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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**WHITE HORSE HOTEL, 20 NORTH STREET,  
SOUTHMINSTER, ESSEX CM0 7DF**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

Authors: Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork and report)	
NGR: TQ 95873 99846	Report No: 5422
District: Maldon	Site Code: SOUWH17
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 7288
	Date: 22 August 2017

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## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,  
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ  
Tel 01284 765210

P I House, Rear of 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,  
Bedfordshire, SG17 5AF  
Tel: 01462 850483

e-mail: [info@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk)  
[www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk](http://www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk)



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## OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>White Horse Hotel, 20 North Street, Southminster, Essex CM0 7DF</i>		
<p><i>In August 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at the White Horse Hotel, 20 North Street, Southminster, Essex CM0 7DF (NGR TQ 95873 99846; Figs. 1 – 2). The evaluation was carried out in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the replacement of a barn and outbuildings with 2 motel style rooms and a manager's flat linked to the public house (Maldon Council Planning Ref. MAL/17/00437). The evaluation was required based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA).</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within the historic core of Southminster where the medieval settlement core expanded northwards in the post-medieval period (EHER 19416). The late 19<sup>th</sup> century 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4) shows the hotel as the White Horse Public house with a rear wing extending to a parallel range of buildings that collectively enclose a rear courtyard, while a detached outbuilding is also present on the southern edge of the plot. The rear wing and buildings behind the main building were progressively re-modelled and demolished throughout the 20th century, and by the 1990s only the extant main building remained.</i></p> <p><i>The trial trench contained the remains of modern brick walls, M1009, M1010 and M1011. The walls were all constructed of soft red bricks bonded with a pale grey brown sandy mortar. They were broadly contemporary, shared the same alignment, and Walls M1010 and M1011 were parallel. Based on the Ordnance Survey Map, Wall M1009 would have formed part of the junction between the rear wing and the range on the western edge of the plot, to the rear of the main building; while Walls M1010 and M1011 would have been situated at or close to the terminus of the same rear range. Based on later editions of the Ordnance survey maps, these buildings to the rear of the White Horse appear to have been demolished between c.1974-1978.</i></p> <p><i>Deep (c.0.80m) modern made ground deposits were recorded. A residual prehistoric struck flint was found.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>August 2017</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>7288</i>	Site code	<i>SOUWH17</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Hotel</i>		
Planned development	<i>Motel style rooms and manager's flat</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Modern brick walls – remains of former PH</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>A residual prehistoric struck flint</i>		
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Maldon</i>	<i>Southminster</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Essex Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CM0 7DF</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.200m<sup>2</sup></i>		
NGR	<i>TQ 95873 99846</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.20m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Essex County Council</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		

Funded by	<i>Mr Heron, White Horse Hotel</i>
Full title	<i>White Horse Hotel, 20 North Street, Southminster, Essex CM0 7DF. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>
Authors	<i>Barlow, G.</i>
Report no.	<i>5422</i>
Date (of report)	<i>August 2017</i>

**WHITE HORSE HOTEL, 20 NORTH STREET,  
SOUTHMINSTER, ESSEX CM0 7DF**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

**SUMMARY**

*In August 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at the White Horse Hotel, 20 North Street, Southminster, Essex CM0 7DF (NGR TQ 95873 99846; Figs. 1 – 2). The evaluation was carried out in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the replacement of a barn and outbuildings with 2 motel style rooms and a manager's flat linked to the public house (Maldon Council Planning Ref. MAL/17/00437). The evaluation was required based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA).*

*The site lies within the historic core of Southminster where the medieval settlement core expanded northwards in the post-medieval period (EHER 19416). The late 19<sup>th</sup> century 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4) shows the hotel as the White Horse Public house with a rear wing extending to a parallel range of buildings that collectively enclose a rear courtyard, while a detached outbuilding is also present on the southern edge of the plot. The rear wing and buildings behind the main building were progressively re-modelled and demolished throughout the 20th century, and by the 1990s only the extant main building remained.*

*The trial trench contained the remains of modern brick walls, M1009, M1010 and M1011. The walls were all constructed of soft red bricks bonded with a pale grey brown sandy mortar. They were broadly contemporary, shared the same alignment, and Walls M1010 and M1011 were parallel. Based on the Ordnance Survey Map, Wall M1009 would have formed part of the junction between the rear wing and the range on the western edge of the plot, to the rear of the main building; while Walls M1010 and M1011 would have been situated at or close to the terminus of the same rear range. Based on later editions of the Ordnance survey maps, these buildings to the rear of the White Horse appear to have been demolished between c.1974-1978.*

