

Commercial activity in 15th-19th-century Brentwood: 2016 excavations at 73 High Street.



Commissioned by Richard Rayner for Cliff Park Developments

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Planning reference: 15/01284/FUL
CAT project code: 16/07j
HEM code: BWHS16
NGR: TQ 5942 9378
Museum accession: CHMRE 2016.091
OASIS: Colchest3-257716



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CAT Report 1076
June 2017

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1 Summary

The site is on Brentwood High Street, in the core of the medieval and later town, and opposite St Thomas Becket's Chapel.

Evaluation followed by excavation in 2106 revealed six main periods of activity. A Roman sherd and quernstone fragment are the only pre-medieval remains. The earliest structure is an undated but probably 13th-14th century timber fence (or part of a building?: Period 1).

In the 15th/16th century (Period 2), a thick layer of gravel was deposited, and a new timber-framed house was built over it. The house had a gravelled passageway giving access off the High Street to a large gravelled yard to the rear. The layout of the Period 2 structure resembles what would be termed, 200 years later, a 'coaching inn', with a rear gravel yard, and was probably a traveller's accommodation or 'inn'. Further, the absence of internal hearths, and finds of thimbles, needles and leather offcuts may indicate that this was a workshop providing services for locals and travellers.

In an intensification of commercial activity, the 16th/17th century saw the insertion of four ovens or hearths inside the building, and six outside (Period 3). Small quantities of hammerscale and cereal grains may indicate smithing inside the building and grain drying outside it. The hard-packed gravel passageway and the wheel ruts in its surface show that wheeled traffic was leaving the High Street and moving into the rear yard – good evidence of commercial enterprise and probably an early 'coaching inn'. The external hearths did not last long, because they were covered by the floors of a Period 3b (17th century) rear extension over the western side of the site (ie, no 73a).

Another major change came in the 18th century (Period 4) when an entirely new building was erected across the full width of the site. It was set farther back from the frontage than the Period 2/3 structure, indicating strongly that it was jettied. To the rear was a brick cellar set about 600mm below floor level. This was presumably a commercial cool store. The new house covered over the gravel passageway to the rear yard, showing that (at the height of the Brentwood coaching trade), this property was no longer a classic traveller's inn with access off the High Street.

Period 5 (18th-19th century) saw another change in site layout. The Period 4 cellar was cut in half, and in its eastern half was built an unusual chimney breast. This lacked a normal hearth, but instead had a raised brick stack – probably the support for a raised working platform. The soot-covered brick floor, and what may be a coal store in the same room shows that fire was involved – a smith may have been at work here. Rear of the possible smith's station, a new three-roomed brick structure was erected on what had been the Period 3 gravel yard. This building is of unknown use, but, in a rapidly expanding town, domestic accommodation or commercial property are both likely. At the end of this period, a group of glass vessels was inserted behind the brick stack. These were originally pharmaceutical phials, used for oils and medicines. However, the insertion of the vessels behind the chimney stack may have been apotropaic (magical).

Period 6 represents the modern concrete footings and associated infrastructure of the concrete building demolished in 2016.

An interesting find, a small metal bottle, may have been a holy oil container. This may be linked with St Thomas' Chapel, just over the road. This hints at Pilgrim traffic passing through Brentwood and using the current site as accommodation.

Throughout its history, the site continually adapted to a succession of market-driven commercial activities. Also, the two tenements here (ie, 73 and 73a High Street), may have old origins, as this division can be seen in earlier buildings on the site. Also, the alleyway on the eastern site edge (a distinctive feature of Brentwood's streetscape) survived from the medieval period right through to modern times.



Photo 1: St Thomas' Chapel left, with a view SW down the High Street. The building right of the chapel is on the site of the Crown Inn (demolished 1927). The current site is behind the blue hoarding.

2 Historical and archaeological background

2.1 History

Medieval

Brentwood ('the burnt wood') seems to have originated in the later 12th century as a forest clearing. St. Osyth's abbey, lord of the manor of Costed, was licensed c. 1180 to assart 40a. at Brentwood, in 1221 to build a chapel there, and in 1227 to hold a market and fair. The new township, occupying the highest ground in the parish, lay at the junction of the main London - Colchester road with the Ongar-Tilbury road. Its growth may have been stimulated by the cult of St. Thomas the Martyr, to whom Brentwood chapel was dedicated: Pilgrims Hatch, in South Weald, was probably named from pilgrims on their way there. It is likely, however, that Brentwood's development was due chiefly to its main road position, its market, and its convenient location as an administrative centre.

In 1381 Robert Beaknap, justice of Common Pleas, was sent there in an attempt to put down the Peasants' Revolt, and in 1389 the court of King's Bench was held in the town. The assizes and county quarter sessions sometimes met there in the 16th and 17th centuries. The archdeacon's court was also held in the town occasionally in the 16th century. In 1594 Brentwood was the meeting-place of a division of the county including Barstable, Becontree, and Chafford hundreds.

Brentwood was the most populous place in the hundred in 1523, with 98 men assessed to the lay subsidy, in 1670, with 135 houses, and in 1801, with a population of 1,007. The chapelry had 2,362 inhabitants in 1841, rising to 4,653 in 1881.

Medieval Brentwood was probably confined to the western half of High Street, and Back Street (later Hart Street). The market-place was at the eastern end of Back Street. By the end of the 16th century the town had begun to creep eastwards along High Street. A writer commented in 1768 that as Brentwood 'is at so small distance from the capital, it affords an agreeable retirement to several citizens, upon which it is lately much improved in buildings.' By 1788 High Street was built up almost continuously, and the town was spreading westwards into London Road, and eastwards over the parish boundary into Shenfield Road. The built-up area did not greatly increase between 1788 and 1839, so that here the increasing population was crowded into the old town. At that period Brentwood had a busy coaching trade, but the market had ceased, and the buildings were said in 1803 to be 'mostly irregular and mean'.

Post-medieval



The High Street, Brentwood, looking west, March 1913. The Lion and Lamb Hotel may well be linked to an inn that, in 1581, was called the Lamb, though the 1913 building was the result of a rebuild after a fire. This was the public house used by the local Liberal Party in mid-Victorian years.

Photo 2: The current site, two-thirds of the way down on the north side of High Street, is the low building with two pale awnings (ie, 73, and 73a). The nearest major inn is the Lion and Lamb, 30m up the street from our site. (Source: Mander 1995)

In 1686 Brentwood's inns were estimated to provide 110 beds and stabling for 183 horses. There were 11 inns in the town in 1788...10 in the High Street. The Crown adjoined St. Thomas's chapel to the west. It has been traced back certainly to the 16th century, and was probably older. In 1797 the Crown kept 3 post chaises and 13 post horses. It...closed shortly before 1818, and was demolished by 1927.

Four of the High Street inns listed in 1788 are still trading. The White Hart, Brentwood's leading inn (50m W of the current site), retains a 16th-century carriage entrance leading to a coaching yard. The NW. wing, built c. 1500 or earlier, has a jettied upper storey, formerly an open gallery. In the 19th century the White Hart kept 50 coach horses and 15 post horses. The Lion and Lamb, the Swan, and the White Horse all have modern buildings. The Lion and Lamb may have been identical with the Lamb, mentioned in 1581, and has certainly traded since 1700 (30m E of the current site). The Swan was previously the Gun, listed in 1769 and 1779. The White Horse is recorded from 1742. The King's Head, on the western corner of Crown Street and High Street, was named in 1788 as a former inn. It was reopened by 1826, and traded until c. 1971, and, when it was rebuilt c. 1896 a local historian noted that the old structure was of great age, and that the cellar was made of blocks of solid chalk.



Photo 3: The White Hart Hotel in 1920

2.2 Archaeology

The Roman road from London to Colchester runs through centre of Brentwood (Essex Historical Environment Record 565). So there is a potential for Roman roadside settlement. There has been little archaeological work in Brentwood, especially on High Street. In 1993, ECC Archaeology Section dug three small test pits rear of the White Hart Inn (100m W of the current site) and found no Roman material. There is a 1949 report of the discovery of Roman coins on what is now the Sainsbury's store off Ongar Road, although an ECC evaluation in 1997 found only post-medieval remains (Garwood 1997) A CAT evaluation at 63-65 High Street in 2011 found post-medieval brick structure and deep strata, plus a single Roman sherd (CAT Report 593). Steve Godbold excavated site of the medieval hospital at the junction of Spital Lane and Brook Street (2km SW of current site) and uncovered two ditches that may have been Roman roadside ditches (Godbold 1990). Otherwise, evidence of Roman activity in Brentwood is thin. It may be, as shown by the distribution of Roman material in Medlycott (1999), that the Roman-period focus of Brenwood was in the eastern half of the modern town.

3 Planning background, archaeological requirements

Planning application 15/01284/FUL was submitted to Brentwood Borough Council in June 2016 for the demolition of the existing building and the construction of a four-storey mixed use development with two A1/A3 units at ground floor and eighteen residential units on first, second and third floors, with concealed plant at roof level.

On the basis that the proposed development site lay within a potentially sensitive archaeological area, a recommendation was made to the Borough Council by the ECC Historic Environment Officer for a full archaeological condition. This follows the guidelines given in *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012), which states:

“No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority.”

The required archaeological work was evaluation by a trial-trench, 30m long by 1.8m wide, running from the High Street frontage to the rear of the site, covering the footprint of the new building. Details were given in a Project Brief written by ECC (2016), and responded to by CAT in a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (CAT 2016).

If archaeological deposits were identified by evaluation, an open area excavation within the proposed development, including areas currently under the building to be demolished, would be required following on-site discussions between the ECCHEA, contractor and client.

Specific research aims include identifying:

- the settlement associated with the medieval town
- other medieval or earlier deposits

When it became obvious that the archaeological remains were considerable and well-preserved, it was agreed at a site meeting between ECC, BDC, the client and CAT that the evaluation trench should be expanded into an open-area excavation, and the archaeological deposits fully excavated and recorded.

This report is written in fulfilment of the original planning condition (as revised at the site meeting).

4 Excavation report

Before period 1

A sherd of Roman greyware, and a reused Roman lava quern fragment (Fig 14.3), both residual in later contexts, are the only pre-medieval finds.

Period 1 (13th-14th century) (Figs 1b-2).

The earliest activity consists of a ditch (F50/55) and a group of pits and post holes (F66, F88-92, F99, F108). These features are not dated by finds, but are sealed by Period 2 gravel L29, which contained a 13th-15th century sherd.

Apart from isolated post hole F66, the other features are close to the street frontage. These are a row of post holes F88-90, and F92, which are parallel with the street frontage. Slightly south of the row of post holes are two pits F91, F108, and another post hole F99 is closer to the frontage to the east. What were these features? The most prominent one was ditch F50/55, which (given its position on the western site edge) is most probably a medieval plot boundary. It was 1.1m wide by 0.16m deep, shallower than might be expected, but truncated by later wall lines. It was traced for 30.5m (100 feet) north from the modern frontage. There is no equivalent eastern plot boundary ditch within the excavated area.

The other features are of unknown use, but may be parts of a fence set back slightly off the street frontage, or even a timber building which cannot otherwise be recognised.

There are a number of small finds of this period which were residual in later contexts:

Period 2 occupation L85: SF19 Buckle 1250-1400. SF 27 Horseshoe 11th-14th

Period 2 occupation L108: SF14 jeton 1302-1350

Period 2 occupation L17: SF 39 Mount 1350-1400?

Period 2 (15th-16th century) (Fig 3)

The principal event of this period was the deposition of a blanket of gravel (L29), over natural L90/91. L29 varied in thickness from 0.15m to 0.35m, the difference sometimes being the uneven level of the top of natural L90/91. It is noticeable that there was no topsoil layer over natural L90 – it must have been removed before the dumping of the gravel.



Photo 4: The dumped gravel L29 (showing grey here). This is sealed by Period 2 clay floors, which in turn are sealed by Period 2 and 3 tile plinths (also a later brick repair).

Gravel L29 contained a fragment of Mill Green flagon, dating it to sometime after the late 13th to early 15th century.

Continuous with the gravel yard L29 was a gravelled passageway between the two sides of the property. Here, the gravel surface is defined as L7 and L102 to L107. This sequence shows that constant running repairs were being made to the gravel passageway over this period, raising the surface by approximately 25cm.

Four wheel ruts (F82-85) were visible in L7, the highest gravel surface. The ruts appeared to be in pairs – F82/84, F83/85. These were between 1.41 and 1.5m apart (4 feet 7 inches, 4 feet 11 inches). These show the passage of wheeled traffic off the High Street to the rear gravel yard.



Photo 5: wheel ruts in gravel passageway. From left to right, F85, F84, F83, F82.

There is a conundrum with this period, which ought to be explained. The most easily-recognised structural period on this site is the Period 3 timber-framed house built on tile plinths, which will be discussed below. However, underneath the Period 3 tile plinths and floors was a sequence of clay floors, 'occupation dirt' and gravel layers, over the L29 gravel. These layers are typical of clay floors and occupation dirt found inside medieval houses, yet there are no obvious contemporary walls to form such a building. They cannot realistically be outdoor layers, because they contain finds such as dress pins and thimbles, which are not used outdoors.



Photo 6: the lowest horizon is the gravel L29, covered by occupation dirt L44 – the source of the dress pins and thimbles. This is sealed by a sequence of Period 2 and 3 clay floors.

So where are the Period 2 walls? Looking at the sections, it is quite possible that the Period 3 wall F6 (on the west side of the gravel passageway through the frontage) is a rebuild of an earlier line. Given that there are Period 2a gravel surfaces to the east of that wall line, it may be the case that the Period 2 house has the same ground plan as the later Period 3 structure – ie, rooms either side of a gravel passage. In that case, F6 may be in the line of a Period 2 wall. The other walls of the Period 2 structure are not apparent, and must have been replaced by the Period 3 tile plinths (on the frontage) or destroyed by the concrete wall and foundations of the Period 5 and 6 buildings (on the west and northern sides).

The sequence of floors and occupation layers allow a division of this period into three phases, given below with dating comments.

Table 1: Period 2 contexts and dating

west side of room west of passageway.	east side of room west of passageway	gravel passageway	room east of passageway	Phase
occupation L34 (SF 8 lace end 1375-1550/75: peg-tile)		L102 gravel	cobbles L109	2c
floor L18 (SF 6 Dress pins 16th-17th century: pot 16-17th)				
occupation L44 (SF 31 dress pins 16-17th)	occupation L44	L103-4 gravel	occupation L17 (16th-17th century pot: SF 39 Mount 1350-1400?*)	2b
floor L83	floor L80		floor L86	
occupation L85	occupation L81			2a
	floor L78	L105-7gravel	occupation L108 (SF13 16th-early 17th century thimble: SF14 jeton 1302-1350*)	
gravel L29	gravel L29	gravel L29	gravel L29	

* these finds are residual in these contexts

Period 3a (16th-17th century) (Figs 4-5)

A timber-framed structure was erected on plinths¹, with its frontage 0.5m rear of the current High Street frontage. It contained three rooms, two on the western side and one on the

¹ of clay or, more usually, clay and horizontally bedded peg-tile pieces (and in one place, flint cobbles).

eastern side of a gravelled passageway giving access (as in Period 2) to the rear of the plot.

The southern (frontage) and internal walls of the Period 3 structure survive, but the western northern and eastern have been destroyed by later construction work (the eastern wall by F10 & F9, and the northern wall by F4/F16).

The (surviving) plinths defining the Period 3 structures rooms were F41 on the frontage, and F18, F6 defining the western two rooms respectively, with a wall stub or 'spere' F53 projecting west off wall F18. Typical of plinth dimensions is F6, which was laid in a cut 25 cm wide and 35cm deep (ie, 10x14 inches) and consisting of peg-tiles laid flat and bonded by yellow/brown clay, possibly with a little lime mortar. By contrast, F18 was 40cm wide and 18cm deep (16 x 7 inches)². On the far side of the gravelled passageway, the eastern room was defined by plinths F93 on the frontage, F11 as the western wall and F12 as a room divider.

As the rear wall of the Period 3 structure has been truncated by the later (Periods 4-5) walls, it is difficult to know its exact size. Only four measurements are certain:

N-S width of western room up to spere:	3.17m (10' 5")
E-W width of room west of the passageway:	4.03m (13' 2")
E-W width of the passageway:	2.65m (8' 8")
N-S width of eastern frontage room:	3.08m (10' 1")

There are fewer separate floors and occupation layers associated with the Period 3 structure than the Period 2 structure. On the eastern side of the site, plinths F12 and F93 were built on top of Period 2b occupation L17, and clay floor L43 was also laid butting up against plinths F12 and F93, with which it must be contemporary³. In the central room, west of plinth F6, L79 was a dumped, occupation/floor deposit.

The gravel yard to the rear continued in use.

A striking feature of this period is the number of burnt features which may be described as hearths, ovens, or fire-pits. Inside the building, F78 was a circular flat burnt hearth with charcoal lying over a burnt base. There were fragments of iron on this hearth, and analysis of the sampled charcoal revealed small globules of iron-based slag, and also hammerscale, both of which indicate smithing nearby. Across the gravelled passageway in the central of the three rooms was hearth F51, a large cut with a circular burnt base, and adjacent pit F80. Samples from F51, which contained 15th-16th century pottery and peg-tile, also produced hammerscale, indicating smithing nearby. Interestingly, pit F80 contained two-thirds of a horseshoe of a type dated from 14th-century onwards. In this context, it must be either residual, or an older style of horseshoe (other evidence means this period cannot realistically be earlier than 16th century). Taken with the hammerscale from F51 – is this evidence of a smith making horseshoes? Two adjacent small pits (F95 and F96⁴) also contained ash or had burnt sides, and may be connected with F51 or the activity going on there. Samples from F51 contained charred plant remains that could be the remains of fuel. It is useful to compare the hammerscale from this building with that from a Colchester site, at Hythe Hill in 1997, on what is now the site of Magdalen Street roundabout off Hythe Hill. Here, a deep layer of 15th-16th century trampled earth (2-5cm thick, covering perhaps 3.5m²) containing a large amount of hammerscale and large chunks of metal debris which specialist Justine Bayley said was debris from a smith working nearby on a raised bench (now disappeared). The Hythe Hill context was a quite definite 'smithing debris' layer, whereas the Brentwood material is clearly on a much smaller scale. It is probably fair to say that there is evidence for smithing at

² This difference in constructional technique is a reflection of the fact that F6 and probably F11 were retained from the Period 2 structure. It is clear from the sections that at least F18 and F12 were not part of the Period 2 structure, and were additions in Period 3. If the major walls were retained between periods, this implies that the Period 3 structure is merely a modification of the period 2 structure. Further, the Period 2 structure had large rooms associated with occupation layers containing thimbles and dress pins. It may be the case that this was a structure with a mainly commercial function, whereas the Period 3 structure looks, at least in plan, like a medieval house layout, with two service rooms at the east end, a cross passage (here, a gravelled access passageway to the rear courtyard) and a hall (subdivided here), to the west. Another service wing may be indicated by the western room being divided by spere wall F53.

³ In the absence of cuts through floor L43, which would show plinths are later.

⁴ which may possibly be Period 2 rather than Period 3.

Brentwood, and that it probably took place within the Period 3 structure, but the location of the smith's bench/working area cannot be proven from the small amount of hammerscale found in and around F78 and F51.

Outside and to the rear of the buildings was another series of hearths or fire-pits – F61, F62, F69, F70, F73, F75, F114. Two of these stood alone – F69, F75 – but the others (seen originally in section, which was then cleaned back to excavate the hearths) are all intercutting. For that reason, there may have been transfer of finds and environmental material between the hearths, and (as Lisa Gray points out in her environmental report) there environmental data indicating possible uses as grain-drying ovens from those features may be cross-contaminated. It would appear that F61 was the first oven in operation, and then the others were used sequentially, probably from west to east.



Photo 7: *Hearth F51, view south. Scale bar is 1m long.*



Photo 8: *Fire-pits F61 and F62 under excavation*



Photo 9: hearth F75 (scale bar is 1m long)

Of uncertain purpose is N-S ditch F26/47. This is parallel to and approximately 3m east of the western site boundary, so is unlikely to be a plot boundary. There is a south to north fall in height from F26 to F47 of approximately 25cm, so it may have been a drain.

Period 3b (17th century?) Fig 6

In this period, a rear extension was built on the western side of the site (ie, on what was recently 73a rather than 73⁵).

The rear extension, 4.8m wide and at least 22.5m long (15' 9" x 73' 9") to the rear of the excavated site, is defined by F23 and F30 (clay and peg-tile plinths) as the east wall, and F24 as a room divider. Short length of wall F22 may be the only survival of the western extension wall of this extension. The east wall was not continuous, there being a 13m gap between the surviving ends of F30 and F23. However, a group of clay-filled postholes F33-F36 may mark the site of uprights to support the roof of an open-fronted structure here, such as might have served as a workshop or storage area.

This extension is very long, and it may be better understood as a series of separate rooms with a shared roof line, the most southern compartment (7.5m x 4.8m (16 x 24 feet)) being clearly defined by walls F24 and F23.

There are a few internal features of no apparent function – F28-9, F49, F76. F27 is a patch of tiles with no clear function, unless as a pad for an upright post, and there are the remains of a brick-edged hearth with burning to its north at the extreme northern edge of the extension (F32).

The extension had a mixed clay and compacted gravel floor (L49), whose deposition sealed the Period 3 ovens and hearths. So, if the Period 3a smithing activity continued, it must have been elsewhere on site – possibly on raised benches in the period 3b extension? Away from the ovens, there is a sequence of gravel and clay layers which raised ground level by some 0.2m in this period (L25, L28, L40-42). This was presumably because of damp conditions underfoot.

⁵ How old is this division onto two tenements? On the oldest Ordnance Survey which shows house numbers (1974), this site is two tenements – 73 and 73a. Although it cannot be proven archaeologically, it seems possible that the excavated building, though apparently built as one structure, was actually two tenements from an early date – probably Period 2 or 3 in the 15th/16th century.

Table 2: Period 3 contexts and dating

SF 34	F080 pit	Horseshoe	Mid 13th century onwards
SF 10	L012 occupation layer	Dress pins	?16th-17th century
SF 30	L016 spread	Dress pin	?16th-17th century
SF 21	L032 floor	Thimble	1500-1650
SF 09	L035 makeup / floor	Thimble	1500-1650

Period 4a (Late 17th to 18th century) Figs 7, 8

This period saw a drastic remodelling of the entire site. Whereas there are signs that the Period 3 timber-framed house was a modification of the Period 2 house, there is no doubt that the Period 3 building was demolished in Period 4 and replaced by another timber-framed building, this time on a plinth (F10) made from ?unmortared bricks set into clay⁶. This new building was carried across both plots (ie, 73 and 73a), and, very significantly in terms of this site's development, put out of action the access to the rear yard via the gravelled carriageway. Further, a major change is the fact that the front of the building was set 1.4m - 1.8m back from the High Street frontage (ie, 1m farther back than the previous phase), indicating quite strongly that it was jettied.

Although there are no surviving internal walls inside the Period 4a house, subdivision is indicated by the off-set position of the chimney breast F110 (measuring 2.4m wide by 1.0m deep) which is set against the back wall of the eastern half, and the patch of brick flooring F5. The linear setting of these bricks leads, I think, to the conclusion that this is the floor of a passage leading from the front door, with a room either side – the eastern room having the brick chimney. The brick footings of this phase are right at the top of the surviving archaeological sequence, and there are no surviving Period 4 floors, with then exception of the passageway floor F5 and a patch of bricks (F13) in the eastern room whose worn surface indicates that may be a patch of surviving brick floor.

Some use was made of the older foundations, with the western side of the brick chimney F110 being directly over the Period 2 tile plinth F11. There are no finds indicating what this structure was used for. It is possible it may simply have been a residence, but on a High Street, some commercial function may be indicated.

Period 4a context dating

Bricks in plinth F10 – late 17th/early 18th.

Period 4b (early 18th century?) Figs 7, 8

In a second phase of construction, a rear extension (F16) was added, with its brick floor c 600mm lower than the floor surface of the house to the south. The extension walls and floor were built of 17th-18th century brick. In the western half of the room a 1.1m stretch of the north wall had later been sloped back slightly, by a distance approximating to 1 brick length. In front of (south of) this, the brickwork had been worked into a brick box set into the floor. The brick box was five courses of brick and a floor course, and the surface floor bricks had been recessed to receive a grille or lid (not found). There were no finds in this box (only demolition debris), and its function is unclear.

