

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
HERB GARDEN AND GLASSHOUSE SITE
BEELEIGH ABBEY
MALDON
ESSEX

ASE Project No: 180836
Site Code: MDBA18

ASE Report No: 2019033



April 2019

Archaeological Watching Brief

**Herb Garden and Glasshouse Site
Beeleigh Abbey
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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East during groundworks for a new herb garden and glasshouse at Beeleigh Abbey, Maldon, in November 2018 and January 2019. The fieldwork was undertaken at the request of the landowner.

Beeleigh Abbey was a Premonstratensian monastic house founded c. 1180 and closed under the Act of Suppression in 1536. Much of the abbey was subsequently dismantled, but the chapter house, dorter and dorter undercroft survived and were converted into a Tudor mansion (the building now known as 'Beeleigh Abbey').

The watching brief monitored the general ground reduction of an area measuring c. 289sq m and the excavation of foundation trenches for a new glasshouse, rill and retaining wall located to the east of the house, north of the formal lawn.

The small area of investigation revealed limited remains, comprising three pits and a possible robber trench or boundary ditch containing domestic refuse dating generally between the 13th and 14th centuries, from the daily functioning of the abbey. Deposits of mortar, brick, stone and tile in the upper portions of the robber trench/boundary ditch, along with two shallow deposits containing similar material, are interpreted as demolition debris that may or may not derive from the dissolution of the monastery in the 16th century.

The graveyard of Beeleigh Abbey previously thought to be in this area was not encountered, no evidence of human remains or grave cuts being identified.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), was commissioned by David Andrews, on behalf of the landowner Christopher Foyle, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for a new glass house and flower beds on the formal lawn to the east of Beeleigh Abbey, Maldon.

1.1.2 Previous investigations have been conducted on the site: an excavation conducted by Maldon Archaeological and Historical Group (MAHG) between 2001 and 2006 (Clark 2001; 2002a, b; Brooks 2004; 2006; Punchard 2008; Ennis 2009), and an evaluation undertaken by ASE in September 2017 (ASE 2018). All previous works have focused on the paddock to the immediate west of Beeleigh Abbey and have revealed a medieval hall house, a separate smithy, a detached kitchen/bakehouse, a Tudor brick clamp and a number of rubbish and quarry pits.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 Beeleigh Abbey is located to the north-west of Maldon town, just to the south of the River Chelmer and accessed via Abbey Approach (NGR TL 83989 07713; Fig. 1). The property centres upon a private residence that incorporates the remains of the former medieval Premonstratensian abbey and is a Grade I listed building (List No. 1257150).

1.2.2 The site is situated within the abbey gardens to the east of the house. It is located to the north of the main lawn and west of the pet cemetery in an area of garden formerly occupied by the spring border. The area is lower than the main lawn, separated from it by a short slope, and consists of grass and flat earth that, in the summer months, has been used as the site for a marquee.

1.2.3 The British Geological Survey identifies the site's bedrock geology as London Clay Formation of clay, silt and sand, with superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits 2 of sand and gravel (BGS 2019).

1.3 Scope of Report

1.3.1 This report describes and assesses the results of archaeological watching brief carried out by Trevor Ennis (Senior Archaeologist) between 26 and 30 November 2018 and by Craig Carvey (Archaeologist) between 03 and 04 January 2019. The fieldwork was managed by Gemma Stevenson.

1.3.2 Recipients of this report comprise Christopher Foyle, David Andrews (for MAHG) and the Essex Historic Environment Record.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Historical Background

- 2.1.1 The original Beeleigh Abbey was a Premonstratensian (White Canon) house founded about 1180 and closed under the Act of Suppression in 1536. Much of the abbey was subsequently dismantled, but the chapter house, dorter and dorter undercroft survived and were converted into a Tudor mansion (the building now known as 'Beeleigh Abbey').
- 2.1.2 During the 18th century, the building was used as a public house but, by the late 19th century, was in a ruinous condition. It was restored in 1912. The property was acquired by the Foyle family in 1943 and has in recent decades undergone further renovation and improvement of the house and gardens.

2.2 Archaeological Background

- 2.2.1 A geophysical survey carried out by the ECC Field Archaeology Unit in the summer of 2001 detected anomalies in the meadow west of the Abbey (Wardill 2001). Four trial trenches were cut across these anomalies by MAHG, in November and December 2001. Tile plinths revealed in Trenches 2 and 3 showed that a medieval structure lay buried here (Clark 2002a). Larger-scale excavation in 2002 uncovered the ground plan of a medieval hall house probably dating from the 13th or 14th century, and pulled down at the Reformation. It consisted of the usual medieval plan of parlour, hall, cross-passage and service end, with other rooms added later (Clark 2002b). Work in 2003 focused on enlarging the site to expose the whole of the hall house and on further detailed excavation within it (Brooks 2004).
- 2.2.2 In 2004, work on the hall house was completed and a new excavation area opened to the north revealed the presence of a smithy (Brooks 2006). Six trial trenches (Trenches 5–11) were also excavated to investigate a number of anomalies identified by a resistivity survey. Two of these trenches were subsequently enlarged to investigate the remains of a brick clamp (Trench 11b) and a rectangular brick-built building (Trench 7b).
- 2.2.3 Further work to expose the full extent of the Trench 7b rectangular building was undertaken in 2005 (Ennis 2009). This structure was interpreted to be a probable detached kitchen/bakehouse on the basis of its large hearth. A number of pits and deposits broadly dating to the 14th or 15th century pre-dated the building. An L-shaped cill wall constructed solely from tile represented the partial remains of an earlier structure. A final phase of work carried out solely by MAHG in 2006 involved limited exploration beneath the eastern half of the kitchen/bakehouse in order to establish the presence of earlier remains (Punchard 2008).
- 2.2.4 Additional trenching in the meadow in 2017 (ASE 2018) was designed to complement earlier excavation work and was targeted on areas of the field not previously investigated. Two medieval rubbish pits were identified in Trench 3, one dating to the 13th/14th century and the other to the 15th century. A number of quarry pits, for the extraction of clay and gravel, were identified and dated to the late medieval/early post-medieval period. The two largest pits were located close to the previously excavated medieval hall house. Their presence suggests

that this building may have gone out of use earlier in the 16th century, rather than at the Dissolution as previously suspected (Brooks 2006; Punchard 2007).

Work in the garden

- 2.2.5 Work undertaken in the garden to the east of the Abbey has been far less extensive. The geophysical survey carried out by the ECC Field Archaeology Unit in the summer of 2001 detected an anomaly running along the south side of the main lawn, parallel to existing paths and plant beds (Wardill 2001). This was subsequently trenched by MAHG in September 2001 and interpreted as the robbed out remains of a brick garden wall of probable Tudor or 17th-century date (Clark 2001). It is believed to mirror roughly the position of an extant wall constructed of Tudor bricks on the north side of the garden.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Project Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological investigation were:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the footprint of the new herb garden and glasshouse.

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

3.2.1 The site code MDBA18 (obtained from ECC Place Services) was used as the unique identifier for all data and artefacts recovered during this project.

3.2.2 The watching brief was undertaken by ASE archaeologists, monitoring construction groundworks that had the potential to expose, damage or destroy any archaeological remains that might be present. An archaeologist was in attendance during general ground reduction and the excavation of foundation trenches for a new glasshouse, rill and retaining walls.

3.2.3 Ground reduction was undertaken by a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil was removed in spits to the appropriate depth. The spoil was moved by dumper to the west of the garden where it was stockpiled for later re-use. The stripped ground was inspected for the presence of archaeological features; however, over much of the footprint, not all of the overlying topsoil was removed.

3.2.4 Due to the compactness of the ground, excavation of the narrow construction trenches was largely undertaken with a machine fitted with a toothed bucket. Excavation proceeded under archaeological supervision with extreme caution and was undertaken in spits down to the top of the archaeological horizon or the required construction depth if higher. The bases of the trenches were hand cleaned and inspected for the presence of archaeological features.