*Deep (c.0.80m) modern made ground deposits were recorded. A residual prehistoric struck flint was found.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at the White Horse Hotel, 20 North Street, Southminster, Essex CM0 7DF (NGR TQ 95873 99846; Figs. 1 – 2). The evaluation was carried out in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the replacement of a barn and outbuildings with 2 motel style rooms and a manager's flat linked to the public house (Maldon Council Planning Ref. MAL/17/00437). The evaluation was required based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA).

1.2 The evaluation is an initial requirement. If significant remains are present, ECC HEA may require further mitigation prior to the development.

1.3 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA; *Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenching and Excavation on White Horse Hotel, 20 North Street, Southminster*, Maria Medlycott, dated 26<sup>th</sup> July 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 28<sup>th</sup> July 2017), and approved by ECC HEA. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.4 The objectives of the evaluation were to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition significance and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

### *Planning policy context*

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site lies within the north part of the historic settlement core of Southminster, to the rear of the White Horse Hotel which fronts North Street to the south.

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY**

3.1 The town of Southminster is situated on the low-lying Dengie Peninsular, to the north (inland) of Burnham-on Crouch. The rivers Blackwater and Crouch pass c.5km to the north and south respectively, and the North Sea coast is situated c.7km to the east. The site is situated at c.20m AOD, on the eastern slope of a slightly raised area within the peninsular. The ground slopes down at a moderate gradient to the east towards sea level, and continues to rise slightly to the west towards the urban core of the town. A series of water-filled, former gravel/sand pits are situated c.300m to the south, while the Asheldham Brook passes to the north of the town.

3.2 The solid geology of the Dengie Peninsular is the London Clay formation (clay, silt and sand); overlain by superficial Quaternary River Terrace deposits of sand and gravel (Asheldham Gravels). Local soils are loamy, slightly clayey and slightly acid; often with impeded drainage.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 The Dengie Peninsular is largely formed of the Asheldham Gravels, which were deposited during the retreat of the Anglian glaciation, and have been demonstrated to preserve Palaeolithic layers



and artefacts; such as at Goldsands Pit (HER 48080) c.650m to the south-east. Southminster would have been situated on a coastal island composed of gravel and shell, known as a chenier, within coastal marsh for much of the prehistoric period, and conducive to seasonal or permanent settlement. An earthwork enclosure in Pandole Wood c.500m to the east may have origins in the Iron Age (HER 11374); while low quantities of prehistoric pottery were recovered from a test-pit c.600m to the south-west on Kings Road (HER 48861).

4.2 In the Roman period the Dengie Peninsular appears to have been characterised by rectilinear field patterns, evidence for salt production and sparse rural settlement, with the late Roman fort of *Othona* situated on the north-eastern end of the peninsula overlooking the Colne estuary. The earthwork complex in Pandole Wood is interpreted as largely Roman in date (HER 11243 & 45904), and a bank leading from the north-east corner appears to represent the line of a Roman road (HER 11244); while fragments of pottery have been recovered in the close vicinity (HER 11244 & 11246). The presence of further Roman settlement on the raised ground at Southminster is strongly supported by Roman brick and septaria that is incorporated in the walls of the Church of St Leonard c.100m to the south of the site (HER 11249), while low quantities of Roman pottery has been recovered from land further to the south (HER 48866 & 19722).

4.3 The Domesday survey records that by the end of the Saxon period there was a sizeable population residing in or around Southminster (HER 19416), with the manor held by the Bishop of London at Southminster Hall c.700m to the south-east (HER 11359). A minster church is presumed to underlie the current site of the Church of St Leonard to the south of the site (HER 19417), with the name 'Southminster' having evolved to distinguish this foundation from another minster at Bradwell to the north. The medieval village appears to have been focussed on the High Street (i.e. HER 38674) with the current church at its eastern end built by the early 12<sup>th</sup> century (HER 11250 & 38670). A vicarage, endowed in 1219, once stood immediately to the east of the church but was relocated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (HER 19418). Sparse farmsteads were established on the outskirts of the settlement by the late medieval period, including Home Farm and Spratt's Farm c.300m to the north-west and north respectively (HER 38678 & 38678); while test pits along North Street and Station Road have recovered early medieval pottery that demonstrated activity, if not settlement from the early 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards (HER 48857-9).

