovered from medieval pit fill [183]. Enough survives to suggest a probable spade end. The barb, however, is missing.

5.7.10 *Trade-related Items*

A copper-alloy cup weight (RF <8>; 29.55g) was recovered from pit fill [140], which also contained late medieval to early post-medieval pottery as well as residual earlier material. The object is in good condition, with ring-and-dot decorated rim. This type of weight would have been part of a nested set, and was used to weigh gold and silver coins, objects or scrap metal, or other precious materials (Saunders 2001, 125). They are known from the 13th century onwards. Stratified cup weights virtually identical to the one found at Maldon were recovered at Winchester (Biddle 1990, Fig 282, nos. 3198-9, 922), where they were found in contexts of 15th- and mid- 15th- to early 16th-century date. The earliest known example derives from Swan Lane in London that came from a context dated to c. 1200-1230 (Egan 2010, Fig 230, no 976, 309).

5.7.11 *Building metalwork and furniture fittings*

Pit fill [184] contained three objects, including two possible staples (RF <23> and <29>) and a hinge with broken strap and spiked, U-shaped eye (RF <31>). The bolt

(RF <26>) from a clenched bolt was found in pit fill [1/021], which contained pottery of 15th- to 16th-century date. Clenched bolts are often associated with boat building but are also found in buildings, e.g. to strengthen doors.

5.7.12 *Miscellaneous*

Other objects include a copper-alloy (RF <1>) and iron ring (RF 13>), an iron strip fragment with nail holes (RF <2>), a rectangular sheet (RF <24>) and an iron, circular-sectioned wire fragment (RF <34>). Pit fill [1/044] contained a wooden object (RF <5>), possibly representing a peg. Pottery from the same context dates to the later 12th to mid- 13th century. The object requires further research to establish the wood species used and determine its function.

5.8 **Bulk Metalwork**

5.8.1 A relatively small assemblage comprising 85 fragments of bulk metalwork (weight 735g) was recovered from 24 individually numbered contexts. Included are both hand-collected fragments and pieces recovered from the environmental residues. The bulk metalwork is largely in fair condition and diagnostic without the aid of X-radiography; the assemblage is however fairly fragmentary. The material derives from contexts dated by the pottery to the medieval up to the late post-medieval period. Unfortunately, the majority of contexts contain material of mixed date. None of the bulk metalwork is intrinsically dateable.

5.8.2 Included are 76 nails. All nails are hand-wrought and have square-sectioned shanks. The majority have been categorized under the broad description of general purpose nails. These have rectangular-sectioned, flat heads. Other head forms noted include a pyramidal rectangular head, seen on two nails (pit [1/019], fills [1/021] and [1/022]). Both fills contain 15th- to 16th-century pottery. A small nail or tack (L31mm) with probable domed head was recovered from pit [1/014] (undated fill [177]). A T-headed nail (Goodall 2011, Fig 9.1, type 3) was found in pit [1/016] (fill [175]). Pottery from the same context is mixed, containing material of late medieval up to 18th-century date. Finally, two nails display flat rectangular heads formed by flaring shank (pit [165], mixed fills [184] and [188]; Goodall 2011, Fig 9.1, type 6).

5.8.3 A fragment from a possibly decorative heavy duty nail was found in [184]. Its head (48 by 35mm) is flat and broadly has a figure-of-eight shape but with four corners. Pottery from the same context is of mixed date; the latest material dates to the late 15th to 16th century.

5.8.4 Other metalwork comprises iron as well as copper-alloy strip fragments, an iron heavy duty sheet fragment (mixed pit fill [152]) and two fragments of iron wire from pit [165] (mixed fills [184] and [188]). The same pit [165] (fill [190]) also contained an amorphous lump. X-radiography does not clarify the object and it may represent an iron concretion.

5.9 **Fired Clay by Elke Raemen**

5.9.1 A very small assemblage of fired clay amounting to 13 fragments (weight 199g) was recovered from six different contexts, mostly from their environmental samples. Five different fabrics were encountered (table 6). The majority derived from contexts with material of mainly 15th- to 16th-century date. The majority of the assemblage is amorphous, although pit [205] (fill [206]) contained a curving fragment, and pit [165]

(fill [188]) retained a piece with one flat surface. Although no wattle impressions were noted, they are most likely to represent structural daub.

Fabric	Description
F1	Common fine quartz with moderate medium quartz and rare to moderate iron oxides to 1mm
F2A	Yellow fabric with common fine quartz
F2B	Orange fabric with common fine quartz
F3	Orange fabric with moderate fine quartz, moderate voids/organics and rare to moderate fine iron oxides
F4	Orange fabric with common medium quartz, common fine quartz and moderate coarse quartz. Rare lenses of moderate elongated imprints/voids (organics)

Table 6: Overview of the fired clay fabrics

5.10 **Geological Material** by Luke Barber

5.10.1 The excavations recovered 305 pieces of stone, weighing 919g, from 12 excavation and 10 evaluation contexts. Some 37 pieces (498g) were recovered by hand, the remaining material coming from eight environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on geological material pro forma sheets, which are housed with the archive. The information from these has been used to create an Excel database for the digital archive.

5.10.2 The assemblage is totally dominated by coal, most of which is notably fresh. Some 298 pieces (511g) were recovered. Although a few pieces were recovered from late post-medieval features (e.g. pit [165] also produced 18th- to 19th- century material) the vast majority was recovered from medieval features spanning the 13th to 16th centuries. Although some of this could be intrusive, the repeated appearance of coal in these features suggests it is contemporary with them. There are also two pieces of coal shale (8g) from Late Medieval features.

5.10.3 The only other stone consists of a heavily worn *Septaria* nodule from pit [1/026] (dated late 15th to late 16th century), a 58g piece of ferruginous Tertiary sandstone from pit [100] (similar date) and a 118g fragment of grey Tertiary sandstone from pit [165]. None of these stones show any signs of human modification.

5.10.4 The stone assemblage from the site is small and lacking in diversity. The assemblage demonstrates the importation of coal from the High Medieval period onwards.

5.11 **Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

5.11.1 The excavations recovered 405 pieces of material initially classified as slag. This assemblage weighed 4968g and was recovered from 11 excavation and two evaluation contexts. Some 95 pieces (2726g) were recovered by hand, the remaining material coming from one of seven environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on metallurgical pro forma sheets, which are housed with the archive. The information from these has been used to create an Excel database for the digital archive.

5.11.2 The current assessment represents a very brief overview of the slag by type and provisional period based on ceramic dating only. It is likely that further analysis work would phase many of the currently undated (by ceramics) deposits and indeed some

contexts are likely to change period altogether. Despite this, the current overview is considered to be a reliable guide to the main trends and allows an informed assessment of potential.

- 5.11.3 Two types included in the assemblage are not slag at all: two pieces of naturally occurring iron concretion (34g from pit [1/026]) and an intrusive 76g fragment of tarmac was recovered from the lower fill (1/027) of the same pit.
- 5.11.4 Fuel ash slag accounts for 354 pieces (1398g) of the assemblage (290 pieces weighing 1008g coming from one of six residues. All of the material is of similar type: grey to black, lightweight, aerated and often with surface bubbling and/or vitrification. Some pieces are directly associated with coal and coal shale and five fragments from pit [136] are virtually clinker. All is notably fresh and has clearly not been subjected to repeated reworking. Although not diagnostic of process the fuel ash slag appears to all be the result of coal being used as the fuel. Coal is known to have been imported into Essex from an early date and, although the current fuel ash slag is often from contexts containing mixed medieval to early post-medieval ceramics, there are a number which contain no pottery later than the Late Medieval period.
- 5.11.5 Only 10 fragments (234g) of hearth lining are present. These consist of hard-fired pieces of sandy red clay, usually with vitrified fuel ash slag adhering. All pieces are fresh and come from contexts with somewhat mixed dating. However, most appear to be associated with 14th- to 16th- century pottery.
- 5.11.6 Two pieces of 'undiagnostic' slag were recovered. One consists of a quite dense grey iron slag fragment (26g) that is probably from smithing (post-hole [242], dated to the late 15th to mid- 16th century), the other is similar (48g) but has some blue concretions on its surface (pit [1/026]). Although the latter is also dated to the Late Medieval period, the presence of tarmac in the same fill demonstrates the potential for intrusive material in this context.
- 5.11.7 The majority of slag that is diagnostic to process consists of iron smithing slag: 32 irregular pieces (2214g) of grey/orange aerated waste together with the remains of four (938g) forge bottoms. Although no hammerscale was present in the residues this is almost certainly due to recovery technique. By far the earliest piece of smithing slag was recovered from pit [226], dated to the 12th to early 13th century. The remainder was essentially recovered from Late Medieval deposits spanning the 14th to 16th centuries. The forge bottoms also appear to derive from Late Medieval activity. Where measurable they range from between 75 and 100mm in diameter. The association of the fuel ash slag noted above with the smithing slag in many features suggests that all may well have been derived from smithing, probably using coal as its fuel source.

5.12 **Animal Bone** by Gemma Ayton

5.12.1 *Introduction*

The evaluation and subsequent excavation produced a moderately sized animal bone assemblage containing 562 fragments of mammal, bird and fish bone. The assemblage has been hand-collected and retrieved from whole-earth samples and derives primarily from medieval contexts.

5.12.2 Methods

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).

5.12.3 Assemblage

Of the 562 fragments of bone collected, 485 are identifiable to taxa (Table 7). The majority of the assemblage is in a moderate condition showing little sign of surface erosion but with few complete, measurable bones remaining.

Period	Total No. Identified Fragments	NISP	Preservation (% of total assemblage)		
			Good	Moderate	Poor
Roman	3	2		67	33
Medieval	521	458	24	74	2
Post-medieval	24	11	30	70	
Modern	5	5		100	
Undated	9	9	11	89	
TOTAL	562	485			

Table 7: Preservation of the animal bone assemblage including NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimen) counts

5.12.4 A range of taxa have been identified including wild and domestic mammal, bird and fish (Tables 8 and 9).

Taxa	Roman	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Modern
Cattle	1	69	2	1
Sheep/Goat	1	38	1	
Pig		30	1	
Horse		5		
Dog		1		
Cat		1		
Red Deer		1		
Roe Deer		2		
Red/Fallow Deer				1
Rodent		1		
Large Mammal		46	4	3
Medium Mammal		82	3	
Domestic Fowl		8		
Goose (Greylag/Domestic)		1		
Total	2	285	11	5

Table 8: Animal bone NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count for mammals and birds

5.12.5 The fish bones (Table 10) derived from medieval contexts and primarily from whole earth samples though a number of fragments from larger species, including cod, were retrieved by hand. The assemblage is dominated by marine taxa including herring, gadids and flatfish. Burbot and eel are the only freshwater species represented though eels are also found in brackish and marine waters at certain points in their lifecycle.

Taxa	NISP
Gadid	9
Cod	7
Haddock	9
Pollack	3
Whiting	13
Burbot	1
Saith	2
Flat Fish	27
Flounder	1
Plaice	3
Lemon Sole	1
Eel	5
Gurnard	1
Herring	82
Mackerel	1
Sea Bass	1
Scad	1
Thornback Ray	4
Crab Claw	2
<i>total</i>	<i>173</i>

Table 9: NISP (Number of Identified Specimen) counts for fish

5.13 Marine Molluscs by David Dunkin

5.13.1 Introduction and Results

The excavation produced 67 contexts containing marine shell with a total weight of 7.238kg. This includes material from the residues of 12 sampled contexts of which seven contexts produced samples of more than 100g (Table 10). Preliminary analysis indicates that the total assemblage by weight is comprised of c.94% oyster remains (*Ostrea edulis*); c.2.5% Common Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*); c.1% each - Common Cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*) and Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*); c.1.5% Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*). Just 20 of the 67 contexts contained more than 100g of marine shells by weight (Table 11).

Context	Weight	Species	Spot Dates (AD)
1/011	391 g	Oyster/Cockle	Late 15th-Mid 16th
1/020	116 g	Oyster	14th-Mid 16th
1/021	167 g	Oyster	14th-16th
1/024	151 g	Oyster/Cockle/Mussel	Late 15th-Mid 16th
1/025	121 g	Oyster/Cockle/Mussel	14th- Modern (Mixture)
1/027	241 g	Oyster/Periwinkle/Cockle/Mussel	14th-Late 15th/16th
1/059	132 g	Oyster	12th-14th
105*	732 g	Oyster/Mussel	Late 12th-14th; Late Med and Roman (Mixture)
107	124 g	Oyster	15th-Mid 16th
139	140 g	Oyster	Late 15th-Mid 16th
140*	212 g	Oyster/Whelk/Cockle/Mussel	Late Saxon-post-Medieval (Mixture)
146	217 g	Oyster	Late 15th-16th
151*	766 g	Oyster/Mussel/Periwinkle/Whelk	10th/11th-14th; Residual prehistoric (Mixture)
152*	462 g	Oyster/Cockle/Whelk	11th
153	206 g	Oyster/Whelk/Periwinkle	13th?
154*	294 g	Oyster/Mussel/Cockle/Whelk	Late Saxon-Early post-Medieval (Mixture)
159	215 g	Oyster/Mussel/Periwinkle	13th
184*	369 g	Oyster/Periwinkle/Cockle/Mussel/Whelk	Late 15th-16th
188*	222 g	Oyster/Cockle/Whelk/Periwinkle/Mussel	Late 15th-16th
206	274 g	Oyster	Late 15th-16th

Table 10: Summary of marine molluscs by context and weight >100 g (*: Sampled contexts)

5.13.2 Oyster therefore dominates the assemblage and the work undertaken so far suggests that it is unlikely that further species will be identified. The quantity of the other four species, above, are statistically insignificant. Just five contexts of the entire assemblage contain more than 20 left/right valves of oyster (Table 10: 105/41; 151/31; 152/21; 184/27; 206/29). Four contexts contain more than 200 fragments of marine shell (105, 151, 152, 159).

5.14 Environmental Samples by Angela Vitolo and Lucy Allott

5.14.1 Introduction

Twenty one environmental 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 a variety of feature types, including pits, a posthole, a layer and cesspits. Features vary in dates from the 13th to the 18th century. The following report assesses the contents of the excavation samples and the potential of the environmental remains to provide information regarding the local vegetation environment, fuel use and selection and the agricultural economy or other plant use.

5.14.2 Methodology

Prior to processing, parasites and pollen subsamples have been taken from relevant samples.

5.14.3 Samples underwent different processing methods. A breakdown is given in Table 11. Those that were from dry or non-waterlogged deposits were processed by flotation in their entirety. The flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried, except the flots from samples <1>, <8> and <11>, which were retained wet, because they contained organic material. A series of samples were rich in organic material and/or were taken from waterlogged deposits and were therefore wet-sieved. Sub-samples of 2 litres (or whole samples, if they were small) were washed through a stack of geological sieves ranging from 4mm to 250µm, and each fraction was retained wet. The wet sieved samples and those whose flots have been retained wet have been treated and recorded as waterlogged samples.

5.14.4 The dried residues from the flotation samples were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 12). 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 dry and wet flots and the wet sieved fractions were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Tables 14 and 15). 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.

5.14.5 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of the samples were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990a). Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded, and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

5.14.6 Results

13th century

Sample <9> [159]

One sample was taken from the fill of a 13th century pit. Its flot was dominated by organic matter with moderate quantities of wood charcoal and charred macro plant remains. Charred plant remains included roughly 20 caryopses of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.), as well as a small number of grass (Poaceae) caryopses and elder (*Sambucus* sp.) seeds. The flot also contained some uncharred seeds of bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and elder. The heavy residue contained environmental remains, such as charcoal, charred botanicals, marine molluscs, land snail shells and bone (including fish and burnt mammal). Finds included pottery and magnetic material.

Large charcoal fragments were recorded from the residue, some of which display evidence of sediment encrustation and percolation, which could have derived from wetting and drying due to fluctuations in ground water. On the whole, preservation of charcoal appears to be good and taxa identified include oak (*Quercus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and cherry (*Prunus* sp.) from large and medium sized wood specimens with very little evidence of ring curvature.

5.14.7 Broadly 14th to 16th century (inc. some more specific 15th-16th Century – Table 11)
Samples <1> [1/027], <2> [139], <12> [202], <15> [241], <21> [304]

This group includes one dry and four waterlogged samples coming mostly from pit features, but also a post-hole and the contents of a jug, all ranging in date from the 14th to the 16th century.

5.14.8 The dry sample <15> produced a small, charcoal dominated flot. Charred plant remains were limited to a small amount of wheat caryopses, which resemble free-threshing bread type (cf. *Triticum aestivum* sl.). A small amount of charcoal was also recorded in the residue and other environmental remains from the residue consisted of mammal bone, including some burnt fragments, and marine molluscs. Finds included metal, ceramic building material (CBM), pot, slag, coal and magnetic material. Charcoal was recorded in samples <1> and <15>, however only sample <1> contained a substantial amount of >4mm fragments. The preservation is good and there is limited evidence of sediment encrustation and percolation. Taxa identified include oak from large fragments and a small fragment of broom/gorse (Leguminosae) roundwood measuring <1cm in diameter with 7 growth rings.

5.14.9 The remaining samples from this group were waterlogged and were either wet-sieved or floated and then retained wet. Wood was not recorded in large quantities from any of the samples. Large fragments were generally missing and most of the flecks consisted of small round wood fragments. Preservation was generally moderate, with some fragments displaying a soft, 'spongy' texture. Waterlogged macro plant remains were present in low quantities and mainly included: stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), dead-nettle family (Lamiaceae), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), sedge family (Cyperaceae), thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* spp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and several from the carrot family (Apiaceae). Insect remains varied in number and type.

5.14.10 Daphnia (water flea) resting eggs were recorded in large quantities in sample <1>, while small insect shell fragments were frequent in jug sample <21>, and to a lesser extent in sample <12>. A small number of fish bones were present in most of the samples and leather was recorded from sample <12>. Finds retrieved from the residues were dried and consisted of: mortar, coal, metal, slag, CBM, magnetic material and pottery.

5.14.11 18th century

Sample <16> [260]

This waterlogged sample was taken from a mid- 18th century pit, containing residual late medieval/early post-medieval pottery. Wood fragments were recorded, mostly twigs. Seeds were also present and included cherry (*Prunus cerasus/avium*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), plum (*Prunus domestica*), grape (*Vitis vinifera*), elder (*Sambucus* sp.) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*). Insect remains were not noted. Finds included CBM and clay tobacco pipe (CTP).

5.14.12 Cesspit [289]

Samples <17> [290], <18> [293], <19> [302], <20> [303].

This group includes two bulk samples from fills [290] and [293], a chamber pot and a pot from fill [293]. The fills were waterlogged and heavily organic, therefore the samples were wet sieved.

5.14.13 Wood was not present in large quantities and preservation was variable. In some samples fragments displayed a 'spongy' texture, whilst in others it was harder. Wood 'shavings' were also recorded from some of the samples. Seeds were mostly present only in the largest fractions and included the same species recorded in the other waterlogged samples: cherry, blackthorn, grape, bramble, plum, sedges and dead-nettle family, but also walnut (*Juglans regia*), possible apple/pear (cf. *Malus/Pyrus* spp.), roses (*Rosa* sp.) and nightshades family (Solanaceae). Insect shell fragments were noted in some of the samples.

5.14.14 Contexts with mixed spot dating evidence (including some with latest dates of 14th-16th century) Samples <3> [140], <4> [151], <5> [152], <6> [154], <8> [175], <10> [184], <11> [188], <14> [105]

This group includes samples from a range of deposits (including pits and a layer) which contain pottery of mixed date, mostly ranging from the 14th to the 17th century. All of the samples were processed in a flotation machine, although the flots from samples <8> and <11> were retained wet because they appeared to contain significant uncharred organic material.

