



# Land to the East of Nayland Road, Great Horkesley, Essex

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

August 2019

Client: ADP Ltd.

Issue No: 1

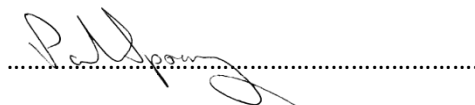
OA Report No: 2363

NGR: TL 9819 2940





Client Name: ADP Ltd  
Document Title: Land to the East of Nayland Road, Great Horkesley, Essex  
Document Type: Evaluation Report  
Report No.: 2363  
Grid Reference: TL 9819 2940  
Planning Reference: 190302  
Site Code: ECC4356  
Invoice Code: XEXGRH19  
Receiving Body: Colchester Borough Council  
Accession No.: ECC4356  
OA Document File Location: X:\Active Projects\_Use KT\Essex\XEXGRH19\_Gt  
Horkesley\Project Reports  
OA Graphics File Location: X:\Active Projects\_Use KT\Essex\XEXGRH19\_Gt  
Horkesley\Project Data\Graphics  
Issue No: 1  
Date: August 2019  
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## Land to the East of Nayland Road, Great Horkesley, Essex

### *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

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## Summary

Between the 15th and 26th July 2019, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) undertook an archaeological evaluation on land east of Nayland Road, Great Horkesley, Essex (TM 9819 2940). A total of 53 trenches were excavated.

The fieldwork identified archaeological remains in 26 of the trenches, with a greater concentration of features on the sloping ground forming the eastern half of the site and a sparser concentration on the plateau to the west. Residual worked flints were recovered, suggesting a background of prehistoric activity in the area, but no features were found that could be claimed as being of this period.

A previous geophysical survey of the site (Magnitude 2019) suggested the presence of firing or burning activity along the base of the slope in the southeastern part of the site, and a trench across one of these anomalies revealed evidence for a demolished, brick-built brick kiln and the *in situ* remains of a later brick-built structure which possibly represents either a brick kiln or ancillary structure. Analysis of bricks from these structures indicate an early 18th to early 19th-century date for this activity.

Evidence of a field system of 19th-century origin was revealed reflecting limited usage of the area as heavily wooded heathland until its enclosure in 1815. Several ditches were found to contain early 19th-century tile drains, appearing to have been part of a program of post-enclosure agricultural improvement.

Eight sub-circular pits were also revealed with charcoal rich fills, distributed across the site with no discernable pattern or grouping. None of these features contained any securely datable finds with only a single fragment of burnt flint recovered. No firm conclusions about their function were drawn, and while a prehistoric origin cannot be ruled out, it is possible that these pits represent much later management and clearance of the heath.

## Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) would like to thank ADP Ltd for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Jess Tipper, who monitored the work on behalf of Colchester Borough Council, for his advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by James Drummond-Murray. The fieldwork was directed by Neal Mason, who was supported by Thomas Lucking, Francis Pitcher and Anna Rogers. Survey and digitising was carried out by Sarita Lozoulo and Thomas Houghton. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachael Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 OA East was commissioned by ADP Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land to the east of Nayland Road, Great Horkesley, Essex (centred on TL 9819 2940). The site encompasses a proposed 9.5ha residential development on two fields of arable land surrounding Horkesley Manor. A Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was produced for the site in 2019 by Colchester Archaeological Trust that did not identify any archaeological sites or finds within the proposed development site itself (Brooks 2019). A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Magnitude Surveys in June 2019 (Magnitude 2019) which suggested the presence of firing or burning activity along the southwestern edge of the site, as well as a scatter of weak linear responses dispersed across the site.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 190302). A Brief for the work was set by Jess Tipper of Colchester Borough Council detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process (Tipper 2019). The Brief was supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by OA East (Drummond-Murray 2019) detailing the methods by which OA East intended to meet these requirements. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

### 1.2 Location, topography and geology (Figure 1)

- 1.2.1 The historical village of Great Horkesley lay approximately 1.2km north of the site. The current village, including the site of Great Horkesley Manor encompassed by the development site, is believed to be a 19th-century (post-enclosure) development occupying what was once a large tract of woodland, heath and common land known as the *Cesterwald* (Brooks 2019).
- 1.2.2 The site itself consists of two arable fields surrounding the grounds of Great Horkesley Manor bounded by Nayland Road to the west, an area of low-lying ground drained by Black Brook to the east and south and Ivy Lodge Road to the north.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Kesgrave Catchment sands and gravels on the eastern slopes of the site, Cover Sand consisting of clay, silt and sand in the western part of the site, all overlying the sedimentary bedrock of the Thames Group ([www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html), accessed 26th July 2019).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A full search of the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) of a 1km radius centered on the evaluation site was commissioned. The following is a summary based on the results of the EHER search, along with information referenced from the DBA for the site (Brooks 2019), with pertinent records shown on Fig. 2.

### ***Prehistory***

- 1.3.2 There are no prehistoric finds within the bounds of the development site, but the discovery of Neolithic axes is reported from Blackbrook Road, 180m to the southwest (MCC7601). It is difficult to say whether these are from a hoard of deliberately-buried axes, or just casual losses. The site is a short distance from 'The Causeway' – the best dry route across Horkesley Heath before modern drainage. There are undated elements in the cropmark group on the field immediately to the north of the site (see Section 1.3.8). These may be prehistoric, but could equally be of later date.

### ***Late Iron Age and early Roman***

- 1.3.3 Perhaps the most intriguing archaeological site in the area is the Rampers (MCC10067). This is a postulated earthwork dyke linking Salary Brook and Black Brook, to the north of Colchester. It is speculated that this feature may be a northern extension of the *oppidum* of *Camulodunum*, but there is currently no archaeological evidence for this feature. Its speculative line ends a short distance to the north of the development area.

### ***Roman***

- 1.3.4 A coin of the Roman emperor Claudius (MCC7603) is reported from St John's Crescent, 150m west of the site. The Causeway, or Nayland Road (A134) is generally thought to be a Roman road (MCC7148) running north out of Colchester and is shown as such on modern Ordnance Survey mapping and in the standard sources (Going 1996, Drury and Rodwell 1980). However, as with many Roman roads, hard archaeological evidence for the road is lacking. Before enclosure, the Causeway (whether a Roman road or not) was the driest way of crossing Salary Brook and the wet ground implied by the place name Horkesley ('foul clearing'). The undated elements in the cropmark group in the field to the north of the site may be Roman but could equally be later or earlier (see Section 1.3.8).

### ***Medieval***

- 1.3.5 At Domesday, Horkesley was part of the settlement of Nayland to the north, and Brooks suggests that Horkesley was viewed as marginal land in the south of the parish.
- 1.3.6 The major archaeological activity in the local medieval landscape was the digging of clay quarry pits, some of which Brooks identified as cropmarks in the field immediately to the north of the site (see Section 1.3.8). This clay was being dug for the Great Horkesley medieval pottery industry, whose presence is demonstrated by the discovery of large volumes of medieval and later pottery at various sites in Horkesley (MCC7205 and MCC7206; Drury and Petchey, 1975).

### ***Post-medieval***

- 1.3.7 The development site formed part of Horkesley Heath (MCC9148) until its enclosure in 1815 and the field boundaries shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping are a result of this event (Fig. 3). This is supportive of a marginal status for the site and subsequent agricultural use after enclosure.

### ***Cropmarks***

- 1.3.8 Extensive cropmarks have been identified in fields close to the site (*e.g* MCC7125, MCC8633 and MCC9333). These are likely to represent activity from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 This evaluation sought to establish the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aimed to:
- i. ground truth geophysical results, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered;
  - ii. establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they were found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeological and environmental remains;
  - iii. provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits;
  - iv. provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits;
  - v. set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions; and
  - vi. provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 In accordance with the WSI (Drummond-Murray 2019) a total of 52 trenches measuring 30m long x 1.8m wide were excavated, representing a 3% sample across the 9.5ha area of the development site (Fig. 4). Trench 53 was widened towards its eastern end during excavation to approximately 2.5m width to allow the exposed archaeology to be better characterized.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a 360° mechanical excavator using 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS GS08 with SmartNET.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and high resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 A total of 13 environmental samples were taken to investigate the possible survival of micro- and macro- botanical remains.
- 2.2.7 Site conditions were generally good, with warm weather and occasional rain preventing the exposed surfaces from drying and hardening.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 Descriptions of the ground conditions encountered, features identified and artefacts recovered are given in this section. Further trench and context descriptions with dimensions are given in Appendix A. Reports of the finds and environmental remains recovered from the site are presented in Appendices B and C respectively. Figure 4 provides an overall plan of the results of the evaluation and Figures 5 to 10 provide more detailed plans of the trenches. Plans of the trenches in relation to the magnetometry survey results is given as Figures 11 and 12. Selected sections are shown on Figure 13.

### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence between all trenches was fairly uniform, underlain by natural geology (3) consisted of sands, gravels and clays in varying proportions. This was overlain by mid greyish brown silty sand subsoil (2), between 0.05-0.30m thick, in turn overlain by dark greyish-brown silty sand topsoil (1), between 0.20-0.43m thick.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good with the trenches draining freely even after heavy rain. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

### 3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features (pits, ditches and gullies) were present in twenty-six trenches (7-9, 15-18, 20, 22, 23, 26, 28-30, 33, 38-40, 43, 45, 46, 49-53). A proportion of these features contained ceramic artefacts of post-medieval date. A selection of the pits which contained notable amounts of charcoal were 100% excavated for finds collection after recording and sampling. A post-medieval structure was excavated in Trench 53 which coincided with what was interpreted by the geophysical survey as a strong but undetermined anomaly (Fig. 12). The remaining trenches were devoid of archaeological remains.

### 3.4 Trench descriptions

3.4.1 The location of features within trenches is described beginning from the northernmost or easternmost end of each trench, depending on trench orientation, and then stratigraphically where features intercut.

#### ***Trench 7*** (Figs 4 and 5)

3.4.2 Trench 7 was located in the northernmost part of the site, to the east of Trench 6 and to the north of Trench 9, orientated northeast to southwest. Two features were exposed in the trench.

3.4.3 Pit **31** was exposed against the northwestern edge of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.86m wide and 0.2m deep with gentle sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of dark grey sand (32). An environmental sample taken from this fill yielded charcoal (50ml) in a volume suggesting the burning of wood as fuel. No finds were recovered. This pit was cut by ditch **23**.

3.4.4 Ditch **23** was exposed running north to south across the southwestern part of the trench. It was 0.84m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish-grey silty sand (24). No finds were recovered but a ceramic tile drain had been laid in the base of the ditch to confirm its post-medieval date.

#### **Trench 8** (Figs 4 and 5)

3.4.5 Trench 8 was located in the northern part of the site, to the south of Trench 7 and to the north of Trench 16, orientated northeast to southwest. Two features were exposed in the trench.

3.4.6 Ditch **39** was exposed running east-north-east to west-south-west across the northeastern part of the trench. It was 1.03m wide and 0.48m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty sand (40). This ditch appeared to be a westward continuation and possible terminus of ditch **21** in Trench 9. Two fragments of animal bone (162g in total) were recovered and a ceramic tile drain laid within the ditch confirmed its post-medieval date.

3.4.7 Pit **35** (Plate 1) was exposed against the northwestern edge of the trench adjacent to the southwest of ditch **39**. It was sub-circular, 0.81m wide and 0.58m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained three fills (36, 37 and 38). The lowest fill (36) was a dark grey silty sand 0.22m thick containing no finds. An environmental sample yielded charcoal (5ml) in a volume suggesting the burning of wood as fuel. The middle fill (37) was a mid-yellowish grey silty sand 0.25m thick and contained a single flint blade. The uppermost fill (38) was a mid-yellowish brown silty sand 0.17m thick containing no finds. All of these fills were subsequently excavated as fully as possible within the trench for finds recovery.

#### **Trench 9** (Figs 4 and 5)

3.4.8 Trench 9 was located in the northern part of the site, to the east of Trench 8 and to the south of Trench 7, orientated northwest to southeast. A single ditch was exposed in the trench.

3.4.9 Ditch **21** (Fig. 13, Section 9; Plate 2) was exposed running east-north-east to west-south-west across the central part of the trench. It was 0.9m wide and 0.35m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty sand (22). This ditch appeared to be an eastward continuation of ditch **39** in Trench 8. A single fragment of post-medieval clay pipe was recovered with a ceramic tile drain laid within the ditch to confirm its post-medieval date.

#### **Trench 15** (Figs 4 and 5)

3.4.10 Trench 15 was located in the northern part of the site, to the south of Trench 5 and to the west of Trench 16, orientated northeast to southwest. Three features were exposed in the trench.

3.4.11 Ditch **43** was exposed running northwest to southeast across the northeastern part of the trench. It was 1.36m wide and 0.88m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills (44) and (45). The lower fill (44) was a dark brownish grey silty sand 0.16m thick containing no finds. The upper fill was a light greyish brown sand 0.72m thick containing fragments of post-medieval brick and tile. A ceramic tile drain laid at

the base of this fill confirms the ditch of post-medieval in origin and almost certainly the same boundary present on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig. 3).

3.4.12 Ditch **46** was exposed running north to south across the central part of the trench. It was 0.8m wide and 0.44m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown silty sand (46). No finds were recovered but its alignment with ditch **43** possibly suggests a similar age.

3.4.13 Pit **48** (Plate 3) was fully exposed in the southwestern part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 1.24m wide and 0.22m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark greyish-brown silty sand (49). An environmental sample yielded the largest volume of charcoal on site (2300ml), suggesting the burning of charcoal for fuel in the area. No finds were recovered.

#### **Trench 16** (Figs 4 and 5)

3.4.14 Trench 16 was located in the northern part of the site, to the northeast of Trench 15 and to the south of Trench 8, orientated northwest to southeast. A single ditch was exposed in the trench.

3.4.15 Ditch **41** (Fig. 13, Section 18; Plate 4) was exposed running east to west across the northern part of the trench. It was 1.19m wide and 0.40m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand (42) which produced a single struck flint flake and heavily abraded fragment of undiagnostic ceramic building material (CBM). This ditch may have been a westward continuation of ditch **25** in Trench 18.

#### **Trench 17** (Figs 4 and 5)

3.4.16 Trench 17 was located in the northern part of the site, to the east of Trench 16 and to the south of Trench 9, orientated northeast to southwest. A single ditch was exposed in the trench.

3.4.17 Ditch **29** was exposed running northeast to southwest across the northeastern part of the trench. It was 1.28m wide and 0.31m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand (30). A single piece of post-medieval brick was recovered. This ditch may have been a northward continuation of ditch **33** in Trench 26.

#### **Trench 18** (Figs 4 and 5)

3.4.18 Trench 18 was located in the northeastern part of the site, to the northeast of Trench 17 and to the south of Trench 10, orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. Two features were exposed in the trench.

3.4.19 Ditch **27** was exposed running east-north-east to west-south-west across the southern part of the trench. It was 0.51m wide and 0.22m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey sand (28). A single sherd of post-medieval pot was recovered.

3.4.20 Ditch **25** was exposed running east to west across the southern part of the trench. It was 1.25m wide and 0.35m deep with gentle sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey clayey sand (26). Eighteen sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered, including seven sherds of a single redware, slip-decorated bowl, along

with thirty-two pieces of post-medieval CBM including pieces of kiln structure. Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe and a single iron nail (SF2) were also found. This ditch may have been an eastward continuation of ditch **41** in Trench 16.

**Trench 20** (Figs 4 and 6)

3.4.21 Trench 20 was located in the western part of the site, to the south of Trench 12 and to the east of Trench 19, orientated northeast to southwest. A single feature was exposed in the trench.

3.4.22 Pit **50** was exposed at the northeastern end of the trench. It was sub-circular, 1.02m wide and 0.16m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark greyish brown silty sand (51). No finds were recovered.

**Trench 22** (Figs 4 and 6)

3.4.23 Trench 22 was located in the central part of the site, to the south of Trench 14 and to the east of Trench 21, orientated northeast to southwest. Six features were exposed in the trench.

3.4.24 Posthole **54** was exposed in the northeastern end of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.26m wide and 0.11m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark yellowish grey silty sand (55). No finds were recovered.