4.4 Early cartographic sources depict Southminster as a small settlement clustered around the High Street and concentrated around the junction with Burnham Road and North Street, close to the church and the west of the site. Post-medieval pits containing oyster shell and pottery have been recorded in this area, to the south of the church (HER 11364), with further spreads of comparable material at 8 Station

Road (HER 18992) and pottery from test-pits on Station Road (HER 48865). Comparable material has been recorded on the High Street and Burnham Road (HER 18969, 48860 & 48862). A maltings situated c.500m to the east on Station Road may have had origins in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (HER 11325), while a timber-framed buildings on North End and may also have origins in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (HER 38680). Several 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed houses also remain extant on Station Road, High Street, Kings Road and Burnham Road (i.e. HER 38690, 38672-3, 38676 & 38662). The village poor house also stood c.200m to the south of the site, but closed in 1860 to be replaced by the National School (HER 19421-2); while the New Moor Farm Brickfields situated c.400m to the east on station road were open from at least the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (HER 11324). By 1777 housing gradually encroached along North Street, with the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1873 (6 inch) and 1880 (10 inch) (Fig. 4) depicting the extent of this development by the mid/late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The White Horse Public House comprises the northern-most building on the western side of North Street, with a continual line of buildings extending into the town to the south, and open fields to the north separating Southminster and North End. The building of the PH incorporates a large rectangular building fronting on to the road, with an elongate rear wing extending from the centre attached to a rectangular building to the rear (parallel to the road and main building), and with a detached rectangular building on the southern edge of the property. Thus a courtyard is enclosed on three sides to the rear of the main building, for coaches to enter into via an arch. However; the rear wing appears to have been re-modelled and truncated by the 1920s, with the detached southern building demolished in the 1950-70s. All the buildings to the rear of the main building appear to have been demolished by the 1990s. The White Horse was one of six public houses depicted in Southminster in the mid/late 19<sup>th</sup> century, prior to the establishment of the railway, which arrived with the construction of Southminster Railway Station c.250m to the east in 1886 (HER 40545).

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

5.1 The ECC HEA advice required a trial trench to be excavated along the length of the new building, and this trench was 10m x 1.6m (Figs. 2 - 3).

5.2 The topsoil and subsoil was mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The individual trench description is presented below:

### Trench 1

Sample section 1A 0.00 – 21.44m AOD		
0.00-0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, firm, silty sand with frequent building rubble.
0.35-0.72m	L1001	Made Ground. Dark - mid grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional medium rounded flint.
0.72 – 0.93m	L1003	Made Ground. Dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional small and medium rounded flint
0.93 – 1.18m	L1004	Made Ground. Pale – mid grey brown, firm, silty sand with frequent small and medium rounded flint
1.18m+	L1008	Natural. Mid orange brown with patches of pale blue grey, firm, silty sand with frequent flint

Sample section 1B 0.00 – 21.01m AOD		
0.00-0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.35-0.75m	L1005	Made Ground. Pale yellow brown, firm, silty sand with moderate medium rounded flints and mortar flecks
0.75-1.25m	L1006	Made Ground. Dark grey brown clayey silt, firm, with medium rounded flint
1.25m+	L1008	Natural. As above

*Description: Trench 1 contained the remains of modern brick walls, M1009, M1010 and M1011. The walls were all constructed of soft red bricks bonded with a pale grey brown sandy mortar. They were broadly contemporary, shared the same alignment, and Walls M1010 and M1011 were parallel.*

Wall M1009 was constructed of soft red bricks, 230 x 110 x 70mm, within a pale grey brown sandy mortar.

Wall M1010 was again constructed of soft red bricks, 230 x 110 x 70mm bonded with a pale grey brown sandy mortar.

Parallel to Wall M1010, Wall M1011 was constructed of soft red bricks, 230 x 110 x 70mm bonded with a pale grey brown sandy mortar.

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The base of the trench contained some water but it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 Uppermost Topsoil L1000 was a dark grey brown, firm, silty sand with frequent building rubble (0.35m thick).

8.2 Topsoil L1000 overlay made ground deposits (L1001, and L1003 – L1006).

8.3 At the base of the sequence the natural, L1008, was a mid orange brown with patches of pale blue grey, firm, silty sand with frequent flint (1.18 - 1.25m below the present day surface).