3.2.5 Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout, with all work carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct*, by-laws and guidelines (CIfA 2014a, b) and in compliance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

3.2.6 All trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits were planned using GPS.

3.2.7 A full digital photographic record was compiled, comprising excavated contexts and exposed sections. In addition, a number of photographs representative of the general work on site was taken.

3.2.8 Where present, finds were retrieved from all excavated deposits and identified by context number to a specific deposit. These have been processed according CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c). Where appropriate, finds were marked with the site code

(MDBA18) and context number, and retained for specialist identification and study.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the Witham office of ASE. The contents of the site paper archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Item	Quantity
Watching brief sheets	3
Context sheets	26
Section/Plan sheets	6
Drawing register	1
Photo register	0
Digital photos	28
Sample register	0
Sample sheet	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Item	Quantity
Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1.5 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 Monitoring was undertaken on groundworks associated with the construction of a new glasshouse, rill and retaining walls, including ground reduction and the excavation of foundation trenches. Monitored archaeological works commenced with the general ground reduction and the machine excavation of a sondage trench in the glasshouse footprint, the retaining wall trench and rill trench (November 2018). This was later followed by observation of the excavation of foundation trenches for the new glasshouse (January 2019). The location of the monitored area is shown on Figure 2.

4.1.2 The removed overburden consisted of dark greyish brown clay silt topsoil [101] that varied in depth between 0.4m and 0.74m, being deepest at the southern edge of the excavated area. Natural deposits were only exposed at its western corner, or else in the base of the foundation trenches, and consisted of reddish brown silty clay and yellowish brown clay silt [102]. These were up to 0.4m thick and overlaid further natural deposits of reddish orange sand and gravel.

4.1.3 A number of archaeological remains were present, comprising two linear features, either representing boundary ditches or possibly robber trenches along former walls, three pits and two poorly-defined deposits, all of which were underlying the topsoil and cut directly into the natural deposits. Finds gathered from across the site generally spanned the 13th to 15th centuries.

4.1.4 The archaeological remains encountered on site are described in detail, by monitored intervention, in sections 4.2 to 4.7 below. Their recorded extents are shown on Figure 3, with selected section drawings presented in Figure 4.

4.2 General ground reduction across the site

Context	Type	Description	Max Dimensions (L x W x D m)
101	Layer	Dark greyish brown clay silt topsoil	0.40-0.74m thick
102	Deposit	Natural reddish brown silty clay and yellowish brown clay silt	-
113	Layer	Creamy white mortar flecks and pieces, some grey silt	3.0+ x 2.3+ x 0.06 max
114	Layer	Frequent small flint pebbles in grey clay silt matrix	2.0+ x 1.8+ x 0.03 max

Table 3: Ground reduction list of recorded contexts.

4.2.1 A roughly square area measuring c.289sq m was stripped of c.0.4-0.74m of topsoil [101], encompassing the glasshouse footprint, rill feature and retaining wall. The strip to the required construction level was only sufficient to expose the top of natural deposits in the western corner, the remainder of the area still being covered by the lower portion of the topsoil, to varying thickness. This strip exposed two archaeological deposits in the west of the area than lay directly on top of the natural deposit.

- 4.2.2 An irregular layer of creamy white mortar mixed with grey silt [113] was visible in plan. The deposit was over 3m long, extending beyond the stripped area, but shallow at between 0.03m to 0.06m deep. It contained small pieces and flecks of mortar, along with four large fragments of medieval tile and four of yellow-coloured stone. This debris layer was also located directly below the topsoil and overlay natural deposits of brown clay silt and gravel. This deposit was also visible in the west end of the trench excavated for the retaining wall.
- 4.2.3 To the north, a vague layer of flint cobbles [114] was partly exposed in plan below the topsoil, though later obscured. The deposit was over 1.8m long, extending beyond the stripped area, and consisted of frequent small to medium flints in a grey silty clay matrix. At its edge, it was shallow at only one flint (0.02-0.03m) thick. It was not established whether the deposit was a deliberately laid surface or just a dump of material at the base of the topsoil, though similar patches in the glasshouse foundation trench would suggest the latter.

4.3 Glasshouse sondage

Context	Type	Description	Max Dimensions (L x W x D m)
103	Fill	In 104 – mid to light greyish brown sandy clay silt with common mortar inclusions	2.3+ x 1.4 x 0.42
104	Cut	Ditch/robber trench, NW/SWE aligned, steep sided, flat to irregular base	2.3+ x 1.4 x 0.42

Table 4: Glasshouse sondage list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 The glasshouse sondage was a small trench excavated within the footprint of the glasshouse. It was initially excavated through the remaining topsoil to check the depth of the natural deposits in this area, but revealed the presence of a linear archaeological feature and was subsequently extended to expose its full extent. The trench was approximately 6m long by 1.2m wide and a maximum of 0.44m deep in the east, shallowing to 0.17m deep in the west.
- 4.3.2 The linear feature [104] was vaguely aligned NW/SE and was over 2.3m long by 1.4m wide. It was investigated by means of a small, 0.5m-wide, hand-dug slot and was found to be 0.42m deep. The feature could not quite be fully exposed in section but was established to have a steeply sloping southern side and a flat to irregular base. The fill consisted of mid to light greyish brown sandy clay silt [103] with common mortar inclusions (some buff coloured, a few white) and occasional small to medium flints. Two oyster shell fragments, five fragments of medieval peg tile and three of brick, and a single sherd of 14th-century pottery were retrieved from this fill. To the east of the excavated slot, a pebbly deposit (0.10m+ thick) appeared to represent a possible upper fill. The main fill [103] had a high concentration of mortar and appeared to have been deliberately deposited, suggesting that the feature may have been some form of robber trench that was infilled with domestic refuse, though no *in situ* structural remains were encountered within it. It appeared to continue to the north-west and south-east, as observed in the glasshouse wall foundation trenches, and was recorded as [118] and [126] (see 4.6). The linear feature might be alternatively interpreted as a boundary ditch that was used to discard domestic refuse and was sealed with demolition debris that may or may not have derived from the 16th-century

dismantling of the monastery.

4.4 Retaining wall trench

Context	Type	Description	Max Dimensions (L x W x D m)
105	Fill	In 106 – mid greyish brown silty clay	1.4 x 0.38+ x 0.2
106	Cut	Irregular pit, semi-circular, variable sides, flattish base	1.4 x 0.38+ x 0.2

Table 5: Retaining wall trench list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 The trench for the retaining wall foundation was located along the southern edge of the stripped area and was approximately 18m long by 0.60m wide and up to 0.55m deep. It was cut through remaining topsoil at its east end, but cut directly into the natural deposit and through [113] at its west. A single archaeological feature was encountered within the trench.
- 4.4.2 Part of irregular shaped pit [106] was located in the east end of the trench. The pit was 1.4m+ long by 0.38m+ wide and clearly continued beyond the confines of the trench. It was up to 0.2m deep with variable sides and a flattish base. It was filled with mid greyish brown silty clay [105] with a few small flint inclusions. Finds consisted of fourteen peg tile fragments of broadly medieval date. The pit was located directly at the base of the topsoil and may be some form of garden related feature.
- 4.4.3 Deposit [113] encountered below topsoil [101] in the west of the stripped area was also observed within the west end of the trench.