5.14.15 These samples generally produced substantial flots, some of which contained both charred and organic matter. It could be that the deposits were well sealed and perhaps waterlogged for at least some of the time, which could have allowed for the preservation of wood and uncharred seeds. Uncharred seeds included: buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), elder, bramble, goosefoots, grape pip, dead-nettles, carrot family taxa, cherry, possible plum and hazelnut shells. Charred crop seeds were also recorded from three samples and identified as wheat, barley and oat (*Avena* sp.). Charred weed seeds were absent, while other charred botanical remains included a well preserved grass stem fragment with culm node from sample <3>. The residues contained both environmental remains and finds. Mammal bones (some of which were burnt) and fish bones were recorded alongside marine molluscs and occasional land snail shells. Finds included pottery, fired clay, CBM, metal, slag, coal, glass, mortar, magnetised material, as well as pins and a bead from sample <8>. Sample <8> also had some round wood and the preservation was generally good. *Daphnia* sp. (water flea) resting eggs were recorded in flot <11>.

5.14.16 Charcoal was recorded in varying quantities in the samples. Although some fragments displayed evidence of sediment encrustation, the preservation is generally good and the assemblage includes a range of taxa such as hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), oak, privet/honeysuckle (*Ligustrum/Lonicera* sp.) in sample <10>, oak, ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and gorse/broom in sample <11> and oak in sample <14>. Considering the mixed nature of the finds assemblages within these deposits, the charcoal is likely to derive from an amalgam of waste from different sources and therefore has limited potential to provide information on fuel selection and use at any given time.

5.14.17 Undated

Samples <7> (177), <13> (212).

Sample <7> was taken from the bottom fill of pit [1/014], whilst <13> was taken from a heavily organic backfill on the bottom of well [213]. Although no material came from the bottom deposit of the well, the fill above was spot-dated to the 15th/16th century. Sample <7> was particularly rich in organic remains and small wood and insect shell fragments were noted. Seeds were recorded only from the larger fractions, with the same species occurring in other wet-sieved samples, such as cherry, blackthorn, grape, bramble, elder, carrot and dead-nettle family taxa. By comparison, sample <13> contained little in terms of organic material. Small round wood fragments were noted alongside a small amount of goosefoots and spurges (*Euphorbia* sp.). Other environmental remains noted included mammal bone and sea shells, such as clams and mussels. Finds from both samples included a nail, CBM and fired clay.

5.14 Timber Report by Alice Dowsett, Lucy Allott and Kristina Krawiec

5.14.1 *Introduction and methodology*

A total of five timbers were recovered from the site. Each timber was given a timber number, with the exception of Timber 1 Context (190) where two timbers were given the same number due to their close relationship in the context. The timbers were gently cleaned and recorded on pro forma sheets, sampled for species identification and then photographed. To identify the species, the samples were sectioned along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000). The samples were then examined under a transmitted light microscope at 50x to 400x magnification in order to determine the wood taxa used at the site. Identifications were made by L. Allott by comparing the wood anatomical characteristics with specimens documented in Schweingruber (1990b).

5.14.2 *Results*

Details of the wood are given in Appendix 5, Table 15.

5.14.3 Timber 1

This timber is comprised of two pieces of oak (*Quercus* sp.) that were both shaped via tangentially faced conversion. It was thought in the field that these two pieces were part of one whole timber, but in its current state, the edges look too rounded for it to be a recent break. Another hypothesis is that these timbers were once part of a revetment, and the close relationship they had, caused them to slightly mould into each other. There are woodworm bore marks present in the wood and some of these have been split during conversion into planks, suggesting that at least some of these marks were created before conversion took place, in other words the wood already had woodworm when it was selected for use. This timber was found loose in the backfill of cess pit [165].



5.14.4 Timber 2

This timber is a piece of oak (*Quercus sp.*) that has been radially cleft and preserves a possible lap joint at one end. It is in quite bad condition and appears to have been subject to some erosion and degradation post-depositionally. No bark is evident although there are patches of paler wood that may represent areas of sapwood. It is an isolated find, found in the backfill of cess pit [165].



5.14.5 Timber 3

This timber is a piece of oak (*Quercus sp.*) that has been radially cleft. It is in good condition but has a few trowel marks from excavation. It is an isolated find, located at the base of the lower fill of pit [136], orientated NNE/SSW.



5.14.6 Timber 4

This timber is the tip of a stake that has been worked on three sides to create a point. The facets are clean and flat, which indicates the use of an iron axe. Tool signatures are visible on all three worked sides and show clear signs that the axe, used to cut the wood, was damaged. The tool signature comprises two prominent parallel lines which occur repeatedly across each of the facets. This timber is fashioned out of birch (*Betula* sp.). It is an isolated find, located in the upper fill of pit [136] and is in good condition, apart from a break at the tip which occurred during excavation.



6.0 POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

6.1.1 *OR1: Is there any evidence pertaining to the Saxon origins of the town, its development and the location of the 10th century burh.*

6.1.2 There was no evidence specifically pertaining to the Saxon origins of the town or the location of the 10th century *burh*. However, the presence of the two GP1 features of 10th/11th century date at the north-east end of the site provide some evidence for the eastward expansion of the Late Saxon town which is believed to have developed east of the postulated position of the *burh*.

6.1.3 *OR2: Is there evidence for medieval development, particularly any evidence relating to the internal layout of this part of the town.*

6.1.4 The archaeological evidence suggests that the site may have been continuously occupied throughout the medieval period, at least from the 12th century onwards. Evidence relating to the internal layout of the town is provided by the GP2 boundary ditch and potential property sub-division GP12. The earliest standing building on-site (the western cross-wing of the public house) dates to the early 15th century but may have been built over earlier structures. This building and its former contemporary hall appear to be located west of the boundary ditch (GP2) which was infilled in the 13th/14th century but presumably was still recognised as a boundary. Development to the east, between the ditch and Butt Lane occurred slightly later with the standing medieval cross-wing not being constructed to late in the 15th century (at earliest) although again this may have replaced some earlier structures. In the late medieval period the GP2 boundary may have been replaced by a fence-line (GP13). This site confirms that this part of the High Street is occupied and is characterised by buildings along its frontage with enclosed plots to the rear. These rear plots do not appear to be surfaced, but clearly have a range of activities undertaken within them, including quarrying and rubbish disposal. The apparent stability of the layout of these plots through the medieval period is notable.

6.1.5 *OR3: Is there evidence of decline or contraction in the post-medieval period as evidenced at other near-by sites.*

6.1.6 There is no evidence for decline or contraction in the post-medieval period as evidenced at other sites. Archaeological remains from the late 15th to mid-16th century, the post-medieval period generally, in particular the 18th century, all confirm this as does building evidence for the re-building of the hall ranges in the 17th century. There are probably several reasons for lack of decline or contraction on this particular site. One would be that the site is located further west than other sites where this has been noted, e.g. 127-129 High Street (EHER 46747-8) and Croxley Works (Ennis forthcoming), and is therefore closer to the core of the town. Also the site frontage contains standing medieval buildings, later converted into a public house, which have been constantly occupied from the 15th century onwards as evidenced from regular episodes of repair and adaptation over time and archaeological remains recovered from the rear of the property. However, there is some subtle change of use, particularly once the frontage buildings become used as

a public house, which influences development and deposition in the gardens to its rear.

6.2 Potential and significance of the individual datasets

6.2.1 *The Stratigraphic Sequence*

The evaluation and excavation of this site have recorded a moderate density and complexity of archaeological remains to be present. As investigation was confined to the extents of the building extension footprint, and to the general depth of construction levels, the full sequence of features and deposits has only been sampled in relatively small areas of the site. However, the medieval and post-medieval remains investigated and recorded are generally well dated by artefacts and/or stratigraphy, and are reasonably well-understood. The site has considerable wider context and group value that adds significance to the results. The historic frontage buildings have been studied and have some clear close associations with the late medieval and post-medieval aspects of the site use. In addition, there is a number of published excavations in similar positions along the Maldon High Street and of similar date range that provide much comparative data.

6.2.2 Prehistoric

A small quantity of residual prehistoric pottery was recovered which attests to a prehistoric presence on the Maldon hilltop but has no potential or significance as an individual dataset.

6.2.3 Roman

The earliest feature on the site was a small gully tentatively dated to the Roman period on a single sherd of pottery. Given the proximity of the small Roman town at Heybridge the presence of remains on the near-by higher ground, perhaps associated with agricultural activity or rural settlement, is unsurprising. The recovery of a small amount of residual Roman pottery and tile further attest to activity in the area, though in the case of tile, evidence from sites such Croxley Works (Ennis forthcoming) suggests this may have collected from the Roman town and deliberately re-used as hard core in the Saxon period. Given the scarcity of the Roman evidence this dataset has no further potential.

6.2.4 Medieval

The results of the fieldwork are significant as they have significant potential to contribute towards an improved understanding of settlement and land use in the historic core of Maldon in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The medieval remains provide some evidence for the early development of the town east of the burh in the 10th/11th century but, more tangibly and significantly, gives insight into the later medieval development of the town and its layout through the imposition of property boundaries and land use from the 13th/14th century onwards. They also show that this particular part of the town was not subject to decline or contraction in the late medieval or early post-medieval periods as evidenced at other sites farther east. Indeed, at this site the late medieval period seems quite busy with numerous features dating to it. In particular, the finds and environmental evidence from the large GP3 quarry pits provide insight into the nature of land use of the rear of the High Street plots and into the function and status of the buildings on its frontage.

6.2.5 The regional research framework for the medieval and post-medieval periods highlights the development of towns, changes in their internal layouts and

housing densities, and their role as centres of supply and demand, as meriting further study (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011). The results of the work have the potential to contribute to a number of research objectives for these periods and to provide an improved understanding of the development and internal layout of this part of the town. The other medieval period sites along the High Street provide data for comparison and the results from this excavation will add to the growing knowledge-base of the medieval development of the town.

6.2.6 Post-medieval

In the first half of the 17th century the two hall ranges are rebuilt with a linking doorway suggesting that they have become one property and which may coincide with the conversion of the building to an alehouse. While remains relating to the 16th and 17th centuries appear to be sparse, the three 18th century cess pits (GP5) identified at the rear of the property are significant as they represent an area to the rear of the alehouse deliberately set aside for human waste disposal, perhaps segregated from the rest of the property by fence-line GP7. Finds and environmental evidence recovered from the cess have significant potential to provide detail on the daily life of the inhabitants of the alehouse.

6.2.7 Modern

The modern remains are of less significance. These relate to two long rectangular outbuildings shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps (Figure 7) that were most likely stables or cart sheds. Staff were employed to look after horses at the Rose and Crown and it is recorded that one person kept his cart and effects in a chaisehouse there. The modern remains broadly correlate with the positions of these buildings. The western building may have been in part open-sided and supported by posts but how brick structure GP10 fitted into this building is not fully understood and does warrant some further consideration.

6.2.8 *Prehistoric and Roman Pottery*

The prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage is very small in size and appears to be largely or wholly residual. It is therefore assessed to be of very limited significance and has no further potential.

6.2.9 *Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery*

The medieval and post-medieval pottery assemblage can contribute towards fulfilling a number of research aims listed in the Historic Towns document (Medlycott 1999), including the transition from the Late Saxon to medieval town and the significance of Maldon as a port. Maldon is also significant because a large number of pottery assemblages been excavated and many have been published or are forthcoming, hence they can be used to build up a picture of the development of the town and different site types can be compared and contrasted. This new assemblage will help shed light on these aims. In turn these assemblages can be compared to those from other ports in the area and hence the pottery is of local and regional significance. The post-medieval inn group is also interesting and could usefully be compared to other inn clearance groups in the county and beyond.

6.2.10 This pottery assemblage has much potential and further analysis would include attempting to attribute the unidentified pottery and finding parallels in the published literature for some of the diagnostic sherds in order to obtain a closer date.

6.2.11 *Ceramic Building Material*

The CBM assemblage contributes to the dating evidence, although date ranges are generally broad. The medieval assemblage is unlikely to relate to buildings in the immediate vicinity, but it does confirm that there were buildings of some status in medieval Maldon. The remainder of the assemblage relates largely to the 15th and 16th centuries and this group may represent an early phase of (re)building/improving of the public house known as the Rose and Crown.

6.2.12 Further research on the medieval bricks and floor tile may enable to confirm/refine their dates. This in turn provides an indicator of the fabric of some of the higher status buildings of medieval Maldon. The late post-medieval CBM and mortar assemblage are not considered to be of potential and where data is required for the site narrative, it can be extracted from the above report and from the archive Excel spreadsheet.

6.2.13 *Clay Tobacco Pipe*

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is small and comprises mostly stem fragments which cannot be securely dated. No good groups survive, although the small group from cess pit fill [293] is interesting. This particular group is of local significance, whereas the remainder is of significance as part of the dating evidence only. The assemblage has no potential for further analysis but contributes to consideration of the function of this site as a post-medieval inn.

6.2.14 *Glass*

The glass assemblage is relatively small, mixed and does not contain any good groups. Its significance therefore lies merely in its contribution to the dating evidence. The assemblage is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

6.2.15 *Registered Finds*

Although the registered finds assemblage is of relatively modest size, it almost entirely relates to the 15th- and 16th- centuries, a period as yet less well represented in the archaeological record of Maldon. A range of crafts and activities are demonstrated by the objects and further stratigraphical analysis is likely to date the contexts they derive from more tightly. Historical research may further raise the importance of the assemblage, which is of local significance. The late post-medieval material (i.e. layer [1/030]) is not considered to be of significance.

6.2.16 Further research will confirm or elaborate on object identifications. The assemblage has the potential to improve our knowledge on craft and other activities in the late medieval and early post-medieval period of Maldon.

6.2.17 *Bulk Metalwork*

The metalwork assemblage is relatively small, mostly comprising nails redeposited in pits. None of the contexts contain particularly large groups. Unfortunately the vast majority derives from contexts containing material from mixed date, and nails are not intrinsically dateable. As such, the assemblage is not considered to be of significance. There is no potential for further analysis.

6.2.18 *Fired Clay*

The fired clay assemblage is considered to be too small and amorphous to be of significance. It is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

6.2.19 *Geological Material*

The stone assemblage from the site is small and lacking in diversity. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and no separate report is required for publication. The presence of coal in medieval contexts is worthy of further consideration and mention in any subsequent publication.

6.2.20 *Metallurgical Remains*

The slag assemblage from the site is fairly small and generally from contexts that have mixed ceramics or the danger of intrusive material. Despite this the bulk of the material appears to relate to iron smithing in the vicinity – the material is fairly fresh. However, the slag appears to have been dumped in pits and other features so its exact source is uncertain. Although the presence of this small assemblage should be noted in the narrative text, no further work is proposed for the slag and no separate report is required. The assemblage is recommended for discard.

6.2.21 *Animal Bone*

The animal bone assemblage is of local significance. The Roman and post-medieval assemblages are too small to warrant further analysis. The medieval assemblage provides data regarding species present and their relative abundance. Further information regarding animal husbandry techniques can be obtained through the analysis of element representation and age-at-death of the three main domesticates. A large cattle horn-core has provided metrical data for comparison with contemporary sites. The fish bone assemblage has the potential to add to our understanding of fish exploitation during this period, particularly given the role of Maldon as a medieval port.

6.2.22 *Marine Molluscs*

The spot dates indicate that the preliminary dating of the 67 contexts containing marine molluscs lie within the medieval to early post-medieval periods, principally the 12th-16th century AD (see Table 1 for the dates of the 20 largest contexts). The oyster assemblage at this site almost entirely consists of infant/juvenile/young (small: <5 cm width) adult shells. Therefore the oyster and other marine shell remains from this site represent a secondary food resource. The site's location, a few hundred metres from the River Chelmer, lies within 2 km of the Blackwater River and Estuary. The estuarine area is therefore the probable location of the marine resource here. While the assemblage is of some interest in terms of oyster farming and exploitation, its potential to contribute to the understanding of the site and its development is low.

6.2.23 *Environmental*

The bulk environmental samples display varying degrees of significance. Wood charcoal assemblages are too small to provide significant information regarding fuel use, woodland composition or management.

6.2.24 Some of the assemblages containing macro plant remains can be considered of local and/or regional significance. There is slightly more information regarding the range of crops, wild food plants and weeds used and grown in the region during the medieval period than during later periods. This information primarily derives from sites such as those at Stanstead Airport

and along the A120 (Murphy 1990; Carruthers 2007; Carruthers 2008), Stebbingford Farm, Felsted (Murphy *et al.* 1996) and more locally at Croxley Works, Maldon (Allott and Fryer 2015a). As such, the current assemblage which includes samples dating to the 13th and 14th-16th centuries (i.e. medieval to early post-medieval) is of little regional significance but contributes local information that will contrast with the later post-medieval data, particularly regarding the urbanising nature of the development of Maldon town. The assessment suggests that these samples provide a primarily localised vegetation signature with remains from wild and weed plants predominant in the wet sieved samples and occasional charred crops and associated weeds in the dried flots. There are however very few remains from edible fruits. Both wheat and barley are evident which contrasts well with the evidence from the Stansted sites (Carruthers 2008) in which barley is absent from the medieval assemblages, only reappearing in the post-medieval period. This may be a reflection of localised soil conditions and their suitability for this crop. Although rivet wheat appears to have been fairly common in other medieval and post-medieval deposits in the area the evidence for it at this site is hampered by the absence of associated chaff that might confirm its identification.

- 6.2.25 Excavations at the current site have provided evidence for post-medieval plant use for which the archaeological evidence is otherwise sporadic in Essex. Limited environmental work has been carried out on post-medieval sites/contexts in the region, because for a long time it was thought that the documentary evidence would provide sufficient information (Murphy 1996). Two examples of reports with post-medieval assemblages include the large scale work undertaken at Stanstead Airport (Carruthers 2008) and the far smaller excavations at Maldon bus station (Allott and Fryer 2015b). The current site is significant both locally and regionally because it can contribute further information regarding the range of food plants preserved within discrete contexts in a cess pit (samples <17>, <18>, <19> and <20>) and a post-medieval pit feature (sample <16>).
- 6.2.26 Insect remains are sporadic in the waterlogged, wet sieved samples. Although not fully assessed at this stage, that is no taxonomic identifications have been given, it appears that deposits from cess pit [289], the fill [304] of a large jug in deposit [190], pit [165] and the lower most fill [1/027] of pit [1/026] contain moderate quantities. Once phase information has been finalised the subsamples could be submitted for a more detailed assessment to establish whether they can provide
- 6.2.27 The samples from Maldon have highlighted the good preservation potential for waterlogged plant remains in the area. Furthermore, they offer a rare opportunity to look at the range of plant foods (in particular fruit and nuts) in the diet of people living in an urban Essex settlement in the late medieval and post-medieval period. The paucity of smaller wild and weed seeds in the post-medieval samples in particular means that these samples have limited potential in terms of providing information on the local vegetation environment.
- 6.2.28 The insect samples appear to have some potential to provide information regarding conditions at the site and the deposition history of the 18th century cess associated deposits.

6.2.29 *Timber*

Although the presence of the timber is intrinsically interesting it is considered of low significance as none of the timbers were retained within their primary context and preserve very few tool marks or joints that could provide further information regarding their original functions. These timbers hold no potential for further analysis

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 *Stratigraphic research aims*

RRA1 (OR1): Is there any evidence pertaining to the Saxon origins of the town, its development and the location of the 10th century *burh*?