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The site lies within the historic core of Southminster where the medieval settlement core expanded northwards in the post-medieval period (EHER 19416). The late 19<sup>th</sup> century 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4) shows the hotel as the White Horse Public house with a rear wing extending to a parallel range of buildings that collectively enclose a rear courtyard, while a detached outbuilding is also present on the southern edge of the plot. The rear wing and buildings behind the main building were progressively re-modelled and demolished throughout the 20th century, and by the 1990s only the extant main building remained.

9.2 The trial trench contained the remains of modern brick walls, M1009, M1010 and M1011. The walls were all constructed of soft red bricks bonded with a pale grey brown sandy mortar. They were broadly contemporary, shared the same alignment, and Walls M1010 and M1011 were parallel. Based on the Ordnance Survey Map, Wall M1009 would have formed part of the junction between the rear wing and the range on the western edge of the plot, to the rear of the main building; while Walls M1010 and M1011 would have been situated at or close to the terminus of the same rear range. Based on later editions of the Ordnance survey maps, these buildings to the rear of the White Horse appear to have been demolished between c.1974-1978.

9.3 Deep (c.0.80m) modern made ground deposits were recorded. A residual prehistoric struck flint was found.

## **DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

Archive records, with inventory, will be deposited at Colchester Museum in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be

necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Heron of the White Horse Hotel for funding the work and TMA Chartered Surveyors for their assistance.

AS would like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Maria Medlycott of Essex County Council

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of South East England (sheet 4)*. Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

SOUWH17-P7288 White Horse Hotel, 20 North Street, Southminster, Essex

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1002					3	306	1379		Glass	1	22
	1003					1	6	262				
	1004					1	16	55				
	1006					4	71	1007		Glass	2	121
	1007					1	5	1421		S.Flint	1	4
1009								3390				
1010								3405				

## **APPENDIX 2      SPECIALIST REPORTS**

### **The Struck Flint**

*Andrew Peachey*

A single flake (4g) of struck flint was recovered as residual material from Made Ground L1007. It is of a good quality dark grey flint with a thin white, chalky cortex, and in an un-patinated condition. This tertiary flake of debitage has uni-directional flake scars and abrasion around the butt (platform preparation); technological traits suggestive of single platform core technology most common in the late Mesolithic to early Neolithic, however this remains a tentative conclusion based on limited evidence.

### **The Pottery**

*Peter Thompson*

The archaeological evaluation recovered 10 sherds weighing 398g from one layer and four deposits of Made Ground. All of the pottery is of early modern to modern date, and none of the sherds pre-date the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Methodology**

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Fabric codes are those used for the Essex Post-Roman pottery type series.

### **Fabric Key:**

LPMRE (48X): Late Post-medieval red earthenware 18<sup>th</sup>+

ENPO (48B): English Porcelain mid 18<sup>th</sup>+

RWE (48): Factory made refined white earthenware late 18<sup>th</sup>+

TPW (48): Transfer Printed Ware late 18<sup>th</sup>+

YELL (48E): Yellow ware late 18<sup>th</sup>+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Layer	1002	1x16g ENPO  1x73g TPW  1x211 YELL	19 <sup>th</sup> -mid 20 <sup>th</sup>	ENPO: bowl body sherd with brown Transfer Printing TPW: plate or shallow dish rim YELL: base of heavy jar
Made Ground	1003	1x6g ENGS	19 <sup>th</sup> -mid 20 <sup>th</sup>	
Made Ground	1004	1x16g RWE	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup>	RWE: jar rim
Made Ground	1006	2x65g LPMRE  2x6g ENPO	19 <sup>th</sup> -mid 20 <sup>th</sup>	LPMRE: jar rim and roulette decorated body sherd ENPO: plate or dish rim. Transfer Printing
Made Ground	1001	1x5g TPW	19 <sup>th</sup> -mid 20 <sup>th</sup>	TPW: plate rim

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

## Bibliography

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

## The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 12 fragments (10, 919g) of 19<sup>th</sup> century to Victorian CBM (Table 2), including two complete bricks samples from extant walls, but otherwise in a moderately fragmentary condition and contained in made ground layers.

The fragments were recorded by fragment count and weight per context, with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will form part of the site archive.