4.5 Rill trench

Context	Type	Description	Max Dimensions (L x W x D m)
107	Fill (upper)	In 110 - abundant pebbles in grey clay silt matrix	0.6+ x 1.5 x 0.3
108	Fill (lower)	In 110 – mid to light grey to yellowish grey sandy clay silt, abundant mortar inclusions	0.6+ x 1.5 x 0.58
109	Layer	Natural – brown sandy clay silt	0.5+ x 0.5+ x 0.25
110	Cut	Ditch/robber trench, ENE/WSW aligned, partially exposed, steep side, flat base	0.6 x 2.5 x 0.85
111	Fill (lower)	In 112 – mid greyish brown clay silt	0.6 x 0.8+ x 0.5
112	Cut	Pit, steep side, flattish base (could get deeper beyond excavated segment}	0.6 x 2.5 x 0.5
115	Fill (upper)	In 112 – mid greyish brown clay silt	0.6 x 1.7 x 0.10

Table 6: Rill trench list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 The construction trench for the rill feature was T-shaped in plan and was centrally located within the stripped area, cutting the remainder of the topsoil not removed during the initial site strip. It measured approximately 18m (WNW/ESE) by 5m (NNE/SSW) and was 0.6m wide by up to 0.35m deep. Two archaeological features were investigated in the eastern half of the trench.

- 4.5.2 At the east end of the trench was large, ENE/WSW aligned, feature [110]. It was investigated by means of a small, 0.6m-wide, hand-dug sondage. The feature was approximately 2.5m wide by a maximum of 0.85m deep, continuing beyond the north and south extents of the trench. Only a small amount of its steep southern side was exposed and a short width of its apparent flat base. The feature contained two fills. The lower fill was up to 0.58m thick and consisted of mid to light grey to yellowish grey sandy clay silt [108] containing abundant small pieces and flecks of buff-coloured mortar, along with occasional small to medium flints and charcoal flecks, and two snail shells. Finds recovered from this lower fill consisted of eight fragments of medieval peg-tile, a medium mammal vertebra, a bird carpometacarpus bone, six oyster shell fragments and a piece of imported Reigate stone faced ashlar block. A central depression in the top of the feature was infilled by up to 0.3m of abundant rounded pebbles in a grey silt matrix [107]. No finds were recovered from this upper fill. The fills of this feature were very similar to those found in ditch/robber trench [104 / 118 / 126] and it is likely that these features were contemporary. The westward continuation of this feature, however, was not observed crossing the NNE/SSW projecting arm of the rill trench or the west end of the retaining wall trench.
- 4.5.3 To the west was a second large feature [112], probably a pit, measuring c.2.5m wide and up to 0.5m deep, where excavated. Only the west side of the feature was exposed, revealing a steep-sided cut with a flat base. The pit was filled with mid greyish brown clay silt [111] containing occasional small to medium flint stones. Finds recovered from this fill consisted of three sherds of late 13th-/14th-century pottery, seventeen medieval brick and tile fragments, a piece of Septaria and five bone fragments of cattle, pig and ovicaprid. A possible prehistoric flint flake fragment was also recovered from this context and is considered residual within the feature. Initial cleaning/lowering of the very top of this fill, particularly to the east, was allocated a separate number [115] for finds retrieval purposes; these comprised a further eighteen medieval brick and tile fragments, a large piece of mortar, two pieces of stone and eight pieces of animal bone, including bird and medium and large mammal taxa. Differential drying within the pit gave the impression of more fills than there actually were.

4.6 Glasshouse foundations

Context	Type	Description	Max Dimensions (L x W x D m)
116	Fill (upper)	In 118 – mid greyish brown sandy silt with charcoal and ash dumps	0.6 x 1.35+ x 0.35
117	Fill (lower)	In 118 – redeposited natural of gravel in grey sand matrix	0.6 x 1.10+ x 0.20
118	Cut	Ditch/robber trench, v. steep sides, flat base. Poss. Cont. of [104]	0.6 x 1.6 x 0.45
119	Fill	In 121 – light brown gravelly sand with crushed mortar	0.6 x 1.7 x 0.40
120	Fill	In 121 – dark brown slightly clayey silt (maybe fill of later feature, unclear)	0.6 x 0.35+ x 0.30
121	Cut	Probable pit, only one side visible, rounded sides, flat base, possibly cut by later feature	0.6 x 1.7 x 0.40
122	Fill	In 118 – redeposited natural, orangey yellow clayey sand	0.6 x 0.56+ x 0.10

123	Fill	In 121 – redeposited natural, mid yellow silty sand	0.6 x 0.30+ x 0.12
124	Fill (upper)	In 126 – mixed silty sand and crushed mortar	0.6 x 2.0 x 0.45
125	Fill (lower)	In 126 – mid greyish brown silty sand	0.6 x 2.0 x 0.30
126	Cut	Ditch/robber trench, v. steep sides, flat base	0.6 x 2.0 x 0.68

Table 7: Glasshouse foundations list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 The glasshouse foundation trenches basically comprised a large outer rectangle measuring approximately 13.5m (NW/SE) by 4.0m (NE/SW), with two internal lengths running NE/SW. The trenches were 0.6m wide and c.0.50-0.60m deep and were cut through the remains of the topsoil and into the natural deposit below. The trenches had been mechanically excavated prior to ASE's arrival on site. Therefore, the exposed surfaces were cleaned to identify and define any archaeological features. Two linear features, [118] and [126], were uncovered in the east of the foundation trenches, to the north and south of the glasshouse sondage; the ditches appear to be the continuation of ditch/robber cut [104]. A third feature was uncovered in the north-west end, but a redeposited natural layer masked its full extent, making interpretation difficult.
- 4.6.2 Ditch or robber cut [118] was located in the south-east corner of the outer foundation trench, extending beyond the trench limits on a NNW/SSE orientation; its probable continuation to the NNW was recorded as [104] and [126], and it is possible that feature [110] to the south was also associated. The full extent of [118] was masked by redeposited natural [122] on its north-east side, but small sporadic charcoal inclusions within the redeposited fill indicate that the ditch may have been c.1.60m wide. A hand-dug slot on the west side revealed a very steep straight side and a flat base, 0.45m deep. The lowest fill [117] comprised mid grey sandy and gravel natural, suggestive of either redeposited or slumped material on the south-west side of the ditch, up to 0.20m thick. It contained occasional charcoal flecks and a single medieval tile fragment. The primary fill [116] was a firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent charcoal fragments and moderate rounded stone inclusions. A 0.07m-thick lens of charcoal was present within the middle of the fill. A semi-complete (twelve sherds) Colchester-type ware squat rounded jug, dated 1375 to 1450, was recovered from fill [116], and its condition suggests that it may have been deliberately placed rather than deposited as rubbish. Four oyster shell fragments and a hand-wrought iron nail were also recovered from this fill. Evidence of the tile, brick and mortar rich fills present in segments [104] and [126] was conspicuously absent in this segment of the ditch/robber trench. This may be the result of artificial levelling, which has potentially removed upper portions of [118], as the ground level naturally rises towards the south of site.
- 4.6.3 The northward continuation of the ditch/robber trench, [126], shared an identical profile to [118]. It measured c.2m wide and up to 0.68m deep, continuing on a NNW/SSE alignment beyond the foundation trench limits. Its basal fill [125] had a composition and appearance comparable to [116] and [103], with a notably large mixed assemblage of domestic refuse and demolition material. This included ninety-two animal bone fragments with signs of butchery, one fragment of oyster shell, nine pieces of stone, including pieces from imported faced ashlar blocks, eighty-six pieces of medieval brick and tile, and eighty-nine pottery sherds

of 13th- and later 14th-century date. One notable pottery sherd exhibited a blistered whitish residue suggesting small-scale industrial processes took place alongside domestic activity. Upper fill [124] consisted of a friable, mid yellowish grey silty sand and crushed mortar with frequent small stones and chalk fragments. Only three iron nail fragments, two pieces of animal bone and four of oyster shell were recovered from this context.