Other internal details include a square patch of missing floor bricks against the west wall, and a square block of bricks (column?) added to the west wall, perhaps as a repair. It can be seen from the photographs of the basement that some of the walls sag, suggesting a serious problem here of sinkage here. The gravels dumped in Period 2 and later may always have had the job of raising ground level, so there may have been a chronic problem with damp ground on this site.

Nothing of the basement survived above ground level, but, based on the material used to backfill the building after it was demolished, it is probable that the whole structure was brick-

⁶ It is entirely possible that some of the timbers from the old house were reused.

built with a peg-tile roof.



Photo 10: The western half of the Period 4b extension, view east.



Photo 11: W half of the Period 4b extension, view W (the wall foreground is a Period 5 wall)

The purpose of the basement is not evident - extensive damage to the floor in the eastern half of the building and later alterations to the walls make it difficult to tell what activities may have taken place here. Was it simply for storage? Perhaps the semi-below-ground setting gave it a slight cooling capacity? The heavily-worn floor bricks and stepped-back wall (which is a later addition) in the western end of the northern wall suggests that the structure was entered at this point down a wooden staircase onto, or just over, a brick-lined void in the floor (which was presumably covered by a metal grill). At the far western end of the building, a later brick pier survived, and a square hole had been excavated into the floor surface just to the north (but not lined with bricks).

The position of the east wall of this basement, matching the line of the Period 4a house east wall, shows that the passageway to the east of the building (visible from Period 3) was maintained, but the gravelled yard area to the rear of the timber-framed buildings appears to have gone out of use in this period because large pits F31, F36, F41, F45 and ditch F38 were excavated through it (and largely filled with unwanted building materials rather than domestic rubbish). The modern footings of the bank to the west of this site cut through a wall which can also be dated to this period (F52), but which presumably belongs to the building on the neighbouring plot. A shallow pit F57, south of the brick chimney may be the result of robbing out the brick floor of this room.

Based on the size of the bricks and the height of the cut in the metallated surface stratigraphy, it is probable that the brick well or soakaway F14 was also constructed during this period.



Photo 12: Brick box in floor of Period 4b basement. Scale is in 10cm divisions.

4b context dating

F16 – brick samples (finds numbers 32, 38) are both later 17th or early 18th-century types.

Period 5 (18th-19th century) Figs 9, 10

There must have been a reasonable length of time between the rear metallated yard going out of use and the construction of the Period 5 structure detailed below, because soil (L4) had been allowed to accumulate on the surface prior to the extensions being built. The remains of this period consist of substantial brick walls, but there are no surviving floors. Early in this period (or possibly late on in the last) a fireplace and a ?coal chute (group number – F4) were added to the north wall and into the SE corner respectively of the Period 4b rear extension, effectively splitting the extension (F16) into two halves.



Photo 13: Period 5 brick structure (coal store or chute?) added to N wall of Per4b basement.



Photo 14: Period 5 brick chimney and hearth inserted into SE angle of the Period 4b basement.

To the rear of the house, a N-S brick wall was built, continuing the line of the eastern wall of the frontage property. Off this new wall was built a separate structure with three rooms. No floors survive, and the purpose of this three-roomed building is unknown. However, the new N-S wall does give some continuity to the extension housing the brick chute and hearth, so

there is an obvious connection between the hearth and this three-roomed structure, It may be that they were connected - either both are industrial, or the three-roomed is domestic housing for whoever was working on the hearth.

The fireplace is odd, consisting of a brick chamber inside a semi-circular chimney breast, but (importantly) lacking a proper hearth. It may be suggested that this is actually the structure of a working hearth (smith's?), and the coal chute in the other corner of the room may have been a coal store rather than a coal chute. The fill of the central brick box was not sampled, but on the photograph it can be seen that it is charcoally.

Two mid- to late-18th-century glass bottles or phials were found inserted into the space between the curved chimney breast and the brick box (back left and front right below). The other two bottles were found close to the front of the chimney breast, in the general backfill of the cellar. It is very unlikely that these bottles were placed here during the life of the hearth. It must be the case that they were placed after then end of the life of the chimney/hearth, as a superstitious deposit to ward off evil spirits.



Photo 15: These glass bottles were found association with the hearth/chimney, Two of them were actually placed in the space between the curved chimney breast and the brick stack.

An unusual curved brick drain culvert F15 appears to have been part of the Period 5 brickwork. It could have taken water from the extension to the soakaway / well F14 (although it was not possible to say for certain, as lots of the ground surrounding the well had fallen into the void when it was discovered).

Period 6 (20th century) Fig 11

Further additions were made to the rear of the eastern plot during this period and the High Street building was divided into two by a new N-S orientated wall. An entirely new High street facade was also constructed, which was supported by large concrete pads. It is probable that other steels or underpinning were also added slightly farther back, where indicated by large concrete pads.

5 Finds

5.1 Small finds (Figs 12, 14)

by Dr Pip Parmenter and Laura Pooley

Introduction

Eighty-nine metal small finds were recovered during excavations at 73 High Street, Brentwood, 37 of copper-alloy, 49 of iron and 3 of lead. Three non-metal small finds were also recovered, consisting of one glass bead, a bone handle and some pieces of leather. The vast majority are dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods with some possibly of a more modern date. All finds are catalogued in Appendix 1.

Non-metal small finds

A glass bead (SF32) was found wedged into a 13th-15th century wall (F011) but is thought to be later than this, probably post-medieval or modern. It is a relatively large (22mm diameter), spherical bead in a light and somewhat milky grey/brown colour with some changes in tone throughout the glass. It has a central stringing hole measuring c 2mm in diameter. The glass around the edges of the perforation is chipped slightly, probably during the process of its being drilled.

The worked bone handle (SF25) probably for a knife or similar tool was found in a peg-tile door frame plinth (post-17th century). Carved in a single-piece it does not give the impression of having been lathe-turned. A sub-round socket had been bored into one end of the handle, utilising the existing marrow bone cavity. The smooth body of the handle then flares out from the socket. This has a diamond-shape cross-section which is expanded and more bulbous at the opposing end. This end has been shaped with a central knob to give the impression of a rove. The socketed end of the handle was broken in antiquity.

Also recovered were five small pieces of off-cut leather (SF26) from mid-13th to early-15th century accumulation layer L085. These were roughly triangular or rectangular in shape and one of the pieces had two holes at the edge, presumably as a result of its working. These pieces were found alongside several fragments of iron nails (SF27, SF54 and finds number 116, see iron section below).

Copper-alloy small finds

Pins (Fig 12.1, 12.2)

Thirteen small copper-alloy pins were recovered from six different contexts. Small wire pins were used from the medieval period onwards mainly to fasten clothing, although they may also have been used in dress-making and haberdashery. Nina Crummy (1988) states that they fall into two main forms: Type 1, those with a head where the wire has been wrapped round the shaft (and fixed with solder); and Type 2, those with a head where the wire has been wrapped round the shaft and shaped to globular form, although some pins fall between the two types. Three pins from L34 (SF7) are Crummy Type 1 pins with wrapped wire but fairly flat heads. They measure 41-37mm long. Five pins from F4 (SF22), L44 (SF5), L18 (SF6) and L44 (SF31 x2) seemingly fall between Type 1 and Type 2 showing wrapped wire but slightly more globular heads. They appear to generally be shorter measuring 37-32mm long. Five pins from F4 (SF22), L12 (SF10 x2), L16 (SF30) and L44 (SF31) are of Crummy Type 2 with small globular heads. These are shorter still measuring 20-25mm long. Research into pins from Sandal Castle, Chelmsford and Northampton (Crummy 1988, 7) revealed that pins became shorter in the 16th-17th centuries, with Type 2 pins in particular decreasing from lengths of 30-45mm to 18-28mm. This might suggest that the Type 2 pins from this site are of a 16th-17th century date with the other pins being earlier. Although as Crummy states, not all pins conform to the early/long, late/short trend and may instead indicate differences in the use of the pin.

Thimbles (Figs 12.3, 12.4)

Three domed brass thimbles were recovered from three contexts. Two (SF9 and SF21, both complete) from 15th-16th century floor layers (L35 and L32) and the third (SF13, incomplete) in a post-16th century accumulation layer (L108). All three are of similar size, shape and

appearance being 16-18mm high and, although slightly squashed, of 15-17mm in diameter. SF13 and SF21 have a plain band at the base of the thimble, with the band on SF9 having a spiral groove around it. The indentations on all three appear to have been punched in a spiral around the wall stopping to leave a bare tonsure-like patch on the crown of the dome. Thimbles with the tonsure date from the 14th century onwards declining in frequency until they disappear c 1650 (Holmes 1988, 3). As thimbles with spiral indentations appear by the 16th century (*ibid*, 2), this would suggest a date for the Brentwood examples of c 1500-c 1650. Thimbles were often imported as there was little brassware industry in Britain before the 17th century and all three probably came from Nuremberg (*ibid*, 1).

Buckles (Fig 12.6, 12.7)

A copper-alloy stud-chape (SF18) from a Jacobean shoe buckle was recovered from a residual context subterranean [*the Period 6 infilling of the Period 4 brick cellar F4*]. Dating from c 1660-1720 it is a solid cast, heart-shaped chape with a single upstanding stud at its end (Whitehead 1996, 96, type I). A slit would have been cut in the under-latch of the shoe (the latch is part of the shoe leather that feeds through the buckle) and the stud pushed through to secure the buckle. The over-latch was then threaded through the buckle and secured by the chape's tongue. Most of the iron tongue is missing from this example but approximately 4mm has survived.

SF19 is a buckle with belt plate from mid-13th to 15th century occupation layer L085. Dating from c 1250-1400 the buckle is a cast copper-alloy single-loop oval frame with ornate outer edges, narrowed and off-set strap bars (Whitehead 1996, 22). It has three finished notches in the centre for the bar (missing) and two decorative notches, one above and one below. A rectangular folded copper-alloy sheet forms the belt plate, it is undecorated with one central rivet hole at the far end.

Lace-end

A lace-end was recovered from a mid-13th to early-15th century floor layer L34 (SF8). It is a Crummy Type 1 lace-end (1988, 13) made from a slightly tapering piece of sheet rolled around the end of the lace tightly enough to meet but not to overlap. These examples should have one or more rivets fitted transversely through both the metal and leather to hold the lace-end firmly in place, however the lace-end from Brentwood is broken and no rivet/rivet hole is apparent. They range in date from c 1375-1550/75.

Mount

From occupation layer L17 was a medieval mount (SF39). Made from a die-stamped copper-alloy sheet it is symmetrical and convex in appearance with transverse grooves forming trefoil sides and a central rivet hole. An identical example from south-west Wiltshire was dated c 1350-c 1400 (Read 2001, p13, no.95, Fig.8).

Small vessel (Fig 12.5)

Perhaps the most intriguing of the small finds is a small, round copper-alloy flask or vessel (SF45 - Fig 12.5) recovered from L111, the 17th/18th century layer which accumulated over the old gravel carriageway (when the Period 4 structure put the carriageway out of use). Measuring just 50mm in height and 34mm in diameter (max), it is conical in shape with a concave base and plain open rim (20mm in diameter). A number of similar, but not identical, small copper-alloy vessels have been reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme, in particular PUBLIC-68A83B but also NMS-005BA8 and WAW-FFC367. PAS database entry SUR-FA2AB0 was also a similar vessel inscribed with OLEV M CHRISM, leading to the interpretation that they were flasks used for holy oil (chrism) presumably from a travelling chrismatory, or set of three holy oils used in the medieval church: oleum infirmorum for the sick; oleum catechumenorum for baptism; and chrisma or balm, used for confirmation, ordination and certain consecrations. All have been dated from c 1100-c 1400. Although of a similar size, the vessels on the PAS database are usually bulbous, do not have a flat base, and have handles, loops or lugs around the rim. Two almost imperceptible rectangular projections spaced opposite each other on the rim of the Brentwood example may possibly represent the remains of broken and worn projections, indicating an even stronger possibility that it may also have been used for holy oil.

Coins, tokens and jetons

A 1636-1644 rose farthing of Charles I (SF1), a 17th century London tradesman token (SF17) and a Nuremberg jeton (SF14) were found on the site. The rose farthing was from large brick structure F16. It has the typical crossed sceptres behind a crown on the reverse and single crowned rose design on the obverse. The legend on the obverse reads **CAROLV DG MA BRI** — Charles, by the grace of God, of Great Britain — while the reverse shows a crowned rose and inscription **FRAN ET HIB REX** — France and Ireland, King. The rose farthing was designed by Lord Maltravers in response to the widespread counterfeiting of previous tokens. It was revolutionary for the insertion of a small "plug" of brass into part of the coin. This made the Rose farthing an early example of a bimetallic coin and also almost impossible to counterfeit (Sell 2003).

The tradesman token (SF17) was found in post-17th century peg-tile frame plinth F41. It is inscribed on one side with (mullet) **THOMAS (lozenge) INGRAME** around a harrow, and on the other with (mullet) **WIT[H]OVT (lozenge) ALL (lozenge) GATE** (without Aldgate) around a plough, though this has been abraded and is barely visible. Trader tokens were used in the 17th century as an illegal form of currency between tradesmen and the public. This particular token is a 17th century London farthing.

SF14 was found in post-16th century occupation layer L108. It is a copper-alloy Nuremberg jeton from the time of Edward I-III (c 1302-1350). On the obverse is a crowned bust within a circle of pellets. A central indentation through the centre of the king's face (but not going all the way through the token) is a characteristic of English jetons of this period. It is believed to have been done to prevent them from being silvered and passed off as coins. The reverse also includes a circle of pellets but the internal image is now illegible.

Others

A small length of chain (SF11) measuring 38mm in length was found in 17th – 18th century occupation layer L12. It is made of four loosely joined open wire links, with each link being shaped like a figure-8, half of which is twisted at a 90° angle to the rest. SF12 was found in 16th – 18th century make up layer L18. It is a large, oval sheet of copper alloy, bent almost 90° on one side. It is unclear whether this is damage or intentional shaping. Aside from a small semi-circular notch on one long edge, there is no visible decoration. The outer edges have obviously been cut into an oval shape, though this shaping is very rough and does not seem like it has been 'finished' for any purpose. From F095 was an SF15 was an amorphous piece of copper-alloy (SF15) and a small copper-alloy strip of binding piece (SF16). Copper-alloy strip/sheet fragments were also recorded from L018 (SF3, four fragments one with an iron rivet) and F031 (SF48, long, thin strip).

Three copper-alloy objects (SF23) were found in brick feature F16. There were two rings, both complete, one made of rolled copper-alloy and hollow inside (also now broken in half) and the other made from a solid rod, unclosed with overlapping ends. The third object (broken in three joining pieces) is a spring-fitting made of one single length of wire, similar in appearance to a modern-day safety-pin, with the pin broken off but present. The frame of the fitting has an integral loop, through which was hooked a thin flattened copper-alloy sheet of rectangular cross-section. It is unclear what this spring would have been used for, it certainly could not have held any weight which is perhaps why the pin broke. As it does resemble a safety-pin it may have served a similar purpose.

Iron small finds

Forty-nine iron small finds were recovered from features and layers. The majority of these were fragmented and heavily corroded, leaving little to be said by way of an interpretation of their former use. These (SFs 24, 28, 29, 33, 35, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51 and 53) have been described in Appendix 1.

Blades

Three fragments (or possible fragments) of knife blade were recovered. SF4 was found in 16th-17th century floor layer L18. It is highly fragmented but probably represents a 60mm length of broken knife blade with triangular cross-section. SFs 20 and 38 are much clearer

blade fragments. Both have a triangular cross-section and taper towards a point, which is complete in the case of SF20 and almost complete on SF38.

Others

A small pointed tip of a ferrule (SF52) was found in late 13th – early 15th century floor layer L83. The tip measures only 33mm long with a rounded cross-section approximately 9mm in diameter. A very small (1.2mm diameter) rivet hole is visible on x-ray close to the tip. Presumably at one time this object would have been mounted onto a small wooden shaft.

An extremely corroded iron horseshoe (SF34) was found in clay floor layer F86. It is two-thirds complete. One half of the shoe appears to be complete and has three rectangular nail-holes, the other half is broken and incomplete with only one surviving nail-hole. The best preserved nail-hole measures 9mm x 6mm. It appears to be a Clark (1995) Type 3 or 4 horseshoe. Horseshoes of this type are dated from the mid-13th century onwards (Clark 1986).

Two iron hinge pivots (SF36 and SF55) were also found. One (SF55) was almost complete. It was found in a 16th – 17th century layer L111, it was 'L'-shaped, with a thick rounded pivot and shorter, flat fixing at 90° to the pivot. The other (SF36) only had the pivot present. These hinges would have been used to hang doors, or possibly windows in a frame.

Two pieces of iron recovered from F078 (SF41) are worthy of further comment. They are possibly related, but do not obviously join together. The first is a rectangular object, 48mm long, 22mm wide by 12mm thick. X-ray shows a rectangular hole, 21mm long by 7mm wide, through the object with two parallel, decorative grooves running across the width both to the top and bottom of the hole. On one of the short edges is a projection (with rectangular cross-section) off-set to one side. This projection has been broken close to the main body of the object. The rest of this projection may, or may not, be the second iron object from this feature. The second is an iron bar (now in two joining pieces) with roughly rectangular cross-section. It has not been possible to identify either of these two objects.

Nails

A group of fifteen iron nails was recovered from L085 (SF27, SF54 and finds number 116). Approximately fourteen appear to be small horseshoe nails (Clark 1986). They have relatively flat heads with the shank being rectangular in cross-section and tapering towards a point or flat, chisel edge. Some of the points have been clenched or in one case (SF54, shown on x-ray) deliberately twisted into a spiral. Some of the heads are of semi-circular shape (so-called 'fiddle-key') with others being expanded with ears. Where complete the nails measure approximately 34-38mm long. The 'fiddle-key' nails date from the mid/late-11th – mid-13th century, with the expanded type dating from the mid-13th-early 14th century. The last object from this group is not a horseshoe nail but is the shank of a nail. It has a square cross-section 35mm long, 10mm wide and 10mm thick.

Metal-working debris

From hearth F078 were eleven spheroids of iron hammerscale (SF37 x1 and SF42 x10), a by-product of the iron forging process. The spheroids range in size from 2mm to 7mm and are largely a blue/grey colour. Such spheroidal hammerscale can be produced during fire-welding/forgewelding, used to connect two pieces of metal by heating them to a high temperature and forcing them together with a hammer or other tool. Some metal is forced out from between the pieces, often in the form of a molten jet which cools in the air to form these droplets. They can also be formed during the purification of slag when the smith hammers a bloom (Dorling 2011, 34). From the environmental sample of the same feature a further 50-100 pieces of spheroidal hammerscale were recovered (Gray, this report), which were not available for the author to document at the time of writing this report.

Lead small finds

Three lead meal small finds were recovered. One of these is a fragment of roughly rounded token or cloth seal. It has no visible markings to either surface and is heavily degraded (SF2). Another similar piece (SF40) is a complete, though also a heavily degraded lead disc of oval shape. It too may have been some kind of token or cloth seal. Markings are present on one

side in the form of scoring or indentations, however it is impossible to remark upon what these might have signified as the surface quality is so poor. The final object is a small length of lead window came, measuring c 47mm long and on average c 4mm wide (SF56).

5.2 Assessment of environmental samples

Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA (January 2017)

Introduction – aims and objectives

These twelve samples (see table 3, and tables 4, 5 in Appendix 4) were taken from hearths, ovens and occupation layers dating from the 15th to 17th centuries AD (All site information *pers. comm.* Laura Pooley 2016).

sample no.	Context	Sample description	Period
1	F51	Sub-circular hearth – middle/lower fill	3
2	F51	Hearth, upper/middle fill	3
3	F61	Oven	2
4	F62	Oven	2
5	F69	Oven	2
6	F73	Oven	2
7	F75	Oven	2
8	F78	Circular hearth	3
9	F95	Hearth/oven	2
10	L17	Occupation layer	2b
11	L44	Occupation layer	2b
12	L85	Accumulation/occupation layer	2a

Table 3: sample details (Period 2: 15th/16th century. Period 3: 16th/17th century)

Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust. All samples were completely processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve then dried.

Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale.

Identifications were made using modern reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Hillman 1976; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter. Low numbers of non-charcoal charred plant macro-remains were counted. Uncharred plant remains, fauna and magnetic fragments were given estimated levels of abundance unless, in the case of seeds, numbers are very low in which case they were counted.

Results (table 3, tables 7-8 (Appendix 4))

Plant Remains – Period 2: 15th-16th centuries

Seven samples were dated to this period. Four were taken from ovens (samples <3>, <4>, <5>, <6> and <7>), one from a fire pit <9>, and one from an accumulation/occupation layer (sample <12>). Each sample contained low to moderate quantities of identifiable charred wood fragments.

Sample <5> just contained charred wood. Sample <7> contained charred wood, low numbers of charred twigs and low numbers of dried waterlogged seeds and modern root/rhizomes.

These seeds were those of elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), both plants of ruderal environments.

Charred grains were present in samples <3>, <4>, <6> and <12>. A poorly preserved wheat grain fragment was found in oven 61 sample <3>. Better preserved grains of free-threshing wheat (*T.aestivum/durum/turgidum*), oat (*Avena* sp.) and hulled straight barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) were found in oven samples <4>, <6> and accumulation/occupation layer 85 <12> with most of these found in sample <4>.

Charred seeds were found in oven F61 sample <3>, oven F62 sample <4> and oven F73 sample <6>. These were mostly low numbers of grass seeds. A fat hen seed was found in sample <4>.

Cereal chaff was found in sample oven F61 sample <3> and accumulation/occupation layer L85 sample <12>. In sample <3> the chaff consisted of low numbers of charred grass stem fragments and in sample <12> the chaff consisted of low numbers of silicified wheat awn fragments. Silicification occurs in oxidising conditions, such as a slow-burning aerated fire, when plant remains can burn to ash leaving silicified material (Robinson and Straker, 1990, 4) rather than become carbonised.

Sample (<9> fire pit F95) produced a moderate charred assemblage dominated by identifiable wood fragments, low numbers of poorly preserved grass (Poaceae) seeds, grass-type stem fragments and two poorly preserved wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains. Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under ‘...reducing conditions...’ where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (English Heritage 2011,17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57).

Plant Remains – Period 3: 16th to 17th

Five samples were dated to this period. Samples <1> and <2> were taken from hearth F51. Sample <8> was taken from ?oven F73. Sample <8> was taken from hearth F78. Samples <10> and <11> were taken from occupation layers L17 and L44 respectively.

Each sample contained abundant charred wood flecks. Samples <1>, <2>, <8> and <10> contained low to moderate quantities of identifiable charred wood. Charred twig fragments were found in low numbers in hearth F78 sample <8>. Low numbers of uncharred root/rhizome fragments were found in samples <2>, <8>, <10> and <11>.

Low numbers of legume fragments were found in hearth F78 sample <8> and occupation layer L17 sample <10>. Sample <8> also contained a poorly preserved knotgrass-type (*Polygonum* sp.) seed.

Low numbers of silicified field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense* L.) seeds were found in occupation layer L17 sample <10>. This is an arable weed also common in rough ground and grassland (Stace 2010, 553).

Low numbers of mineralised seeds of fruits, including those of apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus* sp.) were found in occupation layer L44 sample <11>. Mineralisation occurs when plant material is replaced by calcium phosphate. This can occur when plant remains are exposed to calcium from, for example, calcium rich groundwater or lime thrown into pits as a sterilizing agent and phosphate from sources including human faeces and fish bones and scales (Green, 1979, 281). Low numbers of fish bone were found in this sample so these mineralised seeds could be indicative of domestic waste.

Uncharred/ dried waterlogged seeds were found in all samples apart from sample <1>. Occupation layer L11 sample <11> produced a large and diverse assemblage of fruit seeds and nutshell fragments. Fruits included seeds from grapes (*Vitis vinifera* L) and plum (*Prunus domestica* L.) and nutshell fragments of walnut (*Juglans regia* L.). Non fruit seeds were those of ruderals and included those of sedge (*Carex* sp.), bramble and buttercup (*Ranunculus*

acris/repens/bulbosus).

Faunal Remains.

Low numbers of oyster shell fragments were present in 15th-16th century ?oven F61 sample <3>. Low numbers of mussel shell fragments were found in 16th -17th century occupation layer L17 sample <10>. Low numbers of small mammal/amphibian and fish bones were found in 16th -17th century hearth F78 sample <8>. Occupation layer L17 <10>. Low numbers of fish bone were found in 16th -17th century occupation layer L44 sample <11>.