CBM type	Date	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Peg tile	19 <sup>th</sup> century – Victorian	3	341
Soft red brick		8	10465
Sewer/water pipe		1	113
<i>Total</i>		12	10919

Table 2: Quantification of CBM



The CBM is principally comprised of soft red bricks that were mass-produced throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Complete examples were sampled from Brick Walls M1009 and M1010, with dimensions of 230x110x65mm, a shallow, narrow frogged base and a regular appearance. Further fragments of this type of brick included broken half-bricks in Layer L1002 and Made ground L1007, with smaller rubble pieces in Made Ground L1003 and L1006. Small fragments of contemporary red peg tile were also contained Made Ground L1004 and L1006; while Made Ground L1003 also contained a single fragment of likely sewer pipe manufactured in salt-glazed cream earthenware, which characterized innovations in sanitation in the period.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
View of site looking south-east



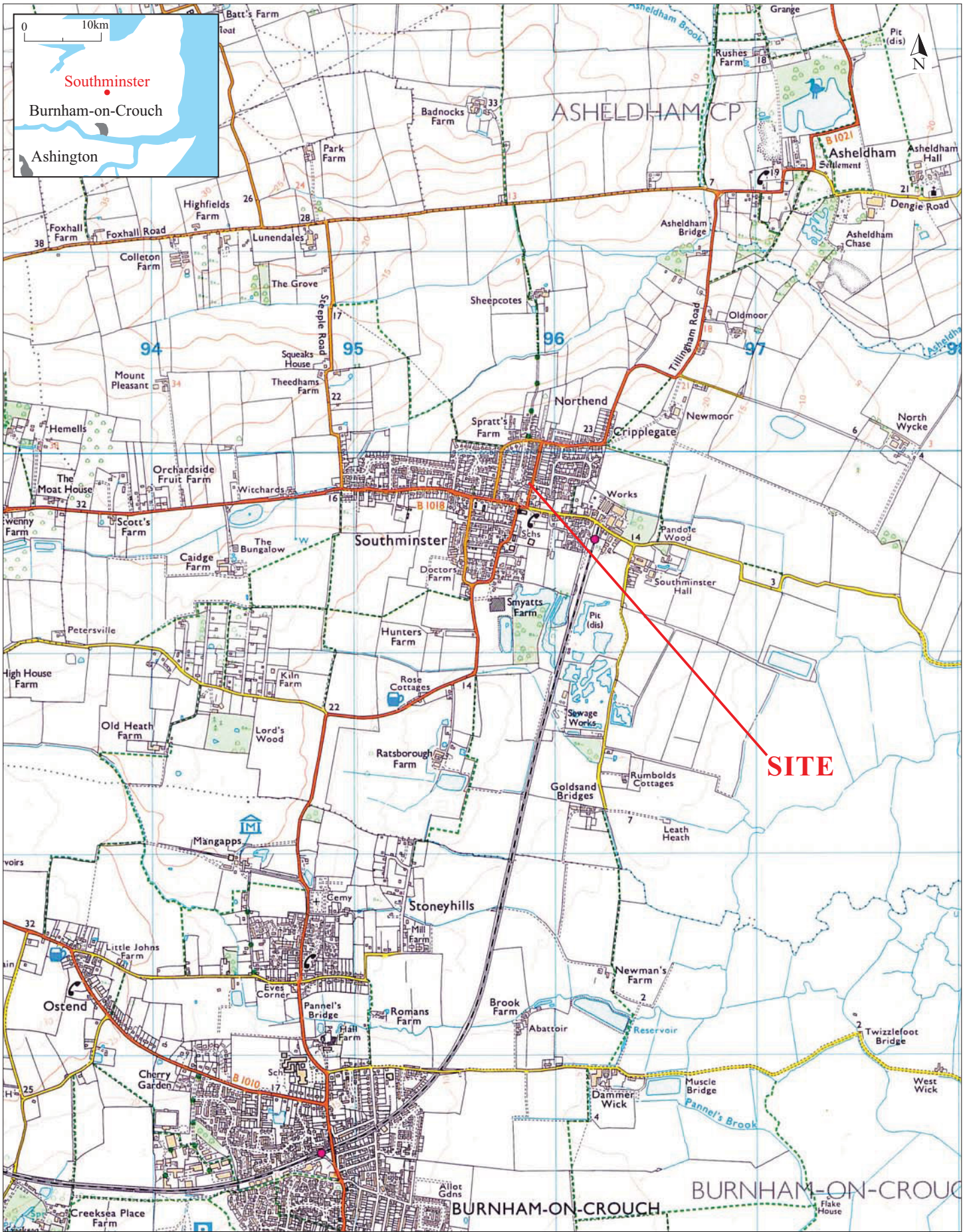
2  
South-west end of Section 1 looking north-west



