Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation

Fryerning Hall
Blackmore Road
Fryerning
Essex

ASE Project No: 8540
Site Code: INFH15

ASE Report No: 2017078

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by
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Merritt, owners of the property, to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks associated with the construction of a single storey extension and internal alterations at Fryerning Hall, Blackmore Road, Fryerning.

The current Fryerning Hall originated in the 15th century and was altered and enlarged in the succeeding centuries. The farmyard formerly associated with the property includes a large 13th century barn located 60m north of the 15th century house. Given that this barn is likely to have been at the heart of the medieval farm complex it is probable that other buildings and remains of this date were located close to the barn and to the north of the present hall and its monitored surrounds.

No remains of medieval or earlier date were identified, other than two sherds of abraded medieval pottery recovered from a later context. The lack of medieval remains is surprising given the historic background to the site. The majority of the recorded remains date to the post-medieval period or later.

Internally, the survival of remains may have been affected by later 20th century repair and building works, in particular truncation of deposits during the insertion of thick concrete flooring throughout the greater part of the building. The earliest recorded remains within the house consist of a tile foundation deposit of possible 15th century date in the Drawing Room and a tile and brick foundation deposit of possible 16th century date within the kitchen. Three small brick structures were recorded within the Breakfast Room; two may have been part of the original foundations for a 17th century fireplace, the function of the third, of similar date, is less certain. Also recorded within the Breakfast Room were three layers, two undated and one containing coal and charcoal probably associated with the adjacent post-medieval fireplace. Exposed in the Drawing Room and Hall was a brick and tile-lined drain of late 17th or 18th century date.

Externally, one pit of late 15th or 16th century date was recorded in a soakaway to the west of the house and in the yard to the north a brick rubble foundation deposit was noted adjacent to a 19th century outbuilding wall.

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1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Merritt (the clients) to undertake archaeological monitoring and excavation during groundworks associated with a single storey extension and internal alterations at Fryerning Hall, Blackmore Road, Fryerning, Essex.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The village of Fryerning is located within Brentwood District in south Essex approximately 0.5 km to the north-west of the larger village of Ingatestone, the two villages separated by the route of the A12. Fryerning Hall is located in the south of the village 80m north-east of the Church of St Mary the Virgin. The property lies on the western side of Blackmore Road and is bordered by residential properties to north and west and adjoins the churchyard to the south (Figure 1; NGR: TL 6388 0019).

1.2.2 Fryerning Hall is a Grade II* Listed Building comprising a two-storey, timber framed hall house with plaster rendering. Externally much of the garden is relatively flat (approx. 94m AOD) and laid to grass with borders and stone paths adjacent to the building. Further from the house are a number of trees, including a large ancient Oak and an ornamental pond. To the north of the house is a tarmac covered yard/parking area.

1.2.3 Fryerning is located on hilly ground above the valley of the River Wid. The site is located at the junction of superficial sand and gravels of the Stanmore Gravel Formation with localised Head deposits consisting of clay, silt, sand and gravel overlying bedrock London Clay here represented by clay, silt and sand of the Claygate Member (British Geological Survey © NERC 2017).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A planning application (15/01121/FUL) for a single storey extension and internal alterations was submitted to Brentwood District Council in September 2015 and, because of the impact of the proposed works on the historic integrity of the Listed Building and the archaeological interest of the site, an archaeological condition was attached to planning permission.

The proposed condition reads:

> *Archaeological monitoring and excavation.*
> *1. No groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological monitoring in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority.*

1.3.2 The groundworks include:

- Foundations for the kitchen extension
- New external drainage soil and surface water runs

- Lowering the floor in the Breakfast Room (to become Music Room)
- Lowering the floor in the Drawing Room and Hall
- Lowering the floor in the Day Room (to become part of new Kitchen)
- Lowering the floor in the old Kitchen (to become Garden Entrance/Laundry)
- Replacing the floor in the Dining Room
- Replacing the floor in the Study
- Replacing the floor in the Sitting Room (to become Family Room)

1.3.3 The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Archaeology South-East (2015) in response to a Design Brief produced by ECC Place Services (2015). The WSI was submitted to, and approved by, ECC Place Services in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Brentwood District Council prior to the commencement of works.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The initial aim of the archaeological work was to record exposed archaeological deposits and features and, where applicable, excavate them to a sufficient depth to facilitate the contractor's construction groundworks. With regard to internal works, particular attention was to be paid to areas of 'high significance' (Breakfast Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room/Hall and Study) as identified in the Heritage, Design and Access Statement prepared by Kay Pilsbury Thomas Architects (KPTA, undated).

1.4.2 Specific aims were:

- To record the location of any surviving archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development and identify their relationship to the development of the existing building and its predecessors
- To record the stratigraphic sequence of deposits affected by the development.

1.4.3 Research objectives comprised:

- The nature of medieval and earlier occupation on the site, specifically any evidence for the occupation by the Knights Hospitallers
- The development and usage of rooms within the current building

1.4.4 In the event that significant discoveries were made, the initial research objectives for the project were to be reviewed as part of any post-excavation assessment and reporting work that is required, with reference to those identified in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of monitoring and recording carried out by Trevor Ennis (Senior Archaeologist) and Angus Forshaw (Archaeologists) during groundworks at Fryerning Hall between the 15th December 2015 and 18th January 2017. The fieldwork was managed by Niall Oakey and Andy Leonard.

2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information is largely taken from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) and the Heritage, Design and Access Statement for Fryerning Hall prepared by Kay Pilsbury Thomas Architects (KPTA).

2.2 Historical Background

2.2.1 Fryerning Hall is a Grade II* Listed two-storey, timber-framed hall house (EHER 737, 738 and 26546) dating originally to the 15th century with significant alterations in 16th and 17th centuries. It is the site of a medieval manor house belonging to the Knights Hospitallers and would have formed the centre of their holdings in the parish and beyond. Located 50m north of the existing house is an 11-bay aisled barn (EHER 26547) originally part of the manor complex and thought to be of late 13th century date. The possibility exists that there may be the remains of earlier structures on site contemporary with the barn, possibly within or near the footprint of the existing Fryerning Hall.