RRA2 (OR2): Is there evidence for medieval development, particularly any evidence relating to the internal layout of this part of the town? How does the subdivision of the site into plots fit into the understood layout of the town in this period?

RRA3 (OR3): How does the post-medieval development of this site relate to that of the medieval period? Is changing land use related to functional change of the frontage buildings?

RRA4: How do the excavated archaeological remains relate to the documentary evidence and the development of the standing building?

RRA5: When does the frontage property become an inn and what impact does this have on land use and activity within the site? Do site features and their component artefact assemblages reflect this function?

7.1.3 *Medieval and post-medieval pottery research aims*

RRA6: What can the pottery tell us about the transition of the Late Saxon to medieval town and how does pottery assemblage compare with other excavated assemblages from Maldon?

RRA7: What does the pottery evidence tell us about the inhabitants of the property in the medieval and post-medieval periods?

RRA8: What does the pottery tell us about trade and industry in the port of Maldon and can comparisons be made with other regional ports?

RRA9: How does the post-medieval inn group compare to other inn clearance groups in Essex and beyond?

7.1.4 *Ceramic building material research aims*

RRA10: What does the medieval building material tell us about the high status buildings in medieval Maldon?

RRA11: What does the 15th-to 16th-century material tell us about the fabric of the Rose and Crown in this period?

7.1.5 *Clay tobacco pipe research aims*

RRA12: How does the assemblage contribute to our knowledge of the pipe makers of Essex?

7.1.6 *Registered finds research aims*

RRA13: What does the assemblage tell us about local crafts, trade and other activities of the 15th/16th century?

RRA14: Can some or most of the assemblage be tied to an individual property? Does it relate directly to the properties now known as the Rose and Crown?

RRA15: What is known about the occupants over the concerning centuries and does the assemblage reflect their social status?

7.1.7 *Animal bone research aims*

RRA16: What animals, both mammal and marine, were being exploited during the medieval period?

RRA17: What husbandry techniques were implemented and what significance was placed on meat compared to secondary product?

RRA18: What does the fish bone assemblage tell us about local fishing techniques?

7.1.8 *Environmental research aims*

RRA19: what is the range of fruits and nuts in the diet in the post-medieval period and are these primarily from wild or cultivated/managed sources such as orchards?

RRA20: are there any exotic food imports attesting trades between Maldon and other economic centres/ports in Britain/Europe and further afield?

RRA21: can the environmental samples provide information regarding the local vegetation environment?

RRA22: is there evidence for differences between the late medieval and post-medieval diet/agriculture/plant use as seen elsewhere in Essex and SE Britain?

RRA23: can the environmental samples provide evidence for periods of growth/expansion or decline, and try to answer questions outlined in the written scheme of investigation for the site?

7.2 **Preliminary Publication Synopsis**

It is proposed that the results of the excavation are of sufficient significance and local to regional interest to merit wider dissemination in a synthetic and concise article in a future volume of the county journal, *Essex Archaeology and History*. This would combine the results of both the evaluation and excavation phases of fieldwork and draw on the results of the recent historic building analysis and documentary research undertaken by John Smith and others.

The article would seek to address the individual site-specific research questions identified in the post-excavation assessment and updated project design (7.1).

It is envisaged that the report would present a period driven chronological narrative of the site sequence with the emphasis on the medieval and post-medieval evidence. The results will be presented within a chronological framework followed by discussion of the results in relation to the previously published archaeological datasets relating to the origins and development of Maldon, and within the broader regional framework. The following structure is suggested for the article:

Introduction

Circumstances of the fieldwork

Location, topography and geology

Archaeological and historical background

Excavation results

Intro, inc. mention of Prehistoric and Roman period remains

Period 1 Medieval

Phase 1.1 Early Medieval

Phase 1.2 Mid Medieval

Phase 1.3 Late medieval

Period 2 Post-medieval

Period 3 Modern

Specialist artefact/environmental sections

Discussion

Conclusions

Bibliography

Working Title: *Excavations at the Rose and Crown Public House, Maldon*

Approx. 10,000 word count, plus figures.

7.3 Publication project tasks

7.3.1 The various further analytical and reporting tasks required to bring the project results to publication are identified below, and summarised in Appendix 7 which includes proposed time allocation. A publication programme will be submitted to ECC Place Services on acceptance of this assessment and proposal and to the ESAH editorial committee.

7.3.2 Stratigraphic Method Statement

After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, 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 period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

7.3.3 The stratigraphic tasks to be completed are as follows:

Review/refinement of grouping, dating & phasing (2 days)

Documentary research, search for parallels, integrate historic building text (1 day)

Production of introductory text to include circumstances of fieldwork, location, topography and geology and archaeological and historical background (1 day)

Creation of an integrated site narrative by period that references pertinent specialist information (4.5 days)

Selection of relevant phase plans, figures, photographs and finds illustrations and liaison with illustrator (0.5 days)

Integration of finds reports into publication text and liaison with specialists (1 day)

Writing of discussion and concluding text (2 days)

Completion of bibliography, acknowledgements, etc. and submission of text for review and editing (0.5 day)

Total 12.5 days

7.3.4 *Prehistoric and Roman Pottery*

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 a standalone specialist report on this material.

7.3.5 *Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery*

The pottery merits a publication report which would include a summary of all pottery present including a quantification table by ware giving sherd count and sherd weight. Around fourteen pieces require illustration (itemised in the quantification table). The late medieval group with the cisterns and the 17th to 18th inn group relating to the Rose and Crown would be published in more detail. Around thirteen pieces require illustration. Total c.27 pottery illustrations.

7.3.6 Task list to produce a pottery publication report:

Attributing unidentified material, finding parallels and closer dates (3 days)

Putting pottery data (extracted from pottery data table) on to database (1 day)

Writing publication text based on the assessment report (2 days)

Editing and checking drawings (1 day)

Total 7 days

7.3.7 *Ceramic Building Material (CBM)*

The CBM assemblage has been recorded in full. Further work includes:

Parallels/comparison to museum or other references of the medieval bricks (1 day)

Parallels/comparison to museum or other references of the floor tiles (1 day)

Review of the assemblage in the light of stratigraphic phasing of the site/historical research (0.5 day)

Summary publication report focussing on the medieval and early post-medieval material (0.5 day)

Total 3 days

7.3.8 *Clay Tobacco Pipe*

The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. No standalone publication is warranted, however, it is proposed that one of the marked bowls from [293] is illustrated and referred to from the site narrative.

7.3.9 *Glass*

The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data has been entered onto digital spreadsheet. Where dating evidence is required, this can be drawn from the above statement and from the archive database. No further work is required.

7.3.10 *Registered Finds*

No further work is proposed on the late post-medieval material, which does not need to be incorporated into the publication report.

Further tasks include:

Search for parallels particularly for the tools (0.5 day)

Further research on the wooden object by environmental specialist (0.5 day)

Incorporation of/familiarising with updated stratigraphic and site information (including phasing) as well as historical research (1 day)

Comparison to other Maldon assemblages (0.5 day)

Preparation of the publication report, with catalogue (1 day)

Total 3.5 days

7.3.8 *Bulk Metalwork*

The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data has been entered onto digital spreadsheet. No further work is required.

7.3.9 *Fired Clay*

The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data has been entered onto digital spreadsheet. Samples of each fabric type have been retained. No further work is required.

7.3.10 *Geological Material*

No further work is required. Consideration of coal incidence in medieval phased features should be incorporated into the site narrative text.

7.3.11 *Metallurgical Remains*

No further work is required

7.3.12 *Animal Bone*

Further Work on the animal bone assemblage involves:

MNI, MNE and age-at-death analyses for the three main domesticates (1 day)

Comparison of mammal, bird and fish assemblages with contemporary sites (1 day)

Production of written report (1 day)

Total 3 days

7.3.13 *Marine Mollusc*

It is proposed that the five contexts containing > 20 left/right complete oyster shells undergo closer scrutiny for age/size ratio and levels of infestation (i.e. contexts: 105/151/152/184/ 206). Also context 1/011 should undergo similar examination as being the other context in excess of 300g and principally containing oyster shell. From this, comment on the nature of the oyster resource can be made ('over-crowding' levels and the farmed v the natural colonies resource etc.). Furthermore, contexts 105/151/152/159 having >200 fragments each of marine shell should be cursorily examined under low power microscopy for species diversity. This in case further species could be identified.

Resources required:

Detailed analysis of selected contexts (1.25 days)

Publication report (0.75 days)

Total 2 days

7.3.14 *Environmental Samples*

Plant Macrofossils

The final selection of samples for analysis should be determined once full phasing has been undertaken and dating refined. It is recommended that the following waterlogged samples have potential for full analysis based on their contents:

<8> [175] and <7> [177] (if dating can be refined/obtained and once phased)
<12> [202] and <21> [304] (14th-16th Century)
<16> [260], <17> [290], <18> [293], <19> [302], <20> [303] (18th Century)

No further work is recommended for macro plant remains from the dry flots although the data already obtained will be incorporated, where appropriate, into the publication text.

Plant Macrofossils further work:

Sorting and Identification of up to nine waterlogged samples (3 days)

Data entry and manipulation (1 day)

Incorporating assessment data from dry flot samples (0.5 day)

Reporting, literature & addressing research aims (1.5 days)

Total 6 days

Charcoal

No further work is recommended for the wood charcoal assemblage.

Insects

Deposits from cess pit [289], the fill [304] of a large jug in deposit [190], pit [165] and the lower most fill [1/027] of pit [1/026] could be submitted for a more detailed assessment once phase information has been finalised.

Paraffin Flotation 4 samples

ca £200

Sample analysis (only of those samples which merit it) ca £250 per sample?

7.3.15 *Timber*

No further work is recommended on the timber as all records and identification work has been undertaken during assessment. It is recommended that the timbers are discarded.

7.3.16 *Illustration*

Digital production of plan and section figures to support background and site narrative text (2 days)

Formatting of photographic images for plates (0.5 day)

Production of finds illustration

Medieval and post-medieval pottery – 27 drawings (2 days)

Registered Finds – up to 14 objects (3 days)

Total 7.5 days

7.3.17 *Editing & production*

Internal reading/editing of first draft report by project manager (1 day)

Internal alterations to text and figure illustrations and dispatch to EAH editor (2 days)

Implementing EAH editor's text and figure amendments (1 day)

Proof reading/correcting printer's proofs and return to EAH editor (0.5 day)

Total 4.5 days

7.3.18 *Project Management*

Co-ordination of work of all contributors (1 day)
Liaison with *Essex Archaeology & History* editor (0.5 day)
Expenses and consumables (postage etc.) (cost)
EAH page print cost (cost)
Total 1.5 days

7.4 **Archive Deposition**

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including publication, the collated project archive will be deposited with Colchester and Ipswich Museums.

Type/Description	Quantity
Evaluation Trench Sheets	2
Context sheets - Evaluation (1/001 – 1/063)	63
- Excavation (100 – 308)	210
Context Register Sheets	8
Digital photo's	218
Environmental Register Sheets	2
Environmental Sample Sheets	19
Drawing Register Sheets	2
A4 blue Drawing Sheets Plan and sections sheets	25
A1 large Drawing Sheets Photographs	8

Table 16: Quantification of site archive

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Parent context	Description	Period/phase	Sub-group	Group
1/001	Layer	1/001	Modern overburden	4	0	
1/002	Layer	1/002	Modern overburden	4	0	
1/003	Layer	1/003	Natural	N	0	
1/004	Pit	1/004	Sub-circular, 0.7m+ x 0.72m x 0.29m deep	3	1	
1/005	Fill	1/004	Dark brownish grey clay silt	3	1	
1/006	Post-hole	1/006	Circular, 0.27m diam. x 0.28m deep	2	2	
1/007	Fill	1/006	Dark brownish grey clay silt	2	2	
1/008	Pit	1/008	2m+ x 1.6m + x 0.15m deep	2.1	3	1
1/009	Fill	1/008	Light yellowish brown silty clay	2.1	3	1
1/010	Finds	1/026	Finds from top of pit 1/026	2.3	4	3
1/011	Fill	1/026	Dark grey sticky silty clay	2.3	4	3
1/012	Ditch?	1/012	c.2.5m+ x 1.5m+ x 0.14m deep	2.1	5	1
1/013	Fill	1/012	Light yellowish brown silty clay	2.1	5	1
1/014	Pit	1/014	Oval, 1.3m x 0.5m+ x 0.7m deep	3.1	6	5
1/015	Fill	1/014	Dark brownish grey clay silt	3.1	6	5
1/016	Pit	1/016	Oval, 1.45m x 0.5m x 0.47m deep	3.1	7	5
1/017	Fill	1/016	Dark brownish grey sandy silt	3.1	7	5
1/018	Fill	1/016	Dark brown / black organic sandy silt	3.1	7	5
1/019	Pit	1/019	Equals 136	2.3	8	3
1/020	Fill	1/019	Mid grey clayey sand	2.3	8	3
1/021	Fill	1/019	Mid grey silty clay with brown patches	2.3	8	3
1/022	Fill	1/019	Mid yellowish brown clay with grey mottles	2.3	8	3
1/023	Pit	1/023	Equals 141	4	9	6
1/024	Fill	1/023	Mid grey sandy clay	4	9	6

Context	Type	Parent context	Description	Period/phase	Sub-group	Group
1/025	Fill	1/023	Mid grey silty clay with brown patches	4	9	6
1/026	Pit	1/026	Equals 165	2.3	4	3
1/027	Fill	1/026	Mid-dark grey silty clay	2.3	4	3
1/028	Layer	1/028	Mixed dark grey and brown silty clay, 0.4m thick	4	68	
1/029	Brick wall	173	2m+ x 0.22m x 0.49m high (6 courses)	4	10	
1/030	Layer	1/030	Brownish grey ash, clay and silt with mod inclusions	4	11	
1/031	Pit	1/031	Equals 106	2.3	12	4
1/032	Fill	1/031	Dark grey sandy silty clay	2.3	12	4
1/033	Post-hole	1/033	Sub-square 0.55m x 0.48m deep	2	13	
1/034	Fill	1/033	Mid to dark grey sandy silt	2	13	
1/035	Post-hole	1/035	Sub-circular, 0.3m x 0.22m x 0.17m deep	2.3 or 3	14	
1/036	Fill	1/035	Light yellowish brown silty clay	2.3 or 3	14	
1/037	Post-hole	1/037	Circular, 0.37m diam. x 0.17m deep	4	15	6
1/038	Fill	1/037	Light yellowish brown silty clay	4	15	6
1/039	Fill	1/031	Dark grey sandy silty clay	2.3	12	4
1/040	Post-hole	1/040	Rectangular, c.0.3m+ x 0.35m x 0.51m deep	u/d	16	
1/041	Fill	1/040	Mid greyish brown clay	u/d	16	
1/042	Fill	1/040	Mid greenish grey silty clay	u/d	16	
1/043	Pit	1/043	Equals 104	2	17	4
1/044	Fill	1/043	Mid grey silty clay with yellow patches	2	17	4
1/045	Fill	1/043	Dark grey sandy clay with some yellow patches	2	17	4
1/046	Fill	1/043	Dark grey silty clay	2	17	4
1/047	Post-hole	1/047	Square, 0.48m x 0.45m x 0.12m deep	4	18	6
1/048	Fill	1/047	Dark grey plastic clay	4	18	6
1/049	Post-hole	1/049	Sub-rectangular, 0.18m+ x 0.45m x 0.13m deep	u/d	19	

Context	Type	Parent context	Description	Period/phase	Sub-group	Group
1/050	Fill	1/049	Mid greenish grey soft sandy clay	u/d	19	
1/051	Fill	1/033	Orangey greenish brown sandy clay	2	13	
1/052	Fill	1/033	Dark grey sandy silty	2	13	
1/053	Ditch	1/053	Linear, 1.6m+ x 1.43m x 0.62m deep	2	20	2
1/054	Fill	1/053	Mid yellowish brown clay with grey patches	2	20	2
1/055	Fill	1/053	Mid bluish grey silty clay	2	20	2
1/056	Fill	1/053	Mid greenish grey silty clay	2	20	2
1/057	Fill	1/058	Mottled mid-dark grey silty clay	2	21	
1/058	Pit	1/058	Semi-circular, 0.5m+ x 0.8m x 0.17m deep	2	21	
1/059	Fill	1/060	Dark grey silty clay	2	22	
1/060	Pit	1/060	Irregular, 1.8m x c.1.3m x 0.18m deep	2	22	
1/061	wall	1/061	Brick wall, 1.6m+ x c.0.2m wide	4	23	
1/062	Structure	1/062	Rectangular cut, 2.6m+ x 1.6m x c.1.1m deep	4	23	
1/063	Fill	1/062	Modern	4	24	
2/001	Layer	2/001	Modern Topsoil	4	0	
2/002	Layer	2/002	Re-deposited brown clay	4	0	
2/003	Layer	2/003	Rubble (inc. broken paving slabs)	4	0	
2/004	Layer	2/004	Dark grey clay silt (buried topsoil)	4	0	
100	Pit	100	Sub-circular, 1m+ x 0.97m x 0.43m deep	2.3	25	
101	Fill	100	Dark blueish grey silty clay	2.3	25	
102	Pit	102	Irregular, 2.2m+ x 1.2m+ x 0.28m deep	2	26	4
103	Fill	102	Dark brownish grey silty clay	2	26	4
104	Pit	104	Linear, 2.43m+ x 1.3m+ x 0.32m deep	2.3	17	4
105	Fill	104	Dark brownish grey silty clay	2.3	17	4
106	Pit	106	Linear, 2.6m+ x 1m+ x 0.25m deep	2.3	12	4

Context	Type	Parent context	Description	Period/phase	Sub-group	Group
107	Fill	106	Mid greyish brown silty clay	2.3	12	4
108	Post-hole	108	Equals 1/033	2	13	
109	Fill	108	Equals 1/034?	2	13	
110	Post-hole	110	Sub-circular, 0.45m x 0.4m x 0.26m deep	2.3	27	
111	Fill	110	Dark grey silty clay	2.3	27	
112	Pit	112	Oval, 0.55m x 0.45m x 0.16m deep	4	28	
113	Fill	112	Mixed dark grey silty clay & pebbles	4	28	
114	Post-hole	114	Oval, 0.45m x 0.35m x 0.18m deep	2	29	
115	Fill	114	Dark grey silty clay	2	29	
116	Post-hole	116	Sub-rectangular, 0.6m x 0.48m x 0.12m deep	3	30	7
117	Fill	116	Dark grey silty clay	3	30	7
118	Post-hole	118	Elongated, 0.6m+ x 0.35m x 0.23m deep	2	31	
119	Fill	118	Dark grey silty clay	2	31	
120	Gully	120	Linear, 1.15m+ x 0.25m x 0.08m deep	2.1	32	
121	Fill	120	Mid-dark grey brown silty clay	2.1	32	
122	Pit	122	Oval, 0.7m x 0.48m x 0.18m deep	3	33	7
123	Fill	122	Dark grey silty clay	3	33	7
124	Fill	122	Mottled dark grey & brown silty clay	3	33	7
125	Pit	125	Circular, c.0.65m diam. x 0.2m deep	3	34	
126	Fill	125	Dark grey silty clay	3	34	
127	Fill	125	Mottled brown & dark grey silty clay	3	34	
128	Post-hole	128	Circular, c.0.35m diam. x 0.07m deep	3	35	8
129	Fill	128	Dark grey silty clay	3	35	8
130	Post-hole	130	Circular, c.0.45m diam. x 0.08m deep	3	36	8
131	Fill	130	Dark grey silty clay	3	36	8