3  
North-east end of Section 1 looking north-west

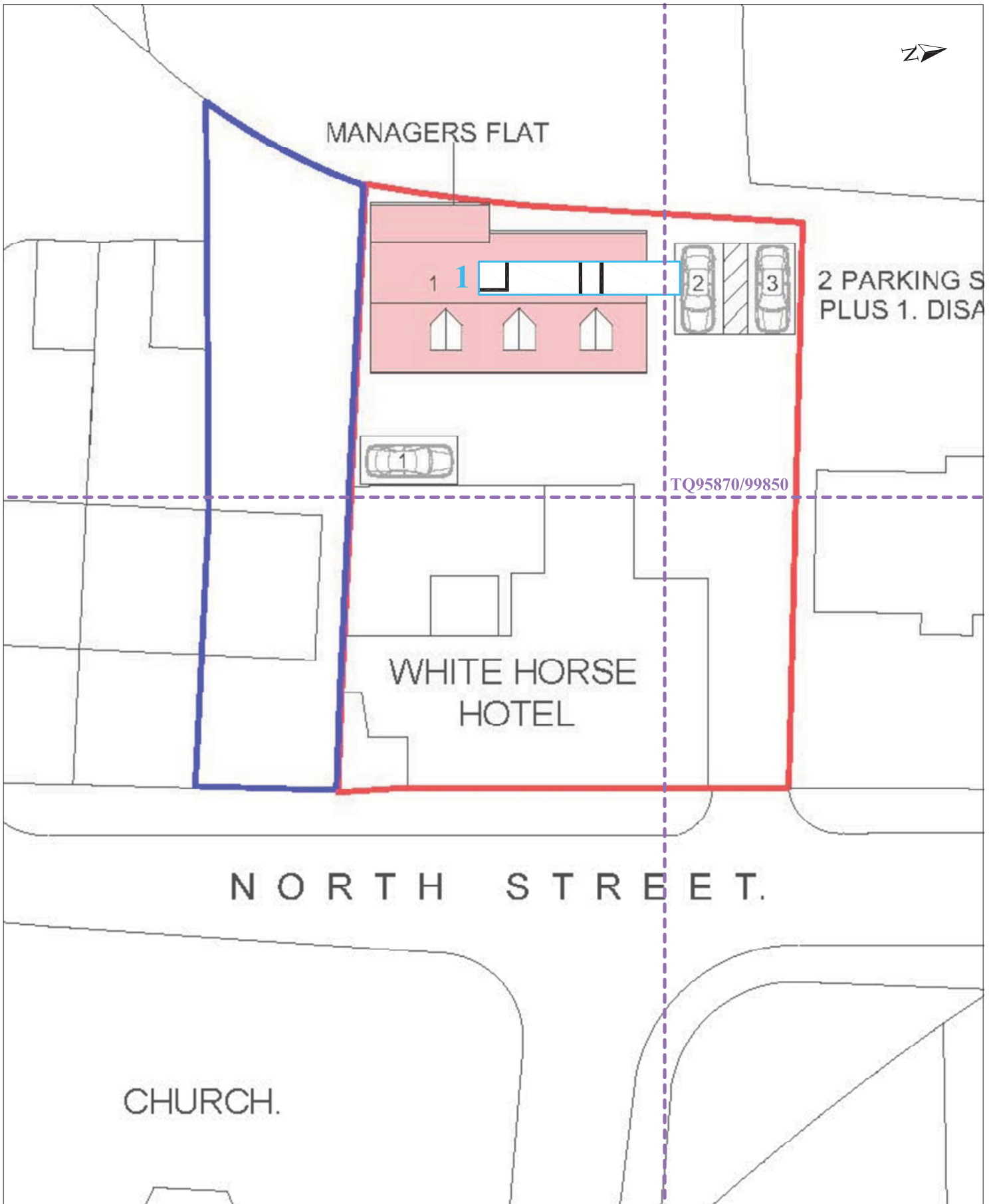


4  
View of Trench looking south-west



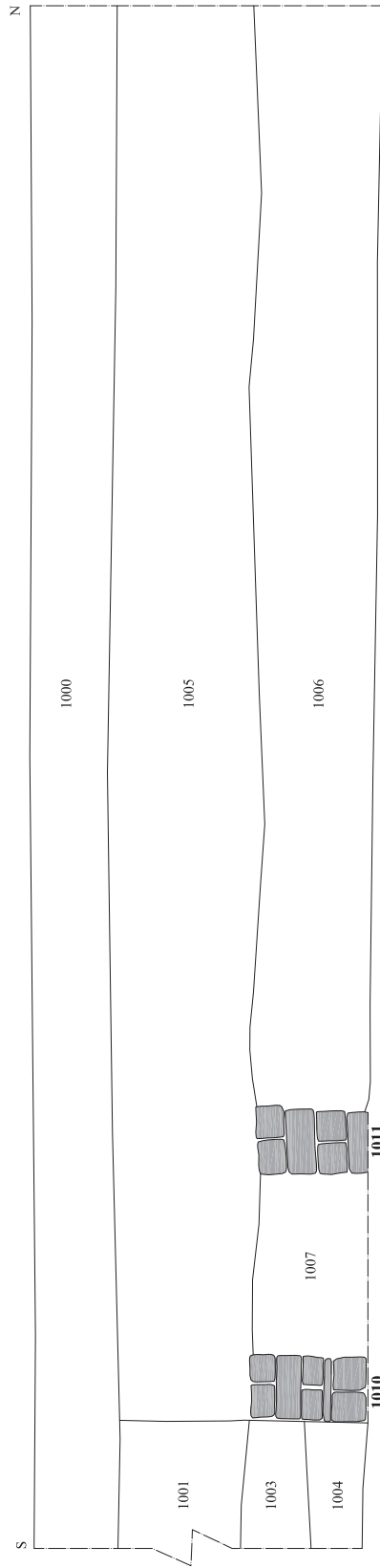