2.2.2 The 15th century building, an in-line hall house, occupied the southern part of the existing structure (Figure 2). Following the Reformation the Knights Hospitallers were dis-established and the manor passed into private hands. Its 16th century owners were responsible for the construction of a new jettied cross wing, reorganising the layout of rooms, the introduction of new fire-places/chimneys and a stair tower. In the 17th century new bays were constructed to the rear of the hall and a former separate outbuilding was incorporated into the structure. 18th and 19th century alterations included plastering over walls and ceilings and replacement windows. A north-west utility and day room wing was constructed in the later 20th century and comprehensive repair work appears to have taken place as well within the house at this time.

2.2.3 An estate map of 1741 in the Essex Record Office (ERO T/M 305) depicts the Fryerning Hall complex including the house, barn and a number of named outbuildings. Late 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping shows a complex of buildings to the south of the barn and a separate north-west range in close proximity to the house. The range was demolished in the 1970s when the new utility wing was constructed. To the north of the present day house are a number of outbuildings, including a coach house and stables, of 19th century date.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 Prior to the start of fieldwork, an OASIS online record was started and key fields on Details, Location and Creators forms were completed. A site code was obtained from the Historic Environment Advisor (ECC Place Services) and is quoted on all reports subsequently produced for this project.

3.1.2 Monitoring and excavation was undertaken by ASE archaeologists on construction groundworks that had the potential to expose, damage or destroy any archaeological remains that might be present. This initially consisted of monitoring of floor reduction

within several ground floor rooms followed by limited archaeological excavation. Later foundation trenching and area stripping for the new extension was monitored as was the more recent cutting of new drainage trenches and soakaways.

3.1.3 Internal floor reduction (by others) was mainly undertaken by hand and for the most part involved the removal of large quantities of concrete and associated modern deposits. Investigation was not undertaken below the required construction level. External area stripping was undertaken with by a mini-digger fitted with a flat-bladed bucket. Narrower foundation/drainage trenching was undertaken by a mini-digger fitted with a toothed bucket (due to ground compaction, presence of roots, etc.). All external work was undertaken under archaeological supervision.

3.1.4 All stratigraphy was recorded using the ASE context recording system, with all exposed archaeological features and deposits recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances. Where possible a *c.*50% sample of all contained features was excavated. Modern features were excavated as necessary in order to establish their date and significance. Features were excavated using hand tools. Plans were drawn at 1:20 scale and sections at 1:10 scale and located in relation to the standing building. A digital photographic record was also created.

3.1.5 Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout.

3.1.6 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching brief, Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a & 2014b), and the ALGAO Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003). ASE is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the CIfA.

3.1.7 Finds were identified by context number to a specific deposit, and have been processed according to ASE and CIfA guidelines (2014c). All pottery and other finds where appropriate were marked with the site code and context number.

3.1.8 Bulk soil samples were collected for the purposes of environmental study and/or retrieval of small artefacts. Minimum 40 litre samples were taken from potentially dated deposits judged to have potential to contain plant macrofossil remains

3.2 Site Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Chelmsford Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are summarised below (Table 1).

Item	Quantity
Number of Contexts	22
No. of files	1
Plan and sections sheets	6
Photographs	32 digital
Bulk finds	1 box

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

Room names used throughout this report are those shown on the Existing Survey Ground Floor Plan (KPTA No. 1522/SD/101) and relate to the use of the building prior to the commencement of the programme of alterations. Archaeological work was mainly undertaken in the Breakfast Room, Drawing Room and Hall following the removal of modern flooring. Detail of recorded contexts is presented in Appendix1.

4.1 Internal works

4.1.1 *Breakfast Room*
Approximately 0.2m of modern concrete flooring was removed from the Breakfast Room. Underlying this was a mixed loose deposit of mortar and clay silt [01], 0.05-0.10m thick, which upon removal revealed a number of archaeological deposits and features (Figure 3).

4.1.2 In the centre of the room was a narrow linear feature [05], *c.*2.8m long by 0.18m wide, arranged perpendicular to the east and west walls of the room. The feature consisted of a line of flat tiles (0.16m wide), sealed by creamy lime mortar, that to the east appeared to have been truncated where it survived only as a grey silty lime-flecked line (Figure 4, photo). Although positioned roughly in the centre of the room, it did not underlie a similarly-aligned substantial overhead beam and was therefore unlikely to be a former support for this structure nor the base of some form of room partition. Instead it may have constituted a sleeper wall or beam position associated with an earlier timber floor. Below the east end of feature [05], and extending across much of the north-east of the room was a shallow mixed deposit of brick-flecked brown and grey silty clay [12], up to 0.07m deep, overlying pebbly natural.

4.1.3 Adjacent to the east wall of the room were the remains of a small rectangular brick structure [04], four header bricks long by two wide with the partial remains of an additional brick to the west (Figure 4, photo). The structure was two courses (0.14m) deep and was composed of large flat (unfrogged) bricks of *c.*16th century date bonded with a small amount of brown clay. The structure appeared to continue below the east wall of the building and may have been truncated to the west. It is possibly part of an internal buttress base or room division associated with the original (17th century) construction for this part of the house, but its precise interpretation is unclear.

4.1.4 In the north of the room were two slightly projecting brick structural fragments, [02] and [10] (Figure 4 photos), located on either side of a modern fireplace which, although now much altered, probably originally dates to the 17th century. Structural fragment [02] to the left of the fireplace was 0.6m wide and over 0.48m long, continuing north below a later step. It was composed of whole, half and three quarter size flat (unfrogged) red bricks bonded with and partly sealed by a thin layer of brown clay. All bricks were left *in-situ*; the largest measured 240mm x 125mm. To the right of the fireplace and obscured by a concrete hearth, fragment [10], measured 0.5m+ by 0.36m+ and consisted of flat (unfrogged) red half-bricks bonded with brown clay with some buff mortar flecks. Two courses (0.11m deep) were present. Both structural fragments contained bricks of *c.*16th century date and are believed to be part of the original 17th century foundations for the fireplace.

4.1.5 Overlying the bricks was a layer of flat cracked tiles [03], the largest measuring 260mm by 160mm by 12mm thick. The tiles did not extend beyond the bricks and were partly

sealed by a patch of hard cream charcoal-flecked mortar of possible 17th-18th century or later date. It is therefore possible that the tiles are part of a later alteration to the fireplace.