3.4.25 Posthole **56** was exposed in the northeastern end of the trench, immediately adjacent to posthole **54**. It was sub-circular, 0.37m wide and 0.10m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid yellowish grey silty sand (57). No finds were recovered.

3.4.26 Ditch **58** was exposed running northwest to southeast across the northeastern part of the trench. It was 0.9m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid blueish grey silty sand (59). No finds were recovered.

3.4.27 Pit **60** was partially exposed in the northeastern part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 1.10m wide and 0.32m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark greyish brown silty sand (61). An environmental sample yielded a small volume of charcoal (5ml) indicating the burning of wood as fuel in the area. No finds were recovered.

3.4.28 Pit **62** was exposed in the southwestern part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.67m wide and 0.21m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey clayey sand (63). No finds were recovered.

Pit **64** was exposed in the southwestern end of the trench. It was sub-circular, 1.74m wide and 0.23m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark blueish grey silty sand (65). An environmental sample yielded a small quantity of charcoal (1ml). No finds were recovered.



**Trench 23** (Figs 4 and 6)

3.4.29 Trench 23 was located in the western part of the site, to the south of Trench 20 and to the west of Trench 24, orientated northwest to southeast. A single feature was exposed in the trench.

3.4.30 Pit **52** was exposed in the northeastern end of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand (53). No finds were recovered from this feature. An environmental sample yielded a volume of charcoal (50ml) suggestive of the burning of wood as fuel in the area.

**Trench 26** (Figs 4 and 5)

3.4.31 Trench 26 was located in the central part of the site, to the south of Trenches 16 and 17, orientated northeast to southwest. A single feature was exposed in the trench.

3.4.32 Ditch **33** was exposed running northwest to southeast across the northeastern part of the trench. It was 1.5m wide and 0.35m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand (34). Three fragments of post-medieval CBM were recovered. This ditch may have been a southward continuation of ditch **29** in Trench 17.

**Trench 28** (Figs 4 and 7)

3.4.33 Trench 28 was located in the eastern part of the site, to the southeast of Trench 26 and to the north of Trench 29, orientated northeast to southwest. Three features were exposed in the trench.

3.4.34 Layer (18) was partially exposed in the southwestern part of the trench. It was of irregular form, appearing to fill a natural hollow, and consisted of a mid orangey grey silty sand. A single pot sherd, a single fragment of brick, and a single fragment of tile were recovered from a 1m x 1m test pit dug into its northeastern edge, all of which were of post-medieval date.

3.4.35 Pit **16** was partially exposed in the southwestern end of the trench. It was sub-circular, 1.78m wide and 0.14m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand (17). A single fragment of possibly late medieval tile was recovered. This feature was cut by pit **14**.

3.4.36 Pit **14** was 0.26m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid blueish grey silty sand (15). No finds were recovered.

**Trench 29** (Figs 4 and 7; Plate 5)

3.4.37 Trench 29 was located in the eastern part of the site, to the south of Trench 28 and to the north of Trench 30, orientated northwest to southeast. Four features were exposed in the trench.

3.4.38 Pit **12** (Fig. 13, Section 5; Plate 6) was partially exposed against the northeastern edge in the central part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.38m wide and 0.16m deep with gentle sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand (13). No finds were recovered. An environmental sample taken yielded a volume of

charcoal (604ml) and a charred acorn cup fragment, both suggestive of the burning of wood as fuel in the area.

- 3.4.39 Gully **4** was exposed running north to south across the central part of the trench. It was 0.23m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of light brownish grey silty sand (5). One fragment of undiagnostic CBM and a single residual flint bladelet were recovered. The gully was cut by what appears to be modern disturbance in the trench.
- 3.4.40 Ditch **6** was exposed running north to south across the central part of the trench before curving slightly to continue beyond the southeastern end of the trench. It was 0.57m wide and 0.56m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of light brownish grey silty sand (7). One fragment of undiagnostic CBM, two pieces of clay tobacco pipe, a single sherd of white glazed pottery and four residual struck flints were recovered. This ditch appears to be a northward continuation of ditch **8** in Trench 30.
- 3.4.41 Pit **10** (Fig. 13, Section 4) was exposed in the southeastern part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.59m wide and 0.11m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark brownish grey silty sand (11). A single piece of burnt flint was recovered from this 100% excavated feature. An environmental sample of the fill yielded a volume of charcoal (152ml) suggestive of the burning of wood as fuel in the area.

**Trench 30** (Figs 4 and 7)

- 3.4.42 Trench 30 was located in the eastern part of the site, to the south of Trench 29 and was orientated northeast to southwest. Two features were exposed in the trench.
- 3.4.43 Ditch **8** was exposed running northwest to southeast across the northeastern part of the trench. It was 0.74m wide and 0.46m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey sand (9). Two sherds of abraded post-medieval pottery, a fragment of late medieval tile, two fragments of post-medieval tile and two flint flakes were recovered. It was truncated by a modern land drain. This ditch appears to be a southward continuation of ditch **6** in Trench 29.
- 3.4.44 Pit **19** was exposed in the southwestern part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.94m wide and 0.26m deep with gentle sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid orange brown silty sand (20). No finds were recovered. An environmental sample taken yielded charcoal in a quantity (125ml) suggesting the burning of wood as fuel.

**Trench 33** (Figs 4 and 8)

- 3.4.45 Trench 33 was located in the central part of the site, to the east of Trench 32 and northwest of Trench 34 and was orientated north northeast to south southwest. A single feature was exposed in the trench.
- 3.4.46 Pit **114** was partially exposed at the northeastern end of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.34m wide and 0.16m deep with irregular sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of light grey sandy clay (115). No finds were recovered.

**Trench 38** (Figs 4 and 8)

3.4.47 Trench 38 was located in the western part of the site, to the south of Trench 33 and to the north of Trench 38, orientated northwest to southeast. A single feature was exposed in the trench.

3.4.48 Ditch **111** was exposed running northwest to southeast across the central part of the trench. It was 0.69m wide and 0.41m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills (112) and (113). The lower fill (112) was a light greyish orange silty clay, 0.10m thick, containing no finds. The upper fill (113) was a mid blueish grey clayey silt, 0.31m thick, containing no finds.

**Trench 39** (Figs 4 and 8)

3.4.49 Trench 39 was located in the central part of the site, to the east of Trench 38 and to the south of Trench 34, orientated northeast to southwest. A single feature was exposed in the trench.

3.4.50 Pit **86** was exposed in the eastern part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep, with gentle sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand (87). This feature was 100% excavated but no finds were recovered.

**Trench 40** (Figs 4 and 8)

3.4.51 Trench 40 was located in the central part of the site, to the east of Trench 39 and to the north of Trench 43, orientated northeast to southwest. Three features were exposed in the trench. A significant part of the northeastern end of the trench was covered by feature infilled with modern rubbish, matching with an anomaly identified on the magnetometry survey (Figs 11 and 12).

3.4.52 Pit **98** was exposed in the southwestern part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 1.25m wide and 0.16m deep with gentle sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (99). This feature was 100% excavated but no finds were recovered.

3.4.53 Pit **102** was partially exposed against the northwestern edge in the southwestern part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.4m wide and 0.22m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid grey sandy silt (103). This feature was 100% excavated but no finds were recovered.

3.4.54 Pit **100** was exposed in the southwestern part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 1.04m wide and 0.16m deep with gentle sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (101). This feature was 100% excavated and a single sherd of post-medieval pearlware was recovered.

**Trench 43** (Figs 4 and 8)

3.4.55 Trench 43 was located in the central part of the site, to the south of Trench 40 and to the north of Trench 44, orientated northeast to southwest. A single feature was exposed in the trench.

3.4.56 Ditch **80** was exposed running northwest to southeast across the southwestern part of the trench. It was 0.7m wide and greater than 0.7m deep with vertical sides. It

contained a single fill of mid orange brown silty sand (81). No finds were recovered but the feature appears to be a modern machine-excavated ditch, possibly for a drain.

#### **Trench 45** (Figs 4 and 8)

3.4.57 Trench 45 was located in the central part of the site, to the east of Trench 43 and to the west of Trench 48, orientated northwest to southeast. Four features were exposed in the trench.

3.4.58 Pit **122** was exposed in the southeastern part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.74m wide and 0.12m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand (123). This feature appears to be a probable natural tree-throw. No finds were recovered.

3.4.59 Pit **118** was partially exposed in the central part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.98m wide and 0.84m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand (119). No finds were recovered. This feature was cut by both ditch **116** and pit **120**. It was noted that the base of this feature was below the water table.

3.4.60 Ditch **116** was exposed running east to west across the central part of the trench. It was 1.7m wide and 0.7m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand (117). No finds were recovered.

3.4.61 Pit **120** was partially exposed in the central part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 1.48m wide and 0.34m deep with gentle sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid grey silty sand (121). No finds were recovered.

#### **Trench 46** (Figs 4 and 8)

3.4.62 Trench 46 was located in the eastern part of the site, to the northeast of Trench 45 and was orientated northeast to southwest. Two features were exposed in the trench.

3.4.63 Posthole **68** was exposed in the central part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.25m wide and 0.08m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid grey silty sand (69). No finds were recovered. This feature was cut by posthole **66**.

3.4.64 Posthole **66** was exposed in the central part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.34m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid grey silty sand (67). No finds were recovered.

#### **Trench 49** (Figs 4 and 9; Plate 7)

3.4.65 Trench 49 was located in the southeastern part of the site, to the south of Trench 46 and to the west of Trench 50, orientated northeast to southwest. Four features were exposed in the trench.

3.4.66 Pit **88** (Fig. 13, Section 35; Plate 8) was exposed in the central part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.88m wide and 0.34m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills (89) and (90). The lower fill (89) was a dark grey sandy silt, 0.10m thick, containing no finds. An environmental sample yielded a quantity of charcoal (60ml), suggesting the burning of wood as fuel. The upper fill (90) was a mid grey sandy silt, 0.26m thick, containing no finds. Both fills were 100% excavated.

3.4.67 Pit **91** was exposed in the central part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.85m wide and 0.41m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills (92) and (93). The lower fill (92) was a mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0.21m thick, containing no finds. The upper fill (92) was a mid yellowish grey sandy silt, 0.24m thick, containing no finds. Both fills were 100% excavated.

3.4.68 Pit **94** was exposed in the southwestern part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.96m wide and 0.14m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey sandy silt (95). This feature was 100% excavated but no finds were recovered.

3.4.69 Pit **96** (Fig. 13, Section 38; Plate 9) was exposed in the southwestern part of the trench. It was sub-circular, 0.92m wide and 0.59m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt (95). This feature was 100% excavated but no finds were recovered. It was noted that the lower part of the feature was below the water table to aid preservation of remains in anaerobic conditions. However, an environmental sample yielded only a small volume (1ml) of charcoal.

**Trench 50** (Figs 4 and 9)

3.4.70 Trench 50 was located in the southeastern part of the site, to the east of Trench 49 and was orientated northwest to southeast. A single feature was exposed in the trench.

3.4.71 Pit **76** was partially exposed in the southeastern end of the trench. It was irregular in form, greater than 2m wide and 0.2m deep, with gentle sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown silty sand (77). Twenty-five fragments of post-medieval brick and tile were recovered from this feature, interpreted as a possible extraction pit.

**Trench 51** (Figs 4 and 9)

3.4.72 Trench 51 was located in the southeastern part of the site, to the southwest of Trenches 50 and 52 and was orientated northwest to southeast. A single feature was exposed in the trench.

3.4.73 Ditch **78** was exposed running northeast to southwest across the central part of the trench. It was 0.85m wide and 0.22m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sand (79). No finds were recovered. This feature may have been a westward continuation of ditch terminus **74** in Trench 52.

**Trench 52** (Figs 4 and 9)

3.4.74 Trench 52 was located in the southeastern part of the site, to the east of Trench 51 and to the south of Trench 52, orientated north northeast to south southwest. Three features were exposed in the trench.

3.4.75 Ditch **74** was exposed running northeast to southwest terminating in the southwestern part of the trench. It was 0.61m wide and 0.28m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey sandy silt (75). No finds were recovered. This feature may have been a continuation of ditch **78** in Trench 51.

3.4.76 Pit **72** was exposed in the southwestern part of the trench. It was sub-circular in form, 0.41m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid orange brown sandy silt (73). No finds were recovered.

3.4.77 Pit **70** was exposed in the southwestern part of the trench. It was sub-circular in form, 0.59m wide and 0.18m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (71). Four fragments of late medieval to post-medieval tile were recovered.

**Trench 53** (Figs 4, 9 and 10; Plate 10)

3.4.78 Trench 53 was located in the southeastern corner of the site, to the southeast of Trench 52 and was orientated northeast to southwest. The northeastern half of the trench was widened during excavation to allow greater exposure of the archaeology present in that part of the trench. Seven features were exposed in the trench, including the floor and wall of a brick structure (Plate 11).

3.4.79 A large pit (**104**) was partially exposed which extended beyond the southeastern limit of the trench. A 1m wide test pit was excavated into this feature to reveal an irregular cut with gentle sides (Fig. 13, Section 44). It contained a single fill of mid-greyish brown clayey silt (105). A large quantity of dumped brick was present in the fill which included fragments of a possible kiln structure with a sample of diagnostic material recovered for analysis. An environmental sample yielded further small fragments of CBM, but little else. This feature, that may equate to pit **82** to the west, was cut by foundation trench **106**.

3.4.80 A foundation trench (**106**), that probably belonged to a brick-built structure, was partially exposed running east to west in the northeastern part of the trench and was investigated by the same test pit excavated into pit **104** (Fig. 13, Section 45). Excavation of the upper backfill (109) and a further fill comprised largely of ceramic demolition material (110) revealed the *in situ* remains of a brick-built floor (**107**) and wall (**108**).

3.4.81 Backfill 109 consisted of mid brownish grey silty clay, 0.49m thick, which contained no finds. Demolition fill 110, consisted of a 0.35m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt, contained a large quantity of post-medieval brick and tile. A sample of diagnostic material was recovered for analysis along with a single fragment of glass bottle. An environmental sample of this fill yielded small fragments of CBM, but little else. This fill covered floor **107** and was present on the northern side of wall **108** to suggest this material was dumped inside the building after its demolition and disuse.

3.4.82 Floor **107**, exposed in the base of the foundation trench, covered approximately 50% of the base of the test pit. It was of red brick construction and laid in a stretcher bond with no apparent bonding material present. A change in orientation of the bricks suggests the test pit may have been excavated onto the corner of the structure (Plate 12). It was truncated by a modern land drain cutting through the brickwork.

3.4.83 Wall **108** appeared to have been laid directly onto the floor. It was also of red brick construction with an exposed length within the test pit of 1.6m. The wall was 0.23m wide with three courses surviving to a height of 0.18m above the floor level. It was also truncated by the modern land drain. No bonding material was observed between the bricks with the coursing appeared to be a variant of Flemish bond. Two bricks were recovered from this wall for analysis.

3.4.84 An irregularly shaped pit (**82**) was partially exposed in the central part of the trench and may represent a continuation of pit **104** to the east, the two parts perhaps

separated by lateral truncation. A 1m-square test pit excavated into the feature revealed gentle sides to the cut which contained a single fill (83) consisted of light brownish grey clayey silt (Fig. 13, Section 43). Similar to fill 105 of pit **104**, it contained post-medieval brick fragments, a diagnostic sample of which was recovered for analysis. This pit fill appeared to have been truncated by a later wheel rut (**84**).

3.4.85 Wheel rut **84** was exposed running east to west across the fill of pit **82** (Fig. 13, Section 43). This narrow, linear feature measured 0.2m wide and 0.34m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of light brownish grey clayey silt. Post-medieval bricks, including possible kiln structure was recovered along with three fragments of a glass bottle.