- 4.6.4 The projected continuation of ditch/robber trench [104 / 118 / 126] runs perpendicular to cut [110] recorded in the rill trench. It is possible that, together, these features form part of a boundary or enclosure; however, its westward continuation was not observed crossing the NNE/SSW arm of the rill trench or the west end of the retaining wall trench. The limited exposure of the features prevents any definitive conclusion.
- 4.6.5 In the western side of the glasshouse foundation trench, possible pit [121] was largely obscured by redeposited compact, mid yellow natural silty sand [123], concealing the feature's full extent. Although the pit clearly extended beyond the foundation trench limits, continuations of this feature were not observed elsewhere. Its exposed extent measured at least 1.7m wide and 0.45m deep, and had moderate rounded sides and a flat base. Its primary fill [119] was a friable, light brown gravelly sand with occasional crushed mortar and angular flint inclusions. Finds retrieved from this fill comprised five fragments of animal bone and five medieval brick and tile fragments. A tentatively identified Thetford-type ware sherd was also recovered from this fill, potentially providing the earliest pottery on site, c.11th century; however, given the dominance of 13th-century coarseware pottery recovered during the watching brief, this piece is perhaps residual. Potentially overlying fill [119] was a dark brown slightly clayey silt fill [120], from which eight sherds of 13th-century pottery and an iron nail fragment were recovered. It is potentially either the upper fill of feature [121] or the primary fill of a later cut feature, the extent of which was masked by redeposit [123].

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief at on the herb garden and glasshouse site at Beeleigh Abbey. All finds were washed and dried, or air-dried, as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight, and bagged by material and context (Table 8). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
101			1	8												
103			1	10	7	804									2	28
105					14	124										
108					8	992	1	206			2	4			8	30
111	1	<1	3	28	17	618	1	996			5	212				
113					4	302	4	418								
115					18	2822	2	428			8	100	1	70		
116			12	534					1	4					4	6
117					1	102										
119			1	2	5	512					5	80				
120			8	178					1	4						
124									3	16	2	2			4	18
125			89	586	86	6892	9	216	1	4	92	638			1	22
Total	1	<1	115	1346	160	13168	17	2264	6	28	114	1036	1	70	19	104

Table 8: Quantification of finds

5.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Context [111] produced a single flint fragment weighing <1g. The distal end is absent, and the proximal end is damaged. The small fragmentary flake is technologically poor, and it can only be broadly dated to the prehistoric period.

5.3 Pottery by Helen Walker

5.3.1 A total of 118 sherds of pottery, weighing 1,338g, was excavated from seven contexts: [101], [103], [111], [116], [119], [120], [125]. The pottery is quantified by fabric type in Table 9. It has been catalogued according to Cunningham's typology of post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1-16; expanded by Drury *et al.* 1993 and Cotter 2000). Some of Cunningham's sub-forms are quoted in this report.

Pottery by ware	Sherd Nos	Wt (g)
Thetford-type ware ?	1	1
Medieval coarseware	97	724
Mill Green coarseware	2	9
Sandy orange ware	4	63
Colchester-type ware	14	541
<i>Total</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>1338</i>

Table 9: Pottery quantification, by ware, shown in approximate chronological order

- 5.3.2 The earliest pottery comes from [120], upper fill of possible pit [121], and consists entirely of medieval coarseware. Diagnostic sherds comprise an H1 cooking-pot rim and a cavetto, or curved over, rim probably from a large wide jar or cooking-pot. Neither shows any evidence of fire blackening. The H1 rim type was current throughout the 13th century, but the cavetto rim has a more restricted date range of the first half of the 13th century. Also present is the lower handle attachment from a vessel showing a handle that is sub-circular in section. It shows heavy thumbing and notched decoration around the point of attachment, and the internal surface is completely fire-blackened indicating that the vessel has been subject to intense heating. This would suggest that the handle is from a handled-bowl or jar rather than a jug. The handle is attached by means of a peg attachment, which together with the decoration indicates a 13th-century date for this piece. The basal fill of pit [121], fill [119], produced a single, very small sherd in a fine grey fabric that has tentatively been identified as Thetford-type ware. This is a Saxo-Norman ware dating principally to the 11th century and, if the identification is correct, is likely to be residual in this context given the dominance of 13th-century coarseware in the feature.
- 5.3.3 The primary fill of ditch [126], fill [125], again produced medieval coarseware, most of which is very fragmented. Diagnostic sherds comprise another example of a 13th-century type H1 cooking-pot rim and a later E5 cooking-pot rim datable to the late 13th to 14th century. There are also two examples from large flared bowls. On one of the bowls, the inside surface has completely spalled away and the external surface is discoloured and shows a blistered whitish residue. This vessel may have been used for an industrial purpose of some sort. Also from this fill is a sherd from a wheel-thrown bottle. This is a 14th-century type and the E5 cooking-pot rim could be its contemporary. The latest pottery from this fill comprises three sherds of slip-painted and unglazed sandy orange ware, probably from a jug, which is late medieval in date, dating from the later 14th to first half of the 16th century. The E5 cooking-pot rim, the bottle fragment and the sandy orange ware, however, could all have been current during the later 14th century.
- 5.3.4 Ditch/robber trench [104] produced only one sherd from its single fill [103], another example of medieval coarseware. It has a relatively fine fabric and is from a flat base indicating a 14th-century date. Probable pit [112] also produced only a small amount of pottery (from primary fill [111]), comprising a sandy orange ware in-turned jug rim, a type datable to the late 13th to 14th century, and a fragment of Mill Green coarseware dating to the mid 13th to 14th century.

- 5.3.5 The most interesting pottery recovered during this watching brief is the complete profile of a Colchester-type ware squat rounded jug showing slip-painted decoration under a partial greenish glaze. Found in the primary fill of ditch [118], fill [116], it is comparable to an example from the town of Colchester (Cotter 2000, fig.75.25). The slip painting is of a scrolling design and shows elements of Rouen-style decoration. These motifs are characteristic of Cotter's middle style decoration, dated c.1375 to 1450 (Cotter 2000, 172-3). The sherds are noticeably unabraded, indicating that the jug may have been deliberately placed rather than dumped as rubbish. A sherd of glazed and slip-painted Colchester-type ware was also found unstratified in context [101].

Discussion

- 5.3.6 The pottery spans between the 13th and 15th centuries, but all the pottery apart from that from pit [121] could have been current during the late 14th century. In spite of easy access to coastal and overseas trade, no imported wares are present. Most of the pottery comprises medieval coarseware and sandy orange wares, which were manufactured at several locations in the county and are usually not distinctive enough to attribute to a specific industry. Colchester-type ware is a particular type of sandy orange ware made in and around Colchester and is a common find at Maldon. It could have come by road or by river, via the Rivers Colne and Blackwater. Likewise, Mill Green coarseware is a type of medieval coarseware made at Mill Green and other production centres to the south of Chelmsford. It can be distinguished from other coarsewares because it tends to be oxidised rather than reduced, has a fine matrix and is tempered with sub-rounded sands giving a pimply texture. It is common in central Essex, so finds are not unexpected in Maldon. The pottery appears largely domestic, apart from the heavily encrusted bowl, which might have been used for an industrial purpose. There is nothing that relates specifically to the site's status as an abbey.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.4.1 A total of 145 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 12,337g, was hand collected from nine contexts: [103], [105], [108], [111], [113], [115], [117], [119] and [125]. Despite the small size of this assemblage, it comprises a diverse range of medieval brick and tile, typical of a monastic site and likely constitutes demolition debris that may or may not have been associated with dismantling of the monastery in the 16th century. The large quantity of roof tile includes examples with preserved glaze. A summary of CBM recovered is shown below in Table 10.

Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
Roof tile	107	7924
Brick	37	4344
Mortar	1	69
<i>Total</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>12337</i>

Table 10: Comparative quantities and weights of CBM types

Methodology

- 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 spreadsheet. Fabric descriptions are site specific and were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope using 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 descriptions are listed in Table 10.