4.1.6 To the south of the tiles was a mixed deposit of dark to pale grey clay and charcoal flecks [09]. This covered an area of 0.8m by 0.6m and was up to 0.06m deep. Its location suggested that it might be a deposit derived from the adjacent post-medieval fireplace. The deposit was sampled and was found to contain charred cereal grains, burnt animal bone, two abraded sherds of medieval pottery and worn fragments of coal. This overlaid a sterile, more localised, layer of brown silty clay [11], *c.*0.5m by 0.35m by 0.05m thick, above natural.

4.1.7 Drawing Room and Hall (Figure 3)
About 0.2m of concrete was removed from the Drawing Room and Hall interior. Concrete in the Drawing Room was grey coloured whilst that in the Hall was whiter and had been laid on plastic sheeting. Cleaning of the underlying dry pebbly surface revealed a single drainage feature [07], 9m+ long, extending through both rooms.

4.1.8 Under-floor drain [07] was constructed from a single line of flat header bricks with upright peg-tiles, sometimes supported by half-bricks, forming the sides (Figure 4, photo). A variety of bricks were used in its construction; all were unfrogged. Some larger examples similar to those in the Breakfast Room were likely of 16th century date whilst some smaller examples were more probably of later (*c.*17th/18th) date. The drainage feature dropped in height towards the east and may have originally continued beyond the building but was disturbed by more modern brickwork beneath the existing French Windows. The drain was cut into brown pebbly silt [08] of probable natural origin. The drainage feature was filled with brown clay silt [06] and contained a variety of finds including rabbit and domestic fowl bones, oyster shell, a copper alloy pin (RF<1>), two sherds of possible 16th century pottery and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe from the second half of the 17th century. Also recovered were fragments of brick and broken tile, the latter deriving from the capping for the drain. Also exposed during concrete removal within the Drawing Room were two courses of flat tiles forming part of the lower foundation for the south-west wall of this room.

4.1.9 Dining Room (Figure 3)
Relatively little work was undertaken within the Dining Room, with the existing wooden floor being replaced but supporting beams and joists largely remaining in place for re-use. Underlying the joists was a layer of loose silt that was left in-situ and so obscured the presence of any potential archaeological remains below. However, the eastward continuation of drain [07] was established to be present. This continued on a similar alignment for c.4m across the north end of the room, ending c.0.5m from the west wall.

4.1.10 *Study* (Figure 3)
No archaeological monitoring work was undertaken in the Study, as the floor in this room was lower than other parts of the house and required building-up. However, monitoring was undertaken to the immediate west, in the passage/doorway linking the Study and Breakfast Room. Concrete removed from this area revealed only modern disturbance, including a large ceramic drain pipe and a live electricity cable.

4.1.11 *Day Room and Kitchen* (Figures 3 and 5)
The removal of relatively thick (0.2-0.4m) deposits of modern concrete and

overburden from the Day Room and Kitchen revealed mostly only natural pebbly clay and it is probable that these areas had been previously subject to modern truncation. Only one archaeological feature was observed, projecting from beneath the south wall of the kitchen. This consisted of a 1.1m long line of flat tiles [13], one or sometimes two thick, overlying a single course of brick [14] bonded with fine lime mortar. The tiles continued into the existing south wall of the kitchen. Both contexts are likely to be part of the foundation for this wall, perhaps having been truncated during construction of the modern concrete floor.

4.2 External Works

4.2.1 *New Kitchen Extension (west of house)* (Figure 5)
The footprint of the new kitchen extension covered 28sq m. The 0.7m wide by 1.1m deep foundation trench was initially excavated under archaeological supervision. Overburden consisted of 0.4-0.5m of dark grey garden soil above natural deposits of clay and gravel. No archaeological remains were identified and the trench was subsequently filled with concrete. The interior of the extension was then stripped of its overburden to the top of the natural gravel (Figure , photo). No archaeological remains were present.

4.2.2 *New Soakaways (west of house)* (Figure 5)
Approximately 0.45m of overburden (topsoil [15] and subsoil [16]) was removed from the area of the two soakaways. Due to the small size of the mechanical excavator, and the required significant depth of the soakaways, the underlying natural gravel could only be exposed in plan in 1-2m long segments rather than all at once. No obvious archaeological remains were observed cutting into the gravel and machine excavation continued to the required (*c.*1.6m) depth. After excavation the eastern soakaway was found not to be of adequate size and a further strip about 0.15m wide was removed from the northern edge of the trench. Revealed in section was a steep-sided and fairly flat-bottomed pit [19], 0.95m wide by 0.8m deep (Figure 5, Section 1 and photo). In the base of the pit was a deposit of dark grey silty clay [18] that contained a single sherd of later 15th to 16th century pottery. Above, the greater part of the pit, was filled with mixed brown pebbly clay [17]. No finds were recovered from this upper deposit which was sterile and most probably consisted of redeposited natural material. The top of the pit appeared to have suffered from root disturbance.

4.2.3 A second poorly-defined cut feature, [21], was also apparent in section in the western soakaway (Figure 5, Section 2 and photo). This measured 0.6m wide by 0.44m deep but was much vaguer, with a grey pebbly clay silt fill [20] that was hard to distinguish from the overlying subsoil. No finds were recovered. It is possible that this was a small pit of unknown date or perhaps, given its location, was possibly part of a garden feature of post-medieval to modern date. Further root disturbance was noted towards the north-eastern end of this section. No archaeological remains were identified in the shallow trench linking the two soakaways (Figure 5, photo).

4.2.4 *Yard (north of house) (*Figure 2)
Monitoring was undertaken on the excavation of a new *c.*19m long drainage trench across the metalled yard to the north of the house. The trench was 0.5m wide and up to 0.45m deep and was initially (for 5-6m) cut along the line of an earlier pipe trench. Only modern backfill was exposed beneath the tarmac in the trench sides and base in this southern section of the trench. The remaining northern 13m of trench was cut down onto natural orange clay and gavel. The sides of the trench consisted of 0.11m

of tarmac and orange make-up overlying 0.34m of grey gravel [23] containing occasional flecks of tile. The only archaeological feature present was a layer of brick and tile rubble [22], sealed by [23], at the north end of the trench. This extended about 0.5m from the south wall of the 19th century outbuilding and was probably part of the foundations for this structure (Figure 2 photo).