Context	Type	Parent context	Description	Period/phase	Sub-group	Group
132	Post-hole	132	0.33m x 0.26m x 0.07m deep	3	37	8
133	Fill	132	Dark grey silty clay	3	37	8
134	Pit	134	Oval, 0.53m x 0.43m x 0.23m deep	4	38	6
135	Fill	134	White mortar and grey silt	4	38	6
136	Pit	136	Oval, c.3.3m x 2.2m x 0.93m deep	2.3	8	3
137	Fill	136	Dark brown to black peat	2.3	8	3
138	Fill	136	Light greyish orange clay	2.3	8	3
139	Fill	136	Mid orange grey silty clay	2.3	8	3
140	Fill	136	Mottled mid grey and orange silty clay	2.3 or 3	39	3
141	Post-hole	141	Oval, 1m x 0.52m x 0.32m deep	4	40	6
142	Fill	141	Mid orange grey clay	4	40	6
143	Fill	134	Mottled brown and dark grey ashy clay	4	38	6
144	Pit	144	3.6m+ x 0.7m+ x 0.16m deep	2.3	41	
145	Fill	144	Yellowish brown clay	2.3	41	
146	Fill	144	Mid greyish brown clay silt	2.3	41	
147	Post-hole	147	Sub-circular, 0.2m+ x 0.3m x 0.24m deep	2.3	42	
148	Fill	147	Dark grey brown silty clay	2.3	42	
149	Gully	149	Linear, 0.7m+ x 0.6m x 0.22m deep	2.3	43	
150	Fill	149	Yellowish brown clay	2.3	43	
151	Layer	151	Dark grey silty clay	2	44	
152	Fill	160	Mid greenish grey silty clay	2	45	
153	Fill	226	Mid greenish brown silty clay	3	46	
154	Fill	226	Black silty clay	3	46	
155	Post-hole	155	Oval, 0.45m x 0.38m x 0.22m deep	2 or 3	47	
156	Fill	155	Dark grey brown sandy silt	2 or 3	47	

Context	Type	Parent context	Description	Period/phase	Sub-group	Group
157	Fill	155	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt	2 or 3	47	
158	Layer	158	Grey to greenish brown silty sand	u/d	67	
159	Fill	160	Mid darkish grey silty clay	2	45	
160	Pit	160	Oval, 1.94m x 1.22m x 0.63m deep	2	45	
161	Post-hole	161	Oval, 0.35m+ x 0.56m x 0.19m deep	3	48	7
162	Fill	161	Dark grey silty clay	3	48	7
163	Post-hole	163	Sub-circular, 0.58m x 0.53m x 0.11m deep	3	49	7
164	Fill	163	Dark grey silty clay	3	49	7
165	Pit	165	Sack-shaped, c.5m x 4.2m x 1.4m deep	2.3	4	3
166	Post-hole	166	Oval, 0.38m x 0.3m x 0.14m deep	u/d	50	
167	Fill	166	Mid greenish grey silty sand	u/d	50	
168	Pit	168	Same as 160	2	45	
169	Fill	160	Light greyish green sandy silt	2	45	
170	Fill	173	Dark grey silty clay	4	10	
171	Fill	173	Redeposited buff clay	4	10	
172	Fill	173	Dark brown silty clay	4	10	
173	Cons cut	173	Sub-rectangular, 1.3m+ long x 0.3m+ deep	4	10	
174	Fill	1/016	Buff silty clay	3.1	7	5
175	Fill	1/016	Dark grey black organic clay	3.1	7	5
176	Fill	1/014	Mottled grey and brown clay	3.1	6	5
177	Fill	1/014	Dark grey organic clay	3.1	6	5
178	Gully	178	Linear, 4m+ x 0.5m x 0.2m deep	2.3	51	
179	Fill	178	Mid grey brown clay silt	2.3	51	
180	Pit	180	Circular, 0.3m diam. X 0.06m deep	u/d	52	
181	Fill	180	Mid greyish brown clay silt	u/d	52	

Context	Type	Parent context	Description	Period/phase	Sub-group	Group
182	Pit	182	Oval, 1.22m x 0.7m x 0.08m deep	2	53	
183	Fill	182	Mid grey silty clay	2	53	
184	Fill	165	Mid greenish grey silty clay	2.3	4	3
185	Fill	165	Dark grey to reddish brown silty clay	2.3	4	3
186	Fill	165	Light yellow brown clay silt	2.3	4	3
187	Fill	165	Dark brownish grey silty clay	2.3	4	3
188	Fill	165	Dark brown to greenish grey silty clay	2.3	4	3
189	Fill	165	Dark brownish grey silty clay	2.3	4	3
190	Fill	165	Dark brownish red to velvet grey silty clay	2.3	4	3
191	Fill	165	Mid yellow brown clay	2.3	4	3
192	Fill	165	Dark greyish brown silty clay	2.3	4	3
193	Pit	193	Sub-circular, 1.2m x 1.19m x 0.35m deep	3.1	54	
194	Fill	193	Light greyish orange clay	3.1	54	
195	Fill	193	Mid orange grey silty clay	3.1	54	
196	Post-hole	196	Oval, 0.4m x 0.37m x 0.09m deep	3	55	7
197	Fill	196	Black silty clay	3	55	7
198	Post-hole	198	Oval, 0.35m x 0.3m x 0.08m deep	3	56	7
199	Fill	198	Dark grey silty clay	3	56	7
200	Post-hole	200	Elongated, 0.73m x 0.38m x 0.07m deep	3	57	7
201	Fill	200	Mid to dark grey silty clay	3	57	7
202	Fill	165	Dark brownish grey silty clay	2.3	4	3
203	Post-hole	203	Sub-circular, 0.45m x 0.41m x 0.14m deep	3	58	7
204	Fill	203	Dark brownish grey silty clay	3	58	7
205	Pit	205	Sub-circular, 1.41m x 1.2m x 0.52m deep	2.3	59	
206	Fill	205	Mid orange grey silty clay	2.3	59	

Context	Type	Parent context	Description	Period/phase	Sub-group	Group
207	Post-hole	207	Sub-circular, 0.37m x 0.35m x 0.12m deep	3	60	7
208	Fill	207	Dark grey silty clay	3	60	7
209	Pit	209	Oval, 0.9m x 0.62m x 0.23m deep	2.3	61	
210	Fill	209	Dark grey silty clay with some lighter grey brown clay	2.3	61	
211	Fill	225	Dark grey brown silty clay	2.3	62	
212	Fill	225	Dark greyish reddy brown	2.3	63	
213	Fill	225	Wooden barrel, 0.74m diam.	2.3	64	
214	Fill	215	Greenish grey silty clay	N	65	
215	Pit	215	Sub-circular, poorly defined, 0.4m+ x 0.2m deep	N	65	
216	Layer	216	Mid orange clay with grey mottles	2	66	
217	Gully	217	Linear, 1m+ x 0.53m x 0.36m deep	u/d	69	
218	Fill	217	Mid orange grey clay	u/d	69	
219	Pit	219	Sub-circular, 1.02m+ x 0.84m x 0.42m deep	2.2	70	
220	Fill	219	Mid orange grey clay	2.2	70	
221	Ditch	221	Linear, 1m+ x 0.94m x 0.51m deep	2	71	2
222	Fill	221	Mid orange grey silty clay	2	71	2
223	Fill	225	Pale yellowish grey clay silt	2.3	64	
224	Fill	225	Mid yellowish brown clay	2.3	64	
225	Well	225	Sub-circular, 1.24m x 1.16m x 1m+ deep	2.3	64	
226	Pit	226	2m+ x 1m+ x 0.64m deep	3	46	
227	Fill	228	Mid dark grey silty clay	3	72	
228	Pit	228	Oval, 1.2m x 0.9m x 0.39m deep	3	72	
229	Fill	230	Dark greenish grey silty clay	2.3	73	
230	Post-hole	230	Oval, 0.42m x 0.33m x 0.3m deep	2.3	73	
231	Fill	232	Mixed dark green and yellow silty clay	u/d	74	

Context	Type	Parent context	Description	Period/phase	Sub-group	Group
232	pit	232	Rectangular, 0.65m x 0.6m x 0.45m deep	u/d	74	
233	Fill	234	Black silty clay	u/d	75	
234	pit	234	Oval, 0.62m x 0.53m x 0.3m deep	u/d	75	
235	Fill	236	Black silty clay	2.3 or 3	76	
236	Post-hole	236	Oval, 0.5m x 0.4m x 0.64m deep	2.3 or 3	76	
237	Fill	238	Light brownish grey silty clay	2.3 or 3	77	
238	pit	238	Oval, 0.8m x 0.59m x 0.41m deep	2.3 or 3	77	
239	Fill	240	Black silty clay	2.3 or 3	78	
240	Post-hole	240	Oval, 0.4m x 0.34m x 0.21m deep	2.3 or 3	78	
241	Fill	242	Black silty clay	2.3	79	
242	Post-hole	242	Sub-rectangular, 0.35m x 0.33m x 0.23m deep	2.3	79	
243	layer	243	Light brownish grey silty clay	2.3	80	
244	Fill	245	Pale yellowish grey clay silt	u/d	81	1
245	Pit	245	Linear, 3.2m x 0.6m+ x 0.4m deep	u/d	81	1
246	Fill	226	Dark yellowish orange clay	3	46	
247	gully	247	Curving linear, 3m+ x 0.45m x 0.27m deep	1	82	
248	Fill	247	Mid greenish grey silty clay	1	82	
249	Pit	249	Elongated oval, 1.2m+ x 0.49m+ x 0.5m deep	u/d	83	
250	Fill	250	Mottled light orange and grey clay	u/d	83	
251	Pit	251	Sub-circular, 0.84m x 0.42m+ x 0.3m deep	2	84	
252	Fill	251	Dark brownish grey silty clay	2	84	
253	Pit	253	Sub-circular, 0.46m x 0.38m x 0.09m deep	3.1	85	1
254	Fill	253	Mottled mid grey and orange silty clay	3.1	85	1
255	Post-hole	255	Sub-circular, 0.33m x 0.32m x 0.07m deep	3.1	86	
256	Fill	255	Mid orange grey clay	3.1	86	

Context	Type	Parent context	Description	Period/phase	Sub-group	Group
257	Fill	261	Light yellowish brown clay	4	87	5
258	Fill	261	Pale grey clay	4	88	5
259	Fill	261	Dark grey silty clay	3.1	89	5
260	Fill	261	Dark reddy brown to dark grey brown silty clay	3.1	89	5
261	cess pit	261	Sub-rectangular, 1.5m+ x 1.3m+ x 0.9m deep	3.1	89	5
262	Layer	262	Mottled mid orange and grey clay	3.1	90	
263	gully	263	Linear, 1m+ x 0.61m x 0.21m deep	2 or 3	91	
264	Fill	263	Mottled mid-dark orange and grey clay	2 or 3	91	
265	Fill	266	Mixed brown and grey silty clay	u/d	92	
266	gully	266	Linear, 0.9m+ x 0.36m x 0.13m deep	u/d	92	
267	layer	267	Mottled mid grey and orange clay	2.3	93	
268	pit	268	Semi-circular, 1.6m+ x 0.6m+ x 0.56m deep	2 or 3	94	
269	Fill	268	Dark grey brown clay silt	2 or 3	94	
270	gully	270	Linear, 1m+ x 0.66m x 0.34m deep	2	95	
271	Fill	270	Dark grey silty clay	2	95	
272	Post-hole	272	Sub-circular, 0.34m wide x 0.2m deep	2 or 3	96	
273	Fill	272	Dark grey silty clay	2 or 3	96	
274	Pit	274	Sub-circular, 0.49m+ x 0.51m x 0.48m deep	2.3	97	
275	Fill	274	Dark brownish grey silty clay	2.3	97	
276	Pit	277	0.7m+ x 0.6m+ x 0.38m deep	2	98	
277	Fill	277	Mottled mid grey and orange clay	2	98	
278	post-hole	278	Sub-rectangular, 0.37m x 0.2m x 0.3m deep	4	99	
279	Fill	278	Dark brownish grey silty clay	4	99	
280	post-hole	280	Sub-circular, 0.3m x 0.27m x 0.28m deep	u/d	100	
281	Fill	280	Mid darkish grey silty clay	u/d	100	

Context	Type	Parent context	Description	Period/phase	Sub-group	Group
282	pit	282	Sub-circular, 0.37m x 0.35m x 0.12m deep	u/d	101	
283	Fill	282	Mid greyish brown silty clay	u/d	101	
284	pit	284	Oval 1.1m x 0.9m x 0.48m deep	u/d	102	
285	Fill	284	Mid greenish grey silty clay	u/d	103	
286	Fill	284	Brown clay	u/d	102	
287	Pit	287	Oval, 0.76m x 0.6m x 0.26m deep	u/d	104	
288	Fill	287	Mid greenish grey silty clay	u/d	104	
289	cess pit	289	Rectangular, 2.5m x 0.7m+ x 0.85m deep	3.1	105	5
290	Fill	289	Dark grey to black organic clay	3.1	105	5
291	post-hole	291	Sub-circular, 0.2m+ x 0.24m x 0.15m	u/d	106	
292	Fill	291	Dark grey silty clay	u/d	106	
293	Fill	289	Mixed dark grey, black and greenish grey clay	3.1	105	5
294	Layer	294	Light darkish grey silty clay	4	107	
295	Layer	295	Dark brown silty sand	4	108	
296	Layer	297	Dark grey silt	4	109	
297	Void					
298	Fill	289	Wood lining, horizontal timbers & upright stakes	3.1	105	5
299	Mod surf	299	Modern asphalt surface	4	110	
300	brick wall	300	Brick wall 5.65m x 1.8m, c.0.35m wide, one course deep	4	111	
301	Fill	289	Mid-light greyish brown silty clay	3.1	105	5
302	Fill	289	Fill of chamber pot	3.1	105	5
303	Fill	289	Fill of Tea Pot	3.1	105	5
304	Fill	165	Fill of jug	2.3	4	
305	Fill	165	dark brown clay	2.3	4	3
306	post-hole	306	Unexcavated modern post-hole	4	112	6

Appendix 2: Bulk Finds quantification

Context	Pottery		CBM		Bone		Shell		Stone		Fe		Coal		Slag		CTP		Glass		F Clay	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
u/s	2	248																				
101	7	80	7	204	7	70	2	24	1	60												
105	27	238	9	200	15	254	44	474														
107	6	60	8	340	2	30	7	122					2	8								
111	2	28	1	44	1	8	1	6														
115	1	4	2	440																		
117			2	12	2	24	1	2														
119	1	76	1	282			7	48														
123	1	98	2	56			2	4														
126			3	82													1	4				
131			1	144																		
135			1	106																		
139	7	494	28	2100	8	84	11	138														
140	7	128	53	3108	15	624	12	134			1	8										
145	1	18			8	204	6	54			1	14							1	8		
146	9	90	5	114	13	268	15	218											1	26		
148	1	6					1	2														
151	34	238	11	124	26	358	34	508							10	746						
152	7	104	5	304	10	72	18	242													1	10
153	18	138	21	722	10	196	16	208							6	164						
154	18	124	14	460	17	234	9	108			1	2			6	350						
156	1	12	4	122	2	20	1	6														
162	5	24	20	630	1	2	3	32										11	52	4	28	

Context	Pottery		CBM		Bone		Shell		Stone		Fe		Coal		Slag		CTP		Glass		F Clay	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
164	2	8	3	96			1	20			1	22										
174	1	6	2	276			1	64														
179	2	14	5	158	2	14	5	60	1	6	1	10	3	22	15	1382						
183	4	26																				
184	9	262	3	568	10	162									1	12						
189			23	13584																		
190	23	4768	6	374	16	2764					1	308	1	6								
195	7	106	17	636			9	40									3	8	27	752		
199	2	10	1	8																		
201			2	22	1	2																
204	1	4	7	282			1	6									1	4				
206	5	66	2	180	7	66	30	278													1	108
208			2	30			2	10														
210	2	8	7	1188	1	4	3	24														
211	5	168	3	228	2	40																
216	4	56	1	26	4	64	7	54														
218					1	4	2	22														
220																					1	18
222	8	84	2	50	6	78	14	94														
227	2	20			7	48								2	18							
229	20	132	3	110	9	114	2	22					1	4	2	34						
241	2	18	6	212	6	22					2	10										
243	2	28	2	24	3	18																
247	1	4			2	42																

Context	Pottery		CBM		Bone		Shell		Stone		Fe		Coal		Slag		CTP		Glass		F Clay	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
252	2	16																				
254	14	116	5	450	3	8	2	12														
256							4	22														
258	11	772	3	429													2	8	1	130		
260	4	414	1	232													1	6	1	118		
262	8	96	5	66	2	18	1	4									1	4				
267	2	12																				
275	1	4	2	228	2	52	2	30														
277	5	94			4	44	3	56														
281					1	42	1	12			1	12										
290	1	124																	1	150		
293	19	3018			1	66											7	78	6	464		
295	1	38	1	76	2	272																
300			2	5474																		
1/004 u/s	3	52			1	18	5	70														
1/005	2	8	3	132			5	34														
1/007	4	24			2	6	3	38														
1/009	8	59			7	64	5	76														
1/010	5	1070																				
1/011	73	4016	94	14579	27	1400	13	398	1	224												
1/013	5	58			5	124	4	28														
1/015	4	66	5	290	2	174	1	4			1	8					3	6				
1/017	2	18	1	62			1	28			1	8					3	12				
1/020	10	497	20	1538	33	1196	15	124														

Context	Pottery		CBM		Bone		Shell		Stone		Fe		Coal		Slag		CTP		Glass		F Clay	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
1/021	1	10	11	928	3	72	17	164			2	36										
1/022	5	72	16	1532	18	1096	3	36			2	32			1	28						
1/024	6	196	28	3098	5	42	24	150														
1/025	18	144	86	4662	17	132	37	118														
1/029			2	4944																		
1/030	26	1382	2	1380	2	54													12	3596		
1/032	8	142	1	62	2	10	9	58					5	70								
1/034	8	66			1	4	3	44					7	28								
1/035 u/s	3	22					1	24					1	2								
1/036			2	174																		
1/042					2	8	6	68														
1/044	2	10			1	2							2	16								
1/045	2	12			1	4	4	62					6	14								
1/046	4	60			5	68	8	52														
1/048			2	304	1	4	1	30														
1/055	3	12	1	4	4	28							2	16								
1/056	9	68	1	12	1	4																
1/057	10	100	2	42	1	10	6	74					3	28								
1/059	10	66	1	24	6	116	11	128					1	4								
2/004	7	32															6	10				
no label	6	36	4	72	11	188	4	60														
<i>Total</i>	<i>569</i>	<i>20998</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>68440</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>11216</i>	<i>466</i>	<i>5028</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>290</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>2734</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>5272</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>136</i>