### 3.5 Finds summary

- 3.5.1 The evaluation work produced small assemblages of metalwork, glass, pottery, clay tobacco pipe and animal bone with a larger assemblage of CBM dated to the post-medieval period along with a small number of residual prehistoric flints.
- 3.5.2 A single iron nail (SF2) was recovered from fill (26) of ditch **25** (Trench 18), and a lead button (SF1) was recovered from the subsoil of Trench 30 through metal detecting.
- 3.5.3 The flintwork was recovered as residual material from the fills of gully **4**, ditch **6**, ditch **8** and ditch **41**. The flint blade recovered from pit **35** in Trenches 8 is also probably a residual item, but the lack of other datable artefacts from this feature raises the possibility of a prehistoric origin. A single piece of burnt flint was also recovered from pit **10**.
- 3.5.4 Post-medieval glass fragments were found in both the wheel rut (**84**) and demolition fill of the foundation trench (**106**) in Trench 53.
- 3.5.5 Post-medieval pottery was recovered from five contexts, with eighteen sherds (0.572kg) recovered from ditch **25** (Trench 18) with a further two sherds recovered from ditch **8** (Trench 30). Single sherds were recovered from ditch **27** (Trench 18), natural layer 18 (Trench 28) and pit **100** (Trench 40).
- 3.5.6 Clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from ditch **21** (Trench 9), ditch **25** (Trench 18) and ditch **6** (Trench 29).
- 3.5.7 Post-medieval CBM was recovered from several features in Trenches 15-18, 26, 28-30, 50, 52 and 53; mostly in the northeast and southern areas of site.
- 3.5.8 The CBM recovered from the fills of possibly equivalent pits **82** and **104** in Trench 53 is possibly fabric from the structure of at least one brick kiln, which appears to have been demolished and dumped into an extraction pit. The brick-built structure in the same trench, of which a sample was recovered from wall **108**, is a later construction within cut **106** which truncated the earlier pit.
- 3.5.9 Two fragments of bone (162g in total) were found in the fill of ditch **39** (Trench 8) with the sandy, acidic nature of the soil suggestive of a more recent, possibly post-medieval date, being the only bone recovered from the site.

## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 Archaeological features, distinguished by their brown and grey fills, were clearly visible against the natural geology. All but two of the archaeological deposits were free-draining with very little standing water hindering the archaeological work even after periods of heavy rain.
- 4.1.2 For the reasons stated above, results of the evaluation are considered to have a good level of reliability.

### 4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The aim of this investigation was to establish the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area, as described in the WSI (Drummond-Murray 2019).
- 4.2.2 The evaluation work at the site exposed a variety of archaeological features. The limited thickness of subsoil on the site suggests that these features may have been subject to a degree of truncation by the plough. Modern field drains were also observed to truncate features including the brick-built structure exposed in Trench 53.

### 4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 The archaeological works have revealed preserved archaeological remains scattered across the site. A background of later prehistoric activity was detected in the form of nine struck flint flakes recovered as residual items from post-medieval features. However, no associated features belonging to the later prehistoric period were identified by the trenching work. Cut features in the form of ditches, gullies and pits produced ceramic finds assemblages that attest to exclusively post-medieval activity on the site.
- 4.3.2 The most significant remains were revealed by Trench 53 in the southeastern corner of the site where post-medieval rubble, probably originating from a demolished brick kiln, was deposited in a large pit. This pit was later cut by the foundation trench for a brick-built structure, possibly representing the *in situ* remains of a brick kiln or related structure. Both these sets of remains clearly suggest the presence of nearby brick or tile-making activity. The Magnetometry survey indicates this activity may possibly have extended northwards from Trench 53, along the sloping ground along the eastern edge of the site, where Black Brook would offer an easily accessible source of water (Magnitude 2019; Figs 11 and 12). The clustering of the CBM material in features at the northeast (Trench 18) and southeast ends of the site (Trench 53) may support this (Appendix B.6.8). The CBM material recovered from Trench 53, from both the demolished brick kiln structure within pit **104** and the later brick-built structure, suggests a degree of sustained activity during the early 18th to early 19th-century (Appendix B.6.9).
- 4.3.3 Several of the ditches (**6, 8, 21, 25** and **27**) that produced post-medieval material are likely to represent post-enclosure boundaries dating to the period after 1815. A proportion of the ditches (**21, 23, 39** and **43**) contained early two-piece tile drains of



late 18th- or early 19th-century date to suggest these were primarily dug for drainage purposes. It is also possible that earlier, pre-existing ditches were also having drains laid into them. The presence of these drains clearly represents a phase of agricultural improvement on the site after enclosure.

- 4.3.4 Discrete features discovered on the site may represent small-scale sand and gravel extraction pits. Two of these features (pit **16** in Trench 28 and pit **100** in Trench 40) produced post-medieval material. A general similarity of fills, however, with the remaining undated discrete features suggests that all these pits are likely to have been post-medieval in origin. Two deeper pits (pit **96** in Trench 49 and pit **118** in Trench 45) extended below the water table but produced no plant remains.
- 4.3.5 A total of eight undated pits (**31**, Trench 7; **35**, Trench 8; **48**, Trench 15; **52**, Trench 23, **10** and **12**, Trench 29; **19**, Trench 30; **88**, Trench 49) scattered across the site with charcoal-rich fills proved to have been shallow features with a ‘rooted out’ appearance. These features therefore possibly represent burnt-out roots systems as a result of scrub clearance and management of the heathland. Environmental samples from many of these pits yielded charcoal in enough quantities to suggest the burning of wood as fuel was taking place in or near to them. Therefore, it is also possible these features represent single-use fire pits dug into the ground or small-scale charcoal production. Two of the deeper pits contained waterlogged fills but still produced no dating evidence.

## 4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The well documented medieval potteries in the area (see Section 1.3.6) show that the local geology was suitable for pottery-making with the closely allied brickmaking industry also known to have been present in the west of the village during the 19th-century. The presence of remains suggestive of similar 18th to 19th-century activity on this site is therefore perhaps unsurprising with the series of ‘hot’ anomalies detected on the magnetometry survey along the eastern edge of the site possibly representing further kilns, related structures or the dumping of material resulting from these processes along the sloping ground above the brook.
- 4.4.2 It is notable from this evaluation work that the archaeological features on this site mostly relate to post-enclosure (19th-century) agricultural improvements on the hitherto marginal landscape of Horkesley Heath. The lack of features on the site datable to earlier periods is supportive of the suggestion made in the DBA for the project that prior to the enclosure of 1815 this area formed part of a largely wooded tract of land known as the *Cesterwald* (Brooks 2019).

## APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5						
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<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly sand.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.52
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.43	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

<b>Trench 6</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.47
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

<b>Trench 7</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch and one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and gravel.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.43
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
23	Cut	0.84	0.6	Cut of ditch	-	P. Med
24	Fill	0.84	0.6	Fill of ditch 23	-	P. Med
31	Cut	0.86	0.2	Cut of pit	-	-
32	Fill	0.86	0.2	Fill of pit 31	-	-

<b>Trench 8</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch and one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly sand.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.56
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
35	Cut	0.81	0.58	Cut of pit	-	-
36	Fill	0.5	0.22	Fill of pit 35	-	-
37	Fill	0.68	0.25	Fill of pit 35	Flint	-

38	Fill	0.74	0.12	Fill of pit 35	-	-
39	Cut	1.03	0.48	Cut of ditch	-	P. Med
40	Fill	1.03	0.48	Fill of ditch 39	Bone	P. Med

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one post-medieval ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silt and gravel.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
21	Cut	0.9	0.35	Cut of ditch	-	P. Med
22	Fill	0.9	0.35	Fill of ditch 21	Clay Pipe	P. Med

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silt with gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravel patches.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches and one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and gravel.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
43	Cut	1.36	0.88	Cut of ditch	-	P. Med
44	Fill	0.51	0.16	Fill of ditch 43	-	P. Med
45	Fill	1.36	0.72	Fill of ditch 43	CBM	P. Med
46	Cut	0.8	0.14	Cut of ditch	-	-
47	Fill	0.8	0.14	Fill of ditch 46	-	-
48	Cut	1.24	0.22	Cut of pit	-	-
49	Fill	1.24	0.22	Fill of pit 48	-	-

Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and gravel.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-

2	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
41	Cut	1.19	0.4	Cut of ditch	-	-
42	Fill	1.19	0.4	Fill of ditch 41	Flint, CBM	-

**Trench 17**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and gravel.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.37
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
29	Cut	1.28	0.31	Cut of ditch	-	P. Med
30	Fill	1.28	0.31	Fill of ditch 29	CBM	P. Med

**Trench 18**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NNE-WSW
Trench contained one ditch and one gully. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand with gravels.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.53
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.42	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
25	Cut	1.25	0.35	Cut of ditch	-	P. Med
26	Fill	1.25	0.35	Fill of ditch 25	Pot, CBM, clay pipe	P. Med
27	Cut	0.51	0.22	Cut of gully	-	-
28	Fill	0.51	0.22	Fill of gully 27	Pot	P. Med

**Trench 19**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.53
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

**Trench 20**

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30

Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly sand.					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.57
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
50	Cut	1.02	0.16	Cut of pit	-	-
51	Fill	1.02	0.16	Fill of pit 50	-	-

<b>Trench 21</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology but contained two modern ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and gravel.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.51
					<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

<b>Trench 22</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench contained three pits, two post-holes and one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly sand.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.59
					<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
54	Cut	0.26	0.11	Cut of posthole	-	-
55	Fill	0.26	0.11	Fill of posthole 54	-	-
56	Cut	0.37	0.1	Cut of posthole	-	-
57	Fill	0.37	0.1	Fill of posthole 56	-	-
58	Cut	0.9	0.36	Cut of ditch	-	-
59	Fill	0.9	0.36	Fill of ditch 58	-	-
60	Cut	1.1	0.32	Cut of pit	-	-
61	Fill	1.1	0.32	Fill of pit 60	-	-
62	Cut	0.67	0.21	Cut of pit	-	-
63	Fill	0.67	0.21	Fill of pit 62	-	-
64	Cut	1.74	0.23	Cut of pit	-	-
65	Fill	1.74	0.23	Fill of pit 64	-	-

<b>Trench 23</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and gravel.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.38

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
52	Cut	0.8	0.12	Cut of pit	-	-
53	Fill	0.8	0.12	Fill of pit 52	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and gravel.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and gravel.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
33	Cut	1.5	0.35	Cut of ditch	-	P. Med
34	Fill	1.5	0.35	Fill of ditch 33	CBM	P. Med

Trench 27						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35



Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

**Trench 28**

General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained one possible gully terminus and one pit as well as a layer of material. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.53	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
14	Cut	0.26	0.18	Cut of pit	-	P. Med
15	Fill	0.26	0.18	Fill of pit 14	-	P. Med
16	Cut	0.78	0.14	Cut of pit	-	P. Med
17	Fill	0.78	0.14	Fill of pit 16	CBM	P. Med
18	Layer	1	0.09	Layer	Pot, CBM	P. Med

**Trench 29**

General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench one gully, one ditch and two pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and gravel.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.40	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
4	Cut	0.23	0.18	Cut of gully	-	P. Med
5	Fill	0.23	0.18	Fill of gully 4	CBM, flint	P. Med
6	Cut	0.57	0.56	Cut of ditch	-	P. Med
7	Fill	0.57	0.56	Fill of ditch 6	CBM, clay pipe, flint	P. Med
10	Cut	0.59	0.11	Cut of pit	-	-
11	Fill	0.59	0.11	Fill of pit 10	Flint (burnt)	-
12	Cut	0.38	0.16	Cut of pit	-	-
13	Fill	0.38	0.16	Fill of pit 12	-	-

**Trench 30**

General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained one ditch and one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and gravel.				Length (m)	30	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.39	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

1	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
8	Cut	0.74	0.46	Cut of ditch	-	P. Med
9	Fill	0.74	0.46	Fill of ditch	Pot, CBM, Flint	P. Med
19	Cut	0.94	0.26	Cut of pit	-	-
20	Fill	0.94	0.26	Fill of pit 19	Fired clay	-

Trench 31						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.47
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 32						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.45
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 33						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay with gravels.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.5
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 34						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.51
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-

2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 35						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 36						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 37						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
111	Cut	0.69	0.41	Cut of ditch	-	-
112	Fill	0.34	0.1	Fill of ditch 111	-	-
113	Fill	0.69	0.31	Fill of ditch 111	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and gravel.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
86	Cut	1.1	0.2	Cut of pit	-	-
87	Fill	1.1	0.2	Fill of pit 86	-	-

Trench 40						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained three pits and an area of modern contamination. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of gravelly sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
98	Cut	1.25	0.16	Cut of pit	-	-
99	Fill	1.25	0.16	Fill of pit 98	-	-
100	Cut	1.04	0.16	Cut of pit	-	P. Med
101	Fill	1.04	0.16	Fill of pit 100	Pot	P. Med
102	Cut	0.4	0.22	Cut of pit	-	-
103	Fill	0.4	0.22	Fill of pit 102	-	-

Trench 41						
General description					Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sandy clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 42						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand with gravels.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 43						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW	
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and gravel.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.37	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
80	Cut	0.7	0.7	Cut of ditch	-	Modern
81	Fill	0.7	0.7	Fill of ditch 80	-	Modern

Trench 44						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and gravel.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.34	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 45						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW	
Trench contained one ditch and three pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and gravel.				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.43	
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
116	Cut	1.7	0.7	Cut of ditch	-	-
117	Fill	1.7	0.7	Fill of ditch 116	-	-
118	Cut	0.98	0.84	Cut of pit	-	-
119	Fill	0.98	0.84	Fill of pit 118	-	-
120	Cut	1.48	0.34	Cut of pit	-	-
121	Fill	1.48	0.34	Fill of pit 120	-	-
122	Cut	0.74	0.12	Cut of pit	-	-
123	Fill	0.74	0.12	Fill of pit 122	-	-

Trench 46						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench contained two post-holes. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and gravel.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.37
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
66	Cut	0.34	0.15	Cut of posthole	-	-
67	Fill	0.34	0.15	Fill of posthole 66	-	-
68	Cut	0.25	0.08	Cut of posthole	-	-
69	Fill	0.25	0.08	Fill of posthole 68	-	-

Trench 47						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clayey sand.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.51
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 48						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.57
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 49						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench contained three pits and one possible post-hole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.48
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
88	Cut	0.88	0.34	Cut of pit	-	-
89	Fill	0.76	0.1	Fill of pit 88	-	-

90	Fill	0.88	0.26	Fill of pit 88	-	-
91	Cut	0.85	0.41	Cut of pit	-	-
92	Fill	0.52	0.21	Fill of pit 91	-	-
93	Fill	0.85	0.24	Fill of pit 91	-	-
94	Cut	0.96	0.14	Cut of pit	-	-
95	Fill	0.96	0.14	Fill of pit 94	-	-
96	Cut	0.92	0.59	Cut of pit	-	-
97	Fill	0.92	0.59	Fill of pit 96	-	-

Trench 50						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand and gravel.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.39
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
76	Cut	2	0.2	Cut of pit	-	-
77	Fill	2	0.2	Fill of pit 76	CBM	-

Trench 51						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand with gravels.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
78	Cut	0.85	0.22	Cut of ditch	-	-
79	Fill	0.85	0.22	Fill of ditch 78	-	-

Trench 52						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NNE-SSW
Trench contained two pits and one ditch terminus. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of sand.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
70	Cut	0.59	0.18	Cut of pit	-	P. Med
71	Fill	0.59	0.18	Fill of pit 70	CBM	P. Med
72	Cut	0.41	0.18	Cut of pit	-	-
73	Fill	0.41	0.18	Fill of pit 72	-	-

74	Cut	0.61	0.28	Cut of ditch terminus	-	-
75	Fill	0.61	0.28	Fill of ditch terminus 74	-	-

Trench 53						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two pits, a wheel rut, a foundation trench, a brick floor and a brick wall. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
82	Cut	1	0.46	Cut of pit	-	P. Med
83	Fill	1	0.46	Fill of pit 82	CBM	P. Med
84	Cut	0.2	0.34	Cut of wheel rut	-	P. Med
85	Fill	0.2	0.34	Fill of wheel rut 84	CBM, glass	P. Med
104	Cut	1	0.48	Cut of pit	-	P. Med
105	Fill	1	0.48	Fill of pit 104	CBM	P. Med
106	Cut	0.32	0.49	Cut of foundation trench	-	P. Med
107	Masonry	0.8	0.1	Brick floor in 106	-	P. Med
108	Masonry	0.6	0.3	Brick wall in 106	-	P. Med
109	Fill	0.32	0.49	Fill of 106	-	P. Med
110	Fill	0.75	0.35	Fill of 107	CBM, Glass	P. Med



## APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

#### *Introduction*

B.1.1 A possible lead button (SF1) and an incomplete hand forged iron nail (SF2) dating to the post-medieval period were recovered during the trenching works (Table 1).