4.2.5 *Garden (east of house)* (Figure 2)
Monitoring was undertaken on a new 0.5m-wide drainage trench across the lawn and garden to the east of the house. The trench led from an existing manhole towards the south-east corner of the house. Initial excavation was confined within the limits of an existing pipe trench with modern backfill underlying topsoil and so had no potential to expose archaeological remains. Progress of the trench excavation was very slow due to the compactness of the ground and to the small size of the mechanical excavator. A further monitoring visit was planned following more trench excavation but due to a communications lapse this never took place.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief at Fryerning Hall. 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. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Table 2; a small number of finds were also noted in the residues of environmental samples (see Table 6). A single registered find was recorded, detailed in section 5.11. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014c).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
03			4	924						
04			16	5964						
06	2	58	10	2712	19	26	1	2	2	22
10			10	1384						
13			1	134						
14			1	244						
16			2	874						
18	1	4								
22			3	2896						
Total	***3***	***62***	***47***	***15132***	***19***	***26***	***1***	***2***	***2***	***22***

Table 2: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 **Fire-Cracked Flint** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Two fragments of unworked burnt flint weighing just 5g were recovered from bulk soil sample <01> collected from context [09]. The fragments display a pinkish colour indicating that the flint was only slightly burnt. The fragments were recovered from an internal deposit probably associated with a near-by fireplace of post-medieval to modern date.

5.3 **Pottery** by Helen Walker

5.3.1 A very small amount of pottery, five sherds weighing 66g, was excavated from three contexts and is tabulated by ware in Table 3. The earliest pottery comprises two small, abraded body sherds of medieval coarseware extracted from soil-sampling of context [09], which span the later 12th to 14th centuries. Although the sherds are oxidised they do not appear to be products of the nearby pottery manufacturing centre at Mill Green. The remaining pottery is early post-medieval in date and comprises a sherd of Tudor red earthenware from context [18], which as the name suggests dates to the later 15th to 16th centuries, and two sherds of post-medieval red earthenware from context [06]. The latter comprise an unglazed flanged rim, which is probably 16th century, but could be later, and a thick-walled base perhaps from a bowl showing a thin internal swirl glaze which is indicative of the 16th century

as later glazes are thicker, glossier and coated the entire interior of the vessel.

Pottery by ware	Sherd Nos	Weight (g)
Medieval coarseware	2	3
Tudor red earthenware	1	5
Post-medieval red earthenware	2	58
Total	5	66

Table 3: Pottery quantification, by ware, sherd count and weight, in approximate chronological order

5.3.2 The evidence for medieval activity is very scant, but the excavation has produced some ceramic evidence of activity dating to the 16th century.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 A total of eighty-three pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 16,458g were retrieved from nine contexts, including approximately forty-three fragments which were recovered from bulk soil sample <1> from context [09]. The assemblage is primarily made up of brick pieces, including some co-joining fragments that fit together to form a complete brick that have enabled dimensions to be measured to aid dating.

5.4.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabric descriptions were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25 and 0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric samples and items of interest have been retained.

5.4.3 Two fabrics were apparent across the brick assemblage, with those collected from [04], [06] and [10] in a distinctive and generally low-fired quartz-rich fabric B1 (see Table 4). Fragments from [04] fitted together to create a complete brick with dimensions of 260 x 125 x 60mm, although thickness varied across the sample from 58-65mm. This inconsistency in size combined with the low-firing is suggestive of an early date, *c.*16th century, although red bricks were used far earlier in Essex than elsewhere in England and it is possible these bricks could date as early as the later 15th century.

5.4.4 Bricks in the second fabric, B2, were collected from different contexts than B1 bricks; [16] and [22], and from sample <1> from context [09]. The three B2 bricks from [22] were each very different from one another in terms of condition, with one being broken laterally with a heavily abraded and smoothed surface, one vitrified and warped, and the third much less fired than the others but still significantly more-so than those B1 examples. In the first instance this would suggest them to date into the 18th or even 19th century, but the additional samples of bricks in this same fabric from contexts [09] and [16] produced less-fired examples that were thinner in form and more typical of bricks dating to the early 16th century, coeval to the B1 bricks.

5.4.5 A single brick in a non-marbled variant of B2 was also collected from [14]. The dimensions of this brick - ?? x 105 x 53mm - again are typical of the late medieval/early post medieval period *c.*15th-16th century, as is the very friable fine

lime mortar which still adhered in small patches. It is possible that the clay source used for B2 was utilised across a long period of time and that the variety apparent across the assemblage is due to the bricks dating to different periods of manufacture. Fabric B1 is a common type of sandy-red fabric with comparable examples being found across Essex and Suffolk.

5.4.6 In addition to the brick, a number of peg tile fragments were collected from contexts [03], [06], [13] and [16]. All of the tile was in the same fabric type (T1) and, although peg tile typically cannot be dated with any accuracy, the tile from [03] was better-fired and more even in form, with a very hard charcoal flecked mortar attached, which could indicate a later post-medieval date of the 17th-18th century or later. The rest of the tile was fairly homogenous in form, although inconsistent in thickness, with very neat round peg holes in evidence and occasional traces of chalky lime mortar. Tile was found in contexts with both B1 and B2 bricks, respectively in contexts [06] and [16], which would suggest that much of tile dates to the early-post-medieval period also.

Fabric	Description
B1	Micaceous red and 'gritty' looking fabric, with abundant medium sand and ?shell particles. Underfired and nearly friable to touch.
B2	Slightly micaceous orange fabric, with moderate white silty marbling and red iron-rich deposits up to 15mm. Sparse fine-medium quartz.
T1	Finely gritty fabric with common fine-medium quartz and white inclusions (?shell)

Table 4: CBM fabric descriptions

5.5 Fired Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 One hundred fragments of lightly baked clay weighing 459g were retrieved during the processing of soil sample <1> from context [09]. All of the clay was abraded from the processing procedure, and those few surfaces that remained intact provided no evidence of original function, if any. The clay was not dissimilar to CBM fabric B1, although not subject to anything close to the same intensity of heat. As an assemblage the fired clay is non-diagnostic and has been discarded.

5.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

5.6.1 Context [06] produced a relatively fresh stem fragment (2g) measuring 24mm long with a bore diameter of 3.0mm. A *c.*1650-1700 date range is considered most likely for the piece

5.7 Geological Material by Like Barber

5.7.1 The environmental residue from context [09] produced four pieces of stone. The largest consists of a 334g light grey (with orange speckling) quartzite cobble fragment; the remaining three pieces (<1g) being slightly worn fragments of coal.