Fabric	Description
<i>Roof tile</i>	
T1	Often lightly soapy brown-orange fabric with moderate coarse and very coarse quartz; sparse mica and pale deposits.
T2	Orange fabric; clean matrix with moderate-common very coarse sugary and occasionally up to 1mm quartz.
T3	Often slightly soapy orange-brown fabric with moderate-common fine-coarse mica flakes, and sparse quartz.
T4	Sterile red-orange fabric.
<i>Brick</i>	
B1	Beige/yellow/pale pink fabric; powdery texture with sparse quartz.
B2	Fine grey-white fabric with red exterior; no apparent inclusions.
B3	Fine, micaceous pale salmon-brown fabric with sparse pale streaks and moderate medium mica flakes.

Table 11: CBM fabric descriptions

The assemblage

- 5.4.3 The bulk of the assemblage is made up by roof tile fragments in four fabric types. Although some of these demonstrate enough difference in inclusion size and quantity to be recorded as different fabrics, there are enough common inclusions to suggest a shared clay source (fabrics T1 and T2). Roof tile is difficult to date in isolation, but present within this assemblage are several examples of glazed tile, which falls out of fashion during the post-medieval period (after AD 1480) and T2 in particular displays a coarseness of fabric that is most typical of the medieval period. T4 was an extremely different fabric but was possible to identify as medieval, as the only tile in this fabric (recovered from [108]) is glazed.
- 5.4.4 The tile is inconsistent in terms of thickness and level of firing, although much of it is unusually thick (11-18mm) with very coarse moulding sand. Peg holes survive on roof tile fragments in both T1 and T2, and are in all instances round. One fragment of T2 tile from [103] has a round peg hole that appears to have been plugged with clay after having been pierced. Examples of glazed T2 tile were also found in this context.
- 5.4.5 Two different types of lime adhesive are present on the tiles. Fragments of T1 and T3 from [108], primary fill of ditch [110], have remnants of a fine white plaster on their surfaces. Fragments of T1, T2 and T3 from [103], fill of robber cut [104],

and [125], base fill of ditch [126], and also a piece of broken and vitrified T2 from [108] have either remnants of or a thick layer of very hard, coarse sandy beige lime mortar present on the surface.

- 5.4.6 Bricks fragments were collected from [103], [108] and [125]. Context [125] produced almost exclusively approximate half or quarter bricks made of B1. Where intact, the width of these measure between 100-105mm, with thicknesses of 40-50mm. The evidently small dimensions and low-fired quality of all brick pieces, as well as the usually pale and fine fabrics, all support a medieval date.
- 5.4.7 Bricks in B2 and B3 are all significantly more fragmented and none have preserved dimensions. Similar to B1, both are very fine fabrics and neither have any apparent quartz in the matrix. Bricks made from a fabric type very similar to B2, in that the brick interiors were pale white and the exterior had oxidised to red, have also been noted at sites in Sandwich, Kent (e.g. ASE 2009), and Lydd Quarry that extends across Sussex and Kent (e.g. ASE 2008). It potentially represents an imported brick fabric brought in, for example, from France or the Low Countries, which would account for it being found at various locations across eastern England. Flemish bricks were noted amongst the CBM recovered during the 2017 evaluation and previous excavations at Beeleigh Abbey.
- 5.4.8 A chunk of lime mortar containing the same range of inclusions as the hard, coarse beige lime mortar found on the surfaces of roof tile pieces was also collected from [115], the upper fill of probable pit [112], although it was much softer and friable in texture.

Distribution and significance of CBM

- 5.4.9 A detailed quantification of CBM recovered from each context is provided below in Table 12. The greatest quantity of CBM was collected from fill [111 / 115] of ditch [112]. It contained a quantity of T1, T2 and T3 roof tile fragments, comprising both small fragmentary and larger better-preserved pieces, evidently from several different tiles. The glaze splashes present on several tiles indicated the tile to be medieval in date; the lump of friable, sandy lime mortar was also collected from this context.

Context	Parent	No.	Wt (g)
103	104	7	794
105	106	14	118
108	110	8	977
111	112	20	618
113	113	4	296
115	112	18	2846
117	118	1	98
119	121	5	500
125	126	68	6090
<i>Total</i>	-	<i>145</i>	<i>12337</i>

Table 12: CBM quantification by context

- 5.4.10 The greatest quantity and weight of CBM was collected from basal fill [125] of ditch [126]. Both medieval brick and roof tile were present, hence why the weight is so much greater than other contexts (although it should be noted that medieval brick is not as heavy as later, denser, more hard-fired bricks). All the B1 brick came from this fill, as well as small fragments of B2 and possibly B3 brick.
- 5.4.11 Given the nature and status of the site as part of a medieval monastic complex, it is not unusual to find large quantities of CBM that can be assigned to the medieval period. This is in contrast to CBM assemblages from other types of archaeological sites, as the most common type of CBM found on medieval sites is roof tile and it cannot be identified as medieval in date with any certainty without additional artefactual evidence or the presence of glaze or particular fabric types. The presence of medieval brick alongside the tile in this instance supports a medieval date, of potentially as early as the 1300s to the early 1400s, broadly corresponding with the pottery recovered during this phase of work.
- 5.4.12 This assemblage is considered significant on a local level and so a physical archive of fabric and forms will be retained and should be kept in case of future archaeological investigation in the vicinity of this site.

5.5 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 The archaeological work recovered fifteen pieces of stone, weighing 2,258g, from five individually numbered contexts. The whole assemblage has been listed in Table 13 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Type	No	Weight	Comments
108	Reigate stone	1	206	chip from finely faced ashlar block
111	Septaria	1	995	water-worn flattened boulder fragment
113	Septaria	2	302	worn
113	Caen-type limestone	2	114	slightly crystalline, irregular
115	Septaria	1	131	worn
115	Quartzite	1	296	c.20mm thick bed. Water-worn
125	Reigate stone	1	34	chip from finely faced ashlar block
125	Caen-type limestone	4	105	includes x1 piece from a finely faced ashlar block
125	Ferruginous concretion	1	24	Quartz and flint granules bonded in a ferruginous matrix
125	Kentish ragstone	1	51	irregular

Table 13: Geological material

- 5.5.2 The assemblage includes a few types that are likely to have been available naturally within a short distance of the site. These include the ferruginous concretion, quartzite and Septaria. Most of these show some natural weathering/erosion, and all consist of irregular pieces that would have been used for rubble walling or similar. The single piece of Kentish Ragstone is too small to comment on its original form, but it is likely to be either from a roughly squared block or from further irregular rubble. The remaining two types are clearly imported for their qualities in carving. Both the Reigate stone (a fine Upper

Greensand) and French Caen limestone are represented by tiny pieces from beautifully faced ashlar blocks. Both types were in common use for high quality work during the medieval period and their presence here, particularly considering Maldon's easy access to coastal shipping, is not surprising.

- 5.5.3 The stone assemblage is small, lacks in feature pieces and is of well-known types for the area/period. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

5.6 Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 A small assemblage comprising six fragments of ironwork, weighing 28g, was found in four different contexts: [116], [120], [124], [125]. All six pieces comprise general-purpose nail fragments. Four have surviving heads, all of which are rectangular, ranging between 13mm x14mm and 18mm x19mm. Nails are all hand wrought, but none are intrinsically dateable.

5.7 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

- 5.7.1 A small assemblage of faunal remains consisting of 114 fragments, weighing 1,036g, was collected during the monitoring work. The bone was hand collected from six contexts, [108], [111], [115], [119], [124], [125], and is in a good state of preservation with minimal signs of surface erosion present. Mammal bones dominate the assemblage. The assemblage is indicative of domestic kitchen refuse.