#### *Methodology*

B.1.2 The metalwork was assessed according to the OA East metalwork finds standard following the suggestions of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for best practice (Heritage England 2015) and the 2013 Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork by English Heritage.

B.1.3 The metalwork assemblage was quantified using an Access database. All metal finds were counted, weighed when relevant and classified on a context by context basis. The catalogue is organised by context number.

B.1.4 The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data base was used as main reference for the lead button SF1.

#### *The Assemblage*

##### **Character**

B.1.5 The iron nail SF2 is incomplete and poorly preserved, while the lead button was recovered from topsoil and is oxidised and partially melted.

##### **Chronology**

B.1.6 The chronology of the metalwork can only be assumed by association with other finds.

B.1.7 Iron nail SF2 was recovered from a ditch containing post-medieval pottery, CBM and a tobacco clay pipe, therefore a post-medieval chronology is assumed.

B.1.8 Lead buttons were common dress accessories in the post-medieval and modern periods. Most were generally of circular shape, making SF1 particularly unusual in being sub-rectangular, although trapezoidal and square shapes are known (PAS: NMS-35501E, HAMP-A8B893).

#### *Distribution*

B.1.9 Iron nail SF2 is the only metal artefact recovered from a feature. This single artefact cannot, however, be indicative of any particular concentration of metal objects around Trench 18.

## Discussion

B.1.10 Iron nails were versatile and multifunctional objects generally used in timber constructed buildings. Iron nail SF2 may suggest the presence of a nearby wooden structure or fence, while lead button SF1 suggests human activity in the area.

### Statement of Potential (linkage to research objectives)

B.1.11 Given its poor preservation and chronological ambiguity, the metalwork recovered cannot add any valuable contribution to the aims of the evaluation.

## Catalogue

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Preservation	Description	Length (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (gr)
1	2		Subsoil	Complete	A lead cast, sub-rectangular possible button with a bent loop. The plate of the button is partially melted as it was probably exposed to fire and therefore no decoration can be identified	27.5	2.4	10.4
2	26	18	Ditch	Incomplete	A tapering haft with sub-square cross-section	36.3	10.2	

Table 1: catalogue of metalwork

## B.2 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

### Introduction

B.2.1 A small assemblage of nine struck flints and a single fragment (19g) of unworked burnt flint was recovered during the trial trenching. The assemblage has been fully catalogued and is quantified by context in Table 2.

Trench	Context	Cut	Context type	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Backed bladelet	Total worked	unworked burnt count	unworked burnt weight (g)
8	37	35	Pit			1			1		
16	42	41	Ditch	1					1		
29	7	6	Ditch	1	1		2		4		
29	5	4	Gully					1	1		
29	11	10	Pit							1	19
30	9	8	Ditch		2				2		
<b>Totals</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>

Table 2: Quantification of flint assemblage by context

### *Condition and raw materials*

- B.2.2 The assemblage is in relatively good condition, and recortication ('patination') is absent. Most pieces display some minor edge damage/rounding consistent with a degree of post-depositional disturbance.
- B.2.3 The assemblage is made entirely of good quality fine-grained flint. Where cortical surfaces survive they suggest the exploitation of small to medium size cobbles typical of those available from secondary sources of glacial/fluviol gravels.

### *Characterisation*

- B.2.4 The worked flint was thinly distributed across the site, with individual contexts producing between one and four worked flints. The majority of the flint was derived from a series of linear features exposed in the eastern part of the site, in Trenches 29 and 30, and this clearly represents residual material inadvertently caught up in the fills of later features. The same is true of a single flake recovered from ditch **41** in Trench 16, and whilst it is possible that the single blade from pit **35** (Trench 8) may be broadly contemporary with the feature from which it derives, it could equally be residual.
- B.2.5 The assemblage is dominated by unretouched removals, alongside a single retouched tool. Much of the material is not strongly diagnostic, consisting of generalised flake-based material, including the flakes from, ditch **41** and ditch **8**. Alongside this, however, are a fairly large number of blade-based pieces of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date. These include a robust secondary blade from pit **35** and two fine blade-based removals from ditch **6**. One of the latter pieces is a prismatic bladelet struck from an opposed platform core and is likely to be of Mesolithic date.
- B.2.6 The single retouched piece in the assemblage, from gully **4**, has been classified here as a backed bladelet, (L=31mm in length, W= 9mm). It has fine semi-abrupt retouch long the full length of one lateral edge and at the proximal end, where it has removed the original striking platform. This could be classed as a microlith of narrow straight-backed bladelet type (Jacobi's (1978) class 5), but is somewhat atypical in terms of the relatively shallow angle of the retouch. Nonetheless, this piece is almost certainly of Mesolithic date and probably dates more specifically to the Later Mesolithic, c. 7000 – 4000 BC.

### *Discussion*

- B.2.7 The flint assemblage is small, and the vast majority, if not all appears to represent residual material caught up in late features. There is relatively high proportion of blade-based material, which includes a definite Mesolithic component. This evidence for Mesolithic activity can be seen in the context of a wider distribution of findspots of this date adjacent to the watercourses of the Colne and its tributaries (See Jacobi 1980, fig. 6), although the size of the assemblage prevents any detailed characterisation of activity during this period.

## B.3 Glass

*By Carole Fletcher*

### *Introduction and Methodology*

- B.3.1 Fragments of vessel glass were recovered from wheel rut **84** and foundation trench **106** in Trench 53. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, and dated where possible.

### *Assemblage and Discussion*

- B.3.2 The material from wheel rut **84**, consists of three fragments (0.046kg) with fresh breaks, from a dark olive green (black) glass utility bottle, including a fragment from the basal edge, with part of the resting point and kick surviving. The base of the bottle appears to be circular and may have belonged to a cylindrical bottle of 18th-century or later date.
- B.3.3 Foundation trench **106** produced a sub-rectangular shard of dark olive green glass (0.029kg) with a slightly iridescent surface, somewhat pitted but otherwise in moderate condition. The shard is somewhat splayed and appears to be from a cylindrical utility bottle of 18th-century or later date.
- B.3.4 Trench 53 contained the remains of a demolished post-medieval brick-built brick kiln and a second brick-built structure. It seems very probable that the bottles are associated with one or other of these structures.

### *Retention, dispersal or display*

- B.3.5 If further work is undertaken, the glass report should be incorporated into any later catalogue. Further work is likely to produce additional glass, although the shards would probably be sparsely distributed. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the glass may be dispersed prior to archive deposition.

## B.4 Pottery

*By Carole Fletcher*

### *Introduction and Methodology*

- B.4.1 The evaluation produced a small assemblage from five trenches of which only Trench 18 produced more than three sherds of pottery. The bulk of the assemblage is Post-medieval Redwares with a single sherd of Pearlware (1770-1840) recovered from Trench 40.
- B.4.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), and The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition or dispersal.

B.4.3 Due to the small size of the assemblage, a simplified method of recording has been undertaken, with fabric, basic description, weight and count recorded in the catalogue at the end of this report.

### *Assemblage and Discussion*

B.4.4 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage (23 sherds, weighing 0.597kg) of moderately abraded to abraded post-Roman pottery, recorded in Table 3. The bulk of the assemblage, including seven sherds from a slip-decorated 17th-18th-century Post-medieval Redware bowl, was recovered from ditch **25** in Trench 18, which also produced clay tobacco pipe stem fragments. The remaining features, across Trenches 28, 30 and 40, produced few sherds and, except for a single Pearlware sherd from pit **100** in Trench 40, all were Post-medieval Redwares.

B.4.5 The assemblage is fragmentary and indicates a low level of post-medieval pottery deposition outside of Trench 18, where the pottery, although not primary deposition, forms a moderate assemblage of domestic vessels. The presence of sooted sherds indicates the preparation of food. Post-medieval Glazed red earthenwares are by far the most common vessel fabric.

B.4.6 The overall paucity of material across most of the evaluated area (excluding Trench 18) suggests that the pottery recovered represents later redistribution of post-medieval pottery.

### *Retention, dispersal or display*

B.4.7 Should further work be undertaken, the pottery report should be incorporated into any later catalogue. Further work is likely to produce additional post-medieval pottery, although the sherds would probably be sparsely distributed. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the assemblage may be dispersed prior to archive deposition.

### *Pottery catalogue*

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric and description	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Date
18	26	25	London stoneware, unabraded jug/drinking vessel base angle (base flat, obtuse) with external clear salt glaze	1	1	0.040	Late 17th-end of 19th-century
			Highly abraded body sherd of English Tin-Glazed Earthenware, no surface tin glaze survives	1	1	0.003	Late 16th-mid 18th-century
			Base sherd from a Post-medieval Black-Glazed vessel, the underside of the base has a kiln scar that has been ground to allow the vessel to stand evenly. External and internal brownish-black glaze	1	1	0.017	Late 16th-17th-century
			Post-medieval redware bowl with internal slip decoration. Rim externally thickened and	1	7	0.380	17th-century

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric and description	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Date
			rounded with a wide border, internally decorated with a slipped wavy line Internally, on the sides of the bowl a made up of short lines and petal-like features. Internally, clear honey-coloured glaze, moderately abraded. Rim diameter 360mm, estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) 30%				
			Post-medieval redware bowl with internal slip decoration, a slipped wavy line below the rim, internally glazed. Rim externally thickened, almost clubbed and sooted on the outer edge. Rim diameter 360mm EVE 4%. Moderately abraded to abraded	1	2	0.050	17th-century
			Post-medieval redware bowl or jar body sherd, relatively unabraded with external and internal dark honey coloured glaze with iron streaks	1	1	0.034	Mid 15th-end of 18th-century
			Abraded Post-medieval redware jar rim and body sherd, internally glazed, slightly greenish, rim externally thickened and sooted on rim edge. Body sherd is sooted externally, rim sherd too small to be certain of diameter	1	2	0.014	Mid 15th-end of 18th-century
			Moderately abraded to abraded horizontal handle from a Post-medieval Redware vessel, traces of clear glaze externally	1	1	0.027	Mid 15th-end of 18th-century
			Post-medieval Redware. Glazed, moderately abraded body sherd, very probably from a jar, glazed externally and internally	1	1	0.003	Mid 15th-end of 18th-century
			Post-medieval Redware. Glazed abraded body sherd, glazed externally	1	1	0.004	Mid 15th-end of 18th-century
18	28	27	Post-medieval Redware. Glazed, moderately abraded body sherd, very probably from a jar glazed externally and internally	1	1	0.006	1550-1800
28	18		Post-medieval redware. Moderately abraded body sherd, glazed externally and internally	1	1	0.005	1550-1800
30	9	8	Post-medieval redware. Abraded body sherd, glazed externally and internally with a dark brownish glaze	1	1	0.003	1550-1800
			Highly abraded sherd in a soft silty fabric (2.5yr 5/8), very abraded Post-medieval Redware	1	1	0.009	Mid-late 2nd century AD

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric and description	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Date
40	101	100	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration, moderately abraded body sherd	1	1	0.002	1770-1840
<b>Total</b>				<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0.597</b>	

Table 3: Pottery by trench, context and cut

## B.5 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

### Introduction and Methodology

B.5.1 During the evaluation, five fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing 0.017kg, were recovered from Trenches 9, 18 and 29. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with basic description and weight recorded in the text. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47-66). The clay tobacco pipe and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition or dispersal.

### Assemblage and Discussion

- B.5.2 Trench 9, ditch **21**, produced a single fragment 70mm long and slightly oval (9 x 8.4mm), from a plain, undecorated clay tobacco pipe stem (0.007kg), the end just beginning to flare where it would have joined with the heel, if present, or the bowl. The stem mould seams have been partially trimmed, with slight burnishing and the bore is narrow and somewhat off-centre.
- B.5.3 Trench 18, ditch **25**, produced two joining fragments of plain, undecorated clay tobacco pipe stem 70mm long, weighing 0.007kg. The stem mould seams have been trimmed and internally it is somewhat grey, indicating use and/or burning to clean the pipe, which is narrow and somewhat off-centre.
- B.5.4 Trench 29, ditch **6**, produced stem fragments from two separate pipes. The first fragment (0.003kg), is 44mm long, slightly oval 7.3-6.8mm, tapering slightly over its short length to 6.9-6.4mm, with a near-central narrow bore. The seams are trimmed, and the surface somewhat is burnished and darkened from usage or burning to clear the bore. The second, shorter, fragment is 34mm long (0.001kg), mostly circular, tapering from 6.2mm to 5.7mm as it approaches the mouthpiece, with a small, slightly off-centre bore, trimmed seams and burnished around the seams.
- B.5.5 Plain stems, such as these fragments recovered from ditches, are not closely datable, however, a date may be inferred from material with which they are associated. The stem from ditch **25** was recovered alongside Post-medieval Redware sherds (1550-1800) and London Stoneware (1670-1900). The pottery alongside the narrow nature of the stem bore suggests the pipe is mid-18th-century or later. The stems represent what are most probably casually discarded pipes and do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or near, the site.

## *Retention, dispersal or display*

B.5.6 The assemblage is fragmentary and is of little significance. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe stem may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

## **B.6 Ceramic Building Material**

*By Ted Levermore*

### *Introduction*

B.6.1 Archaeological evaluation work recovered 132 fragments (22944g) of ceramic building material (CBM). This assemblage comprised complete, near complete and large fragments of post-medieval brick (87 fragments, 20023g) alongside non-descript tile fragments – termed flat tile – and undiagnostic pieces (41, 2897g and 4, 24g respectively) which were broadly dated to the latest medieval and post-medieval periods. The material was collected from eleven trenches across the site with concentrations recorded in Trench 18 (44 fragments, 3785g), Trench 50 (25, 1963g) and Trench 53 (35, 14852g). Outside of those trenches the material was minimal and generally quite abraded. This report will provide a quantified characterisation of the material.

Trench	Form	Date	Count	Weight (g)
15	Brick	Pmed	1	31
	Tile	Pmed	7	338
16	Undiag	-	1	1
17	Brick	L17 to E18	1	691
18	Brick	L16 to E18	1	592
		L17 to E18	4	1066
		Pmed	27	1467
	Tile	Lmed?	1	62
		Pmed	11	598
26	Brick	L17 to E18	2	276
	Tile	Pmed	1	59
28	Brick	Lmed?	1	324
	Tile	Lmed?	1	41
		Pmed	1	12
29	Undiag	-	2	8
30	Tile	Med?	1	19
		Pmed	2	93
50	Brick	L16 to E18	7	315
		L17 to E18	17	1633
	Undiag	Lpmed	1	15
52	Tile	Lmed-Pmed	4	102



Trench	Form	Date	Count	Weight (g)
53	Brick	C18/E19	4	5804
		L16 to E18	4	2065
		L16 to L18	1	1418
		L17 to E18	13	3523
		Pmed	3	349
		C17 to C19	1	469
	Tile	Pmed	12	1573
<b>Total</b>			<b>132</b>	<b>22944</b>

Table 4: CBM forms and date by trench

## Methodology

B.6.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. Ryan (1996) was consulted for the Essex brick typologies, including dimensions, fabrics and suggested date ranges. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive, a summary can be found in Table 5.

## Results of Analysis

### Fabrics

B.6.3 A fairly narrow set of related fabrics were recorded for this assemblage; three tile fabrics and seven brick fabrics. One brick fabric (Fabric E) was further subdivided into three in order to record the varying degrees of firing present; generally, it was a soft orange sandy fabric with occasional flint and red clay pellet inclusions, it was sometimes brown and high fired or was severely overfired with blue-grey kiln glaze and/or vitrified areas. These fabrics were found across the site and appear to represent a small set of sources for this material, as well as dates and production techniques. The fabrics recorded were all typical CBM recipes, with preferences towards large and unsorted inclusions in most and more refined fabrics for the early modern material. The fabrics recorded here correspond well with the descriptions of clay colour, types of inclusions and firing traces described by Ryan (1996). Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive.