Inorganic Remains

Spheroidal hammerscale was present in moderate (50 to 100) quantity in 16th -17th century samples hearth F51 sample <2>, hearth F78 sample <8> and low numbers in 16th -17th century occupation layer L17 sample <10> and 15th-16th century accumulation/occupation layer L85 sample <12>. Hammerscale is a waste product of smelting and smithing (English Heritage 2006, 26). Hammerscale fragments small fragments of metallic slag that fly when a smith hammers iron on an anvil (Fregni, 2014, 9).

Magnetic material was present in abundant quantities in sample <2>, <3>, <4> and <8>. A fragment of pot was found in 15th-16th century ?oven F62 sample <4>.

Environmental samples discussion

Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination

Nothing with regards biases in recovery, residuality or contamination was highlighted for any of these samples. Evidence for bioturbation and possibly intrusivity was only present in the form of low numbers of fragments of uncharred root/rhizome and the presence of more dried waterlogged seeds in the samples from period 3 than in the samples from period 2.

Significance and potential of the samples

The most interesting samples were sample 15th-16th century ?oven F62 sample <4> and 16th-17th century occupation layer L44 sample <11>. Sample <2>'s charred assemblage could be indicative of the use of the ?oven as a grain drying kiln or the use of cereal processing waster as fuel. The mineralised plant remains in sample <11> could be indicative of cess or domestic occupation.

Two samples were taken from hearth F51, samples <1> and <2>. Sample <1> was taken from the lower fill and produced just charred wood. Sample <2> contained dried waterlogged seeds and uncharred root/rhizome fragments that could be indicative of bioturbation.

All of the features described as ovens or hearths contained charred plant remains that could be evidence of fuel or, in the case of the period 2 ovens, the use of the ovens as corn driers. Two hearths in period 2 (F51<2> and F78 <8>) and two occupation layers, L17 <10> in period 2 and F85 <12> in period 3 contain hammerscale that could be evidence of iron working.

Overall, however, the quantity of charred plant remains relative to the bulk sample size is small and many are poorly preserved. It is possible that many of these are general background waste rather than indicative of original feature use. They could have moved from their original context by bioturbation and reworking.

A recent study of intrusion and residuality in the archaeobotanical record for southern England (Pelling *et al* 2015) has highlighted the problem of assigning charred plant remains such as these to the dated contexts they were taken from because it is possible that these durable charred plant remains survived being moved between contexts by human action and bioturbation so cannot be properly interpreted unless radiocarbon dates are gained from the plant macro-remains themselves. That is the only way to secure a genuine date for the charred plant macro-remains like these (Pelling *et al*. 2015, 96).

It is not wise to assume that the context in which the plant macro-remain was found during excavation was the context in which it was originally deposited, especially when the preservation of the plant remain is poor, numbers are very low relative to the amount of soil sampled and there is evidence of bioturbation, truncation or backfilling. But at this site evidence for bioturbation was low and samples were taken from the basal fills of many of the features so it is possible that some samples do contain evidence of feature function.

In most cases it was possible to identify and record all of the non-wood plant remains in the samples while writing this assessment. But samples <8> and <11> contained enough plant remains to mean that only estimation of quantity, diversity with some examples identified were possible at this stage.

Further work on samples <8> and <11> involving a full count, identification and analysis may be useful. It may also be useful to identify the charred wood in samples <1>, <3>, <4>, <5>, <6>, <7>, <8>, <9>, <10> and <12>

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Laura Pooley (CAT) for providing background information. Report modelled on Val Fryer's previous work for Colchester Archaeological Trust with the author's own adaptations.

5.3 Animal Bone

By Dr Pip Parmenter

Introduction

122 fragments of animal bone including unidentifiable sherds were hand recovered from 11 archaeological features and 25 archaeological layers at 73 High Street, Brentwood. The bone is almost all late medieval/post-medieval in date. Most is of good preservation though is generally fairly highly fragmented.

Method

Bones were identified and recorded to species and element when possible. The category sheep/goat has been used due to the difficulties in clearly identifying the species sheep (*Ovis* sp.) or goat (*Capra* sp.). Fragments that could not be identified to a particular species were recorded under the categories of 'large' (probably cattle, large deer, and horse), and 'small' (probably sheep/goat, pig and dog). Fusion evidence was recorded where it was visible. The unidentifiable bone fragments were recorded. Evidence of bone processing including butchery, fracture, burning, and gnawing was recorded where visible, as was any bone pathology.

Results

Species	NISP
Cattle	11
Sheep/goat	26
Horse	4
Dog	2
Chicken	1
Large sized	17
Small sized	21
V. Small sized	2
Unidentifiable	38
Total	122

Table 4: Number of identified specimens/fragments (NISP)

Three of the features and nine of the layers contained just one bone each. F7, F42 and F51 contained one small-sized rib, horse 1st phalanx and sheep tibia respectively. The largest of these features was F51, a hearth from which material dating from the late 12th century to the post-medieval period was recovered. L14, L16, L33 and L85 each contained a small-sized rib,

most likely from a sheep. The remaining isolated bones comprised a large-sized vertebra and radius from pit F31, a sheep metapodia from clay floor layer L18, a sheep humerus from floor layer L35, a cattle metatarsal from L23, a cattle metacarpal from L24 and one cattle 2 phalanx from metalled surface L25. Other contexts which contained very small assemblages included a sheep humerus and metapodia from accumulation layer L3; a sheep humerus and cattle tibia from demolition layer L8; a small-sized rib and cattle humerus found in occupation layer L12; a partial sheep crania and small-sized rib from floor layer L15; two small-sized vertebrae from occupation layer L17; a dog metatarsal and cattle humerus from L32; a cattle ulna and two small-sized ribs from floor layer L38 and a very small rib and sheep calcaneous from floor layer L83.

Of the features from which minimal material was recovered, many have a fairly wide date range – this is particularly true of F7, F51, L3, L12 and L18, all of which contained material dating from the 12/13th centuries to the post-medieval or modern periods. The other features have narrower date ranges which, for F31, L15, L17, L32, L33 and L83 were largely within the medieval period and for L8, L16 and L42 were within the post-medieval period.

Larger (though not substantially) assemblages of animal were recovered from three features and four layers. The features were 17th-18th century building F4 and late medieval pit F57 and hearth F78. Building F4 contained two small-sized vertebrae, two sheep radii and a humerus and, most interestingly, three elements of horse – femur and tibia and a scapula. The femur and tibia appear to have been from the same animal and may have been deposited whilst articulated. This did not appear to be the case during excavation, but as the bone was found in an area that had been heavily disturbed so this may have separated them. Both elements displayed butchery marks – on the femur these were in significant number and gave the appearance that the bone had been cleaned prior to its deposition. The tibia had considerably fewer cut marks than the femur, though they were still obvious. The butchery of horses for their meat in the post-medieval period is not particularly unusual, and would often have been the fate of an animal that was too elderly, or otherwise unfit for traction work (Weinstock 2002, 19). There is some suggestion that, rather than being for human consumption, horses would have been butchered in order to provide meat for dogs (Wilson and Edwards 2014).

The largest of the assemblages from the layers was from accumulation layer L111, though this contained only ten elements – four large-sized ribs, three sheep tibiae, a radius and a humerus and an unidentifiable ulna. The sheep radius had some signs of iron corrosion on the surface. Demolition/dump layer L10 contained three small- and one large-sized ribs as well as a cattle tibia and two sheep radii. Another dump layer, L36, contained a cattle femur, a sheep radius, a large-sized ulna and rib and a small-sized rib. Floor layer L82 contained a small-sized vertebra, a large-sized mandible and rib and a sheep metacarpal.

Discussion

The animal bone recovered during excavations at 73 High Street, Brentwood is somewhat limited by its quantity. It is, for the most part, an unremarkable assemblage of domestic rubbish dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods. The material is generally fairly highly fragmented, giving the impression that it had been disturbed and redeposited at least once prior to excavation. Butchery marks were only observed a horse femur and tibia recovered from building F4. These gave the impression that the bone had been stripped of meat and cleaned. A partially complete sheep skull was recovered from floor layer L15, however this is unlikely to have been related to anything by the deposition of refuse.

Fish Bone

By Dr Pip Parmenter

A number of fish bones were recovered from various contexts - oven/hearth F62, occupation layer L17, hearth L37, occupation layer L44, L81, and occupation layer L85. Numerous ribs and vertebrae were present. However most of these bones were fairly fragmented and couldn't be identified to species or element. Despite this, it appeared as though a partially complete skeletons were present in occupation layers L17 and L44. The single element

recovered from hearth L37 was a pleuronectiform (flat fish) preopercle, probably from a Plaice.

5.4 Pottery, glass and bulk finds

by Stephen Benfield

Introduction

The earliest closely-dated find is a small sherd (4g) of Roman pottery dated to the 2nd-3rd century. Otherwise all the closely-dated finds, primarily pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), clay pipes, and glass, are of medieval, post-medieval and modern date. All finds are listed and described by context in the Bulk finds Appendix (Appendix 2).

Pottery (Fig 13.1)

A single, small sherd (4g) of Roman pottery dated to the 2nd-3rd century came from modern pit (F21 (19)). While small quantities of Roman pottery have previously been recorded from Brentwood (Medlycott 1998, CAT Report 593) this single, residual sherd possibly reflects sparse (agricultural?) activity here in the Roman period, or may have been brought here at a later date as a curiosity and discarded. Otherwise all the closely-dated pottery is of medieval, post-medieval and modern date. The pottery is listed by fabric and quantity of each fabric type in Table 5. The pottery fabrics follow the Essex (Chelmsford) fabric series for Roman (Going 1987) and for post-Roman (Cunningham 1985, *CAR 7*) pottery.

Fabric code	Fabric name	No	Wt/g
<i>Roman:</i>			
41	Black-burnished ware 2 (BB2)	1	4
<i>Medieval:</i>			
20	Medieval sandy greywares (general)	10	39
20C	Mill Green ware	26	144
21	Medieval sandy orange wares (general)	11	167
21A	Colchester-type ware	27	440
22	Hedingham ware	1	8
LON	London-type ware	1	6
<i>sub-total</i>		76	804
<i>Post-medieval:</i>			
21(T)	Late medieval/Early post-medieval 'Transitional' orange-red wares	31	281
40	Post-medieval (glazed) red earthenware (general)	44	1380
40A	Metropolitan slipware	2	58
40B	Stock-type black glazed wares	10	82
42	Surrey/Hampshire Border wares	5	56
45	Stoneware (general)	2	12
45D	Frechen stoneware	2	20
45F	Westerwald stoneware	1	3
46	Anglo-Dutch tin-glazed earthenwares	10	194
<i>sub-total</i>		107	2086
<i>Modern:</i>			
45M	English stoneware (general)	5	114
47	Staffordshire-type white stonewares	12	24
48B	English porcelain/semi-porcelain	104	936
<i>sub-total</i>		121	1074
<i>Total</i>		609	7932

Table 5: Pottery fabrics

Quantities of medieval and later pottery were recovered, but apart from one near complete (whole) post-medieval jug in a dark glazed earthenware (Fabric 40B) (F45 (92)) together with groups of sherds from individual pots that include two large sherds from a medieval slip painted and glazed jug (F47 sx1 (64)), a medieval slip painted flagon (L49 (107)) and a group of sherds from a glazed post-medieval handled jug (F4 (49)), most of the pottery from any one context consists of a small number of small- to medium-sized sherds. A large group of broken

egg-cups of late 19th-early 20th century date came from a modern pit (F21 (19)).

Medieval

The medieval pottery recovered is, in general, quite broken-up with an average sherd weight of just over 10.6g for the medieval assemblage as a whole. A significant proportion of this consists of glazed sherds, most if not all undoubtedly from jugs, although sherds of medieval grey coarseware are also present. The small sherd size and the dominance of glazed sherds from serving vessels probably reflects the fact that much of the pottery was recovered from areas within buildings with a preponderance of table wares and that would be kept relatively clear of rubbish (broken pottery).

The pottery fabrics indicate that much of this pottery is Mill Green ware (Fabric 20C), a relatively local source centred around Mill Green near Ingatestone (Pearce *et al* 1982) and Colchester-type ware consistent with Colchester fabrics (Fabric 21A) (CAR 7, 107-110). Most of the Mill Green sherds have a white slip with a glaze over. One sherd has combed decoration typical of Mill Green. The Colchester-type pottery includes groups of sherds from two pots in Early Colchester-type ware (c 1200-1375/1400) with sandy orange-red fabrics with a grey core. One jug has a white, slip painted lattice around the neck and lines painted across the top and sides of a round section (rod-like) handle that is slightly flattened on the underside (L49 (104)). The other jug is represented by two large sherds from the upper body and lower part of the neck with one other small body sherd (F47 (64)). None join, but they appear probably to be part of the same pot. This jug is decorated with a white slip painted band around the lower neck and vertical stripes on the body; though the overall pattern may be more slightly more involved/abstract than this. There is a patchy, mottled glaze showing dark green to grey on the surface. The sloping shape of the shoulder suggests a late 13th-early 14th century date although the rather thin slip paint could indicate a date late in the 14th century (CAR 7, 127).

Other sources of the medieval pottery are not clear and are generally grouped under broad, general fabric types (Fabric 20, Fabric 21). One sherd (F62 (100)) appears to be London-type ware (Pearce *et al* 1985). There is a sherd in a dark fabric with a beaded rim (defined by a groove below) with (thin) white paint on the lower neck (L15 (23)). This is similar in form and decoration to Colchester-type squat jugs with 'late style' painting (CAR 7, 118-122), although the fabric would appear unusual for Colchester. There are also a number of sherds with moderately fine orange-red fabric (sometimes with a dark surface) that are decorated with strip of white slip painting that are similar to late Colchester-type ware (c 1400/25-1550). These include the base of a vertical handle from a large pot with a white stripe running up it (L18 (74)) and a jar rim with angled slip dashes on the rim top (L32 (47)). The slip dash style of decoration is a late feature among Colchester-type wares, dating to the late 15th-early 16th century. However, the fabrics of many of these sherds, which include relatively fine sand fabrics, do not appear to be typical of Colchester products which commonly contain quartz/milky quartz sand. While some at least of this pottery might be Colchester products, and Colchester is probably a likely source, the origin of these pots is not clear. These late medieval sandy fabrics merge into pottery in similar, generally fine sandy orange-red fabrics (mostly present only as body sherds) that are considered to represent Late medieval/Early post-medieval transitional wares (Fabric 21(T)). Some of these might be come from kilns in the Ingatestone/Stock area as these are fairly local (Cunningham 1985, 1), although the generally relatively fine fabrics might suggest other sources. One sherd in a finely micaceous orange-brown fabric is possibly a medieval Hedingham product (Fabric 22) but comes from a late context and this could be a late medieval/early post-medieval transitional fabric.

Four small medieval (grey) coarseware sherds, two from L49 (93) and two from L85 (116), representing two different pots, have a pinkish-red deposit internally; the sherds from L85 are also sooted on the outside suggesting the use of pigments in the vessels although the exact nature of the deposit is not known.

The general lack of significantly large diagnostic sherds from rims and other parts of the medieval pots makes close dating difficult. However, there does not appear to be any pottery that is typical of the 11th-12th century, and the earliest pottery can be dated within the main production dates of Mill-Green and Early Colchester-type ware, and medieval coarsewares

(sandy greywares) that is broadly the to the Late 12th-mid 14th century.

Post-medieval

A quantity of pottery can be described as transitional late medieval-early post-medieval in sandy orange/red fabrics (Fabric 21(T)) and are broadly dated to the period of the 15th/late 15th-16th century. Almost all of this consists of undiagnostic body sherds, many of which are relatively thin and fine, often with slightly darker red-brown surfaces. One sherd has traces of a thin clear glaze inside (L33 (45)), but almost all of this pottery is unglazed. Typical post-medieval (glazed) red earthenwares (Fabric 40, together with Fabrics 40A & 40B) are well represented and form the largest single fabric group and broadly date to the 16th-18th century. This pottery is known to have been produced at a number of sites in Essex, notably Harlow, Colchester and at Stock, although a number of other potteries were (or probably were) producing this type of pottery (CAR 7, fig 120). One near complete (whole) jug, of which the body is intact, in a black glazed ware (Fabric 40B) is probably a Stock product (F45 (92)). This had a single handle, but this and almost all of the neck of the pot are missing. It has a simple pad foot base and can be dated to the period of the mid 17th-early 18th century. There are also two sherds of Metropolitan slipware (L2 (3) & L4 (1)) most probably dating to the 17th century. This type of pottery is most closely associated with the Harlow pottery was also produced at Stock (CAR 7) and Stock is probably likely to be the source of most of the Fabric 40 pots. While mostly body sherds, with a clear glaze on one or both faces (showing orange/brown over the body fabric or dark green when the fabric is reduced) there are sherds that can be identified as from a jug (F31 (33)), pancheons (L3 (2) & L10 (10)) one decorated with combed lines and storage jars (L3 (2) & L8 (11) including one with horizontal lug handles (L8 (11)) which is a late type dating to the later 17th-18th century.

Other post-medieval pottery fabrics types are represented by ten sherds or fewer, and most by five or fewer. Recognised imports are represented by stoneware from Germany (Fabric 45) including Frechen (Fabric 45D) and Westerwald (Fabric 45F) sherds, broadly dating to the period of the late 16th-early 18th century or slightly later. All of these come from contexts dated to the period of the late 17th-18th century. There are also sherds of Anglo-Dutch tin-glazed earthen ware (Fabric 46) that include a lipped jar with blue line and dots decoration (L8 (11)) which is from a drug jar (Fig 13.1) dating to the late 16th-early 17th century (CAR 7, 235-236). Most of the decorated drug jars from Colchester are associated with early 17th century contexts (CAR 7). Again all of these sherds come from contexts dated to the period of the late 17th-18th century. Recognised regionally important wares are represented by a few sherds of Surrey/Hampshire Border Ware (Fabric 42) dating to the period of the 16th-17th century which include a foot from a pipkin (L8 (11)).

Fig 13.1 L8 (11) Rim from and Anglo-Dutch Tin-glazed earthenware drug jar (dated c late 16th-early 17th century)

Modern

The modern pottery (18th/late 18th-early 20th century) consists of a few sherds of English stonewares (Fabric 45) and other recognisable factory made wares, these being Staffordshire-type white stoneware (Fabric 47) and English porcelain/semi porcelain (Fabric 47/48B). Only a relatively small quantity of modern pottery was recovered apart from one group from pit F21. This included a large number of broken egg cups. At least 22 individual cups all in Fabric 40B are represented, and two bases bear maker's marks of Foley China that can be dated to the period 1892-1925 (Godden 1991, 672 no. **4163**). The large number of egg-cups suggests a commercial/business origin and connection with the site rather than a domestic one. From the same pit there are also sherds from two white ironstone pottery jars with ribbed sides bearing the maker's mark Fowley, dated 1881-1903 (Godden 1991, 543) and bearing the legend Semi-porcelain / England.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

The CBM is made up of pieces of peg-tiles and bricks, samples of which were retained from contexts during excavation, together with whole bricks taken as samples from wall base plinths and a floor.

Peg-tiles

All the flat, thin tile appears to be peg-tile. The earliest contexts with peg-tiles are several plinth wall-bases from medieval buildings dated to the 13th-14th century (F11, F12, F18 & F53) and the associated early floor/occupation layers. Seventeen pieces were recovered from plinths, including large pieces with mostly round peg-holes (including some with tapering sides) but also a few square peg-holes. All of these fixing holes are located toward the tile corners. One unusual piece (F53 (154)) has part of a peg-hole in the edge of the tile on one side. The tiles are all in orange-red fabric and commonly between 14 mm-15 mm thick. Eight pieces, mostly small, but including one large piece, were recovered from other contexts dated to this period, these being the early floor and occupation layers (L34 & L35) and the pit F53 (2). The tiles from these contexts (where measurable) were recorded as c. 12 mm thick. There are no bricks/brick pieces recorded from contexts dated to this period.

Ryan and Andrews (1993, 97) suggest that peg-tiles did not come into common use in Essex prior to the 14th century, although large numbers of tiles have been found in contexts dating to the 13th century on ecclesiastical sites. The common use of peg-tile in the early wall plinths here could indicate that the buildings to which they belong probably date to the latter part of the broad 13th-14th century date which they are assigned. However, their relative rarity in among other contexts dated to this period here suggests they were not in common use in or around the site prior to the construction of the buildings.

Peg-tiles are relatively common finds among site contexts dated to the late medieval to post-medieval period (c 15th-16th century) and after. Apart from one or two dark examples, the tiles are all in orange-red fabrics with predominantly round peg-holes (including some with tapering sides) and lesser numbers that have square peg-holes. All the fixing holes are located toward the tile corners. Different tiles vary in thickness from c 10 mm up to c 14mm/15 mm, but are most commonly between 13 mm-14mm/15 mm thick. The general thickness of the peg-tiles, which is relatively consistent for most of the tiles, appears to be at the thicker end of the spectrum of thickness usually encountered in peg-tiles. A few measurements were made on a few part tiles with recorded tile widths varying between 150/155 mm-168 mm, and the length of a single tile was 250 mm. White lime mortar was present on peg-tile pieces from one plinth F53 (124) and on tiles from two hearths (F32 (3) & F51 (82)). Individual, part blackened or sooted tiles were also recovered from the plinth (F53) and one of the hearths (F51) while some of the tile pieces from this hearth had also split in a laminate fashion, probably from the effects of heat. The sooted tile from the plinth implies the possible reuse of tile from an earlier feature.

One small piece of tile with a dark surface glaze is of peg-tile thickness and almost certainly representing a glazed peg-tile, was recovered from a post-medieval context (L111 (140)).

Other tile

A floor tile of probable medieval or early post-medieval date was recovered from a linear feature (F26 (28)). The tile is plain and orange-red in colour with a chamfered edge. No corners remain and minimum dimension for any one side is 120 mm+.

A single piece (corner) of a delft wall tile comes from F4 (50). The tile is 8 mm thick and has a, barred ox-head design on the corner. There is fine white mortar on the tile back and edges. The tile is broadly dated as late 17th-18th century.

Brick

Pieces of brick were recovered from several feature and layers (F26, F51, F78, F79, L2 & L4) but were not common. These are listed and described in the finds appendix (Appendix 3). Only limited recording of size was made, but, where thickness could be recorded the bricks were all c 50 mm thick (F26, F78, F79 & L4). One brick was 105 mm wide (F79 (134)) and another 95 mm (L4(1)). One brick piece (L2 (3)) has a thick, pale blue-green glaze on the

surface. The brick from linear feature F26 is slightly irregular with a sandy, slightly vesicular fabric and is probably of c 15th-17th century date. Other brick pieces from F79 & L4 suggest a 17th-18th century and c 17th-early 18th century date respectively.

The whole bricks, primarily sampled from wall foundation plinths are listed and described in Table 6. Apart from one brick (F32 (42)) which is possibly earlier, all of the bricks are visually quite similar and have dimensions and characteristics that suggest a late 17th-early 18th century date (Ryan 1996, Appendix 1).

Ctxt	Find no	Description	Probable date (<i>circa</i>)
F4	6	BR complete (225 x 105 x 55 mm) O-R/R, regular, mortared	L17-E18C
F4	84	BR complete (225 x 110 x 55 mm) O-R, regular, smooth, mortared showing shadow of overlapping bond	L17-E18C
F4	88	BR complete (220 x 110 x 50 mm), slightly rounded upper edges, but otherwise smooth, mortared	L17-E18C
F4	89	BR (Floor brick) complete (225 x 110 x 35-40 mm) regular, smooth	17-18C?
F4	90	BR complete (230 x 110 x 55-60 mm), O-R, regular, mortared	L17-E18C
F5	7	BR complete (235 x 115 x 50 mm) O-R, regular, smooth, part sooted on one long side	L17-E18C
F6	133	BR complete (235 x 110 x 50 mm) O-R, regular smooth, clean	L17-E18C
F10	9	BR complete (225 x 110 x 50 mm) regular smooth, mortared	L17-E18C
F13	22	BR complete (230 x 1100 x 45-50 mm), O-R, regular, mortared	L17-E18C
F16	32	BR complete (215 x 110 x 55 mm), O-R, regular smooth, clean	L17-E18C
F16	38	BR complete (225 x 110 x 50 mm), R, regular, smooth, mortared	L17-E18C
F32	42	BR complete (broken) (225 x 110 x 50 mm) O-R, rough base, mortared	16/17-E18C

Table 6 : Whole bricks taken as samples from built features
BR=brick; O-R=orange-red; R=red

Glass (Figs 13.2-13.5)

Small quantities of glass, mostly single pieces, were recovered from a number of contexts almost all of which are dated to the period of the late 17th century and later. Much of the glass consists of sherds from green coloured bottles, including the top of an English wine bottle of with a short neck of late 17th-18th century date (F4 (51)). Of particular interest are pieces from at least five post-medieval small glass phials, four of which are complete. One other complete, small moulded bottle in clear glass (F16) is of modern date.