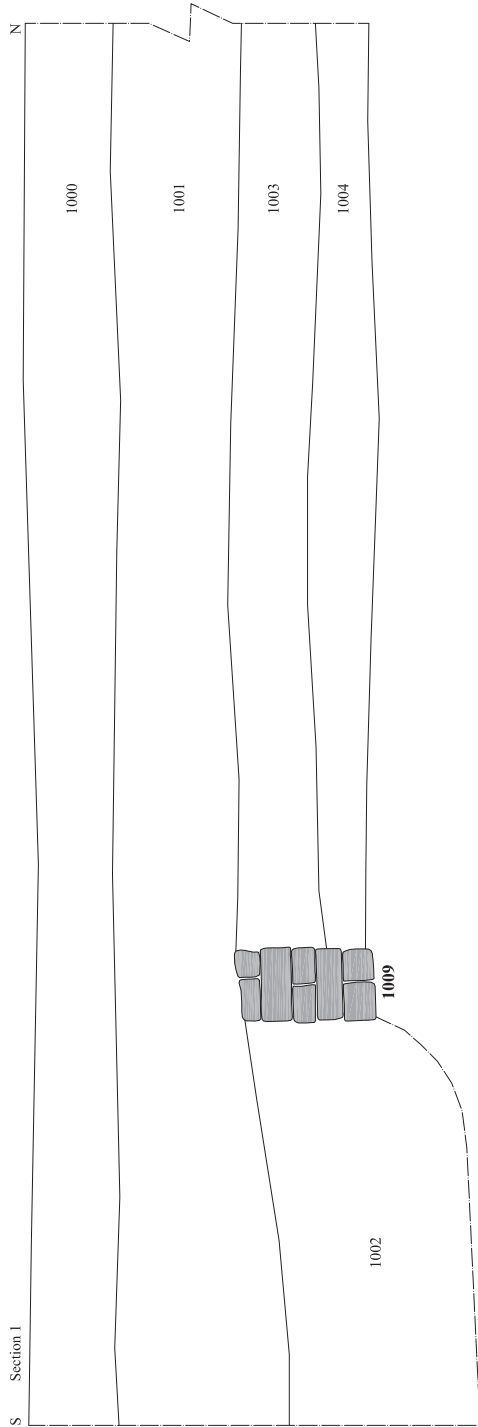
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4  
 White Horse, Southminster, Essex (P7288)