Appendix 3: Medieval and post-medieval pottery quantification

Context	Parent context	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)	Pottery – ware and featured sherds	Date
U/S near 1/004	U/S	1	3	Thetford-type ware:	10 th /11 th C
		2	51	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: thickened everted cooking-pot rim and body sherd	10 th to early 13 th C
1/005	1/004	1	5	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware body sherd	10 th to early 13 th C
		1	4	PMRE: glazed body sherd	Later 16 th C onwards
1/007	1/006	1	4	London-type ware: body sherd with greenish splash glaze	Late 12 th to mid-13 th C
		1	3	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	10 th to early 13 th C
		2	18	Medieval coarseware	Later 12 th to later 13 th C
1/009	1/008	1	13	Thetford-type ware: abraded body sherd, sparse shell in fabric	10 th /11 th C
		1	7	Shell-tempered ware	10 th to early 13 th C
		2	10	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	10 th to early 13 th C
1/010	1/026	1	32	Tudor red earthenware: flat base (100mm diam) and lower wall of vessel, probably a jug, reduced surfaces, unglazed apart from incidental splashes on the underside; patches of spalling on sides, single patch of fire-blackening	Late 15 th to 16 th C
		1	265	Tudor red earthenware: lower handle attachment from large jug or cistern, bifid handle with slip-painted stripe along length; internal white encrustation, probably limescale	Late 15 th to mid-16 th C
		2	361	Tudor red earthenware: fragments from base and sides of large jug or cistern; base thumbed in groups, abraded laminated external and internal surfaces and cess deposits on both surfaces	Late 15 th to 16 th C
		1	116	Tudor red earthenware: body sherd from large jug or cistern	Late 15 th to 16 th C
1/011	1/026	2	62	Raeren stoneware: fragment from rim and body of squat bulbous drinking jug	Late 15 th to mid-16 th C
		3	343	Low Countries redware: large fragment from cauldron showing loop-handle, lid-seated rim and partial all over splash glaze, densest on rim flange; fire-blackened externally with patches of fire-blackening internally; similar in Hurst et al. 1986.fig.59.184 , needs checking (draw)	Late 16 th C
		1	26	Low Countries redware: hollowed everted rim from another jar or cauldron	Late 15 th to late 16 th C
		1	18	Sandy orange ware: lower handle attachment from large jug or cistern; post-firing mark in the form of an incised lattice pattern, unglazed apart from splashes, abraded (draw)	Late 15 th to 16 th C
		1	80	Sandy orange ware: lower handle attachment ?from jug; rod handle, internally slip-coated with a partial green-flecked glaze, abraded	14 th to 15 th C
		2	93	Sandy orange ware: joining sherds from flared bowl with flanged rim; patches of thin	14 th to 16 th C

				glaze internally,,	
		1	167	Tudor red earthenware: internally glazed flat base sherd, wear around basal angle, fire-blackening around base, perhaps reused after breakage although this could be post-depositional	Late 15 th to 16 th C
		1	83	Tudor red earthenware: sherd from large jug or cistern, same vessel laminated surfaces and cress deposits, same vessel in 1/010	Late 15 th to 16 th C
		4	833	Tudor red earthenware: joining sherds from upper part of large shouldered cistern with upright rim and bifid handle, unglazed and undecorated, reduced surfaces, comparable in Cunningham 1985 fig.6.37 (draw)	Late 15 th to 16 th C
		5	164	Tudor red earthenware: upright rim from second cistern with slight internal bevel, reduced surfaces and band of slip-painting around neck	Late 15 th to 16 th C
		6	441	Tudor red earthenware: joining sherds from un-thumbed cistern base showing plain, ?knife-trimmed bunghole originating about 20mm above basal angle, reduced surfaces, probably belongs to one of the above vessels (draw)	Late 15 th to 16 th C
		45	1323	Tudor red earthenware: sherds from cisterns, most belonging to the vessels described above, some are slip-painted either with horizontal lines or simple scrolled decoration, includes a second lower handle attachment, heavily knife-trimmed base sherd and body sherd with internal ?limescale residue	Late 15 th to mid-16 th century
		1	6	PMRE: body sherd with all over glaze	Later 16 th C onwards
1/013	1/012	1	7	Thetford-type ware: body sherd	10 th /11 th C
		3	44	Shell-tempered ware: everted rim with external bevel and thick-walled body sherds	10 th to early 13 th C
		1	8	Unidentifiable very abraded base sherd	Undated
1/015	1/014	2	57	Sandy orange ware: squared jar rim with thin external glaze, laminated and fire-blackened internally, plus a thick-walled unglazed body sherd	14 th C or later
		1	6	PMRE: thin-walled body sherd with all over glaze from small jug or drinking vessel, slip-trailed decoration comprising wavy lines on external surface	16 th C
		1	6	English tin-glazed earthenware: sherd from plate or shallow dish showing blue-painted decoration	18 th C
1/017	1/016	2	18	PMRE: internally glazed body sherds	Late 16 th C onwards
1/020	1/019	1	11	Medieval coarseware: body sherd, perhaps reduced sandy orange ware	14 th C
		1	102	Colchester-type ware: bunghole from cistern showing concentric stabbed-pit decoration and thumbled edges, partial glaze both internally and externally, a comparable example occurs at Colchester (Cotter 2000, fig.84.76) dated to the late 14 th to early 15 th C (draw)	Late 14 th to early 15 th C
		1	67	Sandy orange ware: unglazed thick-walled base perhaps from a cistern	14 th to 16 th C
		7	318	Tudor red earthenware: comprising fragment of cistern rim and handle upright bevelled rim, bifid handle attaching at rim, traces of slip-painting; small fragment of upright rim from second cistern showing reduced surfaces;	Late 15 th to mid-16 th C

				thick-walled body sherds probably from cisterns, one is slip-painted and two joining sherds have laminated internal surfaces	
1/021	1/019	1	11	Body sherd of reddish-brown wheel-thrown fineware with brown/black glaze, probably Low Countries	14 to 16 th C
1/022	1/019	1	7	Medieval coarseware body sherd	13 th to 14 th C
		1	5	Colchester-type ware: slip-painted unglazed body sherd	14 th to 16 th C
		3	62	Tudor red earthenware: joining sherds from shoulder of a large jug or cistern, showing a slip-painted band around the neck and scrolling decoration around the shoulder, laminated internally	Late 15 th to mid-16 th C
1/024	1/023	2	12	Sandy orange ware: one internally glazed sherd from a base and one unglazed body sherd	14 th to 16 th C
		4	184	Tudor red earthenware: including the upright rim of a cistern with an internal bevel, reduced surfaces and bifid handle, a thick-walled flat base sherd and a slip-painted sherd from the shoulder of a large vessel	Late 15 th to mid-16 th C
1/025	1/023	2	3	Medieval coarseware: chunky H3 cooking-pot rim, some wear on top of rim	Late 13 th to 14 th C
		3	11	Sandy orange ware: unglazed, unfeatured sherds	13 th to 16 th C
		6	51	Tudor red earthenware: misc. body sherds, could all be from cisterns	Late 15 th to 16 th C
		1	3	Tudor red earthenware: sherd from a small rounded vessel – a jug or a drinking vessel showing the beginnings of a handle attachment scar and a partial glaze on both surfaces	Late 15 th to 16 th C
		2	24	PMRE: internally glazed body sherds, one showing a handle attachment scar	Late 16 th C onwards
		2	7	Black-glazed ware: an everted rim with a very dark green glaze and a rilled sherd from a mug or tyg	Most likely 17 th C
		1	5	Frechen stoneware: body sherd with mottled 'tiger ware' salt glaze	Most likely 17 th C
		1	5	Yellow ware: body sherd with blue and white banded decoration	Late 18 th to 20 th C
1/027 <1>	1/026	2	10	Medieval coarseware: E5 cooking-pot rim and body sherd, relatively fine fabric	Late 13 th to 14 th C
		1	4	Buff ware: thick-walled body sherd, unglazed, brown ?slip-coated surface	Med or late med
		2	13	Tudor red earthenware: unfeatured body sherds, although one may have zigzag scratch mark	Late 15 th to 16 th C
1/030	Layer	4	123	Modern white earthenware: part of chamber pot with horizontal flanged rim and band of green and dark pink sponged floral decoration	1840s to 20 th C
		5	185	Modern white earthenware: fragments from plates, plain, iron-stained	19 th to 20 th C
		3	83	Modern white earthenware: sherds from bowl with flanged rim and grey transfer print and unusual lug handle	Mid 19 th to 20 th C
		1	20	Modern white earthenware: everted rim from bowl or dish showing pale blue foliage transfer print on internal surface, unusual decoration of a row of circular bosses around the inside of the rim	1820s to 20 th C
		2	17	Modern white earthenware: joining sherds from cylindrical cup with recessed base – a coffee cup showing blue-painted decoration	19 th to 20 th C
		1	58	Yellow ware: plain rim ?from large flared bowl	Late 18 th to

					20 th C
		1	126	Drab ware: flat base showing beginnings of rounded sides, most likely from a bowl	19 th to 20 th C
		3	158	Modern white earthenware: small cylindrical jars with groove below rim, including complete vessel and base with the impressed number '369' on the underside	Mid 19 th to 20 th C
		1	36	Modern stoneware: lower part of cylindrical marmalade jar showing recessed base and ribbed sides	Mid-19 th to 20 th C
		2	304	Modern stoneware: lower part of cylindrical jar or bottle with plain lead glaze	Mid 19 th to 20 th C
		2	251	Slipped kitchen earthenware: very thick-walled base with internal slip-coating and glaze, perhaps from a large flared bowl and second base from smaller ?bowl with remains of brown slip decoration	19 th to 20 th C
		1	27	Flowerpot fragment with thickened rim	19 th to 20 th C
1/032	1/031	1	11	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: base sherd	10 th to early 13 th C
		7	131	Medieval coarseware: including socketed handle, thickened at the end, or possible spigot from a cistern as Cotter 2000, fig.66.55, dated to the later 13 th century; small fragment of B2 rim perhaps from a flared bowl; a curved over rim from a jar or bowl in a buff version of medieval coarseware (draw)	?later 13 th C
1/034	1/033	2	24	Sand-with-shell-tempered ware: B2 rim and sherd from the shoulder of a vessel	10 th to early 13 th C
		3	27	Medieval coarseware: body and base sherds	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		1	6	Aardenburg ware (or Low Countries Highly Decorated ware): body sherd showing typical coating of thick very white slip and mottled-green glaze, remains of curving white slip stripe, possibly a fleur-de-lis (draw)	Late 13 th to 14 th C
		1	5	Scarborough ware phase II: green-glazed body sherd showing rouletted applied strip	1225 to 1350
		1	5	Sandy orange ware: rilled body sherd from neck of jug, slip-painted band and plain lead glaze, large white flint inclusions also in fabric	13 th to 14 th C
U/S nr 1/035	U/S	3	21	Medieval coarseware: body sherds including example with external pitted olive-green glaze	Later 12 th to 14 th C
1/044	1/043	1	5	London-type ware: small body sherd showing traces of slip and brownish glaze	Later 12 th to mid-13 th C
		1	7	Medieval coarseware: body sherd	Later 12 th to 14 th C
1/045	1/043	1	7	Sandy orange ware: green-glazed and slip-coated body sherd	13 th to 14 th C
		1	5	Medieval coarseware: body sherd	Later 12 th to 14 th C
1/046	1/043	1	10	Sand-with-shell-tempered ware	10 th to early 13 th C
		3	60	Medieval coarseware: borderline early medieval ware, sagging base sherds, perhaps from small cooking-pot	12 th to 13 th C
1/055	1/053	3	11	Medieval coarseware: misc. body sherds	Later 12 th to 14 th C
1/056	1/053	1	2	Shell-tempered ware: body sherd	10 th to early 13 th C
		3	23	Early medieval ware: including an internally bevelled everted rim	From 10/11 th C
		5	43	Medieval coarseware: includes everted beaded rim, internally laminated	Later 12 th C
1/057	1/058	1	16	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: abraded	12 th to early

				beaded rim from large vessel	13 th C
		1	4	Early medieval ware: abraded body sherd	10 th to early 13 th C
		5	64	Medieval coarseware: misc. body sherds including thick-walled sherd with thumbled applied strip probably from a storage jar	13 th C
		3	18	Sandy orange ware: slipped and glazed body sherds	13 th to 14 th C
1/059	1/060	1	3	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: body sherd	10 th to early 13 th C
		8	62	Medieval coarseware: misc. sherds, one abraded sherd and one oxidised sherd	Later 12 th to 14 th C
2/004	Layer	1	4	Surrey-Hants white ware: internally glazed body sherd	Later 16 th or 17 th C
		1	11	Nottingham/Derby stoneware body sherd	18 th to 20 th C
		1	5	Yellow ware: body sherd showing brown slip-band	18 th to 20 th C
		1	5	Creamware: sherd from ?plate	Mid-18 th to c.1830
		3	9	Modern white earthenware: includes sherd with brown transfer print	Mid-19 th to 20 th C
101	100	6	74	Medieval coarseware: one everted beaded rim, internally abraded, plus misc. body sherds	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		1	7	Tudor red earthenware: body sherd with partial external glaze	Late 15 th to 16 th C
104 <14>	104	1	1	Sandy orange ware: body sherds with greenish splash glaze	Later 12 th or 13 th C
		1	5	Andenne ware? hard pinky-buff fabric with iron-stained yellow-amber glaze	Late 11 th to 13 th C
		1	1	Thetford-type ware: body sherd	10 th /11 th C
		4	14	Shell-and-sand tempered ware: misc. body sherds	10 th to early 13 th C
		12	61	Medieval coarseware: one cavetto rim, one B2 rim and misc. sherds	c.1200
105	104	0	0	Roman pottery: one samian and one grey ware	Roman
		1	10	Hedingham fineware: buff-orange fabric, unglazed, probably from lower part of jug	Later 12 th to 13 th C
		2	11	London-type ware: body sherds showing applied white slip stripes under a greenish glaze	Later 12 th to mid-13 th C
		1	8	Sandy orange ware: possibly Hedingham sand orange ware showing applied red slip stripes, one wavy and green glaze	13 th C
		1	10	Sandy orange ware: small fragment of jug rim with internally bevelled top; patch of slip and glaze	13 th to 14 th C
		2	13	Sand-and-shell-tempered ware	10 th to early 13 th C
		3	12	Sand-and-shell-tempered ware: from soil sample <14>	10 th to early 13 th C
		1	9	Early medieval ware	10 th to early 13 th C
		15	137	Medieval coarseware: fragment of flared bowl with flanged rim, plus misc. body and base sherds, some borderline with early medieval ware	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		5	4	Medieval coarseware: sherds from soil sample <14>	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		1	6	Mill Green ware: showing thin slip-painting and patchy glaze, could be late medieval	Mid 13 th to 15 th C
		1	21	Tudor red earthenware: sherd from shoulder of vessel showing slip-painting and patches of glaze	Late 15 th to 16 th C

107	106	1	3	Sandy orange ware: body sherd with external greenish glaze, med or late med	13 th to 16 th C
		1	21	Tudor red earthenware: borderline sandy orange ware, body sherd with single curved stroke of slip-painting	15 th to mid-16 th C
		4	38	Medieval coarseware	Later 12 th to 14 th C
111	110	2	27	Tudor red earthenware: plain thick-walled body sherds with reduced surfaces	Late 15 th to 16 th C
115	114	1	3	Thetford-type ware	10 th /11 th C
119	118	1	75	Sandy orange ware: jug handle internally bevelled rim and rod handle, oval in section, partial greenish glaze	13 th to 14 th C
123	122	1	98	Colchester-type ware: squared rim from wide-mouthed vessel, broad bifid handle attaching at rim, incidental splashes of glaze, from a cistern or storage jar	15 th to 16 th C
139	136	7	495	Tudor red earthenware: includes two lower handle attachments and a thick-walled base sherd from large vessels, broad bifid slip-painted handles, from large jugs, cisterns or storage jars	Late 15 th to mid- 16 th C
		1	3	Very abraded sherd, unidentifiable from soil sample <2>	Undatable
140	136	1	3	St Neots-type ware from soil sample <3>	c.900 to 12 th C
		1	5	Early medieval ware from soil sample <3>	10 th to early 13 th C
		1	12	Medieval coarseware	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		3	6	Medieval coarseware from soil sample <3>	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		3	41	Sandy orange ware: misc. sherds probably all late made includes fragment of flat base which has been burnt and has an internal residue	14 th to 16 th C
		3	75	Tudor red earthen ware: misc. sherds, two slip-painted ware	Late 15 th to mid-16 th C
		3	4	PMRE: glazed sherds from soil sample <3>	Late r 16 th C onwards
145	144	1	18	Medieval coarseware	Late 12 th to 14 th C
146	144	1	8	Thetford-type ware: abraded body sherd	10 th /11 th C
		4	46	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: includes thick-walled base sherd and simple rim	10 th /11 th to early 13 th C
		1	6	Medieval coarseware	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		2	20	Sandy orange ware: unglazed internally bevelled jug rim and sherd from the shoulder of a jug showing slip-painting and a greenish splash glaze, same vessel in context 119	13 th to 14 th C
		1	11	Tudor red earthenware, but reduced to a brownish-purple colour, hollowed everted rim	Late 15 th to 16 th C
148	147	1	7	Tudor red earthenware, reduced body sherd from shoulder of vessel	Late 15 th to 16 th C
151	Layer	2	5	Thetford-type ware: body sherds	10 th /11 th C
		2	8	Thetford-type ware from soil sample <4>	10 th /11 th C
		5	35	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: thickened everted rim, body and base sherds	10 th to early 13 th C
		3	5	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware from soil sample <4>	10 th to early 13 th C
		16	134	Medieval coarseware: H1 rim, misc. body and one sagging base sherd	13 th C
		7	19	Medieval coarseware from soil sample <4>	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		1	8	London-type ware – although fabric unusually	Late 12 th to

				fine showing applied strips under a dark green glaze	mid- 13 th C
		1	7	Mill Green ware: inturned jug rim showing handle attachment scar, slip-coating and mottled green glaze	Mid-13 th to 14 th C
		7	28	Sandy orange ware: sherd with applied white slip stripe and red slip background, slip-coated sherd with partial green glaze, plus unglazed sherds borderline with medieval coarseware	13 th to 14 th C
		3	10	Sandy orange ware: includes slipped and glazed sherds from soil sample <4>	13 th to 14 th C
		1	15	Thick-walled grey ware cover in post-depositional white residue – could be Ipswich-type ware?	??mid-7 th to mid-9 th C
		0	0	Prehistoric pot	prehistoric
152	160	1	69	Thetford-type ware rim of storage jar or spouted jar – in-turned rim double thumbed applied cordon below rim and thick, intersecting vertical applied strip	10 th /11 th C
		1	3	Thetford-type ware from soil sample <5>	10 th /11 th C
		5	27	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: includes two flat-topped everted rims	11 th C or later
		12	34	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware from soil sample <5>	10 th to early 13 th C
		1	19	Stamford ware sagging base sherd from soil sample <5>, hard very pale grey fabric, green glaze, veined with darker blue-green, glaze extends to the underside of the base	Widely traded 11 th to early 12 th C
		1	7	Medieval coarse ware: body sherd relatively fine fabric	Late 12 th to 14 th C
		1	1	Sliver of PMRE from soil sample <5>	Intrusive post-med
153	226	1	12	Shell-tempered ware: bevelled rim perhaps from a bowl	10 th to early 13 th C
		1	6	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	10 th to early 13 th C
		15	114	Medieval coarseware: misc. sherds	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		1	6	Sandy orange ware: slip-painted and glazed sherd	13 th to 14 th C
154	226	2	8	St Neots-type ware: simple everted jar rim and body sherd	c.900 to 12 th C
		2	8	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: body sherds	10 th to early 13 th C
		3	10	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware from soil sample <6>	10 th to early 13 th C
		13	86	Medieval coarseware: including two cavetto rims and an H3 rim	Latest is late 13 th to 14 th C
		6	21	Medieval coarseware from soil sample <6>	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		2	16	Sandy orange ware: one thick-walled unglazed sherd and a sherd showing an orange splash glaze	13 th to 14 th C
		1	7	Tudor red earthenware	Late 15 th to 16 th C
156	155	1	12	Thetford-type ware: body sherd showing thumbed applied strip, internally laminated	10 th /11 th C
159 <9>	160	5	9	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	10 th to earlier 13 th C
		3	19	Medieval coarseware: misc. sherds, abraded	Later 12 th to 14 th C
162	161	1	4	Medieval coarseware: abraded	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		2	9	PMRE with all over glaze: small sherd from	Late 16 th C?