Vessel glass

Of interest are several small glass phials (Figs 13.2-13.5). Four are complete (whole) vessels. These come from a room with a lowered floor (F4) filled with demolition material (L8). These are part of a range of Apothecary's glass vessels that can be divided between containers (furniture bottles) used to store medicaments and the small phials used to dispense medicine to customers (Cardenas 2013, 309).

Of four complete glass phials the two larger vessels (F4 (49a) & L8 (11a)) can both be broadly classified as cylindrical phials (Willmott 2002, Type 26.2); although only one (L8 (11a)) is truly cylindrical (Cardenas 2013, fig 4) while the other (F4 (49a)) is distinctly conical in form (Cardenas 2013, fig 3). Both are in a green (green-tinted) glass and can be dated to the period of the late 17th-18th century. This colour of glass, together with aquamarine, appears to have been commonly used for cylindrical phials up until the mid 18th century, after which clear glass became increasingly common into the early 19th century (Cardenas 2013, 314). It can be noted that none of the other types of phials recorded here are thought to show and differences in the choice of glass colour over their period of currency (Cardenas 2103, discussed by Type). Similar phials to these two larger phials were recovered among a 'druggists' assemblage of glass vessels from cess pits at 19-31 Moorgate, London, dated to the mid-late 18th century (Sygrave 2009, fig 10). The two very small, complete phials (F4 (49b) & L8 (11b)) are not directly paralleled in Willmott's types (2002). One (L8 (11b)) is a Square-sectioned phial with flattened sides, broadly dated the 18th century (Cardenas 2103, fig 5 & 303-304). The squared body shape suggests that this type was made to fit closely together on a shelf or in a box or cabinet. The other (F4 (49b)) is difficult to classify. It is

similar in size and profile to the small square-sectioned forms in Cardenas (2103, fig 5) but the body is globular (rounded) and not flattened on the sides; broadly dated as 17th/early 18th-18th century.

Alongside the complete vessels there is a small base in blue-green glass (F4 (51)) with a high kick that is very similar to those of the two large phials (above) and from the same context a sherd in thin, similar coloured glass from the shoulder of a small vessel that is almost certainly part of a round bodied phial. The similarity of the glass could allow these two to be part of the same vessel, although given the high kick in the base and that the body sherd is clearly from a round bodied phial suggests they may represent different phials.

The more closely-dated finds from the demolition backfill in the room (L8) are dated to the mid/late 17th-18th and early-mid 18th century, but include a small quantity of English stoneware dated to the period of mid 18th-19th century. The clay pipes are of Crummy Type 9 (dated c 1700-1740).

Two of the complete phials (Fig 13.3, 13.5) were recovered from general fill of the cellar F4 (L8), and close to the hearth (it may be inferred that they were originally placed close to the hearth when it went out of use). However, interestingly, two were located close together in the narrow curving channel in the rear of the brick stack in F4. It appears likely that these two (F4 (49a) & F4 (49b), ie Figs 13.2, 13.4) had been deliberately placed here, perhaps as superstitious 'witch bottles' to protect the entrance that the chimney allowed into the room from the outside. Neither had stoppers, or any contents (although any liquid contents would have evaporated).

Fig 13.2 F4 (49a) Complete (whole) green glass cylindrical phial, body slowly tapering toward top (height 89 mm, max girth just above the base approx 43 mm), flaring, flattened rim, hollow (pushed-in) base with pontil scar, traces of white lime mortar adhering to body surfaces and rim extending into neck, especially on one side where there are patches of mortar under the rim on the mid body and close to the base (see Willmott Type 26.2 dated c 1650-1700 although the phial here has a distinct neck)

Fig 13.4 F4 (49b) Complete (whole) small, necked, green glass phial with round body and flaring rim (height 39 mm, max girth approx 34 mm), surfaces deteriorating and mostly iridescent, low hollowed (pushed-in) base with pontil scar.

F4 (51) Base from a green (blue-green) glass phial, base hollow (pushed-in) with high kick, similar to the bases of the two other cylindrical green glass phials.

F4 (51) Small sherd in thin blue-green glass from the shoulder of a small, thin walled vessel, almost certainly a round bodied phial.

Fig 13.3 L8 (11a) Complete (whole) green glass cylindrical phial (height 85 mm, max girth 43mm), flaring, flattened (near flat) rim, hollow (pushed-in) base with pontil scar, surfaces deteriorating and covered in iridescent patches (see Willmott Type 26.2 dated c 1650-1700, although the phial here has a distinct neck)

Fig 13.5 L8 (11b) Complete (whole) small, necked, green glass phial, body squared-off with flattened sides (possibly to fit into a case) (height 37-38 mm, max girth approx 35-36 mm) low hollowed (pushed-in) base with pontil scar, med-dark green glass in good condition

Window glass

A few small sherds identified as window glass come from two contexts. There is a small piece of flat clear glass (2mm thick) from L16 (69). This context is dated to the early post-medieval period but this small piece might be intrusive. Several sherds were also recovered from F4/L8 dated to the late 17th-18th century. These consist of flat, clear glass (2mm thick) (F4 (50)) and sherds with a greenish tinge that are crazed, possibly from the effects of heat (F4 (51)).

Clay pipes (Fig 14.1, 14.2)

The numbered Types used to record the clay pipes and referred to in the text follow Crummy (CAR 5).

Among the 67 pieces of clay pipes recovered from the site there are 14 pipe bowls or part bowls, the remainder being stem pieces. Most of the clay pipes come from contexts dated to the 17th-18th century and later; although the second largest number of pieces from any one context (12 pieces, including 2 bowls) is associated with a layer dated to 15th-16th/early 17th century (L16). In general the great majority of the pipe pieces come from layers rather than cut features.

The earliest of the more closely-dated pieces is an early bowl of Type 2 (dated c 1600-1640) residual in a later dated pit (F57 (70)). The remainder of the recognised bowl types include Types 5 (1), 6 (2), 7 (1), 8 (1) & 9 (4) spanning the mid-late 17th century (c 1640-1670) to early-mid 18th century (c 1700-1740). All the bowls are plain, or have simple rouletting below the rim part form two bowls of Type 9 (c 1700-1740) from L8 (11) which have the moulded initials. One with C A one on each side of the foot the other with W P(?).

Fig 14.1 L8 (11) Clay pipe bowl, curving upwards with flat top and small round foot, Crummy Type 9 (c 1700-1740), broken, used and burnt with makers initials **C A** one each side of foot.

Fig 14.2 L8 (11) Clay pipe bowl, curving upwards with flat top and small round foot, Crummy Type 9 (c 1700-1740), broken, used and burnt with makers initials **W P** (?) one each side of foot.

Quernstone

A large section of the edge of a quern in imported lava stone was recovered from the metalled surface L100 (135) which is dated to the late medieval or early post-medieval period. The stone almost certainly comes from the Mayen-Mendig area of the Eifel region in Germany. This stone source was extensively exploited for the production of quern stones in the Roman period, but the import of quern stones from this area into Britain was resumed in the mid-late Saxon period and continued through the medieval period (CAR 2, 75). It can be noted that quernstones, other than of imported lava are rare in Essex in the medieval period (Major 2004).

The projected edge outside edge indicates that the stone was originally quite large, with a diameter of about 600 mm. The date of the stone is not clear although certain aspects of its form suggest that it might be Roman. There is a small collar around the stone edge with faint traces of close-set vertical tooling around the edge wall and possibly also faintly on the collar top. The presence of the collar suggests that the quern is of Roman date as medieval quernstones are most typically represented by flat stones (with a central collared hopper), while domestic querns of that period are represented by pot querns or are small in size and post-medieval domestic forms are also typically small 'mustard' or malt querns (Major 2004, Major 1988). However, if this is the collared topstone from a Roman quernstone the underside, which should be the worn grinding face, appears only roughly finished. Also the size could indicate that it is from an industrial/commercial mill rather than a domestic context and again this could allow a medieval date. Illustrated examples of Roman domestic querns at Colchester are up to approximately 460 mm diameter and the range of Roman lava quern stone diameters from 1 Poultry in London centres on c 400 mm; although there are a few stones from 1 Poultry with diameters in the 500 mm-650 mm range (Hill & Rowsome 2011, fig 375).

The quernstone piece has clearly been reused, possibly as a hone, as the inner (broken) face has been smoothed with wear. This probably explains its function, rather than an association with milling/grinding.

Fig 14.3 L100 (135) Lava quern (abraded), part of edge of an upper stone (although the underside of the stone appears rough and only lightly worked), recessed top with collar around edge (max stone thickness c 70 mm (edge of stone inc collar) recess slightly sloped c 25 mm deep, width collar top c 40 mm - 45 mm wide), light vertical tooling marks around abraded outer edge (weight 1714 g, original dia of complete stone c. 600 mm).

Casting mould piece (Fig 14.4)

Among a small quantity of fired clay from the site (see below) there is a piece from a casting mould. This comes from a sunken room F4 (6) constructed in the late 17th-18th century and backfilled in the 18th century. The mould piece is an a fine sand fabric with a rounded outer

surface and two broad, curving channels internally. This is probably from a mould for a handle and is similar to pieces dated to the 17th century from 55 Head Street, Colchester (CAT Report 268).

Illustrated Fig 14.4 F4 (6) Orange-red & brown-buff relatively fine sand fabric, rounded outer surface, two broad curving channels on interior, one angled, one rounded.

Slag

There is a small quantity of mixed slag from the site.

Of interest are ten small, irregular globules (sub-rounded or slightly elongated spheres) associated with hearth F78, which is dated to the late medieval-early post-medieval period (SF 37 & SF 42). These dark brownish-grey or dark bluish-grey globules, which range in size from approximately 2 mm up to c. 8 mm-9 mm, were recovered from processing bulk samples (Sample 108). Some of the larger globules have small, sprue-like attachments. As they are hand-recovered from processing bulk samples the globules are almost certainly biased toward larger, more visible pieces. When tested almost all are magnetic, although with one globule not responding to a magnet. They are presumably slag which, when molten, has been able to fall, but which had mostly solidified before coming to rest. Small spheres of iron (spheroids) are indicative of high temperature welding (joining/fusing) together of iron pieces in smithing, although some of the larger droplets might represent solidified drips of slag material. A small group of clinker slag is also associated with hearth F78 (108).

A piece of slag from pit F31 may be hearth related, while the remaining slag from other features is ferrous based and can broadly be described as non-diagnostic, small lumps of iron slag (average weight c 80 g). These come from floors and occupation layers within the buildings (L18 (74), L44 (129) & L83 (111)). The largest single quantity from any one of these contexts is from L44 (6 pieces, weight 480 g).

Other bulk finds

A number of other types of bulk finds material were recovered that are generally of relatively limited archaeological significance/interest and/or were only present in small quantities.

Fired clay

Apart from a piece from a casting mould (see above) a few pieces of fired clay were recovered from four oven or hearth features (F61 (98), F62 (101), F73 (103) & F95 (137)). Most are in plain, sandy fabrics although one (F95) is in a soft brick-like fabric. None appear to be particularly informative of their original purpose, but are presumably connected with the oven or hearth features from which they were recovered.

Nails

Iron nails and pieces that are probably parts of nails (corroded shaft & nail head pieces) are relatively common among the finds assemblage, but most were recovered as a few or single examples from any one context. Few measurements could be made, but those that were indicate mostly small-medium size nails between 45 mm-50 mm in length, although two flat nails (L111 (140)) are approximately 80 mm in length. A small group of pieces from nails (six in total) was recovered from hearth F78 (109) which is dated to the late medieval or early post-medieval period.

Slate

Three small pieces of slate were recovered from F7 (8), F78 (109) & L2 (3). The earliest context being hearth F78 (8) dated to the late medieval or early post-medieval period. The other contexts are firmly post-medieval and modern in date.

Oyster shell

Complete (half) shells and come from floors and occupation layers, hearth, and demolition / dumping layers. Only one or a few shells come from each context. The earliest context is dated as medieval (L82) while the remainder are either late medieval or early post-medieval or post-medieval in date. Most of the shells are relatively small. While the sample of shells is small it can be noted that those from the earlier dated contexts (medieval-post-medieval) are

up to 60 mm in length, while the shells from later contexts (post-medieval) include slightly larger shells up to 75 mm. One shell (L12 (52)) has very small barnacles on the shell surface.

Shale/coal

Two small pieces of what is probably laminating shale coal was recovered from F31 (33). In part this is burnt to a grey, ashy state with some vitrified tar material on base of one piece.

Manufacturers' name plates

Possibly of interest in relation to the property are three identical small rectangular manufacturers name plates in a cream plastic that were recovered from F16 (16). These have a small fixing hole at each end and read PERCY CROWE , LIMITED, / HIGH STREET, / BRENTWOOD. Although the items to which they were affixed is not known they are possibly from commercial cabinets.

The significance of the finds

The finds assemblage is of moderate size and consists almost entirely of medieval, post-medieval and modern finds. A single 2nd-3rd century sherd (residual in a modern context) is somewhat enigmatic, although small quantities of Roman pottery have previously been recorded in Brentwood (Medlycott 1998. CAT Report 593). A piece from a large, imported lava quernstone is probably also of Roman date. This has clearly been reused as a portable artifact before being used as part of a metallised surface in the late medieval-early post-medieval period, and might well have been brought onto the site during that time.

While some of the medieval coarsewares might date earlier, the closely-dated pottery does not indicate any significant activity on the site prior to the currency of medieval Mill Green and Colchester-type pottery, broadly dated to the late 12th/13th-mid 14th century. The more closely-dated of this pottery appears to be of 13th/late 13th-14th century date. While medieval coarseware sherds make up part of the assemblage, a relatively high proportion of glazed sherds probably relates to the fact that much of the pottery was recovered from occupation areas suggesting a preponderance of table wares in use there and possibly indicates some status for the occupants. The relatively small quantity of pottery associated with medieval and post-medieval floors and occupation layers indicates that these areas were kept relatively clear of rubbish.

From the late medieval-early post-medieval and post-medieval periods there is some indication of commercial activity on the site. However the finds assemblage is quite small and there are really only hints of this. A few, small medieval coarseware sherds from two pots (L49 & L85) have traces of a pinkish-red deposit internally which appears to be a pigment or paint and might relate to commercial activity or building work. Sherds from one of the pots are sooted externally. There are a number of small globules of iron based slag (recovered from a bulk sample) associated with a late medieval-early post-medieval hearth (F78) which appear typical of iron spheroids resulting from welding iron. However, the larger pieces of slag from this hearth appear to be clinker that might be from a domestic (or more likely a commercial) hearth, and only small amounts of non-diagnostic iron slag were recovered from other features. There is also a piece of a clay mould for a vessel handle (F4) suggesting casting of metal vessels on or close to the site; although as this comes from the backfill material in the room and is just a single piece it may have been brought onto the site.

From two associated contexts dated to the late 17th-18th century (F4 & L8) there are several, small, glass phials of which four are complete (whole) vessels. These can be identified as pharmaceutical phials, used for oils and medicines. Similar glass phials to two of those found here (the two larger of the phials) make up part of a 'druggists' assemblage of glass vessels from cess pits dated to the mid-late 18th century at 19-31 Moorgate, London, (Sygrave 2009, fig 10). A sherd from a tin-glazed earthenware drug jar is also associated with this context (L8). Together these few glass and pottery find would appear to indicate a druggist or apothecary working here. Lastly there are three small, identical plastic manufactures/suppliers labels of modern date (F16). These are for Percy Crow Ltd of High Street, Brentwood and their occurrence together here suggests either a commercial product in use on the site, possibly furniture such as display cabinets, or points to manufacturing.

6 Discussion

Prehistory

There are no pre-Roman finds.

Roman

The fact that the Roman road from London to Colchester⁷ runs through its centre means that Brentwood was ideally placed to have been a focus for activity or settlement in the Roman period. The few archaeological excavations or evaluations which have taken place in Brentwood have mostly produced tiny quantities of Roman material, or none at all. It is therefore difficult to support the idea of any substantial settlement here in the Roman period.

The current site, for example produced only a single sherd of Roman pottery and a reused quern fragment (probably Roman). There is a 1949 report of the discovery of Roman coins on what is now the Sainsbury's store off Ongar Road, although an ECC evaluation in 1997 found only post-medieval remains (Garwood 1997). Steve Godbold excavated the site of the medieval hospital at the Spital Lane/ Brook Street junction (2km SW of the current site) and uncovered two ditches, one of which (containing a Roman sherd and two shell-tempered sherds which may be Roman) is probably the Roman roadside ditch (Godbold 1990). In 1993, ECC Archaeology Section dug three small test pits rear of the White Hart Inn (100m W of the current site) and found no Roman material. A CAT evaluation at 63-65 High Street in 2011 (CAT Report 593) found post-medieval brick structure and deep strata, plus a single Roman sherd. To judge by the distribution of Roman material as shown in *Brentwood Historic Town Assessment* maps, there is slightly more Roman material in the east of the town than in the west. It may therefore be the case that any Roman activity in Brentwood is focused some way to the east of the current site.

Medieval – 13th-14th century (Period 1)

The earliest activity here is a group of earthfast posts. None of them contained any finds, and are only dated by virtue of being sealed by a Period 2 gravel deposit.

It is not certain whether the posts were part of a structure, or a fence. This site is not the only medieval site in Essex where an earthfast timber phase precedes a timber-framed phase. Two Colchester examples are known to this writer. At 79 Hythe Hill, Colchester, a 15th-16th-century earthfast timber structure preceded a 16th-century stone plinth (holding a timber framed building). The site had a later plinth phase (17th century) and a brick chimney was inserted in the 18th century (Brooks 2000). At Middleborough, Colchester, a timber-framed house on stone plinths was preceded by a pre-14th-century timber structure associated with medieval pottery kilns (Brooks 1984).

A ditch running N-S alongside the western side of the Brentwood site may have been a plot boundary. Assuming the other edge of this plot (ie, what is now 73 and 73a High Street) is the boundary between 73 and 72? High Street, then the plot width is 17.5m (57 feet 5 inches). This equates to 3.5 poles.

15th-16th century - a commercial premises (Period 2)

In this period, a blanket of gravel was dumped over the site. Dating is difficult, as the gravel only contained a single potsherd whose date range spans the 12th/13th-mid 14th century. The view favoured here is that the gravel was dumped in the later part of that range – 13th-mid 14th. A supportive reason is that the Chapel of St Thomas Becket⁸ was established just over the road from this site in 1221.

In connection with the gravel yards, it is of some interest that the ECC 1993 evaluation revealed a series of gravel surfaces rear of the White Hart (100m west of current site). There is obviously no physical connection between the White Hart and the current site, but here is at least a strong indication that there may be a widespread area of dumped gravel north of the

⁷ Essex Historical Environment Record 565

⁸ Also known as Thomas à Becket

High Street.

As the gravel ran up to the eastern and northern site edges (it was truncated on the west) it might also be present on adjacent properties (ie, No 74 High Street to the west and No 72 to the east). In fact, a similar gravel yard was seen by Nick Lavender in his 1993 evaluation rear of the White Hart Inn - 100m to the east (Lavender 1993). Whether it is present elsewhere in Brentwood, and what its relationship is (if any) with the nearby St Thomas' Chapel needs further exploration. There seems every reason, therefore, to say that even if the chapel authorities were not directly responsible for dumping gravel (to raise ground level above wet ground?) over an area probably greater than just the confines of the current site⁹, then at least the presence of the chapel and the lure of the pilgrim trade was the incentive for some other body to do it.

There was no topsoil between L29 gravel and the natural L90/91, indicating that the topsoil had been removed before the gravel was dumped. A similar pattern was seen on the Sainsbury's site (Garwood 1997: 200m NE). This may show a general pattern of Brentwood sites being de-topsoiled before development.

A building was erected on the street frontage (sealing the gravel layer). It was in two halves, with a gravelled access passage between them, leading to the rear gravelled area, and a gravelled alleyway on the eastern edge of the site. There is no clear evidence as to whether this building was one tenement or two - the current site is both no 73 and no 73a, so it is possible that the room or building either side of the gravelled access was a separate tenement.

The remains of this period consist of a succession of well-defined floor layers with occupation dirt on top of them, but the walls are elusive (having mostly been removed by later work). The most satisfactory explanation is that the Period 2 house was retained in Period 3, the only with the addition of a few internal walls.

What was going on in this 15th-16th century structure? Was it a house, or a commercial premises? The finds in the Period 2 floors and occupation dirt are of considerable interest - thimbles, dress pins, and leather offcuts. The lack of a hearth is against this being a domestic house where the inhabitants were carrying out basic household activities such as clothes-making and perhaps leather-working. It seems just as likely, if not more so, that these activities (as Pip Parmenter suggests in her small finds report) were carried out commercially, the clients being locals or (more likely) travellers through Brentwood in a period of commercial growth. It is true of this period, as of following centuries, that an expanding town provided a ready market for various commercial enterprises. It may even be the case, in anticipation of Period 3, below, that this building was actually travellers accommodation.

16th-17th century - travellers accommodation? (Period 3a)

If the Period 2 building has indications of commerce - clothes making and leather working? - then in the Period 3 house, this becomes much more evident. The old Period 2 house, which by then maybe 100 years old, was revamped. As mentioned above, the sequence of walls between Periods 2 and 3 is not always clear. Either the Period 3 builders demolished the Period 2 house, and laid tile plinths along the same wall positions as in Period 2, or (as seems much more likely) retained the structure, and added internal walls splitting both the east and west rooms into two. The Period 3 floors are higher up the stratigraphical sequence and subject to modern truncation - only floor L43 in the east room and L79 in the room west of the passageway can be attributed to this period.

A striking change in Period 3 is the proliferation of hearths and ovens, both inside and outside the house. Two internal circular hearths, one in each of the rooms either side of the gravel passageway, had traces of hammerscale and small globules of iron indicative of hot welding. It should be pointed out that site finds of globules of metal hinted at smithing, but this was only confirmed when more globules and hammerscale came out of bulk samples. If a smith were active in either room one might expect to have seen smithing debris in visible quantities.

⁹ gravel continued off the eastern site edge, so may have been more widely-spread than just on this plot.

However, there was no thick deposit of smithing debris here (which might indicate the proximity of a smithing bench), but rather a small amount of material which may indicate smithing somewhere in the vicinity (but not necessarily on this spot). Some of the globules may be lead, so there is the possibility of lead working as well as iron working. Two other features with internal burning may have been ovens, or fire pits into which debris was scraped. A bulk sample from one of them contained wood fragments, grass seeds and stem fragments (all probably from fuel), and two poorly-preserved wheat, barley and oat grains, with other seeds including fat hen, elderberry¹⁰.

There was a high degree on intercutting between these features, only two of which are free from later intrusion. Therefore one has to be cautious about the finds and samples, which may be contaminated.

The ovens are more evidence of a commercial use for this site, which (with the internal hearths with the smithing connection) is surely not a domestic house, but part of the service sector, providing services to locals and travellers.

The site layout, with a gravel passage giving access to a rear yard, is reminiscent of what would later be called, in its 18th century heyday, a 'coaching inn'. Indeed, this house may have been traveller's accommodation. The Pilgrim trade may have been the stimulus for entrepreneurs to develop traveller's accommodation here.

The ovens/hearths in the back yard may have been the site of supportive commercial activity (smithing, farriers?) to the 'coaching inn'.

17th century – a fast-changing streetscape (Period 3b)

A major change in the site layout comes in Period 3b, in the 17th century. While there is no evidence of the change in the street frontage structure, a rear extension was built on the western side of the site (ie, no 73a). This extension is very long, and it may be better understood as a series of separate rooms with a shared roof line. Significantly, the extension had a clay and gravel floor which was dumped over the Period 3 ovens and hearths, bringing to an end whatever activity the ovens were used for. So, if smithing were continued on this site, it must have been elsewhere on site – possibly on raised benches in the period 3b extension? Away from the ovens, dumped gravel and clay layers which raised ground level by 25cm in this period. This was presumably because of damp conditions underfoot.

Late 17th-early 18th century – demolition and rebuild (Period 4a)

In a drastic remodelling of the site, the Period 3 building was demolished and replaced by a new timber-framed building on a brick plinth. This new building was carried across both plots (ie, 73 and 73a), and, very significantly in terms of this site's development, put out of action the access to the rear yard via the gravelled passageway. Also, the front of the building was set back from the High Street frontage, indicating quite strongly that it was jettied. However, the alleyway along the east side of the site was retained, giving access to the rear of the property.