Methodology

- 5.7.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Where possible, bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element, part and proportion, represented using Schmid (1972). Specimens that could not be confidently identified to taxa, such as long bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal. Ovicaprid bones were too eroded to distinguish between sheep and goat. The identification of rabbit specimens has been undertaken with reference to Callou (1997). The identification of bird bones has been undertaken with reference to the criteria outlined by Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) and Tomek and Bocheński (2009) for domestic fowl. Bird bones that could not be identified have been labelled as 'Bird'. Age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable. The state of epiphyseal bone fusion has been recorded as fused, un-fused and fusing. No dentition was available for analysis. Mammalian metrical data has been taken in accordance with Von den Driesch (1976). Specimens have then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology.

The assemblage

- 5.7.3 The faunal remains are in a good state of preservation, with minimal signs of surface erosion (Table 14) and have been retrieved through hand collection.

Taxa	No. Fragments	NISP	Preservation		
			Good	Moderate	Poor
Cattle	9	9	100%	-	-
Ovicaprid	1	1	-	100%	-
Pig	2	2	100%		-
Large Mammal	20	20	90%	10%	-
Medium Mammal	61	61	97%	3%	-
Rabbit	1	1	100%	-	-
Goose (Domestic)	9	9	100%	-	-
Chicken (Domestic)	2	2	100%	-	-
Domestic fowl (Bantum?)	1	1	100%	-	-
Bird	8	8	100%	-	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>114</i>			

Table 14: The total number of fragments recovered, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) counts and percentage preservation based on the NISP.

- 5.7.4 A limited range of taxa has been identified, dominated by domestic species (Table 14). The assemblage consists of 114 fragments, with thirty-three fragments confidently identified to taxa. Mammal bones dominate the assemblage and include cattle, ovicaprid and pigs, albeit in small quantities. Large and medium mammal bone fragments were present in larger quantities due to fragmentation levels. Other domestic species present include domestic goose and fowl. Wild taxa are represented by a single rabbit bone, as well as a small number of bird bones that have not been identified to species.
- 5.7.5 Context [108] produced a medium mammal thoracic vertebra fragment and a bird carpometacarpus. Context [111] contained fragments of cattle tibia and calcaneus, as well as a pig ulna with signs of canid gnawing; an eroded single ovicaprid 1st phalange was also present. Context [115] contained fragments of a large mammal femur and vertebrae with evidence of butchery in the form of marrow extraction to the long bone shaft and a chop mark on a vertebra suggesting carcass portioning. A pig radius, two medium mammal rib fragments, a large mammal long bone fragment and a bird tibiotarsus were also recovered from the pit fill. Context [119] produced a large mammal rib fragment with a chop mark suggesting carcass portioning. A cattle calcaneus, medium mammal rib and long bone fragment were also present. A domestic fowl ulna with evidence of medullary bone indicates that the bird was in-lay at time of death. Context [124] contained just two bones consisting of a medium mammal rib with a chop mark suggesting carcass portioning and a chicken ulna fragment.
- 5.7.6 Context [125] produced the greatest assemblage of faunal bone, containing adult and juvenile medium and large mammal meat and non-meat bearing elements. Butchery evidence consisted of cut and chop marks to medium mammal ribs and a large mammal thoracic vertebra indicating carcass portioning. Canid gnawing was recorded on a single large mammal rib fragment, suggesting that bones were accessible for a time before disposal. A medium mammal rib fragment showed signs of an un-healed fracture. A small number of cattle bones were also present, including fragments of skull and horncore of a small/short horn breed, radius and ulna and a 3rd phalange. Evidence of butchery in the form of chop marks was observed on the cattle radius and ulna; this method of butchery was used for

carcass dismemberment and portioning. Canid gnawing was evident on the distal aspect of this bone. A number of goose bones were also recovered from this context, consisting mostly of distal humerii and a femur, with cut marks suggestive of carcass dismemberment. A small number of unidentifiable bird bones were also recorded from this context, and a single rabbit radius was present, representing the wild taxa.

- 5.7.7 The assemblage consists of mostly domestic taxa and the butchery evidence suggests that these remains are the result of domestic kitchen refuse.

5.8 Shell by Elke Raemen

- 5.8.1 A small assemblage totalling seventeen fragments of shell, weighing 101g, was recovered from five different contexts: [103], [108], [116], [124], [125]. Of these, fifteen comprise oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) representing six individual oysters. Included are four right valves and two left valves. One of the latter shows minor parasitic activity.

- 5.8.2 Two complete garden snail shells (*Cornu aspersum*) were found in [108].

5.9 Environmental Samples

- 5.9.1 No bulk soil samples were collected from excavated deposits for environmental analysis or small artefact recovery.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Discussion

- 6.1.1 The archaeological features and deposits encountered during the monitoring of the groundworks for the construction of the herb garden and glasshouse consisted of two linear features, three probable pits and two shallow deposits, the majority of which contained material generally dating between the mid 13th and 15th centuries. The only variation was pit [121], which contained a sherd of 11th-century pottery alongside 13th-century pottery, though it is likely that the early pottery fragment is residual within the feature.
- 6.1.2 The NNW/SSE aligned linear feature [104 / 118 / 126] crossing the glasshouse foundation trenches and sondage appeared to be perpendicular to a similar, WSW/ENE aligned feature [110] encountered in the rill trench. It is possible that they form parts of the same feature. The presence of an upper mortar-, brick- and tile-rich fill within the two linear features is perhaps suggestive of them being structural in origin; perhaps a wall robber trench that had been infilled with domestic refuse. However, no other structural evidence was encountered. Alternatively, the presence of domestic waste material within the features, which was particularly abundant in segment [126], may instead be considered to be more indicative of a boundary ditch, which was sealed with demolition debris that may or may not have derived from the dismantling of the monastery in the 16th century.
- 6.1.3 The relative abundance and variety of finds assemblages collected from the basal fills of these linear features are indicative of domestic refuse disposal during the life span of the abbey, c.13th-14th century. This material includes moderate quantities of pottery of common domestic wares and animal bone of largely domestic taxa with signs of butchery, as well as small quantities of oyster shell and iron nail fragments. The recovery of a semi-complete Colchester-type ware vessel, dated c.1375-1450, from [118] may be suggestive of deliberate deposition rather than its disposal as waste material. Quantities of medieval CBM and stone also recovered from these features included imported materials, demonstrating the high status of the wider site.
- 6.1.4 Probable pits [106], [112] and [121] were recorded across the monitored site. Although their full extents and functions were not clear, they contained similar assemblages of domestic waste material to the two linear features, albeit in smaller quantities.
- 6.1.5 In the west of the site, two deposits of mortar, [113], and pebbles, [114], likely constitute demolition debris associated with similar deposits observed in features [104 / 118 / 126] and [110].

6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 The watching brief has provided a limited insight into land use activity on the north-east side of the abbey. The most significant feature was a possible robber trench/boundary ditch. This contained domestic waste material generally dating between the 13th and 14th centuries, presumably deriving from daily life in the abbey, which was sealed with demolition debris that may or may not have derived

from the dismantling of the monastery in the 16th century. Three probable pits were also uncovered and contained similarly dated material, whilst two shallow deposits suggestive of further demolition debris were also encountered. No structurally associated features were identified.

- 6.2.2 Though initially suspected to be somewhere within the vicinity, no evidence of Beeleigh Abbey's cemetery was uncovered during this phase of fieldwork.