### Assemblage

B.6.4 The ceramic building material was collected from eleven trenches from the northeast edge and the southern end of the site (see Table 4). As mentioned much of the assemblage was concentrated in Trench 18 (in the north) and Trenches 50 and 53 (at the southern end). The CBM was almost exclusively post-medieval to modern in date; it was possible to assign date ranges based on Ryan's 1996 typology to a number of brick fragments. Broadly, two overlapping ranges were recorded: late 16th to early 18th and late 17th to early 19th-centuries – a small fraction was assigned 18th to 19th-century dates indicating a concentration at the overlap between the main ranges. Five trenches contained material with typologically assigned dates (Trenches 17, 18, 26, 50

and 53), these will be described here. The rest of the material can be found in the summary table (Table 5).

*Trenches 17, 18 and 26*

- B.6.5 This group of trenches in north-eastern corner of the site produced an assemblage of late 17th to early 18th-century red and stock bricks (eight fragments, 2625g), a slightly earlier place brick (one fragment, 592g) and post-medieval flat tile (13 fragments, 719g). All the material derived from the boundary ditches (**29**, **25**, and **33**) that ran northwest to southeast through this portion of the site. At least three distinct types of brick were recorded in this portion of the assemblage, all corresponding to the Essex brick typology. A single fragment of a Red brick (691g) was collected from ditch **29**, in Trench 17, it was made in a dull orange-brown sandy fabric with fine to coarse quartz (Fabric B), flint and ironstone inclusions. A fragment of a similar fabric was also collected from buried soil 18, Trench 28. This example was neatly formed with brush marks on its upper face, it measured slightly smaller than 4 inches wide and 2 inches thick (100 x 45mm), no length survived, and was moderately abraded. In Trenches 18 and 26, ditches **25** and **33** generated a second type of brick of the same date, which were recorded as stock or possible kiln bricks (32 fragments, 2495g). All examples were between 90 and 100mm wide (3¾ to 4 inches) and 45 to 50mm thick (~2 inches), were neatly formed, with regular rounded to fairly sharp arrises, regular faces and sanded bases. All examples were made in a variant of Fabric E, i.e. were standard to highly fired, warped and with blue/grey kiln-glazing and patches of thicker viscous glaze. In this fraction of the assemblage just under half (by weight) were showed signs of the latter. This type of brick, as well as this distribution of fabric types, is the most common within the CBM assemblage as a whole. The examples from these trenches were moderately to severely abraded and often only survived as a single face.

*Trenches 50 and 53*

- B.6.6 The majority of the ceramic building material was collected at the southern end of the site. Trenches 50 and 53 produced an assemblage of late 17th to early 18th and 18th to 19th-century bricks with a small number of post-medieval flat tile fragments. This material was collected from pit **76**, Trench 50, and pits **82**, **104**, wheel rut **84** and construction related features – foundation trench **106** and wall **108** – in Trench 53. As above, Fabric E stock bricks were common within this portion of the CBM assemblage (37 fragments, 6331g). They too were moderately to severely abraded and preserved ~100mm widths and a 45-50mm thickness. Most of these fragments were recovered from the probable extraction pits with some fragments found in the trackway (fivw fragments, 835g) and foundation trench (one fragment, 220g). The mix of typically fired and very heat affected bricks suggests that these were either part of the kiln structure or are discarded production waste. Similar dated bricks were also found within these trenches; they were similar to the Red/Stock brick noted above. Pit **76** produced fragments of two bricks (six fragments, 1554g) and foundation trench **106** a half brick fragment (1418g), all with similar dimensions (~4 x ~2 inches) to the over fired ones described but made in slightly different fabrics; they may be examples of other local kiln products.
- B.6.7 The bricks sampled from the extant brick structure, Wall **108**, and a fragment from Pit **104** returned 18th to 19th-century dates, when compared to Ryan's 1996 typology.

The sampled bricks were complete and therefore corresponded very well with Ryan's Red brick description. All three bricks were the only material made in Fabric A, a dull red-brown compact silty clay with fine to coarse quarts, sandy grit and coarse flint and pebble inclusions. They were very neatly made, with regular fairly sharp arrises, smoothed faces and exacted corners. They were 220-225mm long, 100-105mm wide and 60-65mm thick (or slightly smaller than 9x4x2½ inches). Kiln shadowing and pressure marks on the stretchers resulting from horizontal skintling indicate an early 19th-century date (Smith, 2001). It is unclear whether the floor utilised the same Red brick type, however at the time of writing it appears they were of a similar date. The fact that a broken example was found within the large pit suggests a concurrence of some of this pit with this relatively late construction.

### ***Discussion***

B.6.8 The CBM recovered during evaluation work is indicative of post-medieval (at least 17th to 19th-century) activity on or near the site. The character of the assemblage is not immediately clear, however the limited forms and types seen – alongside the fraction that have been heavily heat affected – suggests they share similar origins and firing conditions. The clustering of material in the northeast and at the southern end of the site relates to the high density and heat affected areas seen on the geophysical survey. Taken together it is clear that the majority of the assemblage is likely to be related to post-medieval brickmaking kilns in the grounds of Great Horkesley Manor along the brook (after Copper 2001); this material either formed part of the kiln structures and related buildings or is production waste. The latest material may present the tail end of this industry or are unrelated later additions to the area.

### ***Statement of Potential***

B.6.9 Taken in sum, this material is indicative of post-medieval activity on and around the site. The assemblage is heavily abraded and therefore has been subject to post-depositional erosion processes, most likely related to agricultural activity here. The majority of the bricks either formed part of the kiln structures and related buildings or is production waste. While broad, the dates recorded suggest an early 18th to early 19th-century peak in activity. The rest of the material is less informative, though it is probably similar in date and function.

### ***Recommendations for Further Work***

B.6.10 This material has been fully recorded. This material and report should be consulted when/if excavation work produces more CBM. After that it should be considered for discard.



Trench	Cxt.	Cut	Masonry No.	Form	Desc.	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Comment
15	45	43	-	Brick	?Stock	Pmed	1	31	Small fragment of poss. pmed stock brick.
15	45	43	-	Tile	Flat	Pmed	7	338	Fragments of one or two pmed flat tiles. Regular forming, sharp arrises, exacted faces.
16	42	41	-	Undiag	Undiag	-	1	1	undiag frag of cbm
17	30	29	-	Brick	Red	L17 to E18	1	691	Fragment of a moderately abraded thin brick; fairly neat forming, fairly regular fairly sharp arrises, neat edges ad base faces, coarse sanded, irregular brushed smooth upper bed
18	26	25	-	Brick	Kiln?	L17 to E18	1	62	Abraded fragment of a high fired/vitrified brick. Faces have grey-blue glaze. Rounded frag/
18	26	25	-	Brick	Kiln?	L17 to E18	1	634	Fragment of a large kiln brick, with kiln glaze, warping. Regular forming, creased stretchers.
18	26	25	-	Brick	Kiln?	L17 to E18	2	370	Fragments of two 2-inch bricks with kiln glaze. Same as examples seen elsewhere; regular forming, sharp arrises, some warping.
18	26	25	-	Brick	Place	L16 to E18	1	592	Large header fragment of an abraded soft orange brick (2x4). Solid light orange colour with patch of sooting. Neatly formed, regular rounded arrises, no signs of sanding, all faces smooth. Abrasion has rounded and smoothed. A more clay pellet dense variant of Fabric E
18	26	25	-	Brick	Red	Pmed	1	314	Abraded fragment of a Red brick; sandy red clay with rare flint pebbles. Roughly formed; fairly regular faces some creasing.
18	26	25	-	Brick	Undiag	Pmed	5	561	Undiag frags of soft orange brick, mod to severely abraded
18	26	25	-	Brick	Undiag	Pmed	21	592	severely abraded undiagnostic fragments of soft fired CBM; all

Trench	Cxt.	Cut	Masonry No.	Form	Desc.	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Comment
									rounded and lacking diagnostic features.
18	26	25	-	Tile	Flat	Lmed?	1	62	Fragment of a severely abraded flat tile, made in a rare fabric in this context. Poss. an earlier example. Lmed? Fairly regular.
18	26	25	-	Tile	Flat	Pmed	5	401	Fragments of at least three flat tiles. Neatly formed, smoothed and regular. Orange.
18	26	25	-	Tile	Flat	Pmed	6	197	Fragments of at least 5 flat tiles; small abraded frags.
26	34	33	-	Brick	?Stock	L17 to E18	2	276	Fragments of mid fired Fabric E bricks. Neatly formed, regular fairly sharp arrises, exacted faces with scant kiln glaze.
26	34	33	-	Tile	?Floor	Pmed	1	59	Fragment of a thick Pmed flat tile, possible a floor tile as upper bed is slightly polished. Soft fabric, quite abraded; fairly neat forming, smoothed upper bed, irregular base with coarse sanding/
28	17	16	-	Tile	Flat	Lmed?	1	41	Corner fragment of a probable J Fabric flat tile, probably Med to Lmed. Mod-Sev abraded. More irregular than other J examples. Slightly irregular forming, exacted smoothed upper face with sparse organic impressions, irregular but exacted edges, raised irregular arrises, fairly regular sanded base.
28	18	-	-	Brick	?Stock	Lmed?	1	324	Body fragment of an irregularly formed pmed brick. Fairly regular forming, upper bed smoothed, edge and base faces are irregular and creased. Possible trace of horizontal skintle.
28	18	-	-	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	12	small fragment of flat tile.

Trench	Cxt.	Cut	Masonry No.	Form	Desc.	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Comment
29	5	4	-	Undiag	Undiag	-	1	1	undiag frag of cbm
29	7	6	-	Undiag	Undiag	-	1	7	undiag frag of cbm
30	9	8	-	Tile	Flat	Med?	1	19	Fragment of severely abraded flat tile. Probably Fab J and probable Med-Lmed. Original faces abraded.
30	9	8	-	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	30	Fragment of an abraded, thin flat tile. Pmed
30	9	8	-	Tile	Flat	Pmed	1	63	Fragment of a well-made pmed flat tile. Regular forming, sharp arrises, exacted faces.
50	77	76	-	Brick	?Stock	L17 to E18	6	737	Fragments of at least two high fired 2-inch bricks, remnant faces are creased and one fragment has salt/kiln glaze. Neatly formed, regular rounded arrises, smooth regular faces, some creases in stretcher/headers and fine sanding. Similar to examples see in 83 and 110, but fabric is different.
50	77	76	-	Brick	Kiln?	L17 to E18	11	896	Fragments of at least two high fired 2-inch bricks, remnant faces have salt/kiln glazes some quite glossy. Neatly formed, regular rounded to fairly sharp arrises, smooth regular faces and fine sanding. Identical to examples see in 83 and 110.
50	77	76	-	Brick	Undiag	L16 to E18	7	315	Undiag frags of soft orange brick, mod to severely abraded
50	77	76	-	Undiag	Undiag	Lpmed	1	15	(blank)
52	71	70	-	Tile	Flat	Lmed-Pmed	4	102	Fragments of a latest med to pmed flat tile; fairly regular forming, irregular and rounded arrises, smoothed upper and fairly regular base, little to no sanding.
53	83	82	-	Brick	?Stock	L17 to E18	1	282	Body fragment of a dull brown 2-inch brick. Possibly a variant of Fabric F, hard fired to dull brown. Quite

Trench	Cxt.	Cut	Masonry No.	Form	Desc.	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Comment
									abraded with few features left, however probably fairly neat forming.
53	83	82	-	Brick	?Stock	L17 to E18	4	598	Fragments of high fired 2-inch brick. At least two bricks. Neatly formed, regular fairly sharp to rounded arrises, fairly regular faces. Very high fired and warped body fragments.
53	83	82	-	Brick	Stock	L17 to E18	2	427	Fragments of two 2-inch bricks. Fairly regular forming, regular rounded to fairly sharp arrises, smooth faces, sanded base. One fragment has grey-blue kiln glazed surfaces. Soft, mid orange fabric. Severely abraded due to softness. Probably the lowest temp fired version of Fabric F 2-inch bricks in this context.
53	83	82	-	Brick	Stock	L17 to E18	2	693	Header fragment of two 2-inch bricks. Fairly neat forming, fairly regular rounded to sharp arrises, upper faces smooth and slight undulating, edges and base fairly regular and fine sanded. Hackly fracture in body break. Surfaces are brown with grey-blue kiln glaze, core is a dull to mid dark red-brown. This appears to be a less vitrified version of the 2-inch bricks from this context.
53	85	84	-	Brick	?Stock	Pmed	3	349	Fragments of at least two late bricks made in soft fired fabric, same as bricks in 83. Rounded and limited features.
53	85	84	-	Brick	Kiln?	L17 to E18	2	486	Two fragments of high fired/part vitrified brick. Fairly regular, upper beds blue/grey kiln glaze and some thicker glaze elsewhere, base bed less vitrified. Hackly fractures. Same as bricks in 83.



Trench	Cxt.	Cut	Masonry No.	Form	Desc.	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Comment
53	85	84	-	Tile	Flat	Pmed	2	158	Fragments of two pmed flat tiles. Neatly formed, one is more abraded than the other.
53	105	104	-	Brick	?Floor	L17 to E18	1	817	Fragment of half brick. Notably smooth on all faces including break, upper bed is most polished - brick may have been used to polish or sharpen. Or subject to water erosion, stream or river nearby? Body break has three v-cuts; either a hackly break or sharpening scars. Neatly formed, fairly regular rounded arrises, fairly regular smooth faces, come creasing on stretchers, regular sanded base. Probably a L17/E18 used as a floor brick.
53	105	104	-	Brick	?Place	L16 to E18	2	1037	Two fragments of severely abraded, water rounded?, fragments of orange brick with thick kiln/salt glaze on remnant faces. Made in soft orange fabric. Only broad date poss.
53	105	104	-	Brick	Stock/Red	C18/E19	1	535	Header fragment of a neatly formed dull brown brick. Identical to whole examples from 108. Neat forming, regular sharp arrises, smooth fairly regular faces, fine sanded base, striated upper bed. Hackly fracture.
53	105	104	-	Brick	Thin	L16 to E18	2	1028	Two fragments of a thinner version of E fabric bricks seen; may just be due to abrasion. Soft, rounded fragments with only patchy remnant faces.
53	105	104	-	Tile	Flat	Pmed	3	401	Fragments of at least two flat tiles. Neatly formed, fairly regular, fairly sharp arrises with dense sanded base

Trench	Cxt.	Cut	Masonry No.	Form	Desc.	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Comment
53	105	104	-	Tile	Flat	Pmed	5	744	Fragments of very warped pmed flat tiles, at least three tiles. Neat forming, fairly regular fairly sharp arrises, coarse sanded base, smoothed striated upper. Fired to dark grey-blue faces and core with mid red cores; all warped and twisted by high sustained firing.
53	110	106	-	Brick	?Stock	L17 to E18	1	220	Fragment of a highly fired 2-inch thick brick. Neatly formed, regular rounded arrises, fairly smooth and regular faces. All faces have grey-blue firing glaze, on bed had a thicker coating of grey-green glaze (poss. very high firing nitrification or a salt glaze)
53	110	106	-	Brick	Stock	L16 to L18	1	1418	Half brick frag (? X 2 1/2 x 4 inch), fairly neat forming, irregular fairly sharp to rounded arrises, fairly smooth faces, base is partial but appears sparse coarse sanded, poss. diagonal pressure mark on stretcher (diagonal skintling?). Faces are a fairly even light brown-orange colour.
53	110	106	-	Brick	White Floor or Clinker-type	C17 to C19	1	469	Body fragment of a yellow/white floor brick. Fairly neatly formed, regular rounded arrises, creased stretchers and base, dense fine sanded edges and base. Upper bed has wear-polish. Fits Ryan's (1996) 19th C white floor brick or clinker-type.
53	110	106	-	Tile	Flat	Pmed	2	270	Two fragments of severely fired, slightly warped and blown, half-inch flat tile. Poss. two tiles.