Although there are no surviving internal walls, the position of the chimney breast and a patch of brick floor indicates two rooms divided by a brick-floored passageway. There are no finds indicating what this structure was used for. It is possible it may simply have been a residence, but a commercial function is indicated by the slightly later (early 18th century?) addition of a large cellar to the rear, along the whole width of the plot. The cellar was set 600m below ground, presumably to provide a cool store for goods being sold from the frontage rooms, if at least one of them were a shop.

This period coincides with early coaching inns. VCH IX reports that in 1686 Brentwood provided beds for 110 people and stabling for 183 horses¹¹. There is no reference to where these inns were located, but in 1788 there were 11 inns, all of whose addresses are known. The nearest was the Lion and Lamb, two properties east of the present site. The large semi-cellar or cooling room rear of the current site in this period shows it was part of the support

¹⁰ Fat hen is rich in vitamin C, and may be a foodstuff. Elderberry has medicinal uses (Google search 19/04/17)

¹¹ <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol8/pp90-109>

network of shops and commercial premises providing for the travellers and locals alike. The logic of having a cellar is that perishable goods were stored here – groceries, dairy products or beer are among the most obvious goods. A slightly later Kelly's Directory (1882) lists four beer sellers (ie, not inns or pubs) as well as eleven butchers or grocers on Brentwood High Street. These trades would presumably need some form of cold storage, and one may have been the site user.

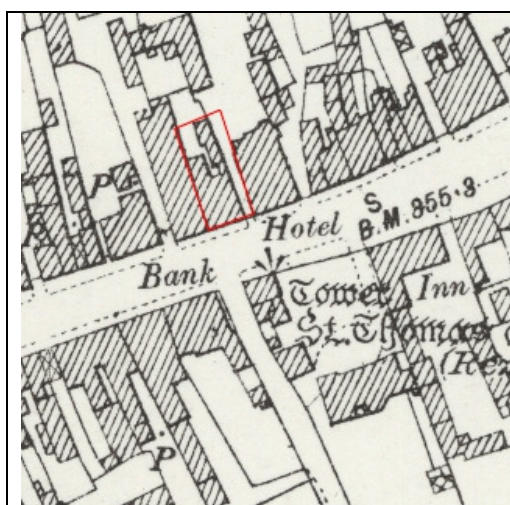


Map 1: extract from Chapman & André map of Essex, 1777

The general context of the site in the 18th century. The Chapman & André map of 1777 shows the site is on the built-up High Street frontage.

18th-19th century – smithing is back (Period 5)

Perhaps a century after the cellar was constructed, it was put out of use. It was split in two by a new wall, and a brick fireplace was inserted into the eastern half. The fireplace consists of a brick chamber inside a semi-circular chimney breast, but lacking a proper hearth. This may be a working hearth (smith's?), and a coal chute inserted in the other corner of the room may have been a fuel store rather than a coal chute. Apart from the charcoally fill which probably fell inside the brick structure when it was demolished, there are no surviving deposits associated with this potential smithing hearth. Nevertheless the presence of some sort of industrial process here shows the site was again adapted to provide a necessary commercial function. Another clue to commercial activity in this period comes from a small group of tin-glazed earthenware, which Stephen Benfield attributes to a local druggist's shop (Fig 13.1)



OS 2nd edition 1892

Lots of building work has taken place since 1876. The separate building occupying the rear of the western side of the rear plot (in 1876) has apparently been replaced by a new structure mainly on the eastern side. Both next door properties also substantially different from 1876.

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19th-20th centuries (Period 6)

The remains of this period have been badly truncated by modern activity – only brick footings with no associated floors survive. A four-roomed rear extension was built, enclosing an earlier brick well. Its use is unknown, but is presumably commercial. This extension does not correspond with the site layout on the OS 1876, but it does resemble quite closely that shown on the OS 1892 (below). The alleyway on the east site edge survived until this period



OS 1921. This shows the detached period 5 brick building rear of the site.



OS 1952. The Period 5 building is gone – demolished, or subsumed in larger building



OS 1974

The layout of the site in Periods 5 and 6 is shown on these OS maps of 1921- 1974.

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Photo 16: the site before the 2016 demolition

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8 Context list

Key:

P	Pottery	S	Slag
AB	Animal bone	St	Stone/worked stone
Cp	Clay Pipe	D	Daub
B	Bone	T	Tile
FE	FE Object	Br	Brick
Bfl	Burnt flint	G	Glass
PT	peg-tile	Lw	Loom Weight
Fc	Fired Clay	S	Soil Sample

Features by number

Context	Interpretation	Finds (type)	SX No.	SB Spot date	provisional period	revised period	hb dating comments
F001	Brick foundation – 19th/20th C. with concrete footing, width 50cm, 3 courses high. Lime mortar. Brick size 22cm x 11cm x 7cm, frogged.			-	5	5	post-med
F002	Modern NW-SE aligned drain			-	6	6	modern
F003	Brick foundations/walls width 33cm, 3 course high, weak lime mortar. Brick size 22cm x 11cm x 7cm, frogged.	5 – post-med Br		-	5	5	post-med
F004	Large brick building with subterranean floor level (basement?). Joins/same building as F16. Brick size 22cm x 11cm x 7cm, unfrogged. Within structure – ?chute & fireplace.	6 – Br 49 – Fe, PM P, G, 50 – P, G, Fe, AB, Shell, Pin. 51 – Same as 50 87-8 – Br West 89-90 – Br East 91 – Cp	4 3	Built late 17th-18th Backfilled 18th	4	4	post-med
F005	Red brick floor area near front of western plot. Roughly N-S aligned, surface very worn. Bedded onto L9. Brick size 24cm x 12cm x 5.5cm, unfrogged.		5	Late 17th- 18th	4	4	
F006	Peg tile plinth for possible ground beam. Contemporary/associated with F18., F79, F41 aligned roughly N/S. Width 30cm, PT bonded with yellow/brown clay, ?lime mortar.	12 – PT 133 – Br	5	17th-18thC brick repair?	2 4	3 (and 4 as bricks)	post-med
F007	Circular shaped pit, diameter 80cm, depth 15cm. Recent, quite shallow.	8 – AB, PT, Slate	1	P-med/mod	5	5	
F008	Modern RSJ bases removed to observe underlying strata. Others present but not necessarily recorded.			-	6	6	
F009	Demolished wall remains	Abundant		-	6	6	

Context	Interpretation	Finds (type)	SX No.	SB Spot date	provisional period	revised period	hb dating comments
	between concrete pads. Prob the location of the eastern wall of med/PM buildings.	Br, PT, Mortar frags.					
F010	Brick plinth for timber frame? 3 course wide, 3 courses high, bonded with lime mortar. Brick size 23cm x 11cm x 5cm	9 – Br	9	Late 17th-18th	4	4	
F011	Peg-tile and cobble plinth for timber frame. Bonded with yellow/brown clay, same building as F12 & F93 plinths. Width 25cm. Peg-tile measures 23cm x 17cm x 1.5cm	13 – PT 65 – G Bead	5, 14	-	2	3	post-medieval
F012	Peg-tile and cobble plinth. Wall dividing front and back in E. Med building. E-W aligned, contemporary with F10.	14 and 21 – PT	1, 14	-	2	3	post-medieval?
F013	Remains of brick plinth for timber frame. 1 course thick, 2 x3 bricks, size 35cm x 48cm. Probably assoc with F10 building. Bedded on lime mortar. Bricks 23 x 11 x 7cm, worn. Surely a worn floor remnant.	22 – Br	1	Late 17th-18th	4	4	
F014	16th-18th century brick lined large well. Med bricks unfrogged unmortared. Backfilled immediately due to health & safety concerns (had previously been left unfilled).			-	3	3	
F015	Brick lined ?drain culvert. P-M/Victorian. Goes from inside to outside of building. Either around, over the top of or leading into well F14 (perhaps once well went out of use- could be reason well was never backfilled?)	19th/20th c. G, Cp, and coin/token – all from cleaning around.		-	5	5	
F016	Large brick building with subterranean floor level (not deep enough to be a basement). Joins/same building as F4. One hole in floor which would have had a cover. One other intentional hole in floor and two other hole which either contained wooden posts or were simply damage. 1 remains of a brick ?pillar. Fe fixtures in flooring and remnants of burnt wood. Brick paved floor. Orange unfrogged brick, yellow mortar, heavy soot on brick floor. Couple of walls clear later additions.	15 and 16 – Fe, Sunburnt wood, slate, door knob, G, P. 37 and 38 – Br 43 - Coin Chas 1 farthing 1636-44	3	Late 17th-18th Backfilled L19th-20th	4 5	4	yes late 17th
F017	20th C. wall. Running N-S, purple & yellow bricks, brick size 11 x 23.5 x 7cm frogged. Width 40cm/ Meets/cuts F10 wall (E-W). Foundation gully runs alongside. 1-2 courses high.			-	6	6	
F018	Peg-tile & clay plinth for timber	18 – PT	1,9	-	2	3	post-med

Context	Interpretation	Finds (type)	SX No.	SB Spot date	provisional period	revised period	hb dating comments
	frame. Associated with F10, F6, F41, F53 etc.... Width of plinth 38cm, increasing to 57cm, and west side using bricks.	123 - PT					
F019	Brick wall foundation of Northern extension. Vic/Modern. Red Brick with foundation.				6	6	
F020	Group number for Medieval metalled street/marketplace. Numerous layers of compacted gravel. Accessed through building by a carriageway. This is L29 and other layers on top of it	34 – PT, P 39 – PM/M P frags.		16th	2-3-4	2-4	
F021	Small 19th/20th c. pit.	19 – Egg cups!!	1	1892-1925	6	6	
F022	Peg-tile & clay plinth for timber frame. Layers of P-tile bedded with mid-yellow brown silt clay. Probably continued farther N. All that remained following demolition of modern building. Width 35cm, depth 17cm.	30 – PM P	1	Mid13th-early 15th (later)	3	3	
F023	Peg-tile & clay plinth for timber frame. Layers of P-tile bedded with mid-yellow brown silt clay. Probably continued further north. All that remained following demolition of modern building.	35 – PM. P.	1,3,6	-	3	3	
F024	Clay wall plinth for timber frame. Aligned E-W with PT laid on clay to W & E. 0.45m wide, 0.1m deep		1	-	3	3	
F025	Small stub of peg-tile & clay wall plinth for timber frame, aligned E-W, layers of P.T.			-	3	3	
F026	SAME FEATURE AS F47. Medieval linear. Roughly N-S aligned gully shallow flat base width 45cm northern end to 15cm south, depth up to 8cm. Old property boundary?	28 – P, Br, PT, AB	1	15th-17th	Period 2, infilled Per 3 prior to construction of rear wing	3	
F027	Small stub E-W aligned peg-tile and clay wall plinth for a timber frame. Length 40cm, width 25cm.			-	3	3	
F028	Small round PM pit, diameter 35cm, depth 17cm.	31 – PM P	1	15th-16th	3	3	
F029	PM small shallow round pit, diameter 60cm, depth 6cm.	32 – PM P	1	C L16/17-18C	3	3	
F030	Clay plinth for timber frame, N-S aligned with peg-tile layer on the clay. Metalled ?street F20 directly E of this.			-	3	3	
F031	PM/Mod pit, highly contaminated.	33 – PM/Mod PT.		17th-18th	4	4	
F032	Hearth – E-W aligned red brick	42 – Br	1	16th/17th-	3	3	

Context	Interpretation	Finds (type)	SX No.	SB Spot date	provisional period	revised period	hb dating comments
	to the south with area of burning to the north. Brick size 23 x 11 x 5cm, unfrogged. Lime mortar. Length 90cm, width 25cm.			E18th			
F033	Post hole? Packed clay, PM/Med. 0.57 by 0.36cm, sides are steep with a rounded base.		1	-	3	3	
F034	Packed clay ?foundation – linear sub rectangular feature, orientated E-W extending 0.77m from baulk up to centre of site.		1	-	3	3	
F035	Sub square packed clay PM/Med – post-hole setting/base? 0.4-0.41m width and 0.15m deep. Sides are steep (near vertical) with a flatish base (stony).		1	-	3	3	
F036	Packed clay post hole PM/Med – small oval, orientated N-S. 0.24m long by 0.2m wide. Profile is very shallow with a curved base.		1	-	3	3	
F037	Post-med (?Victorian steep sided circular pit recorded in section – Depth > 0.8m – not bottomed. Part of fill consists of abundant layer of peg tile.		4	-	4	4	post-medieval
F038	Linear, approx 42cm wide and 15cm deep. Cut by F15 in the S. End. N-S aligned.	44 – Cp, PT, Br	2	L17th-18th (probably later)	4	4	
F039	bowl shaped clay post base, C16/17th, 0.66m wide, 0.25m deep. Cut by brick struct F4.			-	3	3	
F040	PART OF F37. Clay filled pit. Part of unexcavated features projecting approx. 0.45-0.5m in from eastern end of E-W baulk. Seen in section only – approx 0.6m deep.		4	-	4	4	
F041	Peg-tile plinth for timber frame. E-W aligned. P-tile layers laid horizontal, bedded with silty clay. Width 38cm.	117 – 17th century token 118 – AB handle	9	-	2	3	17th or later
F042	PM pit, north wall of F4, cut between F20 and F37. Backfill of loose grey mortar with brick and tile.	59 – PM P, AB, Cp.		L17th-18th (probably later)	5	5	
F043	Pit/post-hole. Straight steep sided, flat bottomed, in Sx only. 0.42m wide by 0.29m deep.		3	-	1	1	
F044	Shallow cut feature seen in section only. Sides are moderately sloped, base appears flattish – though slightly irregular. 1.4m wide by 0.3m deep.		3	-	1	1	
F045	Large PM pit, mainly in section. Deepest part is square in plan, 2.3m wide, projects 1.35m from baulk. Upper part 4.7m wide	92 – PM P (near complete).	3	L17th-18th	4	4	post-med

Context	Interpretation	Finds (type)	SX No.	SB Spot date	provisional period	revised period	hb dating comments
	and overlays earlier building floors/road m/up						
F046	PM pit – tile dump. Oval approx. 18cm long, and 110cm wide. Cuts F47.			-	4	4	
F047	Medieval ditch – N/S aligned. Due to its location, prob property boundary. Cut by F46.	64 – sx1 – Med P	2	13th-14th	3	3	
F048	PM/Med pit feature, continues beyond LOE. Approx 40cm wide. Cutting F49.	63 – PT	2	MOD	6	6	
F049	PM thin oval ?pit approx 35cm wide. Cut by F48.		2		3	3	
F050	Linear feature running N-S flush along the next property. Possibly an old property boundary?		2	-	1	1	
F051	Circular shaped hearth in med building on western plot, compact fired clay base.	78, 82 – P, Shell and PT. 80 – S. 81 – S 131 – burnt clay 57- PT, SH (labelled L37)	2, 9	15th-16th	3 (in use in 2?)	3	post-med
F052	PM wall foundations, badly damaged by construction of bank. Western boundary of site.		2	-	4	4	
F053	Peg-tile & clay plinth for timber frame. Joining F18, 40cm ² . Definitely did not continue to join F54.	124 – PT		-	2	2	post-medieval?
F054	Peg-tile & clay plinth for timber frame. Built on bed of yellow/grey clay (L18). 40 x 20cm.			-	2	2	
F055	SAME AS F50 Linear, irregular moderately sloping sides and unusual base – 1.1m wide by 0.16m deep.		3	-	1	1	
F056	Construction cut for existing modern building foundation.		3		6	6	
F057	Shallow pit cut through mid yellow clay floor? Possibly just depression in floor layers.	70 – PT, AB, Cp, PM P	10	17th	4	4	post-med
F058	Post-hole, PM.	71 – oyster and PM P.	10	-	4	4	
F059	Post-hole, PM.	72 – AB	10	-	4	4	
F060	Post-hole, PM.	73 – AB, PM P.	10	13th-14th LATER	4	4	
F061	?Oven – large oval feature, clay edge tips of ash/burnt material. Scorching at base of cut. Industrial use, furnace? Almost certainly associated with F62.	98 – Fired clay 99 – Med P 86 - S	6,15	M13-14/E15C	2	3	
F062	Oven/hearth – medium oval pit feature to the west of F61 – possible ash dump.	100 – Med P 101 – S	15	L12/13-14C	2	3	

Context	Interpretation	Finds (type)	SX No.	SB Spot date	provisional period	revised period	hb dating comments
F063	Large area of Mod disturbance. Cut for modern wall previously removed? Mixed up stones – breaks up street layers.		11	-	6	6	
F064	Small mod/19th century pit.		11	-	6	6	
F065	Small oven feature in complex of medieval ovens. Fire pit between ovens?		6 7	-	-	3	
F066	Post-hole. Situated along south-facing section of E-W baulk across site. 0.45m wide at top. Sides are steep with a rounded base.		7	-	1	2	must be 2 because cuts L29
F067	VOID. Number given to F61 where it appears in the south facing section of E-W baulk across site.		7	-	-		
F068	pit, 0.8m wide by 0.3m deep, straight vertical sides and a flat base.	PT – none kept	7	-	2	2	post-med
F069	?Oven – badly truncated – surviving part is > 0.4m wide by 0.15m deep. Truncated to east by F70.	95 – S	6 7	M13-14/E15C	2	3	
F070	oven in complex of oven features.		6	-	2	3	
F071	18th/19th century pit or large post-hole cutting surface F20.	Large, unfrogged brick not retained	12	-	5	5	
F072	Med post-hole with remains of burnt out post. Association with oven/hearth F62. Full almost entirely of charcoal. Very shallow – stratified above F73 so possibly later.			-	2	3	
F073	truncated oven.	103 – fired clay		-	2	3	
F074	Stake hole – small circular post hole approx 8cm in width and 20cm deep.		16	-	5	5	
F075	sub-rounded oven/pit feature with scorched edges (burning in situ). Cut by later feature.	105 – S charcoal	12	-	2	3	
F076	PM/Mod pit – 0.85m wide by 0.35m deep. 'U' shaped profile.		7	-	3	3	
F077	Med. Base of a small pit or post-hole, almost certainly associated with oven F75.		12	-	2	2	
F078	Hearth – Med/PM, located in medieval building on eastern plot. Probable kiln due to the burnt material and charcoal fill. Cut L17. With metal working debris (small spheres)	108 – S 109 – AB, PM P, PT.	10 13	15th-16th	3 (COULD HAVE BEEN IN USE IN 2)	3 or 2	
F079	Later phase or repair of peg-tile & clay plinth F41 using bricks–17th c. Plinth for timber frame. Overlies PT plinth F41.	135 – Br		L17-18C (EARLIER?)	3	3	
F080	Pit – part of F51? Aligned N/S vertical side on W. edge. FE billhook	132 – PT	13	-	2	3	post-medieval
F081	Mod wall, large frogged bricks,			-	6	6	

Context	Interpretation	Finds (type)	SX No.	SB Spot date	provisional period	revised period	hb dating comments
	continues under pavement.						
F082	Wheel ruts X 4 cutting observed in metalled surface in carriageway between two medieval buildings (L7). 2 sets 6 feet apart.		13	M17th-E18th (infilled L111)	2-3 (filled in 4)	3	
F083	See F82		13	-	2-3	3	
F084	See F82 (roughly five feet from F84)		13	-	2-3	3	
F085	See F82		13	-	2-3	3	
F086	?Hearth (fire pit) in eastern plot near street frontage- based on finds probably quite late	122 - BR, PT, fe	10	C L17th-18th (LATER?)	5	5	post-med
F087	Pit or large post-hole- front of plot- cutting L29/nat. in sx only		9	-	2	2c	
F088	Post-hole- front of plot- cutting L29/nat		12	-	1	1	
F089	Post-hole- front of plot- cutting L29/nat		12	-	1	1	
F090	Post-hole- front of plot- cutting L29/nat		12	-	1	1	
F091	pit- front of plot- cutting L29/nat		9	-	1	1	
F092	Post-hole- front of plot- cutting L29/nat		9	-	1	1	
F093	Peg-tile Medieval plinth. Bonded with yellow/brown clay – for possible beam. Same building as plinths F11 & F12.		14	-	2	3	
F094	?cut for F16. A wall cut was only seen in one location so this is slightly questionable.			-	4	4	
F095	Hearth/oven feature (fire pit) beneath med/pm buildings- western plot (just- very central) metal frags	136- cua, 137- fired clay, 139- enviro	12	-	1	3	cuts L29 so must be 2
F096	Hearth/oven feature (fire pit) beneath med/pm buildings- W plot (just- very central)			-	1	3	cuts L29 so must be 2
F097	pit- front of plot- cutting L29/nat	PT & BR (not kept)	9	-	4	4	post-med
F098	Pit or large post-hole- front of plot- cutting L29/nat			-	1	2b	
F099	Pit or large post-hole- front of plot- cutting L29/nat		9	-	1	1	
F100	?post-hole (or disturbance @ base of con stanchion F8)		9	-	6	6	
F101	?post-hole (or disturbance @ base of con stanchion F8)		9	-	6	6	
F102	Pit or post-hole- front of plot- cutting L29/nat	138- PT	9	-	4	4	post-med!
F103	Probable animal (rat?) burrow, rather than stake-hole		14	-	2	2	
F104	Probable animal (rat?) burrow, rather than stake-hole		14	-	2	2	
F105	Pit or post-hole- front of plot- cutting L29/nat, In sx only		14	-	1	1	
F106	Pit cutting medieval floors	PT (not retained)	14	-	4	2c	
F107	Modern disturbance (?pit, ?demolition)			-	6	6	

Context	Interpretation	Finds (type)	SX No.	SB Spot date	provisional period	revised period	hb dating comments
F108	Pit- front of plot- cutting L29/nat		10	-	1	1	
F109	Modern disturbance (?pit, ?demolition)			-	6	6	
F110	Fireplace, only one course of bricks survives. No burning		5, 14	-	4	4	
F111	Heavily truncated pit or oven feature		5	-	1	1	
F112	Post hole or drain alongside the clay & peg-tile plinth in carriageway		5	-	2	2	
F113	Remnants of a heavily truncated pit or post-hole seen in carriageway sx.		5	-	1/2	1-2	
F114	Shallow feature (?oven) in oven complex behind medieval building on western plot.			-	2	3	

Layers by number

Cntxt	Interpretation	Finds (type)	SX Sh No.	provis period	revised period	SB spot date	hb dating comments
L001	Layer of building material, dust, rubbish left from the demolition of the last phase of buildings.		11,12	6		-	
L002	Accumulation layer- last ?topsoil layer to rear of buildings on E plot prior to construction of Victorian extensions/hardstanding.	3- P, Peg-tile, SL, CP		4		17th-18th (prob later)	
L003	Accumulation layer to rear of buildings on E plot prior to construction of Victorian extensions/hardstanding.	2- P, BR, PT		4		18th-19th	
L004	Build-up/demolition layer to rear of buildings on E plot. First layer of build-up once the metalled surface F20 had gone out of use.	1- P, BR, PT, CP	11, 12	4		17th-18th	
L005	Equivalent to L4- build-up/demolition layer to rear of buildings on eastern plot. First layer of build-up once the metalled surface F20 had gone out of use.			4		-	
L006	Equivalent to L4- build-up/demolition layer to rear of buildings on eastern plot. First layer of build-up once the metalled surface F20 had gone out of use.	4- P, PT		4			post-med
L007	Metalled surface- uppermost layer of carriageway		5, 13	3		-	
L008	Infill material of F4- lots of material from demolished building (probably the one associated with the F4 walls which had been demolished & covered over prior to construction of Victorian extensions)	11- P, PT, GL, CP, fe 91- CP		5		18thC	
L009	Sand (with some mortar) bedding for brick floor F5. Recorded in an area where F5 had been removed	53- P (fe frags not retained)		3		17th-18th	
L010	Demo/dump layer over clay floors, could be associated with C17th period of building? Perhaps material under floor boards?	10- P, AB, SH, Fe, GL 17- P, AB, CP	13	4		18thC	
L011	Sand spread- just beneath L10, upper layer in floor sequencing, perhaps the			4		-	