				shoulder of vessel showing pre-firing cut-out slots and circular hole, probably from a fuming pot , rare form occurs in Surrey-Hants border ware in a context dating to the late 16 th C (Pearce 1992, 41)	
		1	6	Black-glazed ware	17 th to earlier 18 th C
		1	3	Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware	1720s to end of 18 th C
164	163	1	4	Medieval coarseware: laminated internal surface	Late 12 th to 14 th C
		1	4	Unidentified fine ware: unglazed, buff-brown surfaces, grey core and orange margins	13 th to 16 th C
174	1/016	1	5	German stoneware: external brown glaze, not mottled	15 th to 16 th C
175 <8>	1/016	3	27	Sandy orange ware: internally unglazed sherd, unglazed sherd and fire-blackened sherd	14 th to 16 th C
179	178	1	5	Theftord-type ware: abraded	10 th /11 th C
		1	9	Sandy orange ware: unglazed, abraded, remains of internal slip-coating or limescale deposit	13 th to 16 th C
183	182	4	27	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: beaded rim and misc. body sherds	12 th to earlier 13 th C
184	165	1	24	Medieval coarseware from soil sample <10> abraded	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		2	8	Unidentified buff fabric; hard unglazed from soil sample <10>	13 th to 16 th C
		1	8	Siegburg stoneware from soil sample <10>	Mid 14 th to 15 th C
		1	8	Low Countries red ware: body sherd from hollow ware showing all over honey coloured glaze and single band of white slip from soil sample <10>	15 th to 17 th C
		8	252	Tudor red earthenware: upright rim probably from a cistern, slip-painted sherds and an internally glazed base	Late 15 th to mid-16 th C
		9	88	Tudor red earthenware from soil sample <10>, some slip-painted , one sherd shows internal limescale deposit	Late 15 th to mid- 16 th C
		1	11	PMRE: hollowed everted rim, beaded below with all over brown glaze, probably from a standing cup (Cunningham's form E3)	15 th to 16 th C
188 <11>	165	8	34	Medieval coarseware: includes B2 rim	c.1200
		12	24	Tudor red earthenware	Late 15 th to 16 th C
		2	24	Low Countries red ware: thick-walled sherd with partial external and internal glaze	15 th to 17 th C
190	165	4	70	Medieval coarseware: thick-walled sherds, probably later	14 th C
		1	5	Medieval coarseware from soil sample <21>	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		1	241	Raeren stoneware: lower half of drinking jug showing frilled base	Late 15 th to mid-16 th C
		1	150	Low Countries red ware: body of cauldron showing rod handle and beginnings of everted rim, horizontal incised lines around upper half, partial greenish glaze, heavily sooted on lower half	15 th to 16 th C
		1	102	PMRE borderline Tudor red earthenware: rim of costrel with rounded body and pierced lugs on either side of neck, possibly a mammiform costrel a type made by the Surrey-Hants white industries during the late 15 th to late 16 th C (draw)	Late 15 th to late 16 th C

		14	940	Tudor red earthenware: rim and shoulder of neckless jar with thickened everted rim showing internal bevel, buff external surface, Cunningham's form C4; large fragment from shouldered jar or small cistern showing upright rim with internal bevel, strap handle with central ridge, reduced surfaces, no glaze or slip-painting; fragment of rim and handle from jug or cistern, lower handle attachment probably from cistern, slip-painted sherds from large vessels	15 th to 16 th C
		1	3275	Tudor red earthenware: cistern deposited whole; shouldered profile; ht around 340mm; slightly everted rim with internal bevel, narrow-mouthed for a cistern (diam 125mm); bifid handle attaching at rim and shoulder, plain bung hole originating about 20mm from base; flat base thumbed in three evenly spaced groups of two thumbings; thin slip-painting comprising a single stroke originating at the top of the handle, travelling the length of the handle and then as a band around the middle of the pot, there is a slip-painted band around the neck and three evenly spaced debased fleur-de-lys motifs around the shoulder: the number 3 is significant; much of the upper part of the vessel has reduced surfaces; unglazed apart from accidental splashes on the body and a concentric band of glaze on the underside of the base, adhesion scars in this glaze show that a much smaller vessel was stacked on top of the cistern in the kiln – indicating the cistern was fired upside down; no sign of wear, patch of dark grey pimply adhesion on one side, probably post-depositional (draw)	Late 15 th to mid- 16 th C
195	193	1	11	Medieval coarse ware	Late 12 th to 14 th C
		4	87	PMRE: internally glazed sherds including a hooked ?jar rim and a pad base	From 17 th C
		1	2	Black-glazed ware: rim of drinking vessel	From 17 th C
		1	6	English tin-glazed earthenware: blue-painted sherd	Probably 18 th C
199	198	2	11	Medieval coarseware	Later 12 th to 14 th C
204	203	1	4	Black-glazed ware: upright rim from jug or drinking vessel	From 17 th C
206	205	4	55	Medieval coarseware	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		1	12	Tudor red earthenware: sherd with partial internal glaze	Late 15 th to 16 th C
210	209	1	3	Medieval coarseware	Late 12 to 14 th C
		1	5	Tudor red earthenware: body sherd with internal glaze	Late 15 th to 16 th C
211	225	2	118	Sandy orange ware: sherds from sagging base showing internal pimply adhesions, either a glaze fault or internal residue	14 th to 16 th C
		3	52	Low Countries red ware: includes thickened everted rim perhaps from a skillet showing a partial honey –coloured glaze (draw) and a sherd from a hollow ware showing a thumbed or faceted base, with a honey-coloured glaze on the outside and a green glaze on the inside	15 th to 16 th C
216	Layer	3	54	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware including a	11 th to earlier

				thick-walled base	13 th C
		1	5	Medieval coarseware	Late 12 th to 14 th C
222	221	2	13	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	10 th to early 13 th C
		6	71	Medieval coarseware: body sherds, some wheel-thrown and section of a rod handle probably from a jug	Later 13 th to 14 th C
227	228	1	10	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	10 th to earlier 13 th C
		1	11	Medieval coarseware	Later 12 th to 14 th C
229	230	3	40	Thetford-type ware: thick-walled base sherd internally laminated perhaps from a large storage jar; rilled body sherd	10 th /11 th C
		1	6	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	10 th to early 13 th C
		10	64	Medieval coarseware: misc. sherds	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		6	24	Sandy orange ware: mainly glazed sherd, one with an applied red slip stripe over a cream slip background	13 th C
241 Inc. pot From <15>	242	1	3	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	10 th to early 13 th C
		1	9	Early medieval ware	10 th to early 13 th C
		2	7	Medieval coarseware	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		1	10	Tudor red earthenware: slip-painted sherd	Late 15 th to mid-16 th C
243	layer	2	28	Medieval coarseware	Late 12 th to 14 th C
252	251	2	16	Medieval coarseware: Horizontal hollowed flanged rim (sub-form E5A) from small jar or cooking-pot	Late 13 th to 14 th C
254	253	2	9	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware:	10 th to early 13 th C
		1	19	Sand-and-shell-tempered ware	10 th to early 13 th C
		1	10	Early medieval ware: thickened everted rim, slightly burnished surface – early	?10 th /11 th C
		8	70	Medieval coarseware: includes B2 jug rim	13 th to 14 th C
		1	5	Tudor red earthenware	Late 15 th to 16 th C
258	261	2	191	PMRE: internally glazed sherds: handled jar with rolled rim	17 th C
		1	41	Black-glazed ware: lower handle attachment with all over glaze, most likely from a handled jar	17 th to mid 18 th C
		2	117	Westerwald stoneware: chamber pot fragment with hollowed everted rim	17 th C
		4	65	English tin-glazed earthenware: sherds from hemispherical bowl with footring base showing blue-painted floral decoration	18 th C
		1	350	English stoneware: lower part of large cylindrical tavern mug	18 th C
		1	10	Modern white earthenware: plate rim showing blue transfer print	19 th to 20 th C
260	261	2	289	Metropolitan slipware: beaded rim from small flared bowl showing beginnings of handle attachment scar, all over glaze and row of slip-painted asterisks on external surface (draw), sherds is burnt or has been used for cooking, also rim of dish showing simple design of diminishing wavy lines; similar at a	Mid-18 th C

				mid-18 th C well group from an inn at Castle Hedingham (Walker 2002, 288-309)	
		1	108	English stoneware: rim of cylindrical tavern mug showing brown wash and illegible excise stamp	18 th C
		1	16	English tin-glazed earthenware: rim of hemispherical bowl showing blue-painted foliage decoration	18 th C
262	Layer	1	12	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	10 th to early 13 th C
		2	11	Tudor red earthenware	Late 15 th to 16 th C
		5	74	English tin-glazed earthenware fragments from blue-painted plates, one showing a floral design	18 th C
267	Layer	1	4	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware	10 th to early 13 th C
		1	10	Medieval coarseware: body sherd with throwing lines	Later 13 th to 14 th C
		1	134	Mill Green-type ware: handle from large vessel, oval in section with deeply ribbed surface, white slip-coating under mottled green glaze over ribbing and one surviving thumbed ear at the upper handle attachment	14 th to 16 th C
		1	113	Low Countries red ware?: frilled base ?from drinking jug or cup form with green/clear glaze on the outside and a green glaze on the internal surface; alternatively could be a late Hedingham, or even a Surrey product (draw)	Late 15 th to mid-16 th C
275	274	1	5	Early medieval ware: abraded	10 th to early 13 th C
277	277	2	22	Early medieval ware: everted thumbed rim	12 th C
		3	71	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware: everted flat-topped rim, body and base sherd	10 th to early 13 th C
290	289	1	10	Tudor red earthenware: upright rim from small jug showing the beginnings of a rod handle, reduced surfaces from soil sample <17>	Late 15 th to mid -16 th C
		1	124	English tin-glazed earthenware: profile of hemispherical bowl, showing external blue-painted chinoiserie design comprising a willow tree, plants and flowers; vessel has been burnt (draw)	18 th C
293	289	1	7	Medieval coarseware	Later 12 th to 14 th C
		1	67	PMRE: rolled rim from rounded jar or possible chamber pot, internally glazed, burnt or fire-blackened	17 th to 19 th C
		1	16	Black-glazed ware: flanged jar rim perhaps from a chamber pot	18 th C
		1	1086	Westerwald stoneware: complete chamber pot with flanged rim, stamped and incised decoration outlined in blue comprising heraldic-style lions and six-petalled rosettes (draw)	18 th C
		4	122	Westerwald stoneware: fragments from a second chamber pot again showing lion and rosette decoration, but with differences in style from that above	?18 th C
		6	1492	Metropolitan slipware: complete large flanged dish, showing simple leaf motif in centre, a motif comprising diminishing curving lines originating from the same point, around the wall – three evenly spaced motifs and a single wavy line around the rim flange, buff fabric, red core where vessel walls are at their thickest and red ?iron-washed surface, wear	Mid-18 th C

				around basal angle, similar to the dish found in context 260	
		1	12	Porcelain – probably Chinese porcelain: blue-painted footring base from a hemispherical bowl – perhaps a tea bowl	18 th C
		2	75	Staffs-type white salt-glazed stoneware: cup with pouring lip, complete, but broken in two, undecorated, lack of orange-peel texture to glaze suggests a late date; almost of 'London shape' of early 19 th C but without the carination, perhaps used as an invalid or feeding cup	Late 18 th C
		2	157	Staffs-type white salt-glazed stoneware: almost complete teapot, though without lid; faceted spout, plain handle, but with notches at base of handle attachment, recessed base, two incised bands around the shoulder, ht around 90mm, fabric is the same as the cup's	Late 18 th C
295	Layer	1	39	Yellow ware: flared dish with simple upright rim and no change in profile	Late 18 th to 20 th C
		686	20848		

Appendix 4: Environmental Tables

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Parent	Spot date information	Original sample Size	Volume Processed/Used (including floating/wet sieving and subsamples)	Bulk Sample Floated?	Flot?	Residue?	2 litre Bulk Sample Wet Sieved?	2 litre (where available) sub sample wet sieved for insects?	Parasite sample retained	Pollen Sample Retained	Bulk sample Remaining?
1	1/027	P	1/026	14 th -15/16 th C.	40	40	y	retained wet	Y		Y	Y	Y	.
2	139	P	136	L 15 th -16 th C.	40	<5				Y	Y	Y	Y	35L
3	140	P	136	Mixed	40	40	y	dried	Y			Y	Y	.
4	151	L		Mixed	40	40	y	dried	Y			Y	Y	.
5	152	P		Mixed	40	40	y	dried	Y			Y	Y	.
6	154	P		Mixed	40	40	y	dried	Y			Y	Y	.
7	177	P	1/014	Undated	10	<5				Y	Y	Y	Y	5L
8	175	P	1/016	Mixed	50	50	y	retained wet	Y		Y	Y	Y	.
9	159	P	160	13 th C.	40	40	y	dried	Y			Y	Y	.
10	184	P	165	Mixed	40	40	y	dried	Y			Y	Y	.
11	188	P	165	Mixed	40	40	Y	retained wet		Y	Y	Y	Y	.
12	202	P	165	14 th -16 th C.	20	<5				Y	Y	Y	Y	15L
13	212	W	213 or 225?	Undated	40	<5				Y	Y	Y	Y	35L
14	105	P	104	Mixed	40	40	y	dried	Y			Y	Y	.
15	241	Ph	242	15 th -16 th C.	10	10	y	dried	Y			Y	Y	.
16	260	P	261	18 th C.	40	<5				Y	Y	Y	Y	35L
17	290	C	289	18 th C.	40	<5				Y	Y	Y	Y	35L

18	293	C	289	L 18 th C.	40	<5				Y	Y	Y	Y	35L
19	302	Fill of chamber pot	289	18 th C.	<5	<5				Y	Y			.
20	303	Fill of Tea Pot (from 293)	289	L 18 th C.	<1	<1				Y	Y			.
21	304	Fill of large jug (from 190)	165	15 th -16 th C.	2	2				Y	Y			.

Table 11. Sample Processing and Context information. Key: C=Cesspit, L=Layer, P=Pit, Ph=Posthole, W=Well)

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	1/027	***	18	**	<2	*	<2	*	<2	**	166	*	2					*	2	***	240	*	4	Mortar */26 - Coal */16 - Metal */22 - CBM **/1400 - Slag **/384 - Magnetised Material ***/24
2	139																							Pot */26 - Metal */2
3	140	**	6	**	<2	*	<2			***	196	**	2		*	<2		**	<2	***	78			Pot */18 - F.Clay **/100 - Metal */6 - Coal */8 - Glass */<2 - Slag **/36 - CBM **/112 - Magnetised Material ***/16

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
4	151	**	2	**	<2					**	42	*	<2	*	<2			**	<2	***	258	*	8	Slag */140 - CBM */36 - Mortar **/78 - Magnetised Material **/16
5	152	**	2	**	<2					**	94			*	<2			**	<2	***	216	*	2	Pot */64 - Metal */16 - Magnetised Material ***/8
6	154	**	2	**	<2					**	54			*	<2	*	<2	**	<2	***	172	**	1 2	Coal **/10 - CBM */2 - Pot **/22 - Magnetised Material ***/8
7	177									*	16													CBM */242 - Metal */2
8	175	*	<2					**	24	***	152	**	12	*	<2			**	2	**	92	*	2	Metal **/168 - Pins */2 - Glass */30 - CTP */<2 - Slag **/114 - Bead */<2 - Pot **/32 - F.Clay */26 - Coal **/56 - Mortar **/150 - CBM*/546 - Magnetised Material ***/18
9	159	***	8	**	<2					***	52	*	<2					**	4	***	212			Pot */28 - Magnetised Material ***/6

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
10	184	****	40	**	4					***	118	**	12	*	<2			**	<2	***	358	*	4	Slag ***/1564 - Mortar ***/572 - Pot */128 - CBM ***/1668 - Coal **/132 - F.Clay */68 - Metal **/140 - ? */<2 - Pin */<2 - Fabric */<2 - Magnetised Material ***/130
11	188	**	8	**	<2				**	70	*	2	*	<2			*	2	***	220	*	<2	Metal **/18 - Glass */<2 - Coal **/2 - Slag **/76 - Mortar **/262 - F.Clay */18 - Wood */8 - CBM ***/1970 - Magnetised Material ***/32	
12	202								*	4								*	32				CBM */542	
13	212								*	30								*	2				Metal */14 - F.Clay */30	
14	105	**	6	**	<2				**	58	*	2	*	<2			**	<2	***	258	*	2	Metal */8 - Coal */56 - F.Clay */26 - CBM */4 - Magnetised Material ***/12	
15	241	**	<2	**	<2	*	<2		**	12	*	6	*	2			*	<2	***	58	*	<2	Metal */10 - CBM ***/136 - Pot */10 - Slag */32 - Coal */<2 - Magnetised Material ***/8	
16	260																						CBM */32 - CTP */2	

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Mineralised Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
17	290									*	36													CBM */252 - Metal */4 - Pot */12 - CTP */2
18	293																							CBM */116 - Metal */4
19	302									*	2									*	12			CBM */30
20	303																							
21	304																							CBM */126

Table 12 Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weight in grams.