0 15m

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan</b>
Scale 1:250 at A4
White Horse Hotel, Southminster, Essex (P7288)



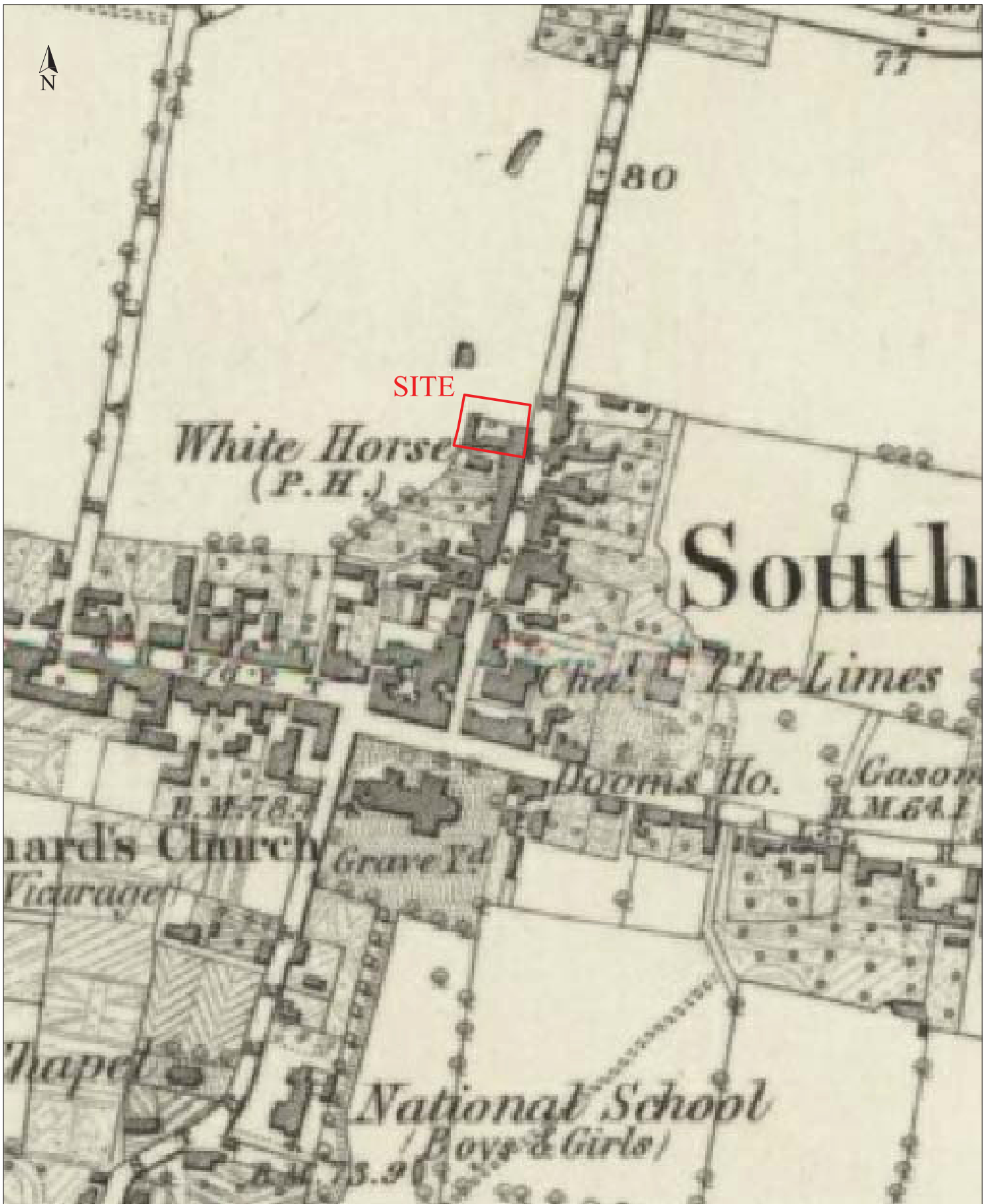
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**Fig. 3 Trench plan and section**

Scale 1:100 and 1:25 at A4

White Horse Hotel, Southminster, Essex (P7288)





<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 4 OS map, 1880</b>
Not to scale
White Horse Hotel, Southminster, Essex (P7288)