Cntxt	Interpretation	Finds (type)	SX Sh No.	provis period	revised period	SB spot date	hb dating comments
	17thC building of the eastern plot also had a brick floor at some point.						
L012	Occupation layer seen in both the eastern and western high street plots. Possible floor material associated with 17th century period of building (one building open across both plots?)	66- P, AB, CP 67- fe 68- cua pins & chain 52- P, AB	10 13	4	3	17th-18th	dress pins
L013	Similar (or same) material as L8- infill material in brick sunken floor building prior to construction over the top of it.			5		-	
L014	Uppermost floor surface (very S, overlain by L15 further north) assoc with medieval building (period 2) on western plot- High St frontage. Construction of brick plinth building presumed to follow after this layer. NO pot	26- PT, AB, SH	9	3			post-med
L015	Uppermost floor surface associated with medieval building (period 2) on western plot- High Street frontage. Construction of brick plinth building presumed to follow after this layer. Charles I farthing 1636-44	23- AB, P 24- seal or token coin 43- coin 54- fe	8 9	3		C 13th-15thC 17th!!	Charles I farthing 1636-44, so late 17th
L016	Peg-tile mortar spread in eastern building on street frontage. Probably associated with period 2 building but could be period 4.	69- P, AB, CP	10	3		C L16/17-18C	
L017	Occupation layer in medieval floor layers- High Street frontage eastern plot.	20- P 110-SAMPLE	14	3	2b	16th-17th?	
L018	Extensive clay-floor/make-up layer in medieval floor layers- High Street frontage western plot.	25- P 79- dress pins cua 74- P, AB, fe 75- cua 76- cua 77- fe obj	8 9	3	2c	16/17-18C	
L019	Early yard surface/deposit in F20 located to rear of western plot, cut by peg-tile and clay plinths. Could just be build-up but very stony & compact.	35- P, PT, BR 29- P	1	3		15th-16th	or later?
L020	Early yard surface/deposit in F20 located to rear of western plot, beneath L19. Could just be build-up but very stony & compact like intentionally laid surface.	36- P	1	3		15th-16th	
L021	Remains of a floor layer associated with a med/pm building at very rear of western plot.	41		3		15th-16th	
L022	Demolition layer associated with destruction of med/PM building at very rear (N.edge) of western plot.	40- BR	1	4		-	
L023	Uppermost or second (below L7) layer of metalled surfacing (street/marketplace) to rear of eastern plot. No pot	58- PT, AB	4,12	3		-	post-med
L024	2nd/3rd layer down in metalled surface (street/marketplace) r/o of E plot. Peg-tile collapse off neighbour roof. No pot	60- PT, AB	4,8,12	3		-	post-med
L025	third or fourth layer down in metalled surfacing (street/marketplace) rear of E plot.	62- AB, fe nail	3,4,12	2/3		-	

Cntxt	Interpretation	Finds (type)	SX Sh No.	provis period	revised period	SB spot date	hb dating comments
L026	fourth or fifth layer down in metalled surfacing (street/marketplace) to rear of E plot.		3,4,12	2/3		-	
L027	Layer towards western edge of street/marketplace strat (between L24 & L25).		4	2/3		-	
L028	fifth or sixth layer down in metalled surfacing (street/marketplace) rear of eastern plot.		3,4	2/3	3	-	
L029	Extensive layer of sub-rounded pebbles in a light grey silty matrix. Very early attempt to create firm ground.	119- P	3,4,8,11-14	2	2a	M13-L14/E15C	
L030	Second from lowest layer down in metalled surfacing (street/marketplace) r/o E plot		4	2		-	
L031	Lowest layer in metalled surfacing (street/marketplace) to rear of eastern plot.		4	2		-	
L032	Clay floor layer/make-up in western building -plot. Associated with peg-tile/clay plinth building.	47- P, PT, SH 127- cua thimble	9	3	3	C 15-E16C	Bronze thimble, prob 16+
L033	Make-up in western building -plot. Associated with peg-tile/clay plinth building.	45- P, PT, AB, Fe	9	3		c 15-16C	
L034	Occupation layer in western building -plot. Associated with peg-tile/clay plinth building.	46- P, PT, SH 48- cua dress pins	8 9	2	2c	M13-L14/E15C	dress pins 16th +
L035	Make-up/floor layer in western building -plot. Associated with peg-tile/clay plinth building. No pot	55- cua thimble 56- AB	9,13	2	3	-	15/16th or later
L036	Layer of PM/MOD debris overlying L23 nr F4.	61- AB, PT, CP	4	4/5	5	C L17-E18C (?LATER)	
L037	Fill of hearth F51	57- PT, SH		3		-	post-med
L038	Make-up/floor layer in western building -plot. Associated with peg-tile/clay plinth building.	97- AB	9	2/3	2c	-	
L039	Make-up/floor layer in rear wing/extension of w plot.		3	2/3		-	
L040	Make-up/floor layer in rear wing/extension of w plot.		3	2/3		-	
L041	Make-up/floor layer in rear wing/extension of w plot.		3	2/3		-	
L042	Make-up/floor layer in rear wing/extension of w plot.		3	2/3		-	
L043	Make-up/floor layer in eastern building on High Street Frontage. Uppermost layer associated with peg-tile/clay plinth building (or less likely associated with period 3 building)		5 14	3	3	-	
L044	Occupation layer in western building plot High Street Frontage. Associated with peg-tile/clay plinth building.	85, 128- cua dress pins 128- fe bar p/med- early modern? 129- slag (v deteriorated leather not retained)	9	3	2b	C15-16C?	16th or later
L045	Layer in sequence of metalling/make-up used to construct		11,12	2/3		-	

Cntxt	Interpretation	Finds (type)	SX Sh No.	provis period	revised period	SB spot date	hb dating comments
	street/marketplace to rear of historic properties.						
L046	Layer in sequence of metalling/make-up used to construct street/marketplace to rear of historic properties.		11,12	2/3		-	
L047	Layer in sequence of metalling/make-up used to construct street/marketplace to rear of historic properties.	peg tiles in sx drawing – not kept	11	2/3		-	peg tiles so post-med
L048	VOID lens in L49			3		-	
L049	Layer of make-up/metalling associated with period 3 building to rear of western plot. Overlies infilled medieval ovens from Period 2.		6 7	3		C 13-14C	
L050	VOID lens in L49			3		-	
L051	Clay make-up between ovens F69 & F65- associated with the whole oven complex		7	2		-	
L052	fill of F69			2		-	
L053	fill of F69			2		-	
L054	Early soil layer with high charcoal content. Perhaps associated with earliest phase of ovens/cooking in the area.		7	1		-	must be period 1
L055a	lens in F70.			2		M13-14/E15C	
L055b	lens in F69			2		M13-14/E15C	
L056	lens in F61			2		-	
L057	lens in F61			2		-	
L058	lower material in F23			3		-	
L059	Layer of soil make-up into which oven F61 is cut.		7	1, 2		-	
L060	variation in material used as earliest consolidation/ street layer L29			2		-	
L061-72	not used					-	
L073	Spread of mortar in floor sequence of western med building (High Street frontage).			2/3		-	
L074	Two areas of burnt floor in floor sequence of western med building (High St frontage).			2		-	
L075	Layer in sequence of metalling/make-up in street/yard rear of historic properties.		12	2/3		-	
L076	Layer in sequence of metalling/make-up of street/yard. Peg-tiles from collapsed roof- peg-tile roof this low down suggests much of metalling is quite late.	peg-tiles	12	2/3		-	
L077	fill of F87	96- P		2		M13-14/E15C	
L078	Clay floor layer/repair in floor sequence of western med building (High Street frontage).			2/3	2b	-	
L079	Clay floor layer/repair in floor sequence of western med building (High Street frontage).		9	2/3	2c	-	
L080	Clay floor layer in floor sequence of western med building (High Street frontage).	106- AB, Fe	9	2/3	2b	-	
L081	Occupation layer in floor sequence of	107- AB	9	2/3	2a	-	

Cntxt	Interpretation	Finds (type)	SX Sh No.	provis period	revised period	SB spot date	hb dating comments
	western med building (High Street frontage).						
L082	Clay floor layer in floor sequence of western med building (High Street frontage).	121: shell	5,9	2/3	2b	-	
L083	Clay floor layer in floor sequence of western med building (High Street frontage).	111- P, PT, AB, SL 112-13 Fe blade	5,8	2/3	2b	L13- L14/E15C	peg tile so 15th16th or later
L084	Clay floor layer/repair in floor sequence of western med building (High St frontage).		5	2/3		-	
L085	Accumulation/occupation layer in floor sequence of W building (High Street frontage).	114- leather, fe 115- cua buckle 116- P, AB, Fe 120- Enviro	5,8	2	2a	M13- 14/E15C	buckle 13th-17th century
L086	Clay floor layer in floor sequence of eastern med building (High Street frontage).		5,14	2	2b	-	
L087	Metalling/make-up in carriageway between two medieval buildings		5	2/3		-	
L088	Metalling/make-up in carriageway between two medieval buildings		5	2/3		-	
L089	Lenses (include 2 burnt) in carriageway make-up. Used to fill a depression or feature.		5	2/3		-	
L090	NATURAL		5,12	-		-	
L091	LOWER NATURAL		5	-		-	
L092	Metalling/make-up in carriageway between two medieval buildings		5	2		-	
L093	Metalling/make-up in carriageway between two medieval buildings		5	2		-	
L094	Make-up in carriageway between two medieval buildings	130-P	5	2		M13- 14/E15C	
L095	VOID		5	-		-	
L096	SAME AS L9		5,12	3		-	
L097	?Clay floor layer- seen in carriageway SX, directly west of F6. Clay floor from the historic building in the western plot. Perhaps comparable to L78 or L79.		5	2/3		-	
L098	layer- in carriageway SX, directly W of F6. Old soil layer behind earliest building?		5	2		-	
L099	Lowest silty-clay layer in carriageway between two buildings. Make-up? = L29.		5	2		-	
L100	Layer of metalling in alley way along eastern LOE	135- quern	10	2/3		-	
L101	Layer of metalling/make-up in alley way along eastern LOE		10	2		-	
L102	Metalling/make-up in carriageway between two buildings (comparable to L88?)		13	2/3	2c	-	
L103	Metalling/make-up in carriageway between two buildings (comparable to L89?)		13	2/3	2b	-	
L104	Metalling/make-up in carriageway between two buildings (comparable to L92?)		13	2	2b	-	
L105	Metalling/make-up in carriageway		13	2	2a	-	

Cntxt	Interpretation	Finds (type)	SX Sh No.	provis period	revised period	SB spot date	hb dating comments
	between two buildings (comparable to L93?)						
L106	Metalling/make-up in carriageway between two buildings (comparable to L94?)		13	2	2a	-	
L107	Metalling/make-up in carriageway between two buildings (comparable to L92?)		13	2	2a	-	
L108	Occupation layer/ early soil. Eastern plot High Street frontage building. Overlies L29	125- coin 126- thimble	14	2	2a	-	16th or later
L109	Layer of flint cobbles beneath F11 & F12		14	2	2c or 3	-	
L110	Old external soil layer rear of timber framed building on eastern plot		5	1/2	2c or 3	-	
L111	Layer covering the carriageway once it went out of use	140- PT, AB, CP 141- cua pot	5	4		C L16-17C	
L112	Clay make-up in carriageway		5	2		-	
L113	Clay make-up in carriageway		5	2		-	
L114	Surfacing layer in carriageway		5	2		-	

9 Abbreviations and glossary

BCE	before the common era (ie, formerly BC)
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
chape	protective fitting at the bottom of a scabbard or sheath for a sword or dagger
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from 1066 to around 1530
modern	period from c 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to c 1800
prehistory	pre-Roman, ie the years BCE
residual	something out of its original context, eg, a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	period from 43 to around 430
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

10 Acknowledgements

CAT are grateful to Cliff Park Developments (Richard Rayner) for commissioning and funding the work, and to Helen Saunders and Maria Medlycott of ECC Historic Environment Team for all their help.

11 Contents of the archive

Finds archive

3 Museum boxes containing all bulk finds.
2 sealable boxes containing small finds.

Paper archive

1 A4 ringbinder containing original site record(context and finds sheets)
1 A4 box file containing:
this report
section drawings
digital photo log
attendance record
sundry post-ex papers
digital photos on disc

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, C02 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited at Chelmsford Museum (under accession code 2016.091).

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Appendix 1 - Small Finds list

SF	Ctxt	Per	Ctx type	Find no.	Material	Object type	description	no.	wt (g)	lgth mm	width mm	thick mm	dia mm	SF date
18	F004	6	infill of cellar	50	ae	Stud-chape	Copper-alloy stud-chape from a Jacobean shoe buckle. Solid cast, heart-shaped chape with a single upstanding stud at its end. Most of the iron tongue is missing.	1	6	36	17 (max)	1	Stud head – 8	1660-1720
22	F004	6	infill of cellar	50	ae	Dress pins	Two pins. One incomplete, tip missing, wrapped wire head but slightly globular (2mm dia), slightly bent at end of shaft, Crummy 1988 type 1/2. One complete, globular head (1.5mm), Crummy 1988 type 2	2	<1	27	1		Shaft-1	?16th-17th century
										25			Shaft-1	
43	F004	6	infill of cellar	51	fe	Bar	Round bar, socketed at one end, solid and broken at the other, 13mm diameter	1	42	87			13	
46	F004	6	infill of cellar	51	fe	Objects	Two amorphous lumps of iron, very corroded	2	26	31 30	30 14	22 11		
56	F004	6	infill of cellar	51	pb	Window came	Strip of lead, incomplete, probably a window came, triangular cross-section with one side slightly recessed with mortar attaching.	1	2	47	4	3		
32	F011	3	plinth	65	glass	Bead	Large, round glass bead, opaque milky/light grey glass	1	18				22	
49	F012	3	plinth	21	fe	Rod	Iron rod, broken into three joining pieces, circular cross-section with one end slightly flattened and expanded (width 21mm), rest of shaft slightly tapers	1	44	119			15-10	
23	F016	6	cellar infill	15	ae	Rings	Two copper-alloy rings, one broken in half (25mm dia, 2mm thick, <1g), one unclosed with overlapping ends (21mm dia, 1mm thick, <1g), both with round cross sections.	2	1				25, 21	
23	F016	6	cellar infill	15	ae	Dress accessory?	Dress accessory? Has the appearance of a safety-pin with central loop in bar attached to a flattened and folded hanging fixing, part broken	1	3	51	22			

SF	Ctxt	Per	Ctx type	Find no.	Material	Object type	description	no.	wt (g)	lgth mm	width mm	thick mm	dia mm	SF date
							off but present (end missing), pin also present but broken off (51mm, c 22mm total width/height, 3g)							
48	F031	5/6	pit	33	ae	Strip	Long, thin strip of copper-alloy, slightly tapering	1	2	110	9-5	1		
42	F078	3	hearth	108	fe	Hammerscale	Tiny spheroids of iron hammerscale	10	<1				2-7	
51	F078	3	hearth	108	fe	Object	Corroded lump of iron, roughly rectangular	1	28	43	21	18		
37	F078 <S>	3	hearth	108	fe	Hammerscale	Tiny spheroids of iron hammerscale	1	<1				3	
38	F078 <S>	3	hearth	108	fe	Blade	Small worn piece of iron with triangular cross section, possibly part of a blade	1	6	35	20	6-1		
41	F078 <S>	3	hearth	109	fe	Object	Two objects, possibly related but not obviously joining. The first is a rectangular object, 48mm long, 22mm wide by 12mm thick. X-ray shows a rectangular hole, 21mm long by 7mm wide, through the object with two parallel, decorative, grooves running across the width of the object to the top and bottom of the hole. On one of the short edges is a projection (with rectangular cross-section) off-set to one side. This projection has been broken close to the main body of the object. The rest of this projection may, or may not, be the second iron object from this feature. The second is an iron bar (now in two joining pieces) with roughly rectangular cross-section.	2	28	48	22	12		
34	F080	3	pit	122	fe	Horseshoe	Extremely corroded iron horseshoe with all detail shown on x-ray only. Two-thirds complete, one half has three rectangular nail-holes, the other half is broken and incomplete with only one nail-hole present. Best preserved nail hole measures 9mm x 6mm. Dated from the later Medieval period, c mid-14th	1	290	115	108	20		Mid 13th century onwards

SF	Ctxt	Per	Ctx type	Find no.	Material	Object type	description	no.	wt (g)	lgth mm	width mm	thick mm	dia mm	SF date
							century onwards.							
15	F095	3	hearth	136	ae?	Object	Heavily corroded and damaged sub-round/oval disc or piece	1	6	22	21	5		
16	F095	3	hearth	136	ae	Strip	Thin metal vessel fragment or small strip/ binding piece, now in two joining pieces	1	<1	34	6	<1		
10	L012	3	occupation	68	ae	Dress pins	Two complete, globular head (1mm & 1.5mm dia), both bent (one at 90 degrees), Crummy 1988 type 2	2	<1	23 20			Shaft-1 Shaft-<1	?16th-17th century
11	L012	3	occupation	68	ae	Small chain	Small chain made of 4 open wire links, each link is in a figure-8 shape half of which is twisted at a 90° angle to the rest of the link, links c 1mm in dia in cross-section	1	<1	38	6		Of wire links-1	
29	L012	3	occupation	67	fe	Objects	Eight fragments of iron nails (86g); four fragments of joining iron sheet (100g, 127mm long, 65mm wide (incomplete), 4mm thick, x-ray suggests rivet holes in two corners and in centre); and one other fragment of iron sheet with rivet hole (6g)	10	192					
53	L012	3	occupation	52	fe	Object	Amorphous lump of corroded iron	1	10	28	20	16		
2	L015	3	floor	24	pb?	Disc	Round (sub-round) disc in four joining pieces (incomplete), poor condition, very degraded, possibly a seal or token?	1	<1			2	22	
50	L015	3	floor	54	fe	Object	Corroded and shattered (now in several pieces), roughly rectangular lump of iron, broken at both ends	1	47	59	24	24		
30	L016	3	spread	69	ae	Dress pin	Complete, globular head, Crummy 1988 type 2	1	<1	23			Shaft-1	?16th-17th century
39	L017 <S>	2b	occupation	110	ae	Mount	Mount, die-stamped copper-alloy sheet, symmetrical and convex in appearance with transverse grooves forming trefoil sides, with central rivet hole	1	<1	13.5	8	3		?c1350-1400

SF	Ctxt	Per	Ctx type	Find no.	Material	Object type	description	no.	wt (g)	lgth mm	width mm	thick mm	dia mm	SF date
40	L017 <S>	2b	occupation	110	pb	Disc	Complete oval disc, degraded, possibly a seal or token?	1	4	19	16	3		
3	L018	2c	floor	76	ae	Strip/ sheet	Copper-alloy strip/ sheet, in four pieces (not obviously joining), one with an iron rivet. Measurements are of biggest piece.	4	<1	21	10	<1		
4	L018	2c	floor	77	fe	Knife blade	Probable iron knife blade in six pieces, four joining, triangular cross section (7mm-3mm).	1	<12	60	19	7-3		
6	L018	2c	floor	79	ae	Dress pin	Two incomplete pins; one virtually complete, tip missing, slightly bent, wrapped wire head but slightly globular(2mm dia), Crummy 1988 type 1/2; only part of the shaft has survived in the second pin.	2	<1	33 20			Shaft-1	
12	L018	2c	floor	75	ae	Object	Oval sheet, one side bent up at 90 degrees, one piee missing, one piece loose but joining, small semi circular notch in one edge	1	40	100	73-66 tapers	<1		
21	L032	3	floor	127	ae	Thimble	Complete, domed head, indentations in spiral with bare tonsure on crown	1	4	18			17	1500-1650
28	L032	3	floor	47	fe	Objects	Six fragments of iron sheet (76g, largest 70mm long, 55mm wide, 7mm thick), and five fragments of iron nails (four shafts, one partial head, corroded and shattered) (12g)	11	88					
47	L033	3	m/up	45	fe	Objects	Two amorphous lumps of iron, very corroded	2	18	27 25	22 15	18 14		
7	L034	2c	occupation	48	ae	Dress pins	Three complete, dress pins with flat wrapped wire heads (all 2mm dia). Some solder, dislodged but attached. Crummy 1988 type 1.	3	<1	41, 37, 37			Shaft-1	
8	L034	2c	occupation	48	ae	Lace end	Lace end in two pieces, Crummy 1988 type 1	1	<1	20	2.5		2.5	c 1375-1550/75
9	L035	3	m/up floor	55	ae	Thimble	Complete, domed head, indentations in spiral with bare tonsure on crown, quite corroded	1	2	17			17	1500-1650
5	L044	2b	occupation	85	ae	Dress pin	Complete, wrapped wire head but slightly	1	<1	32			Shaft-1	

SF	Ctxt	Per	Ctx type	Find no.	Material	Object type	description	no.	wt (g)	lgth mm	width mm	thick mm	dia mm	SF date
							globular (2.5mm dia), Crummy 1988 type 1/2							
31	L044	2b	occupation	83	ae	Dress pins	Two complete pins, one bent, with wrapped wire heads but slightly globular (2.5 & 2mm dia), Crummy 1988, type 1/2. One incomplete pin, tip missing, globular head (1mm dia), Crummy 1988, type 2.	3	<1	37 33 18			Shaft-1 Shaft-1	?16th-17th century
33	L044	2b	occupation	128	fe	Object	Corroded and shattered ?bar in several pieces	1 (3)	120	90	42	28-16		
35	L082	2b	floor	121	fe	Object	Corroded, flat with rounded end	1	48	70	31	15		
36	L082	2b	floor	121	fe	Hinge pivot	Iron hinge pivot, incomplete	1	74	95	20	20		
20	L083	2b	floor	112	fe	Blade	Pointed blade fragment with triangular cross section, quite thick	1	26	80	20	9-6		
24	L083	2b	floor	113	fe	Object	Corroded piece, part of one edge broken away, one straight edge	1	30	58	28	11		
44	L083	2b	floor	111	fe	Object	Iron fitting, oval cross-section, pointed at one end and curved into a semi-circle at the other	1	6	42	10	8		
52	L083	2b	floor	111	fe	Ferrule	Iron ferrule, sub-round cross-section (9mm dia), hollow, tapering to a point, small rivet hole (1.2mm dia) close to tip.	1	4	33	13-5	10-5		
19	L085	2a	accumulation	115	ae	Buckle	Cast, single loop oval-framed buckle with folded sheet belt plate. Buckle (16mm long, 21mm wide, 2mm thick), plate (24mm long, 16mm wide, 0.5mm thick)	1	4	38	21	4		c 1250-1400
26	L085	2a	accumulation	114	leather	Off-cut pieces	Five small pieces of leather, roughly triangular/sub-rectangular shape, one with parts of two round holes at edge (6mm dia). Found with two small pieces of iron (SF27). Measurement given for largest piece.	5	1	31	24	4		
27	L085	2a	accumulation	114	fe	Horseshoe nails	Two small fragments of iron found with leather (SF 26), probably horseshoe nails.	2	2	27 23	14 8	5 3		Mid/late 11th – early 14th century

SF	Ctxt	Per	Ctx type	Find no.	Material	Object type	description	no.	wt (g)	lgth mm	width mm	thick mm	dia mm	SF date
54	L085	2a	accumulation	116	fe	Horseshoe nails and nails	Four lumps of highly corroded iron, x-rays suggest they are iron horseshoe nails (measurements given for largest). One larger nail shank with square cross-section.	5	12	29	17	9		Mid/late 11th – early 14th century
-	L085	2a	accumulation	116	fe	Horseshoe nails	Eight horseshoe nails, some incomplete with tips or heads missing. Relatively flat heads with the shank being rectangular in cross-section and tapering towards a point or flat, chisel edge. Some of the points have been clenched. Some of the heads are of semi-circular shape (so-called 'fiddle-key') with others being expanded with ears. Measurement given is of the most complete nail.	8	8	36	10	10		Mid/late 11th – early 14th century
13	L108	2a	occupation	126	ae	Thimble	Incomplete, domed head, indentations in spiral with bare tonsure on crown.	1	<1	16			15	1500-1650
14	L108	2a	occupation	125	ae	Jeton	Nuremberg jeton of Edward I-III, obverse – crowned bust within a circle of pellets (central indentation), reverse – circle of pellets but rest illegible	1	2				20.5	c 1302-1350
45	L111	4	floor	141	ae	Vessel	Small flask-like copper-alloy vessel, almost complete with sections missing from rim and edge of base, conical-shape with concave base and plain flat rim. Possibly for holy oil.	1	46	50			34	c 1100 – c 1400
55	L111	2a	occupation	140	fe	Hinge pivot	Iron hinge pivot, incomplete, L-shaped flat rod with rectangular cross section and planes at right angles to each other on each length of the bracket.	1	106	133 & 63	17-20	4		
1	u/s close to L015/F016			43	ae	Coin	Rose farthing of Charles I) obverse, crown, CAROLV DG MA BRI, reverse, single rose crowned FRAN ET HIB REX, crescent mint-mark	1	<1				13	1636-1644
17	u/s			117	ae	Trade Token	London farthing, obverse – (mullet) THOMAS	1	2				14	17th century