Sample Number	Context	Flot weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Uncharred/ poss min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	Industrial debris hammerscale	
1	1/027																					
3	140	20	120	100	60	20		**	***					*	Poaceae grass stem with culm node, <i>Vitis vinifera</i> , cf Fabaceae	+++	**	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Sambucus</i> sp., Apiaceae	++	*		
4	151	5.2	20	20	30	10	*		****	*		<i>Triticum</i> sp.	++							**		
5	152	8.5	30	30	20	10	*	*	**	****	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Avena</i> sp.(1)	+ / ++							**		
6	154	12	50	50	40	20	*	**	****	*		<i>Triticum</i> sp., cf <i>Hordeum</i> sp., cf <i>Avena</i> sp.	+ / ++				***	Lamiaceae, <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	++	**		
8	175													*	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	++						
9	159	17	50	50	50	20		**	****	**		<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	+ / ++	*	Poaceae, <i>Sambucus</i> sp.	++	**	<i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Sambucus</i> sp.	++			
10	184	32	120	100	70	10			**								**	<i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> sp., Apiaceae, <i>Vitis vinifera</i> , <i>Rubus</i> sp.	++			
14	105	15	40	40	30	10	*		****	**		<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	+ / ++	*	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> spp., Poaceae,	++					*	

Sample Number	Context	Flot weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Uncharred/ poss min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	Industrial debris hammerscale	
15	241	7	15	15	20	10		*	**	****	*	<i>Triticum sp.</i> ,	++	*	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> <i>Prunus sp.</i>	++						*

Table 13 Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weight in grams

Sample Number	Context	Sieves used	Sub-sample scanned	Macrobotanical Remains	Identification and preservation notes	Wood	Notes on Preservation of Wood	Identification and preservation notes	Faunal remains	Notes on faunal remains	Insects and Fly pupae	Notes on insect remains
1	1/027	flot	7 ml / fraction	**	<i>Urtica dioica</i> ,	** *	very small fragments, some roundwood present, a little 'spongy' texture	+ / ++			***	Daphnia resting eggs
2	139	4,2,1, 0.50,0.2 5 mm	7 ml / fraction	*	Lamiaceae, <i>Urtica dioica</i>	*	some twigs, with a 'spongy' texture. No large fragments, lots of smaller pieces in lowest fractions	+ / ++	*	fishbone		

Sample Number	Context	Sieves used	Sub-sample scanned	Macrobotanical Remains	Identification and preservation notes	Wood	Notes on Preservation of Wood	Identification and preservation notes	Faunal remains	Notes on faunal remains	Insects and Fly pupae	Notes on insect remains
7	177	4,2,1, 0.50,0.2 5 mm			<i>Prunus cerasus/avium</i> , <i>Vitis vinifera</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , <i>Prunus cf domestica</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> , <i>Sambucus</i> sp., Apiaceae, cf Lamiaceae, seeds to ID	**	some round wood present, no very large fragments. Good preservation	++/+++			*	small insect/beetle carapace fragments
8	175	flot	40 ml	**	<i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Prunus cerasus/avium</i> , <i>Prunus cf domestica</i> , <i>Vitis vinifera</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> . Good preservation	** **	some round wood, some fragments have a slightly soft 'spongy' texture, but mostly good preservation					
11	188	flot	40 ml	*	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	** *	very small fragments of wood, no large pieces	+			**	Daphnia resting eggs, plus small carapace fragments
12	202	4,2,1, 0.50,0.2 5 mm	7 ml / fraction	**	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. , <i>Cirsium/Carduus</i> spp., <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>Rumex</i> sp., Cyperaceae, <i>Urtica dioica</i> , seeds to ID	**	no particularly large fragments, mostly roundwood. Moderate preservation	++			*	small carapace fragments
13	212	4,2,1, 0.50,0.2 5mm	7 ml / fraction	*	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp., cf <i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	**	no large fragments present, some round wood and some possible charcoal	++	*	small mammal bone, clam and mussel shell		

Sample Number	Context	Sieves used	Sub-sample scanned	Macrobotanical Remains	Identification and preservation notes	Wood	Notes on Preservation of Wood	Identification and preservation notes	Faunal remains	Notes on faunal remains	Insects and Fly pupae	Notes on insect remains
16	260	4,2,1, 0.50,0.25mm	7 ml / fraction	**	<i>Prunus cerasus/avium</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , <i>Prunus domestica</i> , <i>Vitis vinifera</i> , <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> , more to check/ID	**	mostly twigs, well preserved	+++				
17	290	4,2,1, 0.50,0.25mm	7 ml / fraction	***	<i>Juglans regia</i> , <i>Prunus cerasus/avium</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> , cf <i>Malus/Pyrus</i> spp., <i>Rosa</i> sp., other seeds to ID	**	few fragments, mostly round wood, hard texture. Wood 'shavings'	++			**	carapace fragments
18	293	4,2,1, 0.50,0.25mm	7 ml / fraction	**	<i>Prunus cerasus/avium</i> , <i>Prunus</i> cf <i>domestica</i> , <i>Vitis vinifera</i> , <i>Rubus</i> sp., Cyperaceae, Solanaceae, Lamiaceae						**	carapace fragments
19	302	4,2,0.25 mm	40 ml	**	<i>Prunus cerasus/avium</i> , <i>Prunus domestica</i> , <i>Vitis vinifera</i> , seeds to ID	*	wood shavings					
20	303	4,2,1,0.50,0.25 mm	7 ml / fraction	*	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> , <i>Prunus cerasus/avium</i> , <i>Vitis vinifera</i> , <i>Rubus</i> sp., good preservation + seeds to ID	**	not much round wood, no big fragments, a little spongy 'texture'. Wood shavings'	+ / ++			**	Insect/ beetle carapace fragments (in 4-2 mm fraction)

Sample Number	Context	Sieves used	Sub-sample scanned	Macrobotanical Remains	Identification and preservation notes	Wood	Notes on Preservation of Wood	Identification and preservation notes	Faunal remains	Notes on faunal remains	Insects and Fly pupae	Notes on insect remains
21	304	4,2,1, 0.50,0.2 5mm	7 ml / fraction	*	Apiaceae to ID, <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	**	small fragments, mostly round wood, variable preservation	+ / ++	*	fishbone	***	carapace fragments in smallest fraction

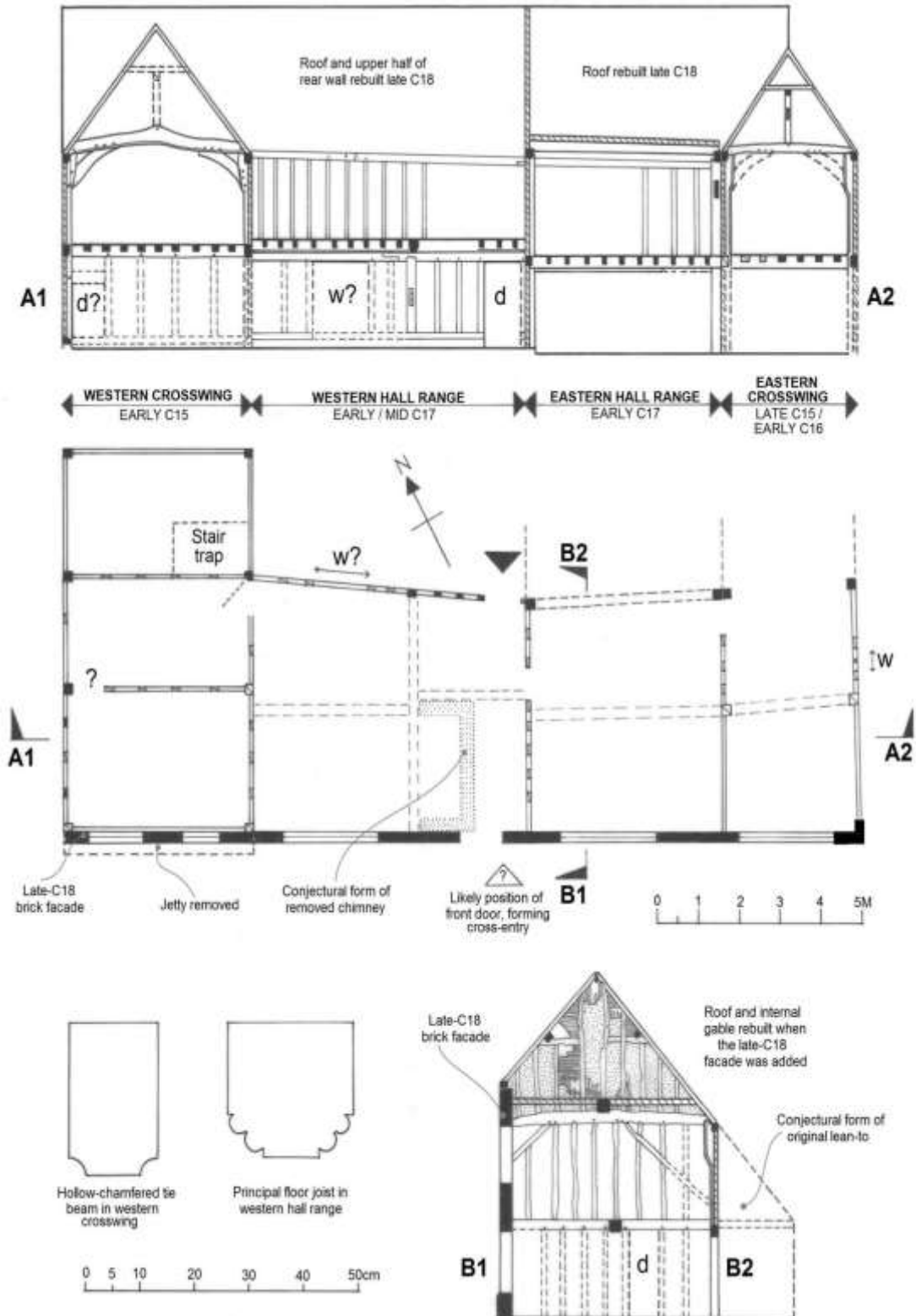
Table 14 Waterlogged sample data (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

Appendix 5: Timber Table

Timber number	Context	Part of structure?	Site Context	Dimensions LxBxD (mm)	Knotted?	Straight grained?	Reused?	Tool marks	Joints/ fixings	Unintentional marks	Method of conversion	Bark	Sapwood	Sample taken?	Taxonomic Identifications
T1	190	N	Loose in backfill of cess pit [165]	760x250x40	Y	Y	N	none	2 pieces pressed together side-by-side	N	tangentially faced	N	N	Y	<i>Quercus sp.</i>
T2	190	N	floating in backfill of cess pit [165]	450x100x90	N	Y	N	none	lap joint?	N	radially cleft	N	Y	Y	<i>Quercus sp.</i>
T3	137	N	located in base of pit [136]	480x140x100	Y	Y	N	none	N	some trowel marks	radially cleft	N	Y	Y	<i>Quercus sp.</i>
T4	140	N	upper fill of pit [136]	150x60x50	N	Y	N	tool sigs from axe	N	tip broken during excavation	3 edges removed from whole to create a point	Y	Y	Y	<i>Betula sp.</i>

Table 15: Timber Descriptions and Identifications

Appendix 6: The Rose and Crown, 109 High Street, Maldon
Historic building analysis © Tim Howson, July 2015



Introduction

In 2015 this property was renovated and extended by its new owners, J D Wetherspoons. During this work parts of the structure were temporarily exposed and the opportunity was taken to record and analyse the building's origins and evolution. It is hoped that this analysis can be integrated with both documentary research by the Maldon historian John Smith and the results of an archaeological excavation which was undertaken by Archaeology South East.

Primary phases

The building incorporates two medieval, timber-framed crosswings; one at the west end and one at the east end. The space between these medieval structures is occupied by two seventeenth-century timber-framed hall ranges; the one to the east constructed shortly before the one to the west. Towards the end of the eighteenth century a brick façade was added to the street elevation, replacing the front walls of the timber-framed ranges, the roof was rebuilt involving the removal of the front gables to the crosswings, and a parallel brick extension was added to the rear. The result is that, viewed from the High Street, there are few clues to the building's true antiquity.

Analysis of the primary phases

The western crosswing

The oldest structure on the site is the western 3-bay crosswing. The character of its structure points to an early fifteenth-century date. The studs are widely-spaced, on average at 75cm centres. Like many of the early houses in the High Street, the oak timber is of mixed quality. For example, the first-floor joists in the front bay have much less sapwood and wane than the joists in the other two bays. The arch-braced tie beam between the front and the middle bays has a wonderfully asymmetrical camber but with finely-finished hollow chamfers. Most of the crown-post roof has been replaced in the front and middle bays, but it survives *intact* with a half-hip and gablet in the rear bay. Pressure marks on some of the joists confirm that the front of the crosswing was originally jettied.

On the ground floor there were three rooms; one for each structural bay. Detecting original door positions is often difficult when studs are spaced as widely as they are here, because each interval is wide enough to accommodate a doorway. There is a redundant mortice on a storey post which may have been for the head of a doorway connecting the front room and the middle room, but the low height of the mortice makes this doubtful. Much more conclusive is the evidence for a doorway leading from the middle ground-floor room into the hall to the east. This comprises a mortice for a doorhead, and a rebate and pintle for a door that swung into the crosswing. There is a stair trap in the south-east corner of the rear room. It is likely that there was a doorway between the middle and rear ground-floor rooms but its position could not be determined. On the first floor there was originally a single 3-bay chamber.

In the soffit to the rear tie beam there are mortices for an original window, comprising two diamond-section mullions. This window would have been un-glazed. Early in the seventeenth-century the rear wall of the crosswing was entirely rebuilt below the level of the tie beam and between the storey posts, at which date an ovolo-moulded mullion window was introduced at first floor level. This later window would have been glazed and some of the nails which held the lead-glazed panels are still in place.

The eastern crosswing

The eastern crosswing is much narrower than the western one, a response perhaps to a plot that was constrained by the need to maintain access to Butt Lane. The studs are more closely spaced (at c.50cm centres), and the building is dateable to the late-fifteenth or early-sixteenth century. There is no evidence to confirm whether or not the front was jettied, but enough survives of the crown-post roof to show that the front was gabled. Although only two bays of the crosswing survive, the truncated form of the western wall plate implies that the structure continued north by at least one further bay.

On the ground floor, and unlike the western crosswing, there was no partition between the two front bays. The doorway connecting the crosswing and the hall range west of it was in the same position as the corresponding doorway in the western crosswing. There was a two-bay chamber on the first floor over the surviving structure.

The only evidence revealed for an original window is on the ground floor in the middle bay of the eastern elevation, looking down the High Street and onto the access to Butt Lane. It comprised a single diamond-section mullion. There is a rebate in the rail above it, which would have housed an internal shutter.



Crown-post roof in eastern crosswing

The eastern seventeenth-century hall range

This structure has jowled posts on the rear wall at its west and east ends. It had an open-framed arch-braced truss abutting the eastern crosswing and had a closed truss at its western end. The closed truss (see drawings B1 – B2) has primary braces at the first-floor level. On the ground floor of this truss, a gap in the redundant mortices would suggest the presence of a doorway in an off-centre position.

On the rear wall there was regular studwork at first-floor level, but no studs at ground-floor level. This indicates some sort of rear lean-to arrangement from the outset. There are mortices on the rear face of the storey posts which probably relate to the roof structure of this lean to. The studs on the first floor of the rear wall had wattle and daub infill between them, one panel of which was exposed during the renovation.

The western seventeenth-century hall range

The rear wall of this structure appears to be of two dates. The lower half dates from the early-mid seventeenth century and is topped by a mid-rail with an edge-halved scarf joint. The upper half dates from late in the eighteenth century and is topped by a wall plate with a face-halved scarf joint. Gaps in the lower-level studwork provide evidence for a ground-floor window towards the west end of the rear wall and a door at the eastern end of the rear wall. This seems to reflect a medieval-style layout with a window at the high end of the hall and a cross entry at the low end. It is plausible that this seventeenth-century structure replicated the layout of the open hall it replaced. The first-floor structure floor is framed to accommodate a chimney which must have backed onto a cross entry and heated the hall. A smaller and much later chimney stack now occupies this position

The first-floor structure bears upon the range to the east of it, leading one to conclude that that the western hall-range is later than the eastern hall-range. The first-floor structure has principal joists with an ovolo moulding, consistent with an early-mid seventeenth century date. During the course of the renovation seventeenth-century light grey paint was found to survive on several of the common joists.

Right: Seventeenth century grey paint scheme on floor joists in the western hall range



Late-eighteenth century alterations

The premises was substantially upgraded towards the end of the eighteenth century. A brick façade, with taller eaves, replaced the fronts of the earlier timber-framed structures. A two storey brick extension was added across the rear of the eastern hall range and crosswing. The bricks used in the façade and the rear extension have diagonal press marks, pointing to a date before c1800 (Kennell, 2014). The roofs were replaced at the same time, except for fragments of the medieval roofs over the crosswings. The internal gable between the two seventeenth-century hall ranges is contemporary with this phase. The upper half of the rear wall to the western hall range also dates from this phase, and is contemporary with the addition of an adjoining single-storey rear lean-to.

Discussion

The medieval crosswings are too far apart from one another to relate to a single house. Considering the distance which separates the two crosswings, it is most likely that they related to two medieval houses of 2-cell, as opposed to 3-cell, plan form. In which case, each seventeenth-century hall range almost certainly replaced a medieval open hall. Research has found that 2-cell medieval houses were common in Maldon and Coggeshall (Andrews and Stenning, 1989 and 1996; Stenning 2014; Howson 2014). Further down Maldon High Street, at Nos 140-144, David Stenning has postulated a sequence of development which is potentially similar to what occurred at the Rose and Crown; in the fifteenth century a pair 2-cell hall houses were built with adjoining halls and in-line ends; in the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century the in-line ends were replaced by crosswings; in the seventeenth century the two open hall ranges were reconstructed on two storeys (Stenning, 2009). At the Rose and Crown, if the layout of the western post-medieval hall was the same as the open hall it replaced, then the western crosswing was a high-end one. It is likely that the front ground-floor room of this crosswing was a shop, a theory supported by the superior quality of the floor joists; in that the best joists might be reserved for the room with a 'public' function. But since there is no evidence for the design of the front ground-floor wall whether or not there was a shop will forever remain a mystery.

If there were initially two medieval houses, the evidence for a ground-floor doorway in the western wall of eastern early seventeenth-century range, demonstrates that the properties had become combined by this date. This phase could coincide with the change of use of the buildings from residences to an ale house.

The eighteenth-century upgrading of the building was probably undertaken when the property first fell under the control of a commercial brewer. This occurred in 1790 when the Coggeshall brewer, Henry Skingley, purchased the Rose and Crown 'lately the Red Lion' (Smith, 2013, 227). Skingley would have had the finances to fund such a renovation, and this date would correlate with the character of the Georgian brickwork and timber framing.