5.8 Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The residue from soil sample <1> from context [09] produced seven pieces (31g) of ferruginous concretion incorporating coarse quartz clasts in a sandy matrix. The magnetic fraction produced 2g of magnetic fines (ferruginous stone granules whose

magnetic properties have been enhanced through burning) and <1g of hammerscale. The latter consists of *c.* 100-200 flakes (to 2mm) and *c.* 10-20 spheroid pieces – a quantity suggesting iron smithing was occurring in the relatively close vicinity.

5.9 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.9.1 A small assemblage of animal bone containing 44 fragments (weighing 43g), of which 38 were identifiable to taxa, were recovered. The bones were hand-collected from context [06] and extracted from bulk soil sample <1> from context [09]. The bones are in a moderate-good state of preservation with minimal signs of surface erosion present. No complete bones are present.

5.9.2 Context [06] contained several medium mammal rib fragments, which dominated the context, as well as a medium mammal vertebrae fragment, rabbit tibia and fibula fragments and a sub-adult domestic fowl coracoid. These faunal remains likely represent domestic refuse.

5.9.3 Bulk soil sample <1> produced two small rodent long bone fragments, as well as several medium mammal long bone, rib and skull fragments that exhibited signs of burning; calcination and charring. These faunal remains likely represent domestic refuse.

5.9.4 No evidence of butchery, gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology has been noted.

5.10 Shell by Susan Chandler

5.10.1 A total of two shells were recovered by hand during the works on site, weighing a total of 22g. They are from context [06] and are both the lower valves of the common oyster (Ostrea edulis). Two further small shell fragments, weighing less than 1g were recovered during the processing of soil sample <1> from context [09]. They are likely to be fragments of Ostrea edulis, though they could not be conclusively identified.

5.11 Registered Find by Susan Chandler

5.11.1 The registered find was given registered finds number RF <1> and recorded on a pro forma sheet. The object discussed here is detailed in Table 5 below.

RF No	Context	Object	Material	Period
1	06	Pin	Copper alloy	Med/Post Med

Table 5: Registered find

5.11.2 The registered find is a globular headed pin made from drawn copper alloy wire. It is likely to be late medieval or post-medieval in date. It is likely to have been an accidental loss.

5.12 Environmental Samples by Stacey Adams

5.12.1 One bulk soil sample was taken during the monitoring work, from deposit [09] for the retrieval of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The following reports on the charred plant macrofossils and charcoal and its contribution to informing on the arable economy and local environment of the site as well as fuel selection and use.

5.12.2 *Methods*
The 20L flotation sample was processed by flotation tank with a 250µm mesh for retention of the flot and a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue, before being air dried. The heavy residue was passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 6). Artefacts recovered from the sample 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 flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 7). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

5.12.3 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residues and flot were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x 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, 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Ten fragments were submitted for identification from the sample as it contained >3g of wood charcoal from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residue. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 6 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

5.12.4 *Results*
Sample <1> [09]:
The heavy residues from the bulk sample contained medieval pot fragments, fire-cracked flint, stone and magnetic material as well as industrial material of hammerscale and coal. Environmental remains included small mammal bones, large fragments of burnt bone and charcoal fragments, of which the quantity was sufficient (>3g from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residue) to be submitted for identification. The flot consisted of 10% uncharred material, mostly of modern roots, and 10% sediment. A number of worm capsules were also present and charcoal fragments were frequent.

5.12.5 Charred Plant Macrofossils
Preservation of the charred plant macrofossils was moderate as the cereal grains could not be securely identified to species-level. Two indeterminate cereal grains were present as well as two caryopses of rounded wheat (*Triticum* sp.). The rounded wheat grains are indicative of the free-threshing variety, although identification to such a level would not be reliable considering the paucity of the grains and the absence of the more diagnostic chaff. Four oat (*Avena* sp.) grains were identified by their elongated shape and distinctive depression above the embryo. No floret bases were present to distinguish between the cultivated (*Avena sativa*) and wild varieties (*Avena fatua/ sterilis*) of oat. Arable weed seeds within flot consisted of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and bedstraw (*Galium* sp.). Fat hen is indicative of the cultivation of nitrogen-rich soils (Carruthers, 1995) whilst bedstraws are associated with autumn-sown cereal crops.

5.12.6 Charcoal
Preservation of the charcoal from was good with all fragments identifiable. Hornbeam

(*Carpinus betulus*) and oak (*Quercus* sp.) were the only taxa identified from the sample. The anatomical features of one of the fragments of hornbeam was distorted resulting in a tentative identification. One fragment of the oak charcoal was affected by post-depositional sediment associated with fluctuating water levels during burial. Roundwood of both taxa was present indicating the exploitation of smaller branch or twig wood.

5.12.7 *Discussion*

Charred Plant Macrofossils

The charred plant macrofossils represent 'background noise' of cereal cultivation. The rounded wheat grains likely derive from the free-threshing variety considering the medieval dating of the pottery fragments. Oat is often considered a weed of wheat crops although it was cultivated as a crop in its own right during the medieval period for the production of beer and biscuits (Campbell *et al* 1993; Giorgi 2006). The arable weeds are suggestive of an intensive from of agriculture as nitrophilous soils are often associated with manuring (Banham & Faith 2014).

5.12.8 Charcoal

Oak has excellent slow burning properties and was likely selected as fuel for this reason. Hornbeam, widely available throughout southeast England, would have also been available locally from the clay alluvium soils of the River Thames. The presence of round wood likely indicates the opportunistic collection of small branches and twigs from the forest floor, although it is possible that the local woodland was being managed through coppicing to ensure a reliable and steady supply of fuel wood.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Discussion

6.1.1 Given the historic background of the site, encountered archaeological remains were relatively few and mostly date to the post-medieval period. No features or deposits of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or medieval date were identified. Two abraded sherds of medieval pottery were recovered but only as residual elements within a post-medieval deposit.

6.1.2 The lack of medieval remains is perhaps surprising, although it is possible that previous, late-20th century, refurbishment works in and around the building have removed them. Alternatively, the extant house may be on the periphery of the historic core of the site. Previous building works were extensive and included the destruction of a north-west range shown on 19th century mapping, the construction of the Day Room/Utility wing partly in its place and the construction of replacement concrete floors throughout most rooms of the house. A considerable depth of concrete flooring was laid down within the new wing (up to 0.40m thick) and as replacement flooring throughout most of the older parts of the house. The insertion of these floors is likely to have involved significant truncation to potential earlier surviving deposits as well as to the top of the underlying natural clay and gravel.