SF	Ctxt	Per	Ctx type	Find no.	Material	Object type	description	no.	wt (g)	lgth mm	width mm	thick mm	dia mm	SF date
	near F041						(lozenge) INGRAME around a harrow, reverse – (mullet) WIT[H]OVT (lozenge) ALL (lozenge) GATE around a plough.							
25	u/s near F041			118	bone	Handle	Socketed bone handle probably for a knife or similar. Diamond-shaped cross-section with expanded end and carved knob (giving the impression of a rove), smooth shaft tapers slightly, sub-round bore for tang, small break (missing piece) along side of bore.	1	10	70			14(max) - 9 (min)	Similar examples on PAS dated to 17th century

Appendix 2 - Bulk finds list

PERIODS

1: 13th-14th

2: 15th-16th

3: 16th-17th

4: L17th-18th

5- 18th-19th

6- 20th

FC=Fired clay; NR=not retained; O-R=orange-red

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Period	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g	Finds spot date
F004	Building (BR built)	4	49	glass	p-med	green	Complete (whole) small, necked, green glass phial with round body and flaring rim (height 37-38 mm, max girth approx 35-36 mm), surfaces deteriorating and mostly iridescent, low hollowed (pushed-in) base with pontil scar (see L8)	1	20	L17-18C
F004	Building (BR built)	4	49	glass	p-med	green	Complete (whole) green glass cylindrical phial, (see Willmott Type 26.2 dated c 1650-1700 although the phial here has a distinct neck) (see L8)	1	54	M/L17-18C
F004	Building (BR built)	4	49	A bone				1		
F004	Building (BR built)	4	49	40			Sherd with dark green glaze some glazed all over (inside & out) glaze, inc handle with central rib, prob from a jug? More than one pot	15	366	L16/E17-17C
F004	Building (BR built)	4	49	glass		Dark green	Small piece of bottle glass (NR)	1		C 17-18C
F004	Building (BR built)	4	49	nails		fe	Nails shaft, bent/curving 50mm long (NR)	1		
F004	Building (BR built)	4	50	pot		46	Same pot , rim from a bowl	3	8	L16/17-E18C
F004	Building (BR built)	4	50	tile			Delft tile (8 mm thick), barred ox-head design on corner, fine white mortar on tile back and edges	1	20	
F004	Building (BR built)	4	50	C pipe			Crummy Type long bowl with convex back, plain, flat top, Type 9 c 1700-40	1	18	E18C
F004	Building (BR built)	4	50	glass			Window glass, flat about 2 mm thick	3		
F004	Building (BR built)	4	50	glass		Dark & light green	Mixed bottle glass thick dark pieces and thinner lighter green, one of the thicker pieces with mortar over breaks	7		17-18C
F004	Building (BR built)	4	50	glass		clear	Thin curving piece from a bottle	1		
F004	Building (BR built)	4	50	pot		45F	Small sherd	1	3	L17-18C

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Period	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g	Finds spot date
	built)									
F004	Building (BR built)	4	51	A bone			(Horse)	SQ		
F004	Building (BR built)	4	51	Shell			Oyster, medium size main shells (between 60-75 mm long) two stuck back to back (NR)	4		
F004	Building (BR built)	4	51	pot	p-med	40	Primarily internally glazed, some glazed all over, some greenish glaze, inc pot with tripod foot	13	512	C L16-17C
F004	Building (BR built)	4	51	pot	p-med	46	Base in pinkish tinged white TGE, cess-type (?) material adhering to base	1	72	17C
F004	Building (BR built)	4	51	pot	p-med	45	Stoneware sherd	1	4	17-18C?
F004	Building (BR built)	4	51	C pipe	p-med		4 stems & bowl piece, suggests moderately large plain bowl, stem bores c 2-3 mm	5		C L17-18C
F004	Building (BR built)	4	51	shell			Oyster shell (max lngth 75 mm) (NR)	2		
F004	Building (BR built)	4	51	Building material	mod		Dense hard dark piece from a floor? Surface 23 mm thick appears modern			Modern?
F004	Building (BR built)	4	51	glass	p-med	Dark green	Rather squat neck and rim from a bottle	1		L17-18C
F004	Building (BR built)	4	51	glass	p-med	Light blue-green	Base of round bottle/phial with high cone kick	1		17-18C
F004	Building (BR built)	4	51	glass	p-med	Dark green	Misc pieces of green phial glass poss part of bottle with bottle neck, poss same vessel	2		L17-18C
F004	Building (BR built)	4	51	glass	p-med	clear	Dull clear glass thin walled			17-18C?
F004	Building (BR built)	4	51	glass	p-med	Pale green	Thin walled glass, not part of bottle/phial			
F004	Building (BR built)	4	51	glass	p-med	Greenish tinge	Crazing, flat, probably window glass			17-18C?
F004	Building (BR built)	4	6	CBM			BR <S> complete (225 x 105 x 55 mm) O-R/R, regular, mortared			C L17-E18C
F004	Building (BR built)	4	6	FC			Prob casting mould for handle, see CAT Report268 fig 55 (Head street)	1	70	
F004	Lower west wall	4	84	CBM			BR <S> complete (225 x 110 x 55 mm) O-R, regular, smooth, mortared showing shadow of overlapping bond	1		C L17-E18C
F004	Lower west	4	88	CBM			BR <S> complete (220 x 110 x 50 mm), slightly rounded upper			C L17-E18C

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Period	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g	Finds spot date
	floor						edges, but otherwise smooth, mortared			
F004	Lower east floor	4	89	CBM			BR <S> complete (225 x 110 x 35-40 mm) regular, smooth, Floor brick?			C 17-18C?
F004	Lower west wall	4	90	CBM			BR <S> complete (230 x 110 x 55-60 mm), O-R, regular, mortared			C L17-E18C
F005	Floor (BR)	4	7	CBM			BR <S> complete (235 x 115 x 50 mm) O-R, regular, smooth, part sooted on one long side			
F006	Plinth (PT)	3-4	12	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	PT, large piece (c half of tile) with white/pale brown lime mortar both faces, round, tapering peg holes, thickness 12mm, lgth in excess of 180mm (NR)	1		med-p-med
F006	Plinth (PT)	3-4	133	CBM			BR <S> complete (235 x 110 x 50 mm) O-R, regular smooth, clean			C L17-E18C
F007	Plinth (BR)	5	8	A bone				VSQ		
F007	Plinth (BR)	5	8	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	PT piece (12 mm thick) (NR)			med-p-med
F007	pit	5	8	Slate	Pmed?		Small piece of dark grey slate 3-4 mm thick (NR)	1		P-med/mod
F010	Plinth (BR)	4	9	CBM			BR <S> complete (225 x 110 x 50 mm) regular smooth, mortared			C L17-E18C
F011	Plinth (PT)	3	13	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	PT, inc one large piece with round peg-hole toward corner and parallel impressions on part of back (C 15-20 mm spaced grooves) from a surface made when wet during manufacture/(NR) (average thickness 13 mm-14 mm)	6		med-p-med
F012	Plinth (BR)	3	14	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	PT, medium-large pieces inc one piece (tile end) with round, tapering peg holes toward each corner, thick pieces (c 14 mm-15 mm thick) but are clearly PT (NR)	5		med-p-med
F012	Plinth (PT)	3	21	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	PT corner of tile, fine sandy fabric, square peg hole at corner (c 13-14 mm thick) (NR)	1		med-p-med
F012	Plinth (PT)	3	21	nail		fe	Small iron nail, broad flat /flattened head, rect haft broken off toward point, remaining piece 40mm lgth (NR)	1		
F013	Plinth (BR)	4	22	CBM			BR <S> complete (230 x 1100 x 45-50 mm), O-R, regular, mortared			C L17-E18C
F016	building (BR built)	4	16	glass	mod	clear	Complete (whole) small bottle, moulding seam around shoulder and each side of neck, stopper in place (corroded metal cap over cork(?)), traces of dark coloured dried contents (loose powder/flakes and with flakes adhering to internal surfaces) showing medium-light blue in daylight (ink?)	1	30	L19-20C
F016	Building (BR	4	16	(MISC)	Modern		SQ of modern pottery (Fabric 47), includes small, plain white			L19-20C

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Period	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g	Finds spot date
	built)				(recent)		ceramic knob with perforation (door knob/pull), three small identical rectangular labels with small fixing hole at each end, possibly from commercial cabinet draws (PERCY CROWE , LIMITED, / HIGH STREET, / BRENTWOOD); Q of mixed corroded iron and small round brass knob with screw cut fixing in side perforation (NR)			
F016	Building (BR built)	4	32	CBM			BR <S> complete (215 x 110 x 55 mm), O-R, regular smooth, clean			C L17-E18C
F016	wall	4	38	CBM			BR <S> complete (225 x 110 x 50 mm), R, regular, smooth, mortared			C L17-E18C
F018	Plinth (PT)	3	123	CBM		O-R	2 large pieces of PT, one end piece two round peg hole toward corners (width 160 mm, 12 mm-13 mm thick) other is the lower part of a tile (14 mm-15 mm width, max surviving lgth 215 mm, c 12 mm -14 mm thick) (NR)	2		med-p-med
F018	Plinth (PT)	3	18	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	PT medium-large pieces all c 10-13 mm thick, one with square peg-hole and one with round hole toward corners (NR)	3		med-p-med
F020	Metalled street	2-4	34	pot		21(T)	Fine sand orange-red fabric, prob with dark-brown surface (similar to Late Colchester ware surface) Late med/E p-med transitional	1	14	C15?L15-16C?
F020	Metalled street	2-4	39	pot	p-med	42	Handle, damaged/slightly abraded, white fabric with green glaze (this sherd could be a Surrey white ware C13-14/15C)	1	8	C 16C
F021	pit	6	19	pot	Rom	41	Small sherd of Black-burnished ware (BB2)	1	4	2-3C
F021	pit	6	19	pot	mod	48B	Bowl, white china, scallop rim, fluted interior, two other moulded sherds	3	4	L18/19-E20C
F021	pit	6	19	pot	mod	47	Sherds from two white ironstone/china jars with ribbed sides, small bead rim, parts of same printed marks in reddish brown on two flat base sherds SEMI-PORCELAIN / ENGLAND set below factory mark that is the same as for the Egg cup from this context produced by Fowley (Printed marks dated 1881-1903) (Godden 1991, 543) (note - semi porcelain is an ironstone)	12	24	1892-1925
F021	pit	6	19	pot	mod	48B	Broken egg cups. White china min 22 egg cups (count of bases) upper parts mostly relatively plain with one thin gold circle around body and plain rim, some with gold bands just below rim, one with shamrock design in green; two base have printed marks in green THE FOLEY CHINA (above printed mark) ENGLAND below also painted mark 8064 in green	101	932	1892-1925

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Period	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g	Finds spot date
							(Printed marks dated 1892-1925 see Godden 1991, 672 no. 4163) one of these is from a shamrock design cup			
F022		3	30	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	Small pieces (thickness 10 mm) (NR)	2		P-med/mod
F022	Plinth (PT)	3	30	pot		20C	Glazed flagon sherd	1	6	M13-14/E15C
F026	linear	3	28	A bone				2		
F026	linear	3	28	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	Floor tile, plain orange red, remaining edge has chamfer, 35 mm thick longest remaining dimension 120, no corners remain	1		med-p-med
F026	linear	3	28	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	PT, one piece in fine sandy fabric, both c 14 mm thick (NR)	2		med-p-med
F026	linear	3	28	CBM	p-med		Brick pieces, same brick, 50mm thick, sandy and slightly irregular, occasional small stones, brownish-red slightly vesicular fabric -Tudor brick(?) (NR)	2		C 15-17C
F026	linear	3	28	pot	Med/p-med	21(T)	Oxidised with reduced surfaces, late med/ transitional	3	28	15-16C
F026	linear	3	28	pot	med	20	Small grey sherd	1	6	C 13-14/15C?
F026	linear	3	28	pot	med	20	Small sandy coarseware sherd with some fine sandy red grog?	1	6	C 13-14/15C?
F028	pit	3	31	pot		21(T)	Large surface flake sherd, fine sand orange-red fabric, prob Late med/E p-med transitional	1	8	C15-16C?
F029	pit	3	32	pot		40B		3	18	C L16/17-18C
F031	pit	4	33	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	PT piece (c 13-14 mm thick) (NR)	1		med-p-med
F031	pit	4	33	pot	P-med	40	Sherds from a flagon with cordon on neck	2	26	C 17-18C
F031	pit	4	33	pot	Med/p-med	21	Orange wheel-thrown earthenware prob late med-early post-med	1	36	C 15-16C
F031	pit	4	33	slag			Small piece light ferrous/poss hearth related(?) slag (NR)	1	22	
F031	pit	4	33	Shale/coal			2 piece of laminating coal/shale material, burnt grey, ashy with some vitrified tar material on base of one piece (NR)	2		
F032	hearth	3	42	CBM			BR <S> complete (broken) (225 x 110 x 50 mm) O-R, rough base, mortared			C 16/17-E18C
F038	linear	4	44	C pipe			Lower part of broken bowl & foot (oval foot) (c L17-E18C)	1		L17-E18C?
F038	linear	4	44	CBM		red	BR piece, sunken margins (45 mm-47 mm thick), prob c L17-18C (NR)	1		c L17-18C?

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Period	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g	Finds spot date
F038	linear	4	44	CBM		O-R	PT, 2 small pieces (12 mm-14 mm thick) (NR)	2		med-p-med
F042	pit	5	59	C pipe			Clay pipe stem and bowl base, bowl angles suggests L17-18C date	1		C L17-18C?
F045	pit	4	92	pot	p-med	40B	jug with single handle			17-18C
F047	linear	3	64	A bone				1		
F047	linear	3	64	pot	med	21A	Sherds from a jug prob same pot but not joining white painted decoration and patchy glazed appearing green glaze and clear/grey over	3	136	C 13-14C
F048	pit	6	63	(misc)	modern		Concrete base (40 mm thick) with white marble veneer attached, piece from modern floor; 2 small piece of peg-tile (NR)			
F051	hearth	3	131	CBM	P-med?		Very small piece, probably brick with small chalk inclusions (NR)	1		P-med?
F051	hearth	3	78	pot		21(T)	Fine sand orange-red fabric, prob with dark-brown surface (similar to Late Colchester ware surfaces) Late med/E p-med transitional	1	6	C 15/L15-16C?
F051	hearth	3	78	CBM		O-R	10 medium size peg-tile bits (PT) (12-14 mm thick, most c 14 mm) (NR)	17		
F051	hearth	3	80	pot		20	Small sherd	1	1	C L12/13-14C
F051	hearth	3	80	pot		20C	Small sherd	1	2	M13-14/E15C
F051	hearth	3	81	pot		20C	Small sherds, poss heat affected, poss mill green	3	4	C M13-14/E15C
F051	hearth	3	82	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	PT, misc small-medium pieces (primarily small), much quite broke-up (thickness c 10 mm-15 mm, most c 12/13 mm-15 mm) (NR)	73		med-p-med
F051	hearth	3	82	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R mostly	Misc PT pieces, quite broken-up, small-medium pieces only, no peg-holes (pieces 12-14mm thick) (NR)	29		med-p-med
F051	hearth	3	82	A bone				2		
F051	hearth	3	82	pot	L Med	21(T)	Fine sand orange-red fabric, prob with dark-brown surface (similar to Late Colchester ware surfaces) Late med/E p-med transitional	4	20	C 15/L15-16C
F051	hearth	3	82	CBM	Med/p-med		Frag from PT, small-medium laminated pieces (poss laminated from heat?) (NR)	6		Med/p-med
F053	Plinth (PT)	2	124	CBM	Med/p-	O-R	PT large pieces all c 14-15 mm thick,	3		med-p-med

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Period	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g	Finds spot date
					med					
F057	pit	4	70	A bone				SQ		
F057	pit	4	70	shell			Oyster, moderately small shell 45 mm lgth (NR)	1		
F057	pit	4	70	pot	med	21	Fine sandy orange red ware with a grey core	1	6	C 14/15-16C
F057	pit	4	70	C pipe			Piece from two bowls and a stem, Crummy Type 2 1600-1640, second bowl piece, larger less rounded Crummy Type 7 c 1660-1680	3		M-L17C
F058	p-hole	4	71	Shell						
F060	p-hole	4	73	A bone				SQ		
F060	p-hole	4	73	pot	med	20	Very small sherd in fine sand greyware with glaze on external surface	1	2	C 13-14C?
F061	Oven(?)	3	86	pot	med	21A	Small sherd, probably Colchester, green-flecked glaze over white/cream slip	1	2	13-14C
F061	Oven(?)	3	98	FC			small pieces of sandy fired clay, common small chalk inclusions, flat, very smooth surfaces possibly from a wattle wall surface (NR)	3	20	
F061	Oven(?)	3	99	pot	med	20C	Brick red sandy fabric, grey surface, internal partial glaze (incidental glaze) (green with pock-marked surface), possibly Mill Green (20C)	1	10	M13-14/E15C
F062	Oven/ hearth	3	100	pot	med	LON	Dec with white paint stripe and splashes of green glaze over, dark sandy fabric, similar to LON fabrics	1	6	M13-14/E15C
F062	Oven/ hearth	3	101	FC			Irregular piece, some smooth areas of surface where large inclusions have come free, medium-coarse sand fabric grey-brownish-red	1	108	
F069	?oven	3	95	pot	med	20C	Small sherd, probably mill-green, green-flecked glaze over white/cream slip. From bulk sample	1	2	M13-14/E15C
F070 (L55)	Oven	3	94	pot	med	20C	Flagon sherd with green glaze (finds labelled L55 – layer within F69/70)	1	4	M13-14/E15C
F073	oven	3	103	FC			Small piece of sandy fired clay, possibly heat affected/burnt, one flat surface (not very smooth finish), possibly from a wattle built wall or installation (Oven/hearth?)	1	26	
F078	hearth	3	108	A bone				Q		
F078	hearth	3	108	nail		fe	Pointed shaft from a small iron nail (50 mm lgth) (NR)	1		
F078	hearth	3	108	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	PT small piece (12-13mm thick) (NR)	1		med-p-med
F078	hearth	3	108	CBM	L Med/p-med	O-R	Piece from a brick, c 50 mm thick, slightly coarse fabric with common dark red sandy iron rich/ferrous inclusions C 15/16-	1		

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Period	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g	Finds spot date
							17C (?) (NR)			
F078	hearth	3	108	pot	L med/p-med	21(T)	Sherds in unglazed fine sand red ware/transitional pot, similar to Late Colchester ware, inc rim from an open dish/ bowl	6	72	C 15/L15-16C
F078	hearth	3	108	A bone				SQ		
F078	hearth	3	108	pot		21(T)	Fine sand orange-red fabric, prob with dark-brown surface (similar to Late Colchester ware surfaces) Late med/E p-med transitional	3	18	C 15-16C
F078	hearth	3	108	coal			Small-medium size, dark grey/black laminating coal (NR)	3		
F078	hearth	3	108	slag			Small collection of small pieces of light-medium density, grey clinker-like slag, possibly from a hearth or oven (NR)	12		
F078	hearth	3	108	nails			Corroded nails, nails shaft pieces, main piece c 50 mm long, some slag/ clinker-like material adhering, probably burnt/ heat affected (NR)	2		
F078	hearth	3	109		A bone			SQ		
F078	hearth	3	109	nail			Pieces from iron nails (NR)	6		
F078	hearth	3	109	slate			Small thin piece (med-L-med+) (NR)	1		Med+
F078	hearth	3	109	pot		21(T)	Late med/p-med sherd	1	4	L med/E p-med
F078	hearth	3	109	pot		21(T)	Late med/p-med sherd	1	18	L med/E p-med
F079	Plinth, repair(?) (PT)	3	134	CBM			Brick piece, slightly coarse red sandy fabric, (105 mm x 50 mm) reasonably well formed, probably c L17-18C (NR)	1		L17-18C?
F080	pit	3	132	CBM	Med/p-med		PT, small pieces, c 12mm thick	3		med-p-med
F082	wheel ruts	3	142	C pipe			Stem small pieces/fragments, bore C 2mm (NR)	7		C M17-E18C?
F082	Wheel ruts(s)	3	142	nails			4 small iron nails, c 45 mm long (corroded) (NR)	4		
F086	Hearth(?)	5	122	CBM	Med/p-med		PT small piece, burnt over broken edges (c 10 mm thick) (NR)	1		med-p-med
F086	Hearth(?)	5	122	CBM	p-med		BR brownish-red fairly dense fabric, some small gas voids in fabric, sunken margins (100 mm x 47 mm) prob c L17-18C (NR)	1		C L17-18C
F095	Hearth/ oven	3	137	FC			Sandy fired clay lump, sandy brick-like fabric (NR)	1		Not dated
F095	Hearth/ oven	3	137	Charc			Lump of charcoal (NR)	1		Not dated
F102	Pit/ p-hole	4	138	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	Piece with round peg hole close to one corner (thickness c 13 mm) (NR)	1		med-p-med

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Period	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g	Finds spot date
L002	accum	4	3	CBM	Med/p-med		Tile corner piece (13 mm) (NR)	1		P-med/mod
L002	accum	4	3	slate			Small piece of slate (NR)	1		
L002	accum	4	3	glass	mod		(NR)	3		
L002	accum	4	3	glass	p-med		Piece of thick bottle glass (NR)	1		C 17-18C
L002	accum	4	3	CBM	Med/p-med		Tile/brick with thick pale blue-green glaze, very had dark, fine clay fabric (NR)	1	52	
L002	accum	4	3	C pipe	Small stem piece			1		
L002	accum	4	3	pot	p-med	40		1	28	C 17-18C
L002	accum	4	3	pot	p-med	40A		1	2	C 17C
L002	accum	4	3	pot	p-med	46		2	4	L16-E17C
L003	accum	4	2	A bone				2		
L003	accum	4	2	nails		fe	2 small pieces, corroded, one bent nail shank (NR)			
L003	accum	4	2	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	PT piece (c 12 mm thick) (NR)	1		med-p-med
L003	accum	4	2	C pipe	p-med		Small stem piece (small bore <2mm – probably late)	1		P-med (L17-18/E19C?)
L003	accum	4	2	pot			Inc rim from a bowl/pancheon & sherds from a storage jar, allover glaze poss late 40 (c L17-E19)	5	248	L17-E19C
L003	accum	4	2	pot	med	20C	Flagon(s) 2 small sherds, green glaze over white slip on red/grey fabric	2	10	M13-L14/E15C
L003	accum	4	2	pot	p-med	45D		1	8	L16-17/E18C
L003	accum	4	2	glass	p-med	Pale green	Moderately thin pale green glass from a bottle(?)	1	10	18-19C?
L004	Accum/ demo	4	1	pot		40A	Slipware flared dish with (yellow) slip pattern under clear (orange-brown) glaze, internal surface only	1	56	L16/E17-17/E18C
L004	Accum/ demo	4	1	pot		40B	Inc large drinking pot or small jar base	2	42	L16/17-18C
L004	Accum/ demo	4	1	pot		40		1	2	C L16-17C
L004	Accum/ demo	4	1	C pipe			Small piece of stem bore c 2 mm (c M17-18/19C?) (NR)	1		
L004	Accum/ demo	4	1	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	PT large (thickness c 13 mm, min dimension 170mm+ lgth)	1		med-p-med
L004	Accum/ demo	4	1	CBM		R	Brick piece (BR), dense fine sand/silt fabric with some / occasional small stones (50 x 95 mm) (NR)	1		C 17-E18C