Trench	Cxt.	Cut	Masonry No.	Form	Desc.	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Comment
53	-	106	108	Brick	Stock/Red	C18/E19	1	2609	Complete brick (8 1/2 x 4 x 2 1/2 inch), very neat forming, fairly regular, fair sharp arrises, flat and smooth upper bed, stretcher and header faces, regular and fine sanded base, stretchers have two equally spaced perpendicular pressure stack marks (horizontal skintling). Faces are a dull brown with patches of dark kiln shadows and patchy grey-glaze. Upper bed is striated. Headers and stack marks are a mid dull red. Similar to L17-E18 and 18/E19 bricks described by Ryan (1996), skintling suggests later version.
53	-	106	108	Brick	Stock/Red	C18/E19	2	2660	Refitting fragments of a complete brick (8 1/2 x 4 x 2 1/2 inch), very neat forming, fairly regular, fair sharp arrises, flat and smooth upper bed, stretcher and header faces, regular and fine sanded base, stretchers have three unequally spaced perpendicular pressure stack marks (horizontal skintling). Faces are a dull brown with patches of dark kiln shadows and patchy grey-glaze. Upper bed is striated. Similar to L17-E18 and 18/E19 bricks described by Ryan (1996), skintling suggests later version.

*Table 5: Summary CBM catalogue*

## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Animal Bone

*By Zoe Ui Choileain*

- C.1.1 The fill (40) of post-medieval ditch **39** in Trench 8 contained a cattle pelvis and a fragment of large mammal radius sawn mid shaft. The bone was heavily weathered and weighed 162g in total.

### C.2 Environmental Remains

*By Martha Craven*

#### *Introduction*

- C.2.1 Thirteen bulk samples were taken from features excavated on the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within various trenches from deposits that are thought to be largely undated.

#### *Methodology*

- C.2.2 The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.
- C.2.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 6. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to and Stace (1997) and plant remains have been identified to species where possible.

#### *Quantification*

- C.2.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

# = 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

- C.2.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Key to tables:

w=waterlogged

## Results

- C.2.6 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor to moderate.
- C.2.7 The majority of the samples contained large quantities of charcoal. Sample 6, fill 49 of pit **48** (Trench 15), contained the largest amount of charcoal, a total of 2300ml. A single, charred acorn (*Quercus* sp.) cup fragment was recovered from Sample 2, fill 13 of pit **12** (Trench 29).
- C.2.8 Fungal sclerotias were present in the majority of the samples, in varying quantities. Fungal sclerotia are spheroids of hardened fungal mycelium containing food reserves.
- C.2.9 Molluscs were not present in any of the environmental samples from this site.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Trench no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Estimated charcoal volume (ml)	CBM
1	11	10	29	Pit	10	200	0	152	0
2	13	12	29	Pit	10	600	#	604	0
3	20	19	30	Pit	17	140	0	125	0
4	30	31	7	Pit	20	100	0	50	0
5	36	35	8	Pit	17	80	0	5	0
6	49	48	15	Pit	16	1800	0	2300	0
7	61	60	22	Pit	9	10	0	5	0
8	65	64	22	Pit	9	10	0	1	0
9	89	88	49	Pit	18	80	0	60	0
10	97	96	49	Pit	8	400	0	1	0
11	105	104	53	Pit	14	5	0	<1	##
12	110	108	53	Kiln	16	1	0	0	#
13	53	52	23	Pit	17	100	0	90	0

Table 6: Environmental samples

## Discussion

- C.2.10 The recovery of large quantities of charcoal from the samples indicates that there is the potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site. However, the presence of only a single acorn cup suggests that there may be limited potential for plant remains directly associated with human consumption.
- C.2.11 The large quantity of charcoal, in the majority of the samples, is indicative of the burning of wood for fuel. This is further suggested by the presence of fungal sclerotias. Fungal sclerotia commonly occur at the soil-litter interface (Scott *et al.* 2010) and are frequently found carbonised in archaeological soil samples, particularly in charcoal-rich assemblages.
- C.2.12 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

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## APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-357019		
Project Name	Land East of Nayland Road, Great Horkesley, Essex.		
Start of Fieldwork	15th July 2019	End of Fieldwork	26th July 2019
Previous Work	No	Future Work	No

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ECC4356	Planning App. No.	190302
HER Number	ECC4356	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	Not known/Not recorded

### Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling              | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new            | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning             | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey           | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling   | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey     | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey        | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography      |   |

Monument	Period
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Posthole	Uncertain
Ditch	Uncertain
Pit	Uncertain
Structure	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Wheel Rut	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Object	Period
Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Clay pipe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Brick	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Animal remains	Uncertain

Insert more lines as appropriate.

### Project Location

County	Essex	Address (including Postcode) Land East of Nayland Road, Great Horkesley, Colchester, CO6 4ET
District	Colchester Borough	
Parish	Great Horkesley	
HER office	Colchester	



Size of Study Area	9.5 ha	Essex, CO6 4ET.
National Grid Ref	TM 9819 2940	

### Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Jess Tipper
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Project Supervisor	Neal Mason

### Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Colchester Museum	ECC4356
Digital Archive	Colchester Museum	ECC4356
Paper Archive	Colchester Museum	ECC4356

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### Digital Media

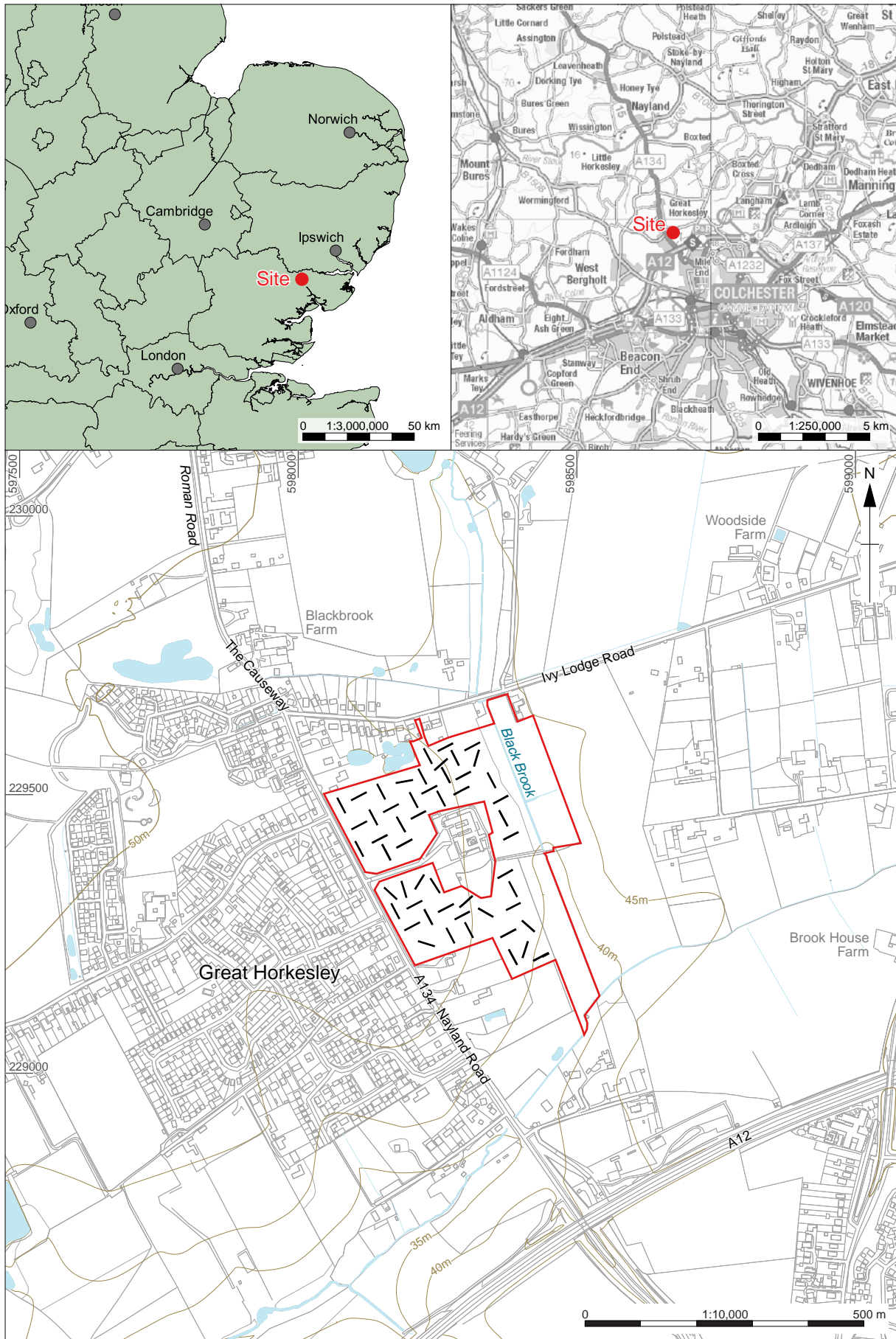
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GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Research/Notes
- Photos (negatives/prints/slides)
- Plans
- Report
- Sections
- Survey

## Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area outlined (red)



Figure 2: EHER Monument data map

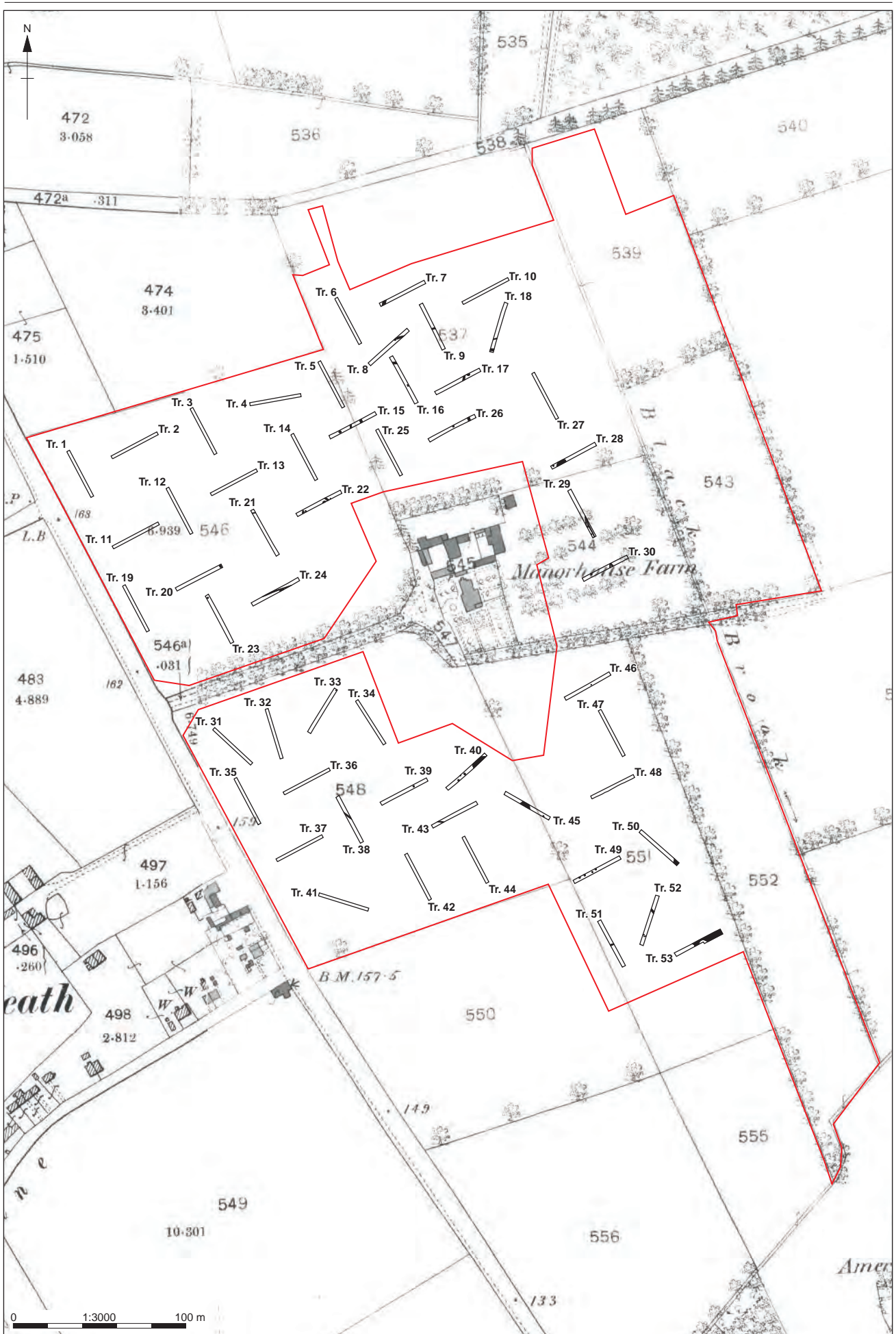


Figure 3: Trenches overlain onto historic mapping (1st edition Ordnance Survey 1876)