6.1.3 However, the fact that some post-medieval deposits did survive in parts of the Drawing Room and Breakfast Room suggest that there may have been a genuine absence of medieval remains. This may be corroborated by the absence of medieval remains within the footprint of the new kitchen extension and in the other monitored external groundworks.

6.1.4 Most of the recorded remains date to the post-medieval period or later and are contemporary with the 16th century and later use of the building. The exception might be the two tile layers noted below the south-west wall of the Drawing Room which could potentially be part of the early 15th century foundations (Figure 2). In the Kitchen, tile layer [13] and brick layer [14] below the south-west wall might be part of the foundations for 16th century additions to the rear of the house. The recovery of a brick of *c.*16th century date with adhering lime mortar typical of the period would tend to support this view.

6.1.5 Within the Breakfast Room, a 17th century addition to the back of the house, the earliest remains were the two brick structural fragments [02] and [10] believed to be part of the original foundations for the fireplace. Nearby brick structure [04], of less certain use, was of similar build and appeared to be contemporary. All three contained bricks of *c.*16th century date, which presumably came from the latter end of this period or were, more likely, re-used given the inclusion of half, part and three quarter bricks in the build. Tile layer [03], overlying the eastern part of the fireplace foundation may be part of a later alteration. All three of the layers within the Breakfast Room almost certainly date to the post-medieval period with charcoal and coal within layer [09] derived from the adjacent fireplace. The latest feature within the room, linear deposit [05], may have supported a former flooring beam of possible 18th/19th century date.

6.1.6 The drainage feature running beneath the floor in the Dining Room, Hall and Drawing Room is likely to be of later post-medieval date as it contained a fragment of later 17th century clay tobacco pipe and included bricks of *c.*17th/18th century date within its construction. It was located within the earliest (15th century) part of the building but the brick evidence demonstrates that it cannot be an original feature. The insertion of this drain presumably relates to the change of use of this end of the building, perhaps to a utility function, at the time of the 17th century enlargement of the house.

6.1.7 Externally, archaeological remains were very scarce with one pit of possible late 15th to 16th century date identified in the eastern soakaway and a second undated and less convincing pit in the western soakaway. In the yard, the only identified feature was a rubble foundation deposit associated with the 19th century outbuilding. Archaeological remains were completely absent from the 28sq m footprint of the kitchen extension and overall, a distinct lack of earlier features suggests that this was not within the main focus of activity in the medieval period.

6.1.8 Exposed archaeological features and sequences of deposits were recorded and excavated to a sufficient depth to allow building work to take place. Where possible, the relationship between the few surviving archaeological remains and the standing building has been established. Excavation was not carried out below the depths required by the building works as any lower remains would be preserved *in situ*. In practice, the required depth generally coincided with the top of the natural clay and gravel with no additional remains visible. Too few features or finds were recovered to meaningfully comment on such topics as function, status, supply/demand and trade, etc., or to determine any difference between the nature of occupation during the period of Knights Hospitallers ownership with that of private individuals following the Reformation.

6.2 Conclusions

6.2.1 The archaeological monitoring has successfully preserved by record the archaeological remains revealed by the development. Archaeological remains were relatively few given the known history of the site and no *in situ* medieval features were identified. It is possible that the original medieval centre of the farm, probably including an earlier Hall building, was located closer to the position of the 13th century barn some 50m north of the modern day house. In the 15th century a new Hall was constructed on the present site which was then altered and enlarged in the 16th and succeeding centuries.

6.2.2 The recorded archaeological remains relate mostly to the post-medieval development of the house and grounds. The number of surviving internal features and deposits present was limited probably due to extensive building and alteration work undertaken at the end of the 20th century. Thick concrete floors were present in most of the rooms and their construction is likely to have resulted in the truncation of archaeological remains present.

6.2.3 The monitoring has revealed a number of previously unknown internal features including construction details of the earliest walls of the building, part of the foundations for a 17th century fireplace, a *c.*17th century drain and a later room sub-division. External features were largely absent suggesting that the ground around the house has only been used as garden and that the disposal of household rubbish,

from the 15th century onwards, largely took place away from the house.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
ASE would like to thank Mr and Mrs Merritt for commissioning the archaeological work. The building contractor, Charlie Luck and his team, is thanked for their assistance and cooperation throughout the project. The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Trevor Ennis and Angus Forshaw. Niall Oakey and Andy Leonard project managed the fieldwork and the post-excavation process was managed by Mark Atkinson. The project was monitored by Helen Saunders of ECC Place Services on behalf of Brentwood District Council.

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Appendix 1: List of Recorded Contexts

Context	Type	Description	Depth (max.)
01	Layer	Grey/brown mixed mortar & clay silt	0.10m
02	Structural fragment	0.48m+ x 0.6m, flat red bricks, brown clay bonding	0.05m+
03	Layer	0.44m x 0.3m+, cream mortar (charcoal flecks) & flat tiles	0.012m
04	Brick structure	0.6m+ x 0.54m, flat red bricks, brown clay bonding	0.14m
05	Linear feature	2.8m x 0.18m, flat tiles & cream lime mortar	0.03m+
06	Fill of 07	Brown clay silt, common small-med. pebbles	0.12m
07	Brick & tile drain	9m+ x 0.28m, Brick base, tile sides & capping	0.12m
08	Layer	Brown pebbly clay silt, more orange with depth (Nat)	0.20m+
09	Layer	Mixed dark to pale grey clay, charcoal flecks	0.06m
10	Structural fragment	0.36m+ x 0.5m+, flat red bricks, mortar flecked brown clay bonding	0.11m
11	Layer	*c.*0.5m x 0.35m, brown silty clay	0.05m
12	Layer	2.5m x 2m, brick-flecked brown and grey silty clay	0.07m
13	Wall foundation	1.1m x 0.10m, flat tile course	0.02m
14	Wall foundation	1.1m x 0.10m, brick course, lime mortar bonding	0.05m+
15	Layer	Topsoil - dark grey organic clay silt	0.25m
16	Layer	Subsoil – Mid grey brown pebbly silt	0.20m
17	Fill of 19	Mixed brown pebbly clay	0.65m
18	Fill of 19	Dark grey silty clay	0.13m
19	Pit	0.15m+ x 0.95m, steep sides, flat base	0.80m
20	Fill of 21	Dark grey clay silt, frequent pebbles	0.44m
21	Pit?	0.6m wide, steep sides, slightly concave base	0.44m
22	Layer	0.5m x 0.5m, brick & tile rubble	0.08m
23	Layer	Grey gravel	0.34m