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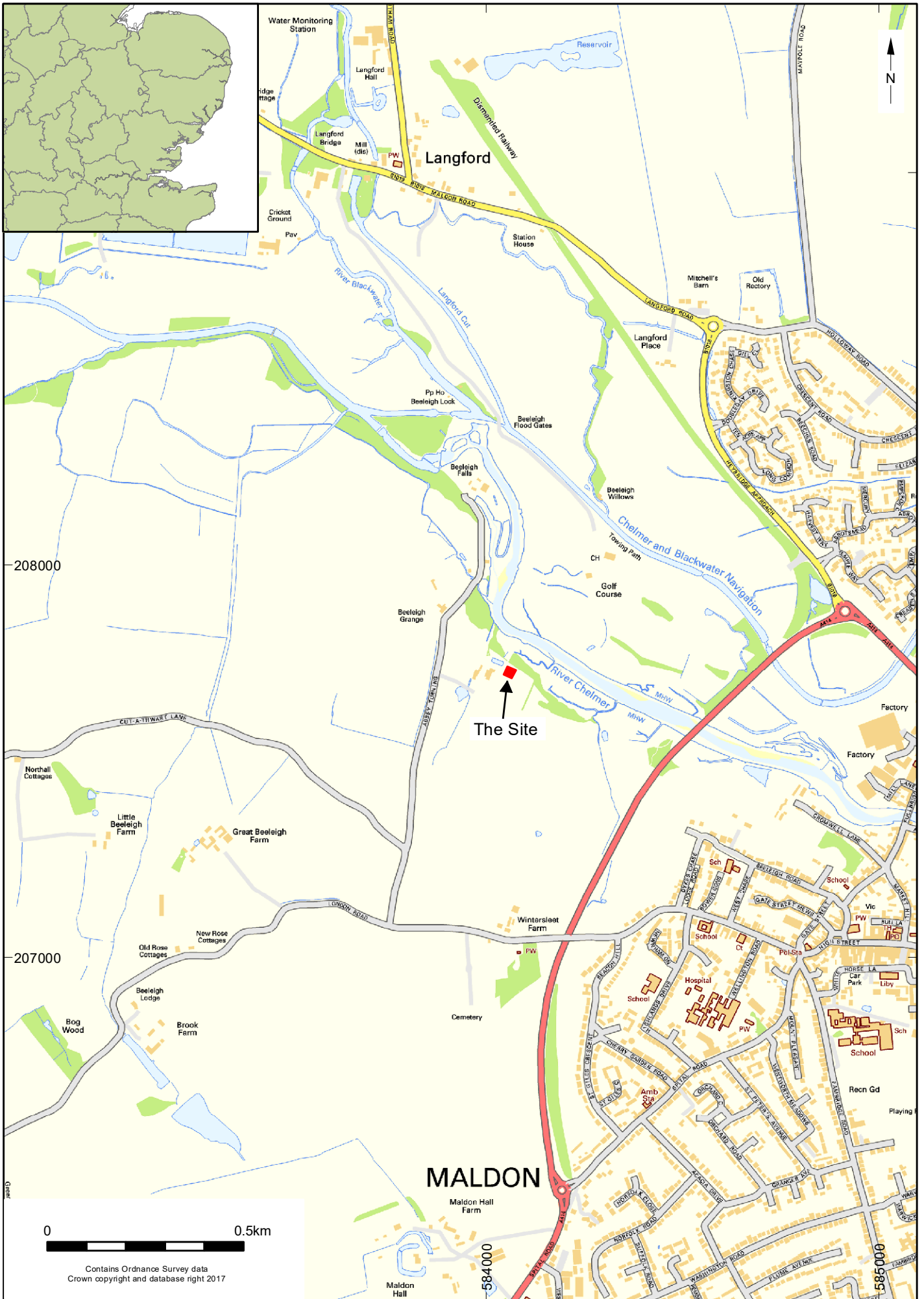
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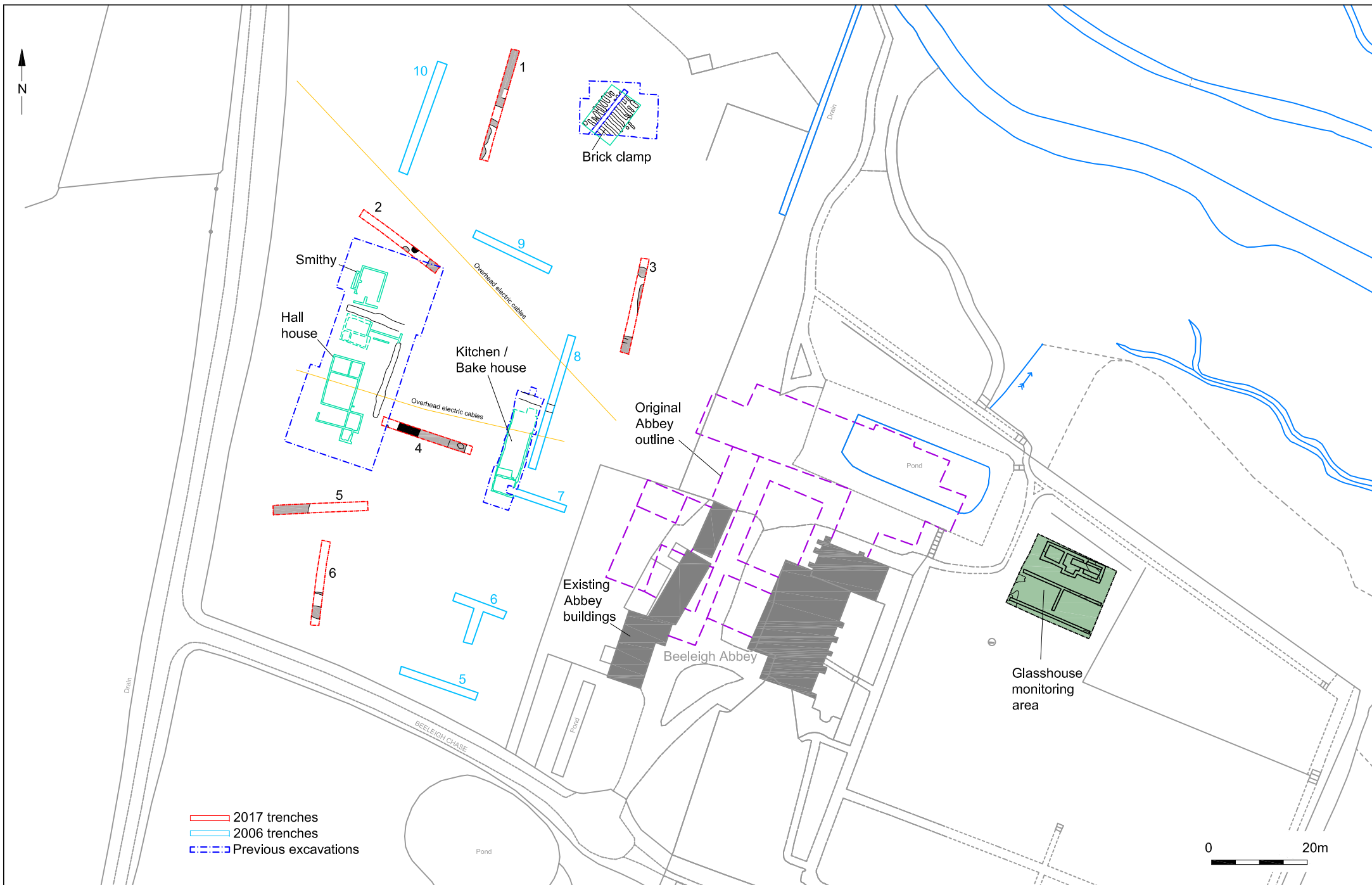
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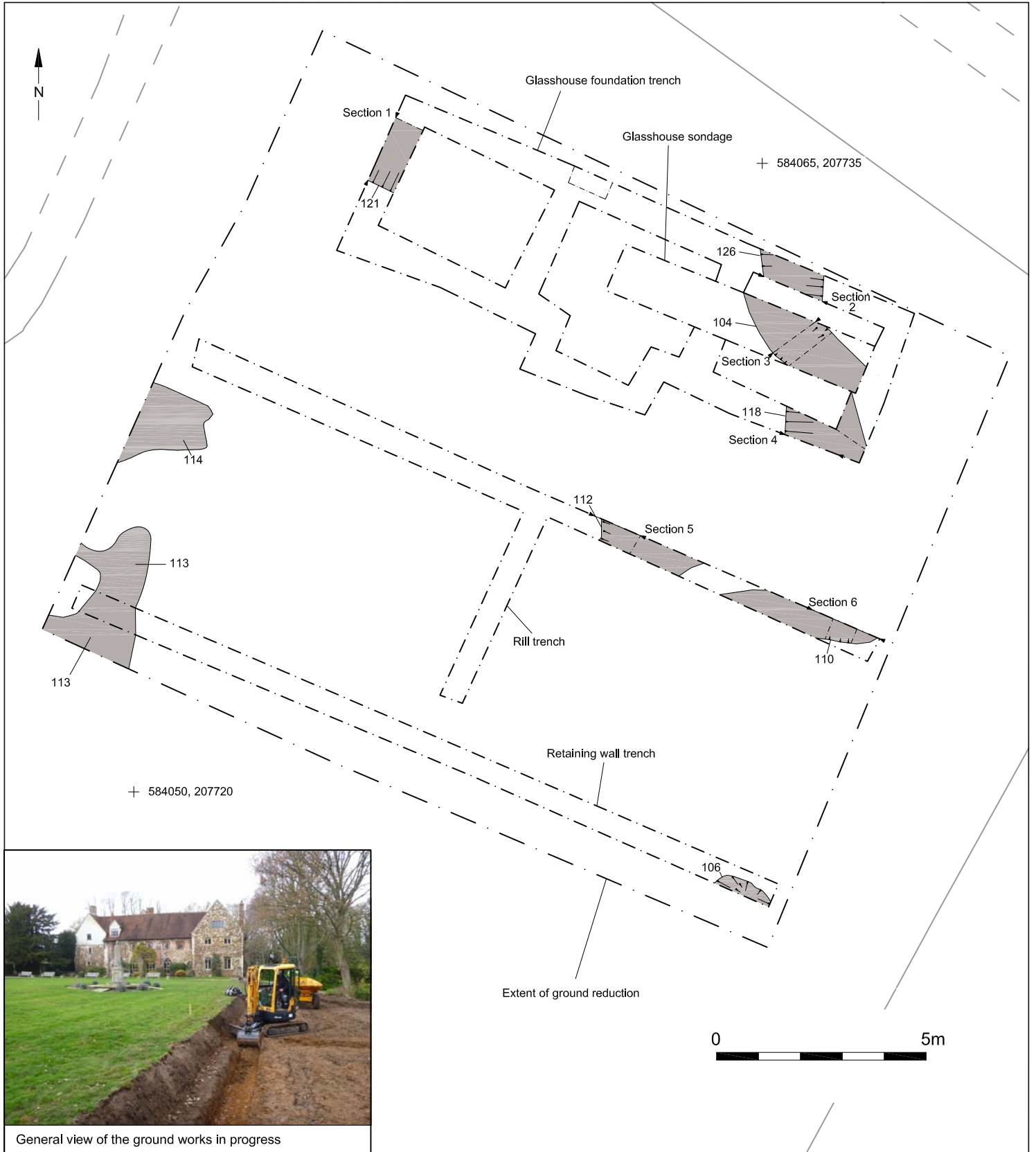