Figure 4: All features plan

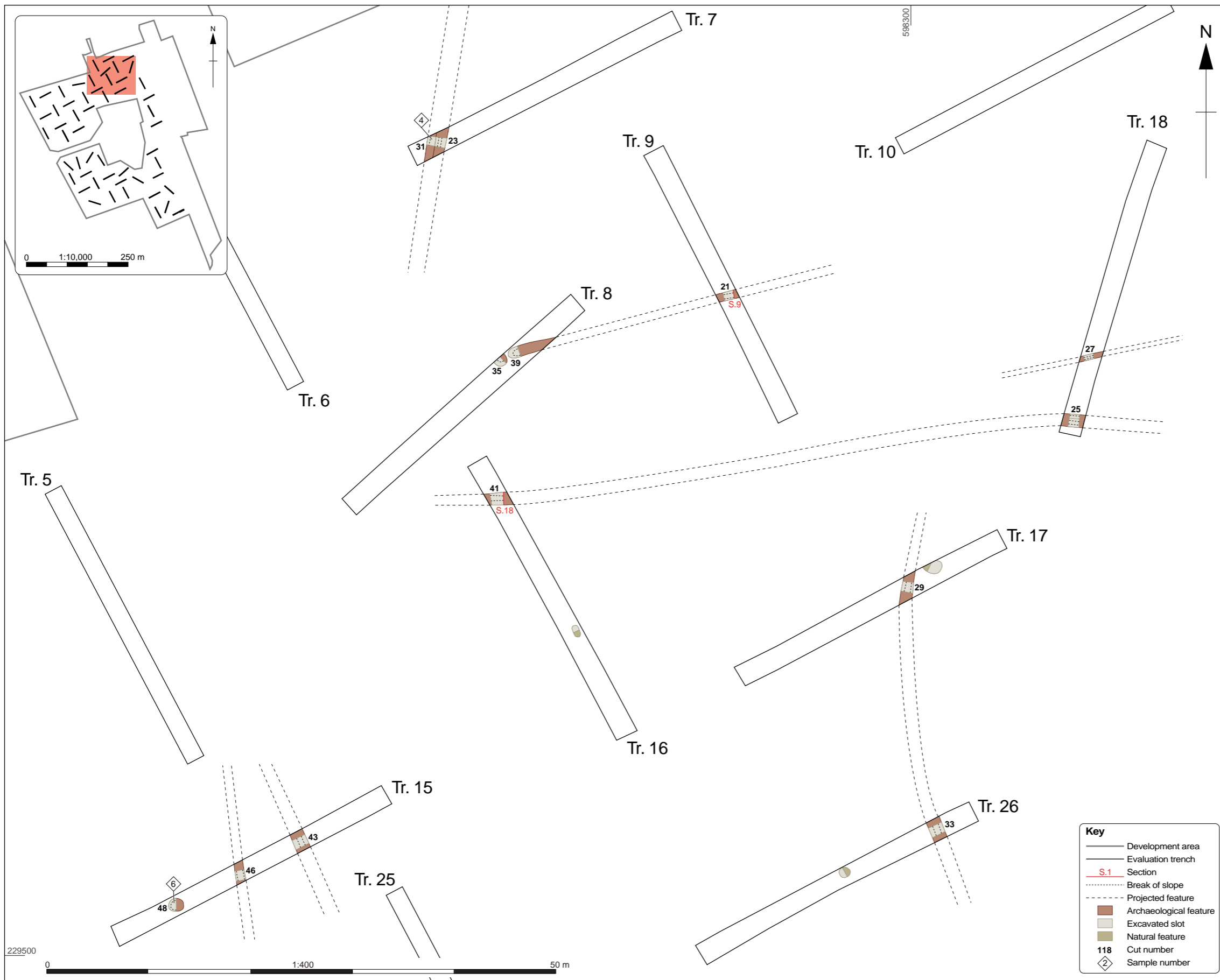


Figure 5: Detail plan of evaluation Trenches 5-10, 15-18 and 25-26

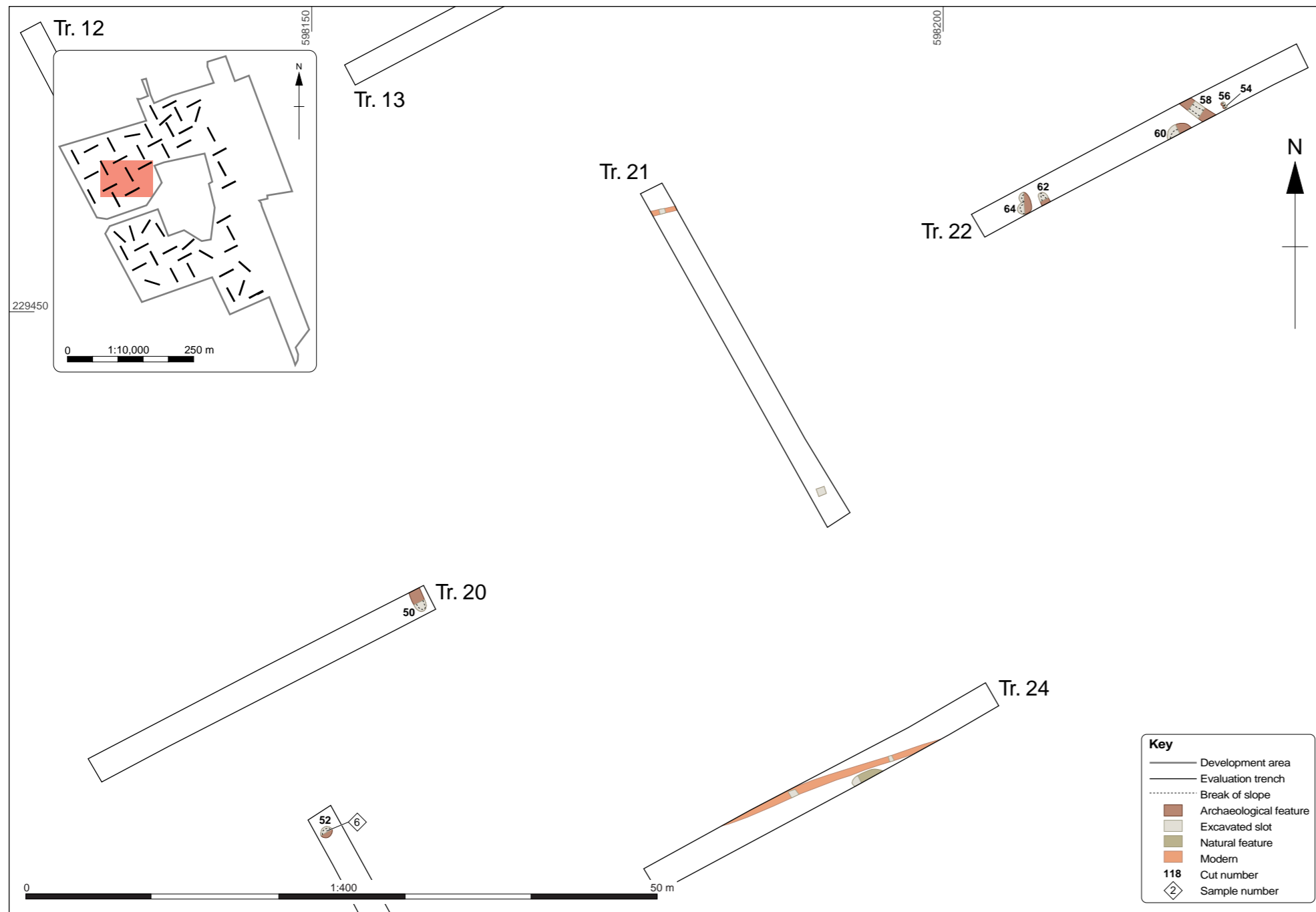


Figure 6: Detail plan of evaluation Trenches 12-13 and 20-24



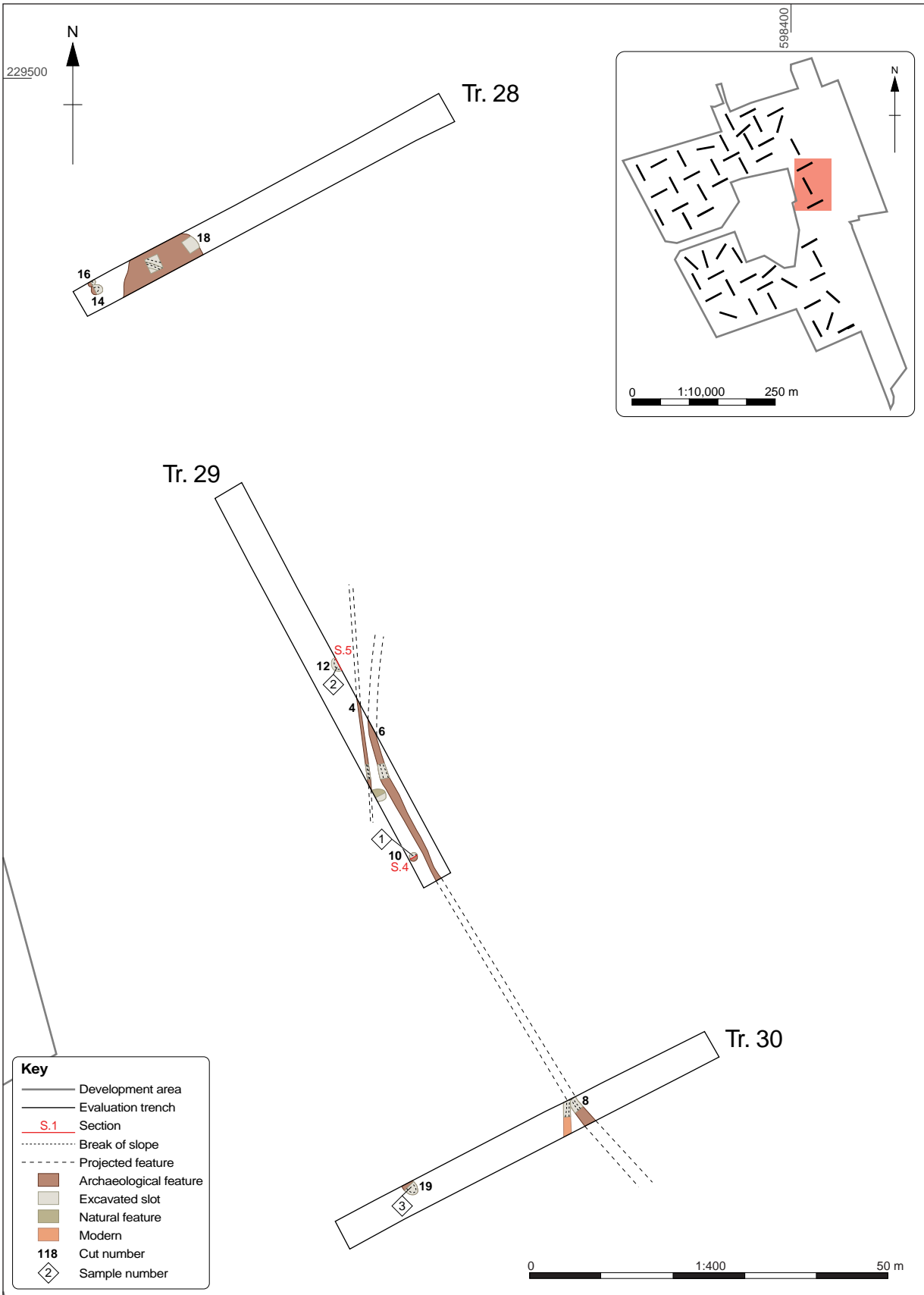


Figure 7: Detail plan of evaluation Trenches 28-30

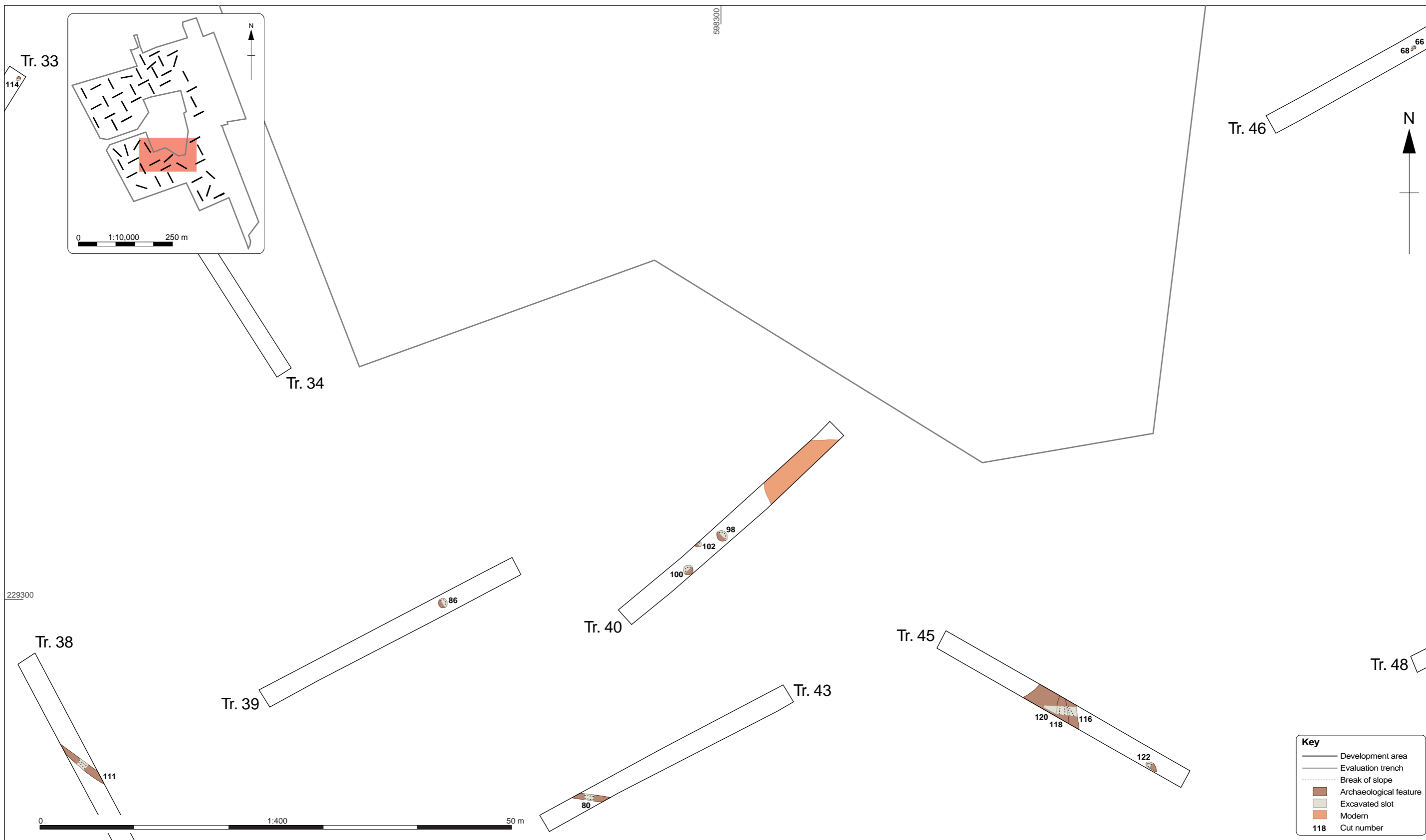


Figure 8: Detail plan of evaluation Trenches 33-34, 38-40, 43, 45-46 and 48

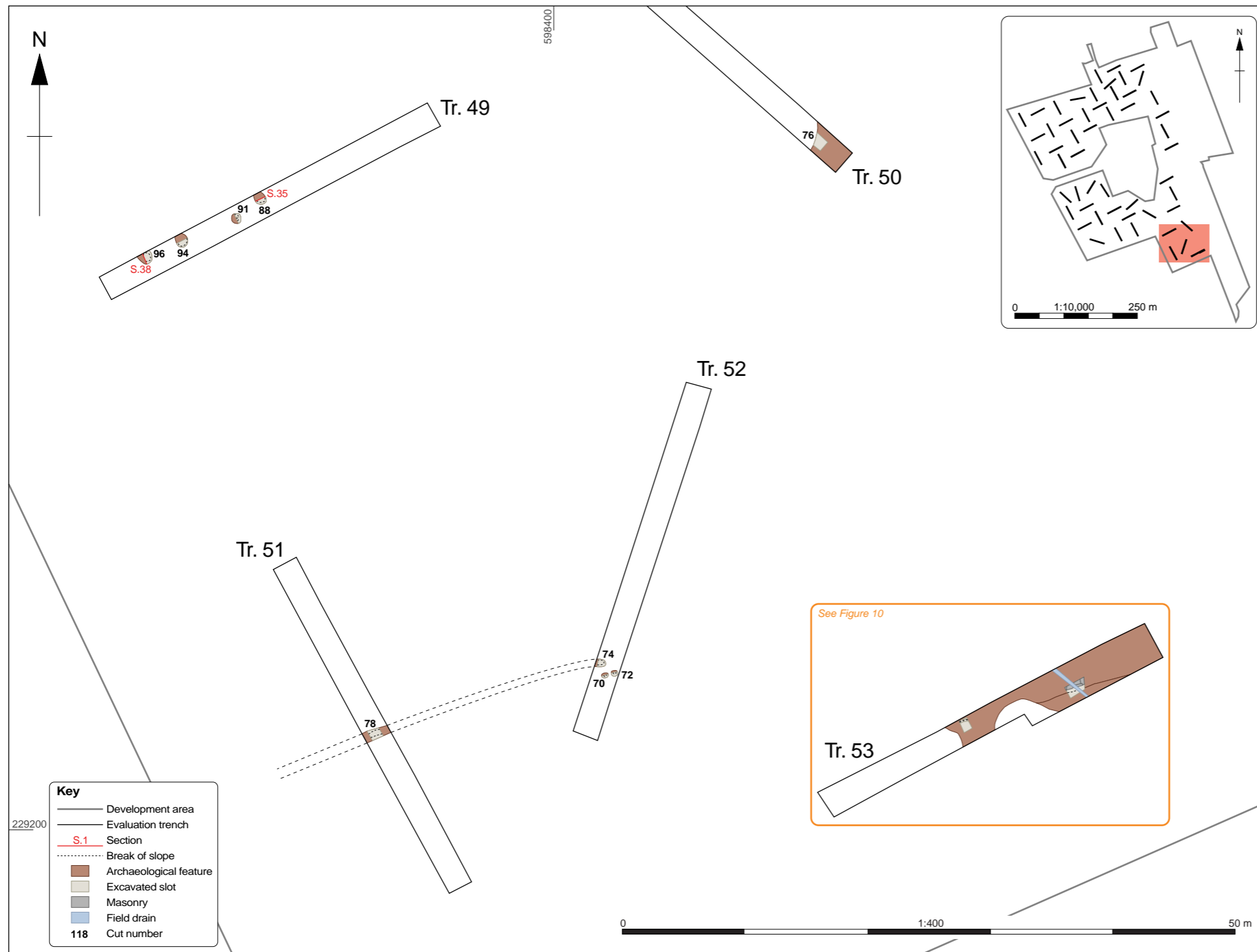


Figure 9: Detail plan of evaluation Trenches 49-53

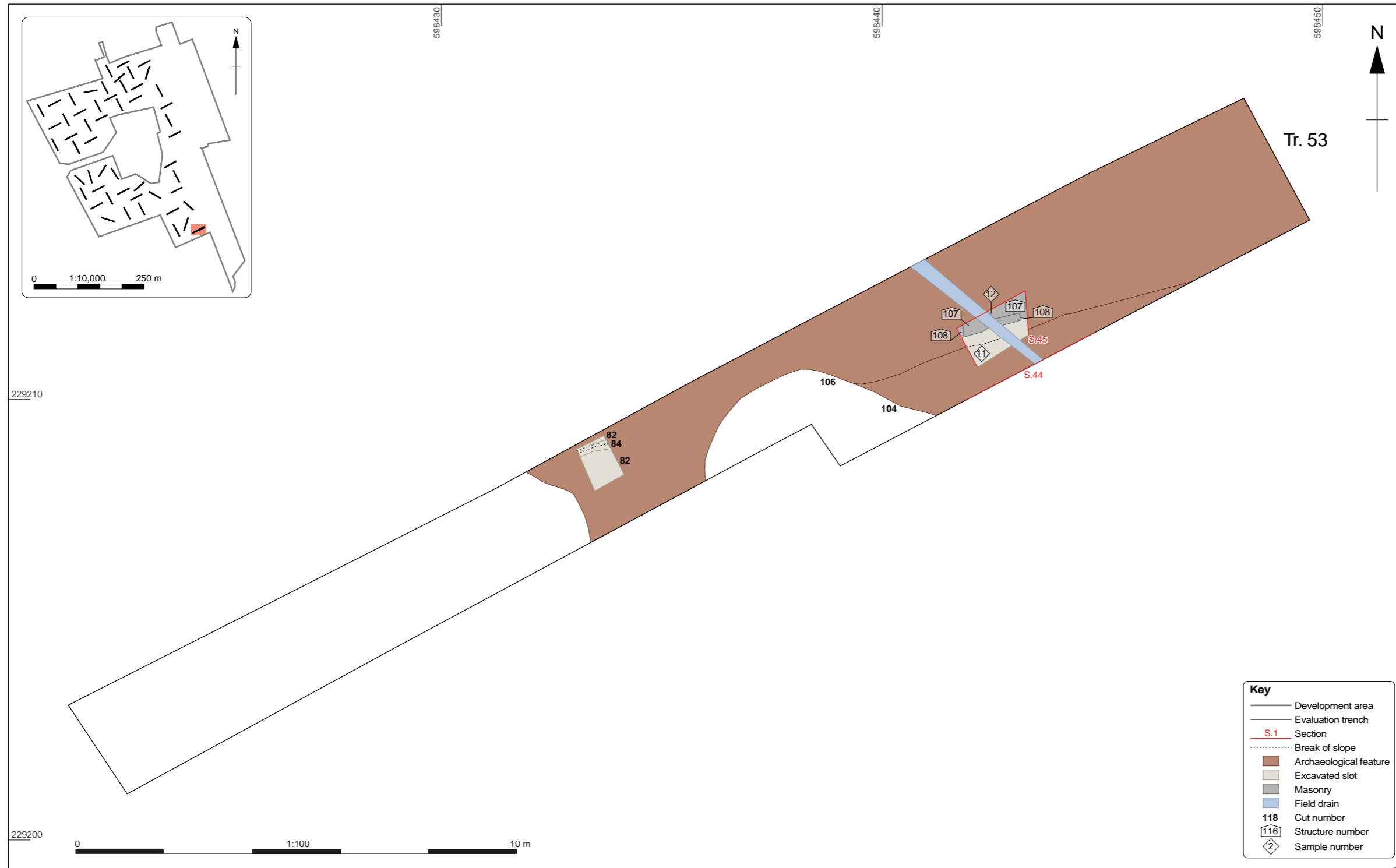


Figure 10: Detail plan of evaluation Trench 53

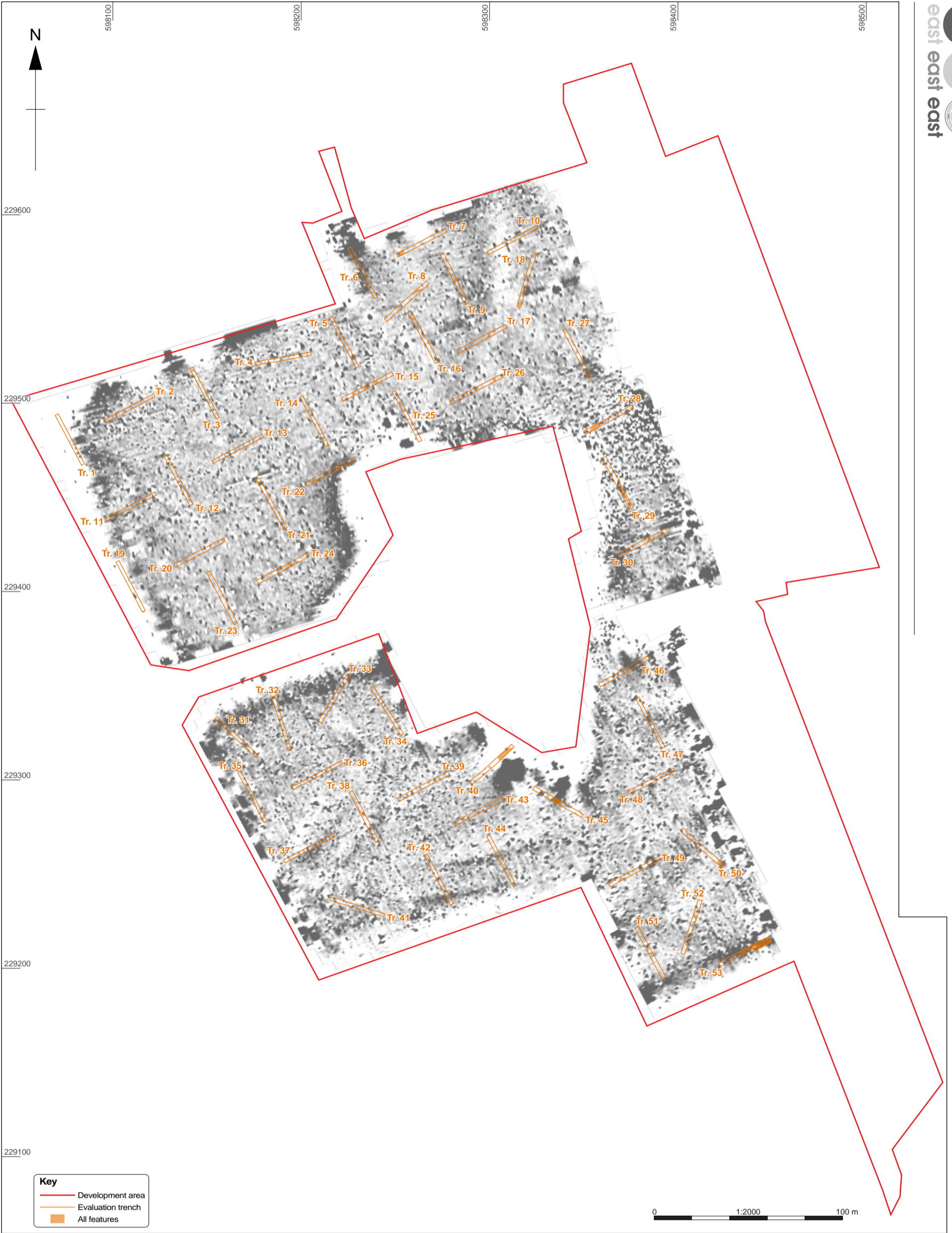


Figure 11: Trenches overlain onto the 2019 magnetometry survey

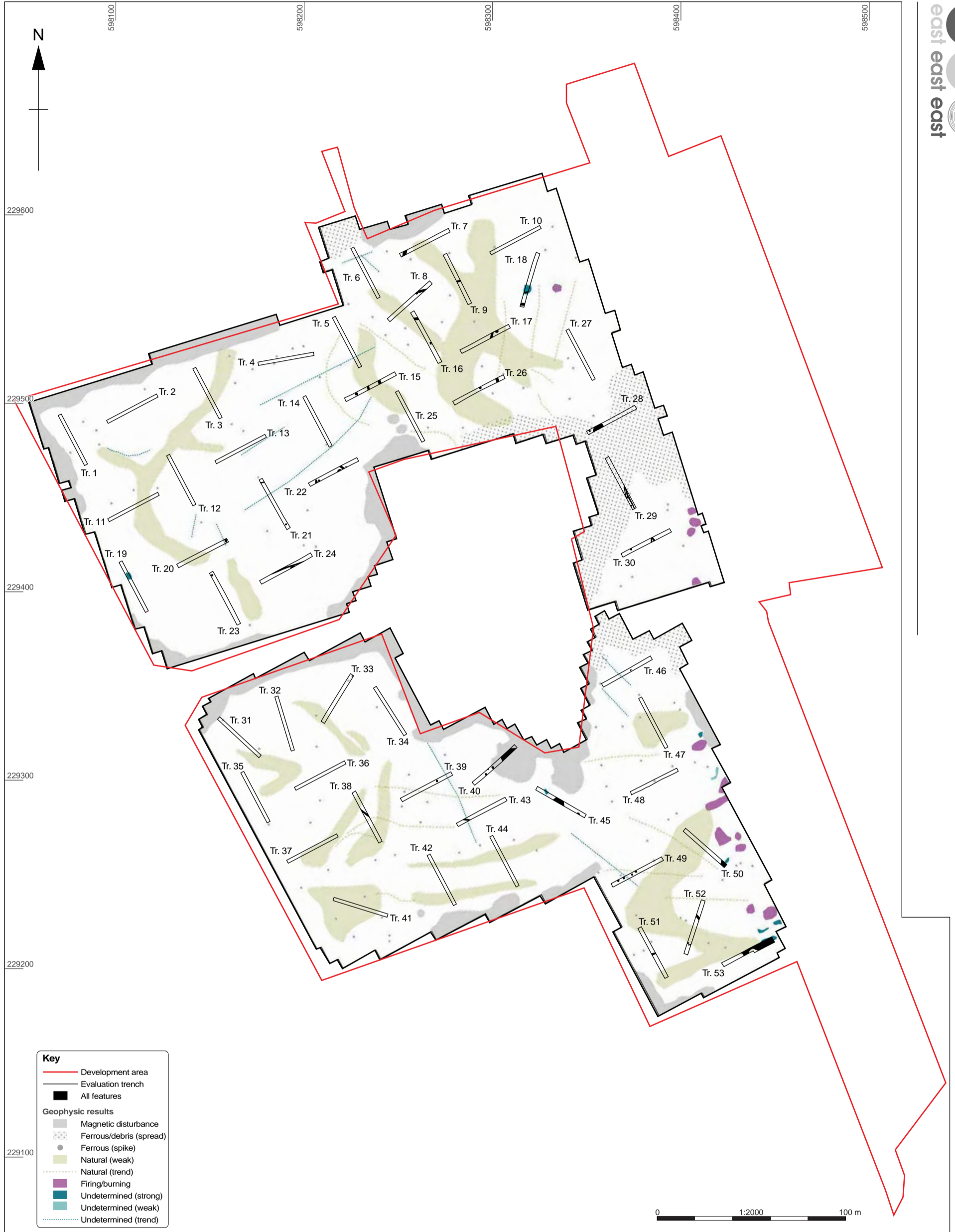


Figure 12: Trenches overlain onto the 2019 magnetometry survey interpretation map

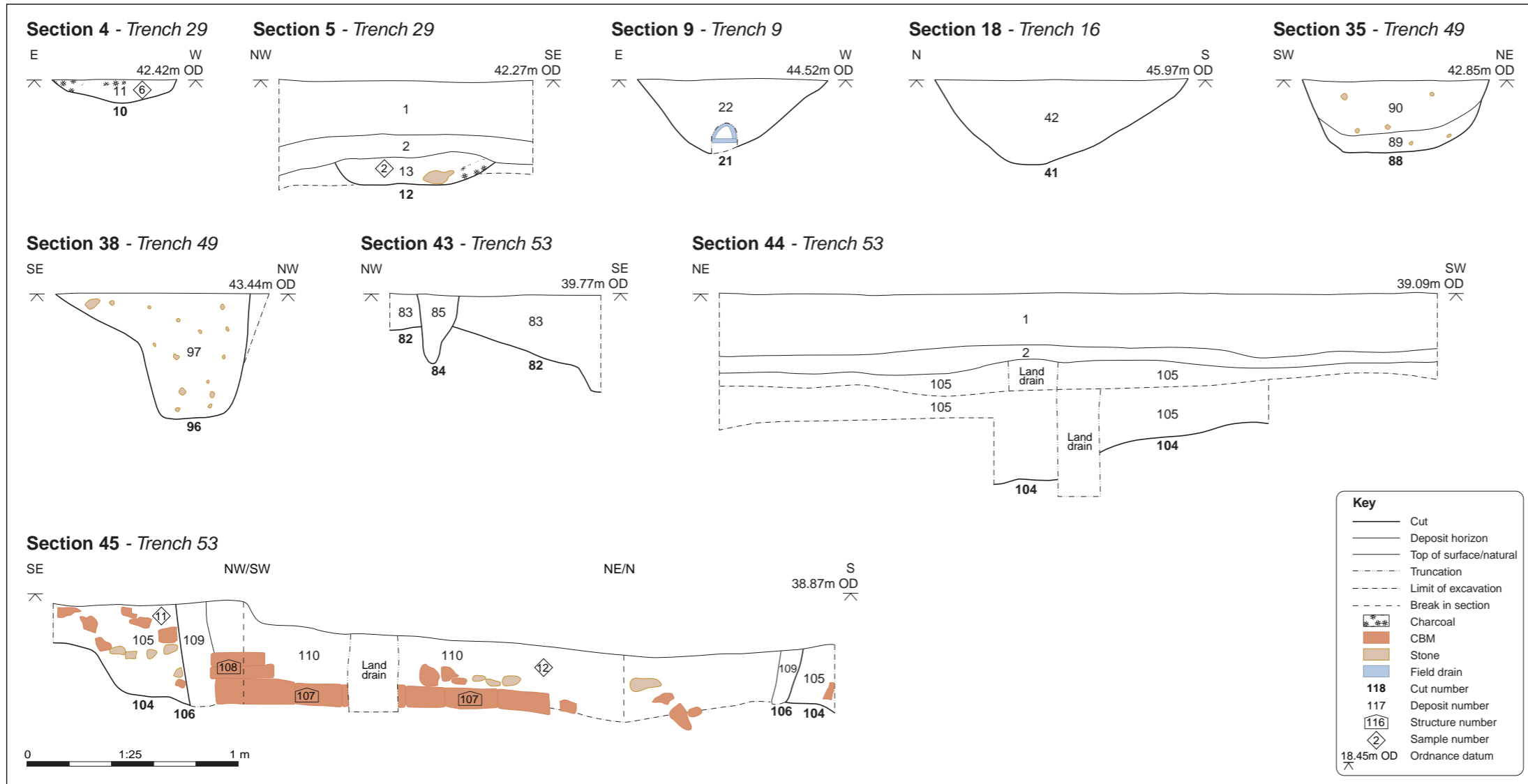


Figure 13: Selected sections



Plate 1: Trench 8, pit **35**, looking north-east



Plate 2: Trench 9, ditch **21** showing post-enclosure tile drain, looking east





Plate 3: Trench 15, pit **48** showing charcoal-rich fill **49**, looking north-west



Plate 4: Trench 16, ditch **41**, looking east



Plate 5: Trench 29, looking north-west



Plate 6: Trench 29, pit 12 showing charcoal-rich fill 13, looking north-east



Plate 7: Trench 49, looking south-east



Plate 8: Trench 49, pit 88, looking north-west



Plate 9: Trench 49, pit 96, looking south-west



Plate 10: Trench 53, looking south-west



Plate 11: Trench 53, baulk section showing soil profile above pit **104**, looking south-east



Plate 12: Trench 53, test pit showing pit **104**, foundation trench **106**, floor **107** and wall **108**, looking north-west



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