Appendix 2: Environmental Samples

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Small Mammal Bone	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	9	Layer	20	**	3	***	2	*Carpinus betulus* (5) [RW:1] cf. *Carpinus* sp. (1) [D:1] *Quercus* sp. (4) [PDS:1, RW: 1]	*	4	**	3	*	<1	*	<1	*	<1	Pot (*/3g) FCF (*/5g) Stone (*/334g) Hammerscale (***/<1g) Coal (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. (***/2g)

Key: D = distorted, RW = roundwood, PDS = post-depositional sediment.

Table 6: Environmental sample residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.
1	9	6	15	10	20	**	***	***	*	*Triticum* sp. (rounded) (2) *Avena* sp. (4) *Cerealia* indet. (2)	++	*	*Chenopodium album* *Galium* sp.	++	**

Table 7: Environmental sample flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good).

Appendix 3: EHER Summary Form

Site name/Address: Fryerning Hall, Blackmore Road, Fryerning, Essex	
Parish: Ingatestone and Fryerning	***District:*** Brentwood
NGR: TL 6388 0019	***Site Code:*** INFH15
Type of Work: Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation	***Site Director/Group:*** T. Ennis, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 15th December 2015 to 18th January 2017	***Size of Area Investigated:*** *c.*2700 sq m
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Chelmsford Museum	***Funding source:*** Client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	***Related HER Nos:*** 737, 738, 26546
Final Report: EAH roundup	***OASIS No:*** 277086
Periods Represented: Medieval, Post-medieval, modern	

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:

Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a single storey extension and internal alterations at Fryerning Hall, which has 15th century origins and was altered and enlarged in the succeeding centuries.

No remains of medieval or earlier date were identified, other than two sherds of abraded medieval pottery recovered from a later context.

Internally, the survival of remains may have been affected by later 20th century repair and building works, in particular truncation of deposits during the insertion of thick concrete flooring throughout the greater part of the building. The earliest recorded remains within the house consist of a tile foundation deposit of possible 15th century date in the Drawing Room and a tile and brick foundation deposit of possible 16th century date within the kitchen. Three small brick structures were recorded within the Breakfast Room; two may have been part of the original foundations for a 17th century fireplace, the function of the third, of similar date, is less certain. Also recorded within the Breakfast Room were three layers, two undated and one containing coal and charcoal probably associated with the adjacent post-medieval fireplace. Exposed in the Drawing Room and Hall, the earliest part of the building, was a brick and tile-lined drain of late 17th or 18th century date.

Externally, one pit of late 15th or 16th century date was recorded in a soakaway to the west of the house and in the yard to the north a brick rubble foundation deposit was noted adjacent to a 19th century outbuilding wall.

Previous Summaries/Reports: N/A	
Author of Summary: T. Ennis	***Date of Summary:*** March 2017

Appendix 4: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: 277086	
Project details	
Project name	Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation: Fryerning Hall, Fryerning, Essex
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and excavation was undertaken at Fryerning Hall. The house originated in the 15th century and has been much altered since. No remains of medieval or earlier date were identified. The farmyard associated with the property includes a 13th century barn located 60m north of the 15th century house. As this barn is likely to have been at the heart of the medieval farm complex it is probable that other contemporary buildings/remains were located close-by. The earliest recorded remains within the house consist of tile and brick foundations of possible 15th and 16th century date. Two small brick structural fragments within the Breakfast Room may have been part of the foundations for a 17th century fireplace. Also within this room were three undated layers, one contained coal and charcoal and was probably associated with the adjacent fireplace. A linear tile and mortar deposit of possible later post-medieval date may have supported a floor beam. Extending beneath the floor in the Dining Room, Drawing Room and Hall was a brick and tile-lined drain of late 17th or 18th century date. Externally one pit of late 15th or 16th century date was recorded in a soakaway to the west of the house and in the yard to the north a brick rubble foundation deposit was noted adjacent to a 19th century outbuilding.
Project dates	Start: 15-12-2015 End: 18-01-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Associated project ref. codes	INFH15 – Site code
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	'"Part Excavation"', '"Watching Brief"'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX BRENTWOOD INGATESTONE AND FRYERNING Fryerning Hall
Postcode	CM4 0NL
Study area	2700 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 6388 0019 51.676035003806 0.370478175694 51 40 33 N 000 22 13 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Place Services

Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Andrew Leonard
Project supervisor	Trevor Ennis
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Physical Archive ID	INFH15
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Digital Archive ID	INFH15
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics" ,"Metal", "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Paper Archive ID	INFH15
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation: Fryerning Hall
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ennis, T.
Other bibliographic details	Rep No. 2017078
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Description	A4 blue spine, *c.*30 pages with ills
Entered by	Trevor Ennis (t.ennis@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	7 March 2017

© Archaeology South-East		Fryerning Hall, Fryerning, Essex	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8540	Mar 2017	Site location	
Report No: 2017078	Drawn by: APL		

Layer 22 and outbuilding wall, 0.25m scale

N

19th century outbuildings

22

Monitored drainage trench

563920, 200210

Monitored trenches (see fig.5)

Partly monitored drainage trench

Monitoring inside the Hall (see Fig.3)