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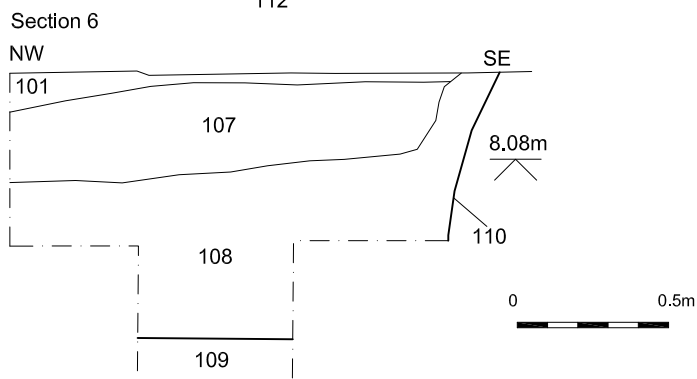
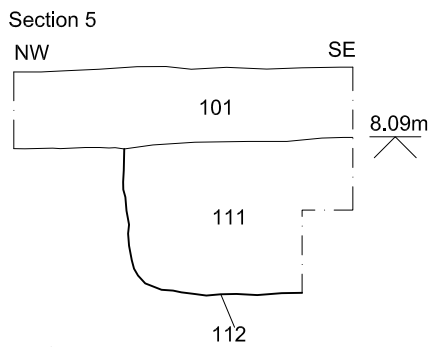
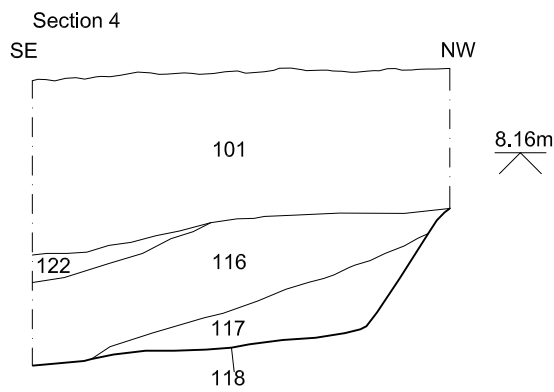
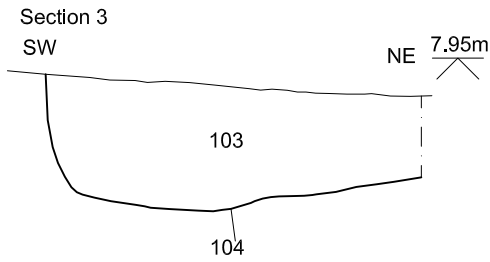
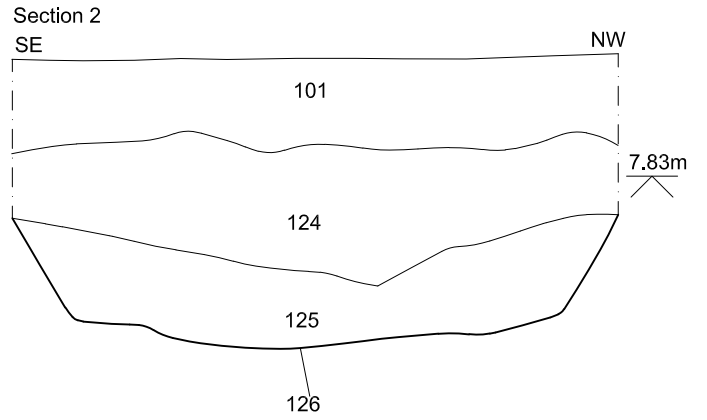
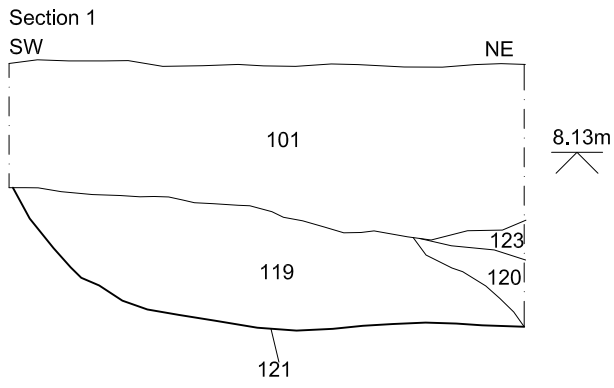
© Archaeology South-East		Beeleigh Abbey, Maldon	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180836	Feb 2019	Site location	
Report Ref: 2019033	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Beeleigh Abbey, Maldon	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180836	Feb 2019	Location of Glasshouse monitoring area and previous archaeological work	
Report Ref: 2019033	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Beeleigh Abbey, Maldon	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 180836	Feb 2019	Plan of monitored area with all recorded features	
Report Ref: 2019033	Drawn by: APL		



Ditch 104 looking north-west



Ditch 118 looking south



Ditch 126 looking north-east

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