Sources:

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Smith, J. R.: *The Borough of Maldon 1688-1800: a Golden Age* (Brewin Books, 2013)

Stenning, D: *144 High Street, Maldon, Essex* (Unpublished building analysis commissioned by Maldon District Council, 2009)

Stenning, D: *Discovering Coggeshall: Timber-Framed Buildings in the Town Centre* (John Lewis, 2013)

Appendix 7: Resource for completion of analysis and reporting tasks for publication

Stratigraphic Tasks	
Review/refinement of grouping, dating & phasing	2 days
Documentary research, search for parallels, integrate historic building text	1 day
Production of introductory text to include circumstances of fieldwork, location, topography and geology and archaeological and historical background	1 day
Creation of an integrated site narrative by period that references pertinent specialist information	4.5 days
Selection of relevant phase plans, figures, photographs and finds illustrations and liaison with illustrator	0.5 day
Integration of finds reports into publication text and liaison with specialists	1 day
Writing of discussion and concluding text	2 days
Completion of bibliography, acknowledgements etc. and submission of text for review and editing	0.5 day
Subtotal	12.5 days
Specialist Analysis	
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	7 days
Ceramic Building Material	3 days
Registered finds	3.5 days
Animal bone	3 days
Marine Mollusc	2 days
Environmental Material	6 days +fees
Subtotal	24.5 days
Illustration	
Digital production of plan and section figures to support background and site narrative text	2 days
Formatting of photographic images for plates	0.5 day
Medieval and Pottery illustration	2 days
Registered finds illustration	3 days
Subtotal	7.5 days
Editing & production	
Internal reading/editing of first draft report by project manager	1 day
Internal alterations to text and figure illustrations and dispatch to EAH editor	2 days
Implementing EAH editor's text and figure amendments	1 day
Proof reading/correcting printer's proofs and return to EAH editor	0.5 day
Subtotal	4.5 days
Project Management	
Co-ordination of work of all contributors	1 day
Liaison with <i>Essex Archaeology & History</i> editor	0.5 day
Expenses and consumables (postage etc.)	cost
EAH page print cost	cost
Subtotal	1.5 days

Appendix 8: EHER Summary

Site name/Address: The Rose & Crown, 109 High Street, Maldon	
Parish: Maldon	District: Maldon
NGR: TL 85277 06977	Site Code: MD50
Type of Work: Archaeological Excavation	Site Director/Group: T. Ennis, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 9th March to 9th April 2015	Size of Area Investigated: 205 sq m
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Colchester & Ipswich	Funding source: Client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER Nos: 38359
Final Report: EAH	OASIS No: 224258
Periods Represented: Roman, Medieval, Post-medieval	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p><i>Initially an L-shaped evaluation trench was opened up along the length and width of the position of the proposed extension. As numerous features of medieval and later date were present within the trench the entire footprint of the new extension was opened-up at the request of the monitoring officer and in consultation with the client.</i></p> <p><i>A small quantity of residual prehistoric pottery recovered from the excavation attests to a prehistoric presence in the landscape. However, the earliest actual feature was a curving gully tentatively dated to the Roman period on a single sherd of pottery. Further pottery and tile was found residual in later features and it is likely, given the proximity to the small Roman town at Heybridge, that there is agricultural activity and possibly rural settlement in the area.</i></p> <p><i>Medieval remains comprised a variety of pits, post-holes and linear features. The earliest phase consists of a pit and a possible ditch in the north of the site dating to the 10th/11th century and which provide some evidence for the early development of the town east of the postulated position of the burh. The recovery of residual material of this date suggests further features may have been masked by later activity.</i></p> <p><i>A middle phase of activity broadly dates from the 12th to the 14th centuries. The most significant feature is a north-east/south-west aligned property boundary ditch that appears to be respected by 15th century buildings at the front of the property. In a later medieval phase dating to the late 15th to mid-16th century several large pits are dug, presumably for clay extraction, and are subsequently backfilled with cess and general rubbish. A fence-line appears to replace the infilled property boundary ditch. A contemporary barrel-lined well lies upon this boundary.</i></p> <p><i>Fence-lines identified in the post-medieval period are likely to be internal garden features as in the 17th century the two properties are combined and in use as an alehouse by 1691. Three cess pits, one of which is timber lined containing waste material from the alehouse firmly date to the 18th century. Modern brick and post-hole features broadly correlate with the positions of 19th century outbuildings shown on early Ordnance Survey maps.</i></p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: N/A	
Author of Summary: T. Ennis	Date of Summary: January 2016

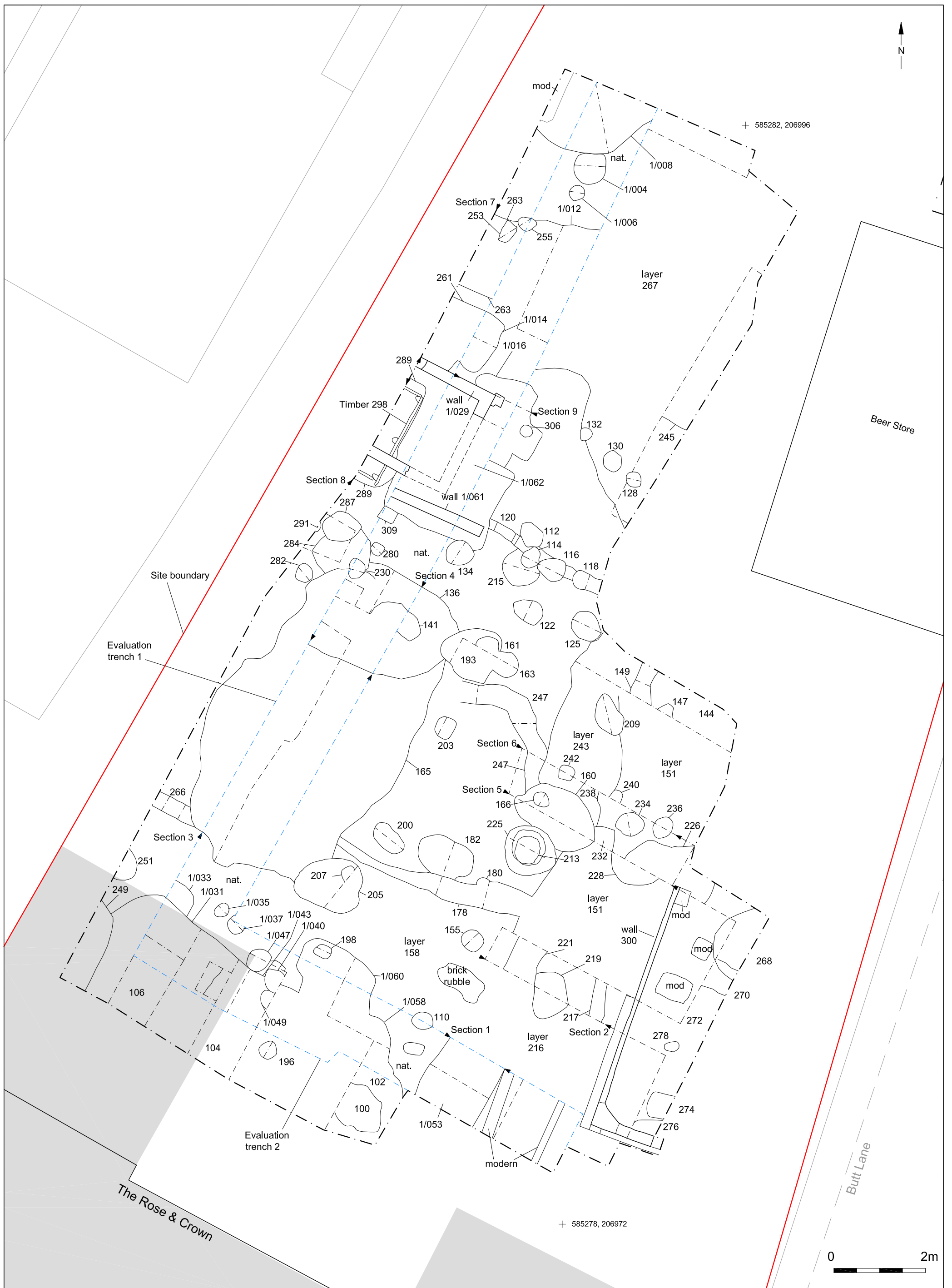
Appendix 9: OASIS Summary

OASIS RECORD: 224258	
Project details	
Project name	Rose & Crown, 109 High Street, Maldon
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out in advance development to the rear of the Rose and Crown public house in Maldon. Other than a single gully of Roman date remains mainly dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The earliest medieval remains consisted of a pit and a possible ditch in the north of the site dating to the 10th/11th century. A mid medieval phase of activity represented by various pits, post-holes and gullies broadly dates from the 12th to the 14th centuries. The most significant feature is a north-east/south-west aligned property boundary ditch that appears to be respected by two 15th century buildings at the front of the property. In a later medieval phase dating to the late 15th to mid-16th century several large pits are dug, presumably for clay extraction, and are subsequently backfilled with cess and general rubbish. A fence-line appears to replace the infilled property boundary ditch. A contemporary barrel-lined well lies upon this boundary. Fence-lines identified in the post-medieval period are likely to be internal garden features as in the 17th century the two properties are combined and in use as an alehouse by 1691. Three cess pits, one of which is timber lined containing waste material from the alehouse firmly date to the 18th century. Modern brick and post-hole features broadly correlate with the positions of 19th century outbuildings shown on early Ordnance Survey maps.
Project dates	Start: 09-03-2015 End: 09-04-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Assoc project ref codes	MD50 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval PIT Medieval DITCH Medieval PIT Post Medieval POST-HOLES Medieval POST-HOLES Post Medieval GULLY Roman WALLS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval POTTERY Post Medieval POTTERY Roman BRICK Post Medieval TILE Post Medieval CLAY PIPE Post Medieval GLASS Post Medieval FISH HOOK Medieval PINS Medieval KNIVES Medieval ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON MALDON Rose and Crown, 109 High Street
Study area	205 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 85277 06977 51.730323943665 0.683242393221 51 43 49 N 000 40 59 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Place Services
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Adrian Scruby
Project supervisor	Trevor Ennis
Type of funding body	Client / developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID	MD50
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	MD50
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	MD50
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliog.	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavation at The Rose and Crown, 109 High Street, Maldon
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ennis, T.
Other bibliog details	Report number 2015331
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue	Witham
Description	A4, bound, approx. 120 pages with illustrations
Entered by	Trevor Ennis (T.Ennis@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	18 January 2016



© Archaeology South-East		The Rose and Crown, 109 High Street, Maldon	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8333	Jan 2016	Site location	
Report No: 2015331	Drawn by: APL		



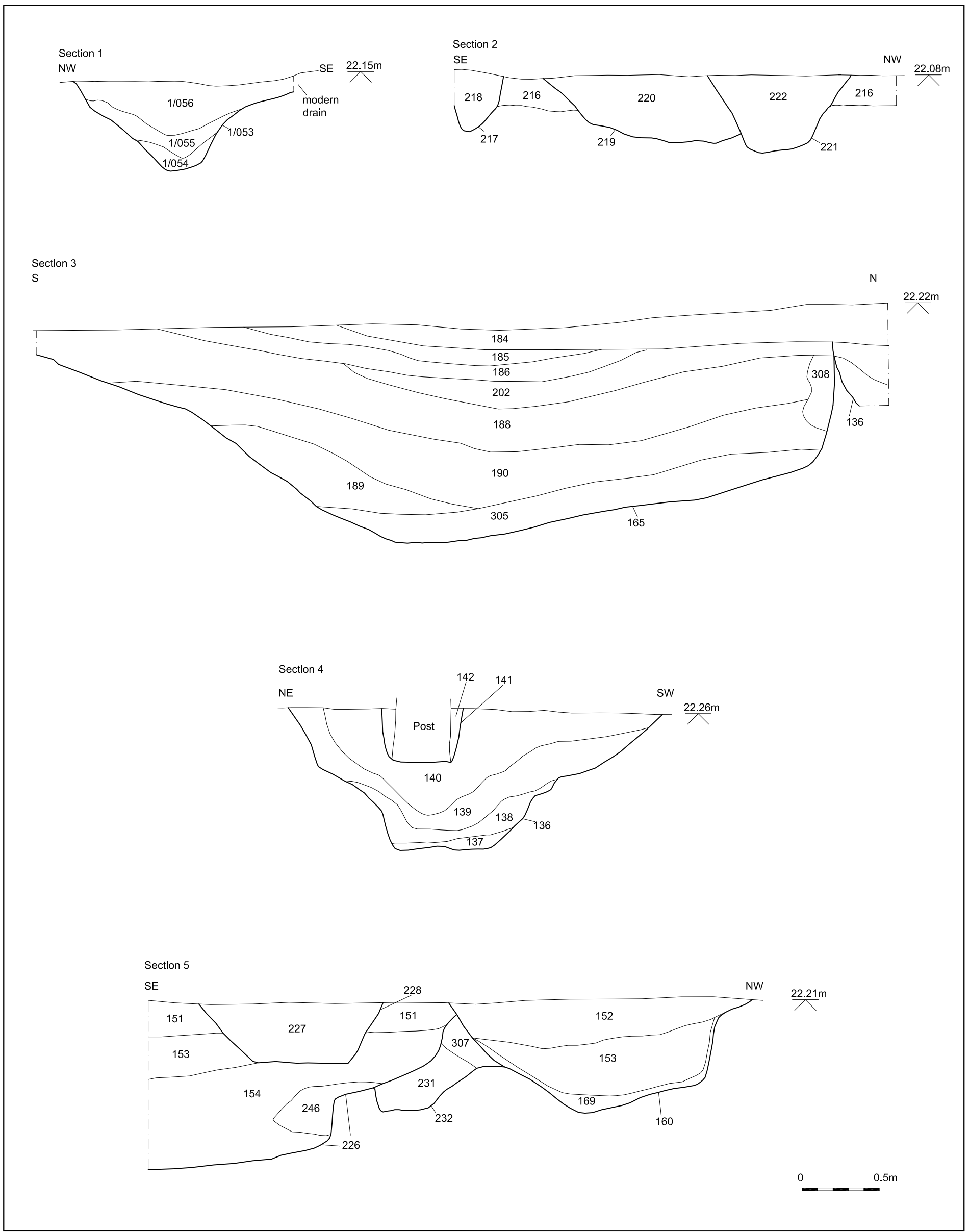




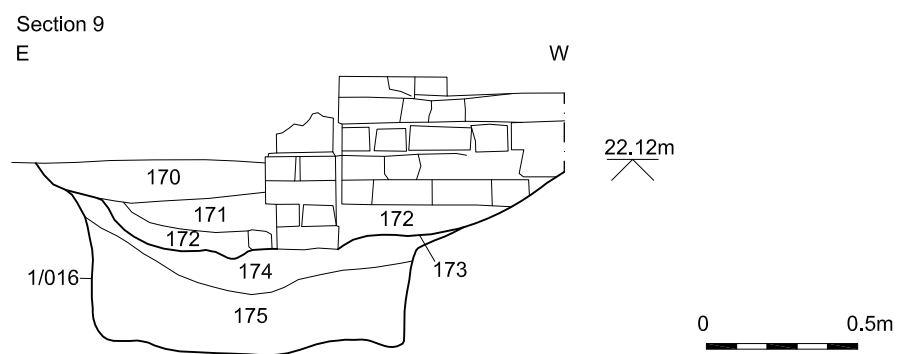
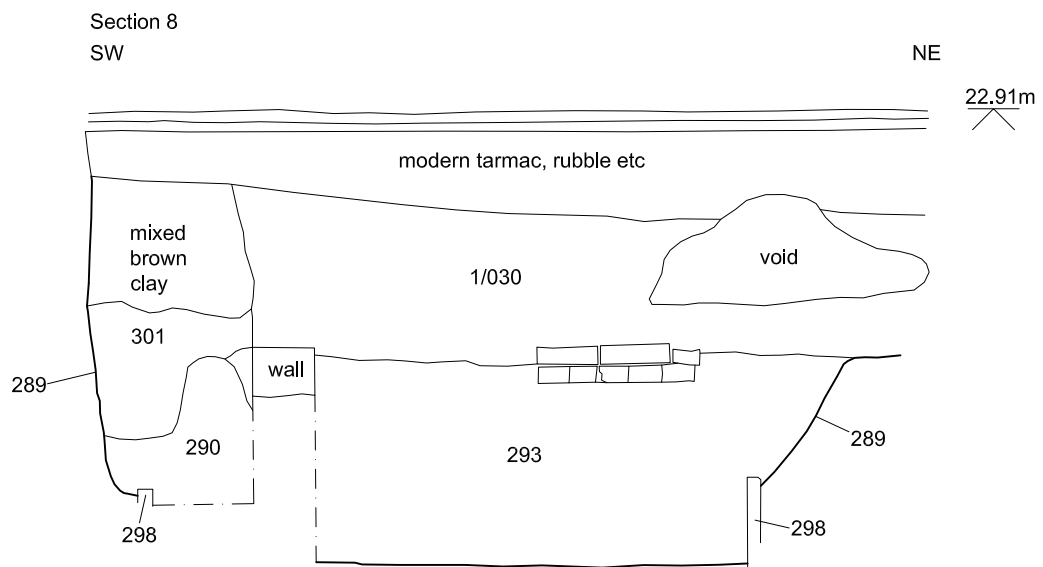
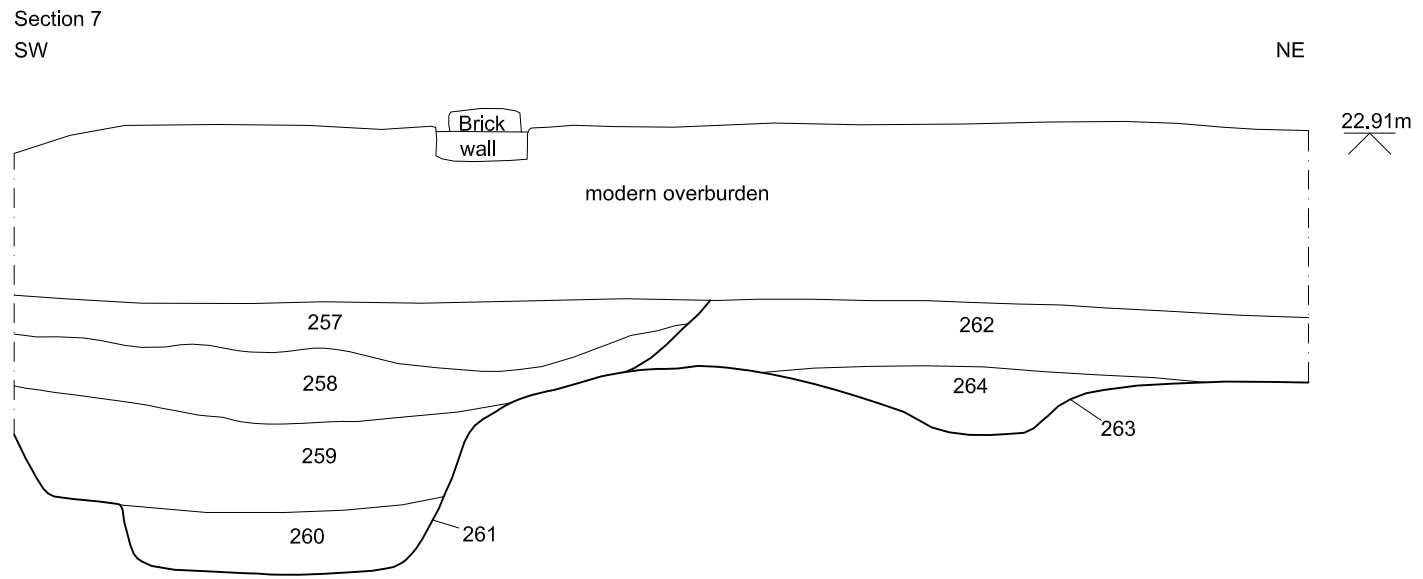
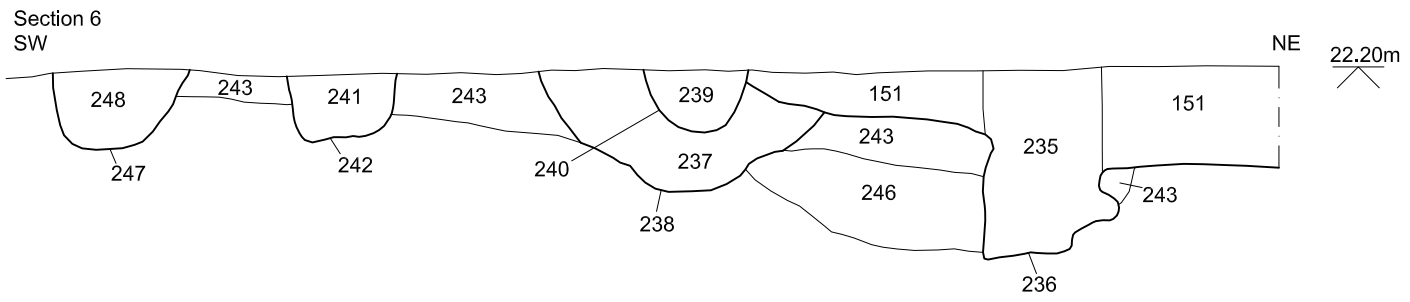








© Archaeology South-East		The Rose and Crown, 109 High Street, Maldon	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 8333	Oct 2015	Sections 1 - 5	
Report No: 2015331	Drawn by: APL		





Ditch 245 looking north-east



Ditch 1/053 looking north-east



Pit 165 during excavation



Postholes 1/040 & 1/049 looking south-east



Barrel-lined well 225



Section 5; pits 226, 232, 160 looking south-west (2m scale)



Timber lined cess-pit 289 (timber 298) looking east



Section 9; cut 1/016 looking south-west (1m scale)

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