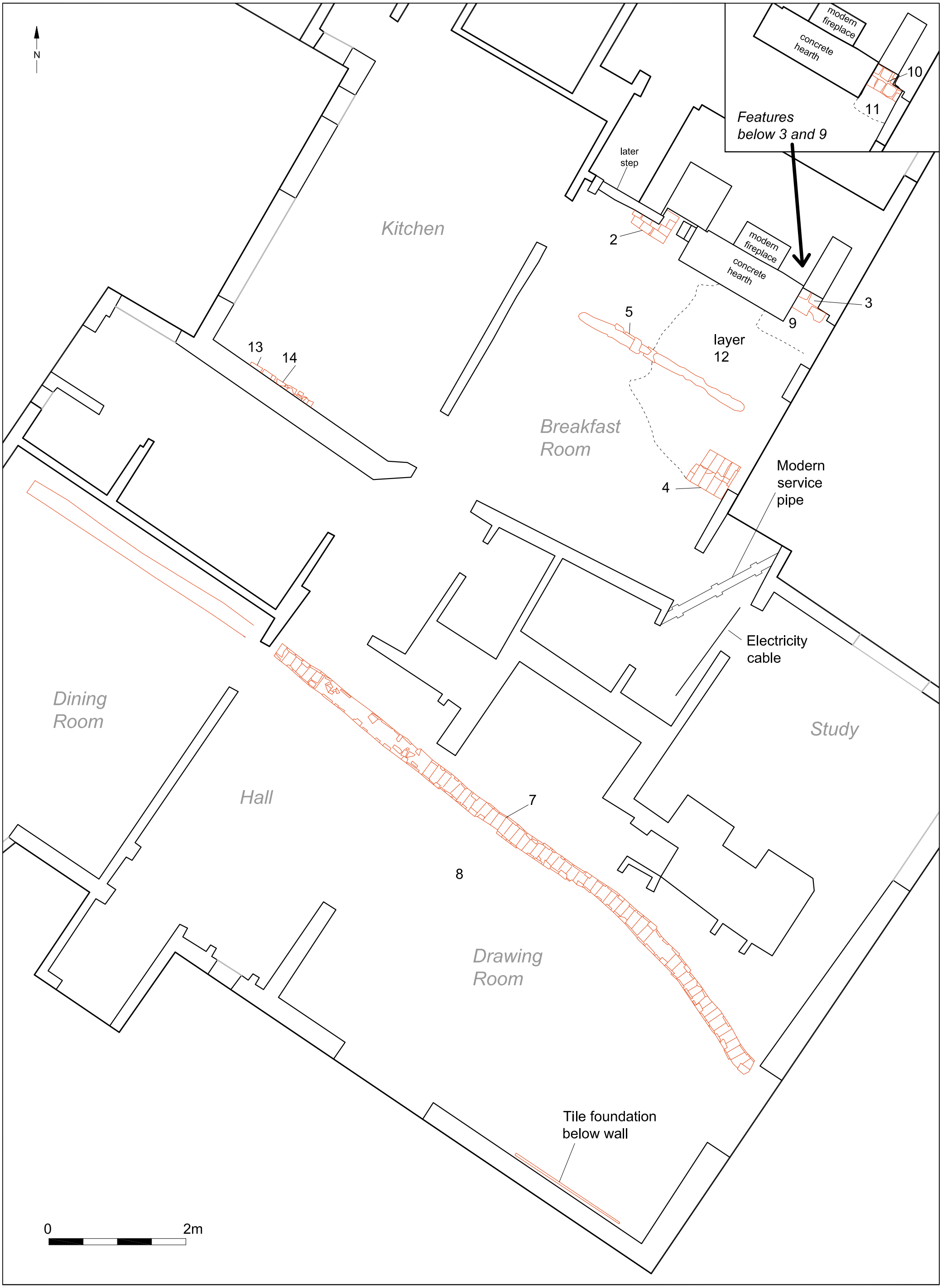
Approximate phases of Fryerning Hall

- 15th century
- 16th century
- 17th century
- 20th century

563920, 200170

0 5m

© Archaeology South-East		Fryerning Hall, Blackmore Road, Fryerning	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 8540	Feb 2017	Location of monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2017078	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Fryerning Hall, Blackmore Road, Fryerning	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 8540	Feb 2017	Monitored areas inside the Hall	
Report Ref: 2017078	Drawn by: APL		

Structural fragment 2, 1m scale

Tile layer 3, 0.25m scale

Brick structure 4, 0.5m scale

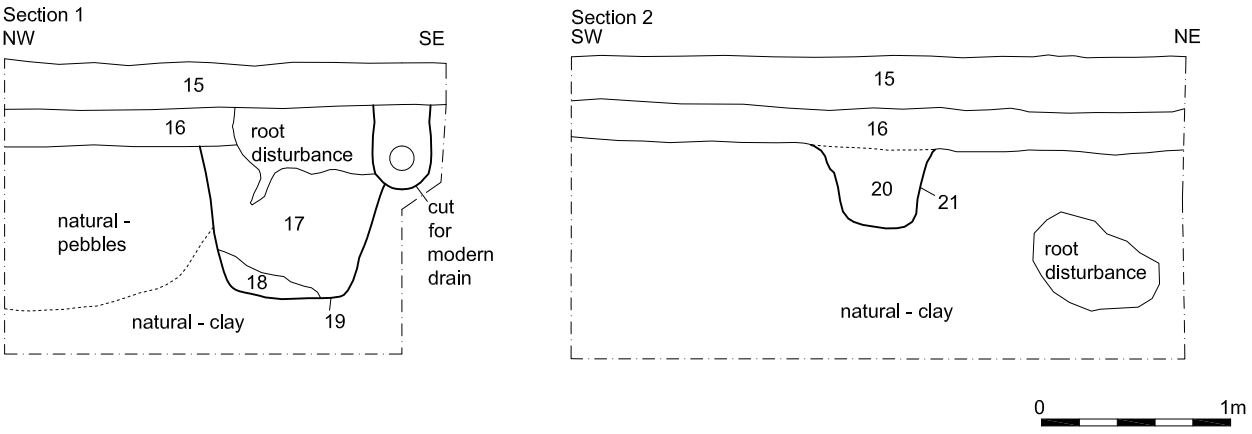
Liner feature 5, 1m scale

Drainage feature 7, 1m scale

Structural fragment 10, 0.25m scale

© **Archaeology South-East**		Fryerning Hall, Blackmore Road, Fryerning	Fig.4
Project Ref: 8540	Feb 2017	Selected photographs of features from inside the Hall	
Report Ref: 2017078	Drawn by: APL		

The stripped area for the new kitchen extension, 1m scale



Section 1 with 1m scale

Section 2 with 1m scale

Soakaway linking trench

© Archaeology South-East		Fryerning Hall, Blackmore Road, Fryerning	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 8540	Feb 2017	Monitored areas west of the Hall	
Report Ref: 2017078	Drawn by: APL		

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