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Period	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g	Finds spot date
L006	Accum/ demo	4	4	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	PT (c 13 mm thick) (NR)	1		med-p-med
L008		5	11	glass	p-med	green	Complete (whole) small, necked, green glass phial, squared-off with flattened sides (possibly to fit better into a case) (height 37-38 mm, max girth approx 35-36 mm) low hollowed (pushed-in) base with pontil scar, med-dark green glass in good condition (see F4)	1	14	L17-18/18C?
L008		5	11	glass	p-med	green	Complete (whole) green glass cylindrical phial (height 85 mm, max girth approx 43-44 mm), flaring, flattened (near flat) rim, hollow (pushed-in) base with pontil scar, surfaces deteriorating and covered in iridescent patches (see Willmott Type 26.2 dated c 1650-1700, although the phial here has a distinct neck) (see F4)	1	50	L17-18C
L008	Demo/ m-up	5	11	pot	p-med	46	Sherd from a lipped bowl/jar with blue line & dot decoration, probably a drug jar, and base from a bowl with a small footing	4	110	C17-18C
L008	Demo/ m-up	5	11	pot	p-med	45	English stoneware, sherds from five pots including a drinking mug	5	114	E/M18-19C
L008	Demo/ m-up	5	11	pot	p-med	42	Base from a boarder ware pot (tripod pipkin) with a small foot, internal glaze and glaze on foot	1	44	C M16-17/E18C
L008	Demo/ m-up	5	11	pot	p-med	40	All over glaze	1	50	C 16/17-E18C
L008	Demo/ m-up	5	11	C pipe	p-med		3 stems and 3 bowls/part bowls, 2 plain bowls. Crummy Type 9 c 1700-1740, broken, used and burnt bowl with letters W P (?) on each side of foot, Crummy Type 9 c 1700-1740, bowl with letters C A on each side of foot, probably also Type 9 (pipe bowl bores c 2 mm)	6		E18C C1700-1740
L008	Demo/ m-up	5	11	glass	p-med	Dark green	Bottle base (thick base), low rounded kick, surfaces flaking and with iridescence	2	344	C 17C
L008	Demo/ m-up	5	11	nail		fe	Shaft, almost certainly from an iron nail, corroded (NR)	1		
L008	Demo/ m-up	5	11			40	Large sherd from a storage jar wit horizontal lug handles (late pot type), mortar over breaks	1	220	C M17-18/19C
L008	Demo/ m-up	5	11	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	PT medium-large pieces, c 10-14 mm thick (NR)	2		med-p-med
L008	Demo/ m-up	5	11	A bone				2		
L008	Demo/ m-up	5	11	shell			Oyster, main shell (lgth 60 mm) (NR)	1		
L008	Demo/ m-up	5	91	C pipe	p-med		Most of bowl with long part of stem, convex back to bowl with flat top, Crummy Type 9 c 1700-1740	1		E18C

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Period	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g	Finds spot date
L009	Floor base	3	53	pot	p-med	40B		1	4	C 17-E18C
L010	Demo/ dump	4	10	A bone				SQ		
L010	Demo/ dump	4	10	nail(s)		fe	Small pieces of fe shaft, almost certainly parts if nails, one tapering to a point (NR)			
L010	Demo/ dump	4	10	shell			Oyster shell , single piece (NR)	1		
L010	Demo/ dump	4	10	pot		40	Rim from a large dish/pancheon, decorated with incised/ combed lines, sherds from storage jar (glazed both sides)	4	84	17-E18C
L010	Demo/ dump	4	10	glass		Dark green	Moderately thin bottle? sherd	1		C18-19C
L010	Demo/ dump	4	10	C pipe			Stem pieces (2) very small and a round foot c 17-E18C	4		C17-E18C
L010	Demo/ dump	4	10	A bone				SQ		
L010	Demo/ dump	4	17	CBM		O-R	PT pieces, one with part of small square peg-hole, one piece c 13 mm thick, light traces of heat discolouration one (NR)	2		med-p-med
L010	Demo/ dump	4	17	Pot	p-med	40B	Handle, moderately thick, poss from a handle bowl	1	8	L16/17-E18C
L010	Demo/ dump	4	17	Pot	p-med	45	German stoneware, probably Cologne or Frechen	1	8	16-17C
L010	Demo/ dump	4	17	shell	shell		Oyster 4 flat shell lids, other shell 70 mm lgth, lids up to 60 mm lgth (NR)	5		
L010	Demo/ dump	4	17	coal	p-med		Two small-medium size piece of coal (NR)	2		Prob p-med/mod
L010	Demo/ dump	4	17	C pipe	p-med		Stem pieces with one rounded foot piece, stem bore c 3 mm, prob 17C	7		17C?
L010	Demo/ dump	4	17	nail			Corroded iron nail, head missing, extant shaft 55 mm (NR)	1		
L010	Demo/ dump	4	17	A bone				SQ		
L012	occupation	4	52	bone				1		
L012	occupation	4	52	shell			Part of an oyster shell with area of very small barnacles on surface	1		
L012	occupation	4	52	pot	p-med	40B		1	2	C L16/17-18C
L012	occupation	4	52	pot	p-med	45D		1	12	L16-17/E18C
L012	occupation	4	52	nail		fe	Small corroded nail shaft piece (NR)	1		
L012	occupation	4	66	A bone				1		
L012	occupation	4	66	C pipe	p-med		Small stem piece (C17-18/E19C) (NR)	1		C 17-18/E19C
L012	occupation	4	66	pot	p-med	40		1		16/E17-17C

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Period	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g	Finds spot date
L012	occupation	4	66	pot	p-med	40B		1		C L16-E18C
L012	occupation	4	66	pot	med	20C	Speckled green glaze over white slip – flagon	1	8	M13-14/E15C
L012	occupation	4	66	pot	med	20C	Possibly mill green, includes thumbled base from flagon?	2	34	M13-14/E15C
L014	floor	3	26	A bone				2		
L014	floor	3	26	CBM	Med/p-med	R-B	Pieces of peg-tile 11 mm thick	2		med-p-med
L014	floor	3	26	shell			Oyster	4		
L015	floor	3	23	A bone				2		
L015	floor	3	23	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	Medium-large piece of peg-tile (PT) one piece with round peg hole close to corner (width of tile 150-155mm, thickness c 12-13 mm) (NR) (NR)	2		
L015	floor	3	23	shell			Oyster, very small flat 2 lid(?) shells (45 mm lgth) (NR)	2		
L015	floor	3	23	pot	med	21	Over fired? prob a jar/bowl rim, prob a squat jug, similar to Early Colchester-type ware decoration and jugs	1	12	C 13-14C
L016	dump	3 (2-4?)	69	A bone				1		
L016	dump	3 (2-4?)	69	shell			Oyster 60mm lgth (NR)	1		
L016	dump	3 (2-4?)	69	glass			Window glass, flat about 2 mm thick	1		
L016	dump	3 (2-4?)	69	pot	p-med	40B	Handles sherd	1	8	C L16/17-18C
L016	dump	3 (2-4?)	69	pot	L med/p-med	21(T)	Fine sand orange-red fabric, prob Late med/E p-med transitional	1	8	C15/L15-16C?
L016	dump	3 (2-4?)	69	C pipe	p-med		10 stem pieces (NR) & two bowls, bowls have slightly rounded back/body, similar size to Crummy Type 6 (c1660-1680 (small bones)	12		M-L17C
L017	occupation	3	110	A bone				Q		
L017	occupation	3	110	nails			Small iron nails (NR)	4		
L017	occupation	3	110	pot		42	Very small sherds prob 42 rather than 23	3	4	M16-17C
L017	occupation	3	110	pot		21A	Very small sherd green glazed all over surfaces, red fabric sherd	1	1	13-14C
L017	occupation	3	110	pot		21(T)	2 very small sherds	2	2	L med/E p-med
L017	occupation	3	20	pot	med	21A	sherds from gazed jug with white painted lines and fine white	4	28	13/14-15C

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Period	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g	Finds spot date
							lines/trails			
L018	Clay floor	3	25	pot	p-med	40	Small sherd, glazed on one side	1	4	16/17-E18C
L018	Clay floor	3	25	pot	med	21	Orange-red sherd in fine sand fabric (not micaceous) with part of a thick white painted stripe	1	4	C 13-E15C
L018	Clay floor	3	74	slag			Corroded iron/ iron rich slag, small irregular lump pieces (NR)	3		
L018	Clay floor	3	74	nails			Parts of nails with heads and shaft pieces (NR)	4		
L018	Clay floor	3	74	A bone				2		
L018	Clay floor	3	74	Pot	med	21(T)	Sherds in fine sand red surface ware with grey core & sherds with reduced surface (L med/transitional)	4	44	C15/L15-16C
L018	Clay floor	3	74	Pot	med	21	Base of large handle with broad cream strip running up it	1	92	C L14/15-E16C
L019/ (F023)	Surface (yard)	3	35	pot		21	Fabric similar to Mill Green ware with broad painted white stripe on reduced surface body as Late Colchester ware C 15-M16C	1	18	C 15-16C
L019/ (F023)	Surface (yard)	3	35	pot		20C	Fine sand orange-red fabric with grey core, smoother surfaces, open form – bowl - base slightly sagging	1	18	C 13-14/15C
L019/ (F023)	Surface (yard)	3	35	CBM	Med/p-med		Frag from PT, small laminated pieces (poss laminated from heat?) (NR)	2		Med/p-med
L019/ (F023)	Surface (yard)	3	35	pot	med	20	Oxidised sandy ware/ medieval coarseware	1	2	C 13-15C
L020	Metalled surface	3	36			21(T)	Fine sand orange-red fabric, prob with dark-brown surface (similar to Late Colchester ware surfaces) Late med/E p-med transitional	2		C 15/L15-16C
L021	floor	3	41	pot		21(T)	Fine sand orange-red fabric, prob Late med/E p-med transitional	1	8	C 15/L15-16C?
L023	Surface metalled (upper)	3	58	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	PT, small piece thickness 12 mm (NR)	1		med-p-med
L024	Surface metalled (mid)	3	60	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	PT several pieces two with circular holes one slightly tapers toward the tile base (12-14mm thick) (NR)	5		med-p-med
L025	Surface metalled (mid-lower)	(2/3)	62	nail		fe	Nail head with part of shaft (NR)	1		
L025	Surface metalled (mid-lower)	(2/3)	62	A bone				1		
L029	Surface	2	119	pot		20C	Flagon body sherd, mottled green glaze over white slip,	1	6	M13-

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Period	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g	Finds spot date
	(gravel)						combed lines on surface			L14/E15C
L032	floor	3	47	A bone				VSQ		
L032	floor	3	47	shell			Oyster shell fragments (NR)	(SQ)		
L032	floor	3	47	CBM	med-p-med	R	Corner of a PT (thickness c 10-12mm) (NR)	1		med-p-med
L032	floor	3	47	pot	med	21	Appears similar to late Colchester ware jar with white painted lines on reduced surface, diagonal dash white lines across rim (C L15-E16C)	1	8	C L15-E16C
L033	make-up	3	45	A bone				1		
L033	make-up	3	45	pot	med	21(T)	Sherd from a bowl, fine red fabric with small area of thin internal glaze, late medieval transitional	1	2	C 15/L15-16C
L033	make-up	3	45	pot	med	20C	Flagon, slightly mottled green glaze over white slip, grey fabric with quartz	1	4	M13-L14/E15C
L033	make-up	3	45	CBM	Med/p-med	O-R	Pieces of peg-tiles PT 9-10 mm thick (NR)	1		med-p-med
L033	make-up	3	45	pot	pot	21	Small base edge sherd (med-early p-med)	1	6	c 15-16C
L034	occupation	2	46	CBM		O-R	PT flake sherd from underside (NR)	1		med-p-med
L034	occupation	2	46	pot		20C	Flagon body sherd, Glaze dark greenish-brown colour on surface	1	6	M13-L14/E15C
L035	Floor/ make-up	2	56	A bone				1		
L035	Floor/ make-up	2	56	CBM	Med/p-med		PT piece, large (tile width 160 mm, thickness 12 mm) (NR)	1		Med/p-med
L036	dump	(4/5)	61	A bone				SQ		
L036	dump	(4/5)	61	pot	p-med	40	Base sherds, internal glaze only	2	72	16/17-E18C
L036	dump	(4/5)	61	C pipe			Complete bowl with part of stem, long thin bowl with angled top (plain) Crummy Type 8 c 1680-1710	1		C L17-E18C
L036	dump	(4/5)	61	glass		Dark green	Sherd with iridescent flaking surfaces, almost certainly from a bottle	1	6	C 18C
L037	Hearth (fill)	3	57	A bone			(fish bone?)	1		
L037	Hearth (fill)	3	57	CBM	med-p-med	O-R	Small-medium PT pieces (12 mm thick) (NR)	2		
L037	Hearth (fill)	3	57	CBM	med--p-med	O-R	Tile piece, slightly curving (similar to imbrex) with slightly concave end/side, poss hipped tile piece (13 mm thick)	1		
L037	Hearth (fill)	3	57	Shell			Oyster shells, broken, appear heat affected or burnt, flat lid shell pieces, not large (up to 50 mm) (NR)	4		

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Period	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g	Finds spot date
L038	Floor/ make-up	(2/3)	97	A bone				SQ		
L038	Floor/ make-up	(2/3)	97	CBM		O-R	Very small pieces of peg-tile (PT) burnt, quite thick (thickness 15mm) (NR)	2		med-p-med
L044	occupation	3	129	slag			two large pieces and fragments iron slag, inc one grey coloured porous slag piece with undulating surfaces & fired clay on underside (see L83)	6	480	
L044	occupation	3	83	A bone				SQ		
L044	occupation	3	83	nail		fe	Curving shaft piece, corroded, almost certainly a nail (50mm lght)	1		
L044	occupation	3	83	pot		21(T)	Large surface flake sherd, fine sand orange-red fabric, red surface prob Late med/E p-med transitional	1	8	C15/L15-16C?
L044	occupation	3	83	CBM		O-R	Small piece, mostly a tile flake	1		med-p-med
L049	Make-up/ metalling	3	104	pot		21A	Sherds from the upper part of a jug, white paint lattice around neck, and white paint lines around rod (round-section) handle, small piece of flat rim top survives above, clear splash glaze over.	15	240	E13-14C
L049	Make-up/ metalling	3	93	pot		20	Grey sandy fabric, dark grey surfaces (appear med and no indication of Rom pottery from the site), pinkish deposit on interior (see L85 (116))	2	14	C 13-14C
L049	Make-up/ metalling	3	93	CBM	Med/p-med		Misc very small pieces that are or are probably parts of tile, prob PT	4		Med/p-med
(L055)	Voided (layer in F69/F70)		94				See F70 for bulk finds			
L077	F87 (fill) (p/p-h)	2	96	pot		21A	Small flagon sherd with green glaze over white slip	1	3	13-14C
L080	floor	(2/3)	106	nail			Small piece, almost certainly from the shaft of a nail (NR)	1		
L082	floor	(2/3)	121	A bone				SQ		
L082	floor	(2/3)	121	shell			Oyster, very small inc 2 lid shells (40-50mm lgth)	3		
L083	floor	(2/3)	111	slag			iron slag (4) and lighter, grey coloured porous slag with undulating surfaces (4) one piece of this with fired clay on underside (see L44)	4	326	
L083	floor	(2/3)	111	nails			Pieces from small iron nails (NR)	3		
L083	floor	(2/3)	111	A bone				1		
L083	floor	(2/3)	111	pot		20C	Glazed, sherd from a jug	1	6	L13-L14/E15C

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Period	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g	Finds spot date
L083	floor	(2/3)	111	pot		21A	Grey core, brown surface, with clear (grey) glaze	1	26	13-14C
L083	floor	(2/3)	111	pot		21	Small, slightly coarse sandy red ware sherd	1	1	Med (c 13-15C)
L083	floor	(2/3)	111	CBM		O-R	PT piece/fragment (NR)	1	10	med-p-med
L085	Occupation/acum	2	116	A bone			(from bulk sample)	SQ		
L085	Occupation/acum	2	116	pot		20C	Glazed sherds from a flagon (from bulk sample)	3	8	M13-L14/E15C
L085	Occupation/acum	2	116	pot		20C (C)	Greyware, sooted exterior, pinkish deposit on interior (see L49 (93)) (from bulk sample)	2	8	
L085	Occupation/acum	2	116	nails		fe	Collection of small iron nails (from bulk sample)	8		
L085	Occupation/acum	2	120	pot		20C	Glazed over white slip, clear glaze with green speckles	2	2	M13-14/E15C
L085	Occupation/acum	2	120	pot		20C	Red sandy fabric with grey core, prob mill green coarseware (abraded)	1	6	M13-14/E15C
L085	Occupation/acum	2	120	pot		20	Small greyware sherds, one with a pale fabric	3	8	C L12/13-14C
L091	Natural		107	A bone				VSQ		
L094	make-up	2	130	pot		21A	Small flagon rim sherd with green glaze over white slip	1	4	13-14C
L100	Surface (metalled)	(2/3)	135	quern			Lava quern (abraded), lower stone. Reused, worn on broken edges, probably a reused Roman quern	1	1714	Med (prob. reused Roman)
L111	accum	4	140	nails		fe	Two flat nails (rect shaft cross-section), corroded (NR) c 80mm long	2		
L111	accum	4	140	A bone				SQ		
L111	accum	4	140	C pipe			13 plain stem pieces (NR), bowl Crummy Type 5 (c 1650-70)	14		C 1650-70
L111	accum	4	140	pot		40	Internal glaze	2	16	C L16-17C
L111	accum	4	140	pot		22	Micaceous, fine brownish orange fabric	1	8	12-13/E14C
L111	accum	4	140	CBM	med-p-med		PT glazed (thickness 13 mm)	1	26	med-p-med

Appendix 3 - brick samples

Area Ctxt	Ctxt type	Phase	Find no	Find type	Description	Finds spot date
F004	Lower west wall	4	84	CBM	BR <S> complete (225 x 110 x 55 mm) O-R, regular, smooth, mortared showing shadow of overlapping bond	C L17-E18C
F004	Lower west floor	4	88	CBM	BR <S> complete (220 x 110 x 50 mm), slightly rounded upper edges, but otherwise smooth, mortared	C L17-E18C
F004	Lower west wall	4	90	CBM	BR <S> complete (230 x 110 x 55-60 mm), O-R, regular, mortared	C L17-E18C
F004	Lower west wall	4	06	CBM	BR <S> complete (225 x 105 x 55 mm) O-R/R, regular, mortared	C L17-E18C
F004	Lower east floor	4	89	CBM	BR <S> complete (225 x 110 x 35-40 mm) regular, smooth, Floor brick?	C 17-18C?
F005	brick floor	4	07	CBM	BR <S> complete (235 x 115 x 50 mm) O-R, regular, smooth, part sooted on one long side	C L17-E18C
F006	brick phase of peg-tile plinth	4	133	CBM	BR <S> complete (235 x 110 x 50 mm) O-R, regular smooth, clean	C L17-E18C
F010	brick plinth	4	09	CBM	BR <S> complete (225 x 110 x 50 mm) regular smooth, mortared	C L17-E18C
F013	brick plinth	4	22	CBM	BR <S> complete (230 x 1100 x 45-50 mm), O-R, regular, mortared	C L17-E18C
F016	wall	4	32	CBM	BR <S> complete (215 x 110 x 55 mm), O-R, regular smooth, clean	C L17-E18C
F016	wall	4	38	CBM	BR <S> complete (225 x 110 x 50 mm), R, regular, smooth, mortared	C L17-E18C
F032	hearth	3	42	CBM	BR <S> complete (broken) (225 x 110 x 50 mm) O-R, rough base, mortared	C 16/17-E18C

Appendix 4

Table 7: plant remains in samples from Period 2 (15th/16th century) (see key below table 8)

Sample	Context	Context descript	Bulk sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Charred seeds			Charred Chaff			Charred bud	Charred twigs	Charred wood >4mmø	Charred wood <4mmø	Charred plant tissue	Silicified awn fragments	Silicified seeds			Mineralised seed			Dried waterlogged bud	Dried waterlogged seeds			modern root/rhizomes	Details – main and significant taxa
					A	D	P	A	D	P	A	D	P							A	D	P	A	D	P		A	D	P		
3	F61	Oven	40	20	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	small charred assemblage consisting of identifiable wood, one grass seed and stem fragments, a wheat (<i>Triticum</i> sp.) grain fragment; moderate quantities dried waterlogged seeds, mostly elderberry.
4	F62	Oven	10	20	2	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Moderate charred assemblage consisting of identifiable charred wood, bread/club/riquet wheat (<i>T. aestivum/durum/turgidum</i>), straight hulled barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>) and oat (<i>Avena</i> sp.) grains, a fat hen and grass seed and one bud.
5	F69	Oven	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moderate quantities of identifiable charred wood
6	F73	Oven	5	30	1	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moderate charred assemblage dominated by identifiable wood, one oat grain and one grass seed	
7	F75	Oven	20	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	Low number of identifiable charred wood and twig fragments, low number of dried waterlogged elderberry and fat hen seeds	
9	F95	fire pit	10	75	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Moderate charred assemblage dominated by identifiable wood fragments, low numbers of grass seeds and stem fragments, and two poorly-preserved wheat grains	
10	L17	Occupation layer	40	15	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	1	small charred assemblage consisting of identifiable wood, and a charred ?legume; low numbers of silicified corn gromwell (<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>) and spikerush; moderate numbers of dried waterlogged seeds of elderberry, bramble, sedge, buttercup, clover, and fat hen
11	L44	Occupation layer	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	3	3	1	abundant and diverse assemblage of dried waterlogged fruit seeds and nutshell that include plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i>), grape (<i>Vitis vinifera</i>), walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>) shell and bramble, wild plant seeds including those of sedge, buttercup, black bindweed (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>) and dock (<i>Rumex acetosa/obtusifolius/crispus</i>), and low numbers of mineralised fruit seeds including those of apple/pear (<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> sp.).	
12	L85	Accumulation / occupation	40	100	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	small assemblage: charred oat grains, one possible bread/club/riquet wheat grain fragment and one buttercup seed, one silicified corn-gromwell and dried waterlogged spike-rush, bramble and fat hen seeds.

Table 8: plant remains in samples from Period 3 (16th/17th century)

Sample	Context	Context descript	Bulk sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Charred seeds			Charred twigs	Charred wood >4mmø	Charred wood <4mmø	Dried waterlogged seeds	modern root/rhizomes			Details – main and significant taxa
					A	D	P	A	D	P	A	A	A	A	D	P	A	
1	F51	Hearth mid/lower fill	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	just identifiable charred wood
2	F51	Hearth upper/mid fill	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	2	1	low numbers of identifiable charred wood and low numbers dried waterlogged seeds including fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>), elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), spikerush (<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>), and buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris / repens / bulbosus</i>), and sedge (<i>Carex</i> sp.)
8	F78	hearth mid / lower fill	40	200	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	Moderate charred assemblage dominated by identifiable wood, low numbers of twig fragments, pulse fragments and a knotgrass type seed; moderate numbers of dried waterlogged seeds dominated by elderberry, sedge, and bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>)

Key: A = abundance [1=occasional, 1-10; 2= moderate, 11-100, and 3= abundant, >100]. D = diversity [1=low, 1-4 taxa types; 2=moderate, 5-10, 3=high]. P = preservation [1=poor (family level only), 2=moderate (genus), 3=good (species identification)]

Appendix 5 – OASIS summary

(following pages)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-257716

Project details

Project name	Evaluation and excavation at 73 High Street, Brentwood, CM14 4RW
Short description of the project	The site is on Brentwood High Street, in the core of the medieval and later town, and opposite St Thomas à Becket's Chapel. Evaluation and excavation revealed six main periods of activity, the earliest being a probably 13th-14th century timber fence (or building). In the 15th/16th century, the inhabitants of a timber-framed house were involved in dress making (commercially?). A large gravelled yard to the rear was reached by a gravelled passageway off the High Street. The 16th/17th century saw the insertion of four ovens or hearths inside the building, and six outside. Small quantities of hammer scale and cereal grains may indicate smithing inside and grain drying outside. In the 18th century, an entirely new building was erected across the full width of the site. It was probably jettied. To the rear was a brick cellar set about 600mm below floor level (a cool store?). Later, a possible smithing heart was inserted into the cellar, and a three-roomed brick structure was erected to the rear. This building is of unknown use, but, in a rapidly expanding town, domestic accommodation or commercial property are both likely. At the end of this period, a group of glass vessels, originally pharmaceutical phials, were inserted behind the possible smithing hearth. An interesting find is a small metal bottle, which may have been a holy oil container. This is an interesting link with St Thomas' Chapel, just over the road, and hints at Pilgrim traffic passing through Brentwood.
Project dates	Start: 25-07-2016 End: 08-08-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	16/07j - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	15/01284/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	BWHS16 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2016.091 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS PHIALS Post Medieval

Significant Finds	JETON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX BRENTWOOD BRENTWOOD 73 High Street
Postcode	CM14 4RW
Study area	300 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 5942 9378 51.619729002208 0.303100676051 51 37 11 N 000 18 11 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 106.2m Max: 107.2m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Adam Wightman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Cliff Park Developments Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Physical Archive ID	2016.091
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Industrial","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Digital Archive ID	2016.091
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Paper Archive ID	2016.091

Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Commercial activity in 15th-19th-century Brentwood: 2016 excavations at 73 and 73a High Street
Author(s)/Editor(s) Brooks, H and Wightman, A
Other bibliographic details Colchester Archaeological Trust Report 1076
Date 2017
Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication Colchester
Description A4 loose-leafed, ring-bound
URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Entered by Howard Brooks (hb@catuk.org)
Entered on 2 May 2017

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

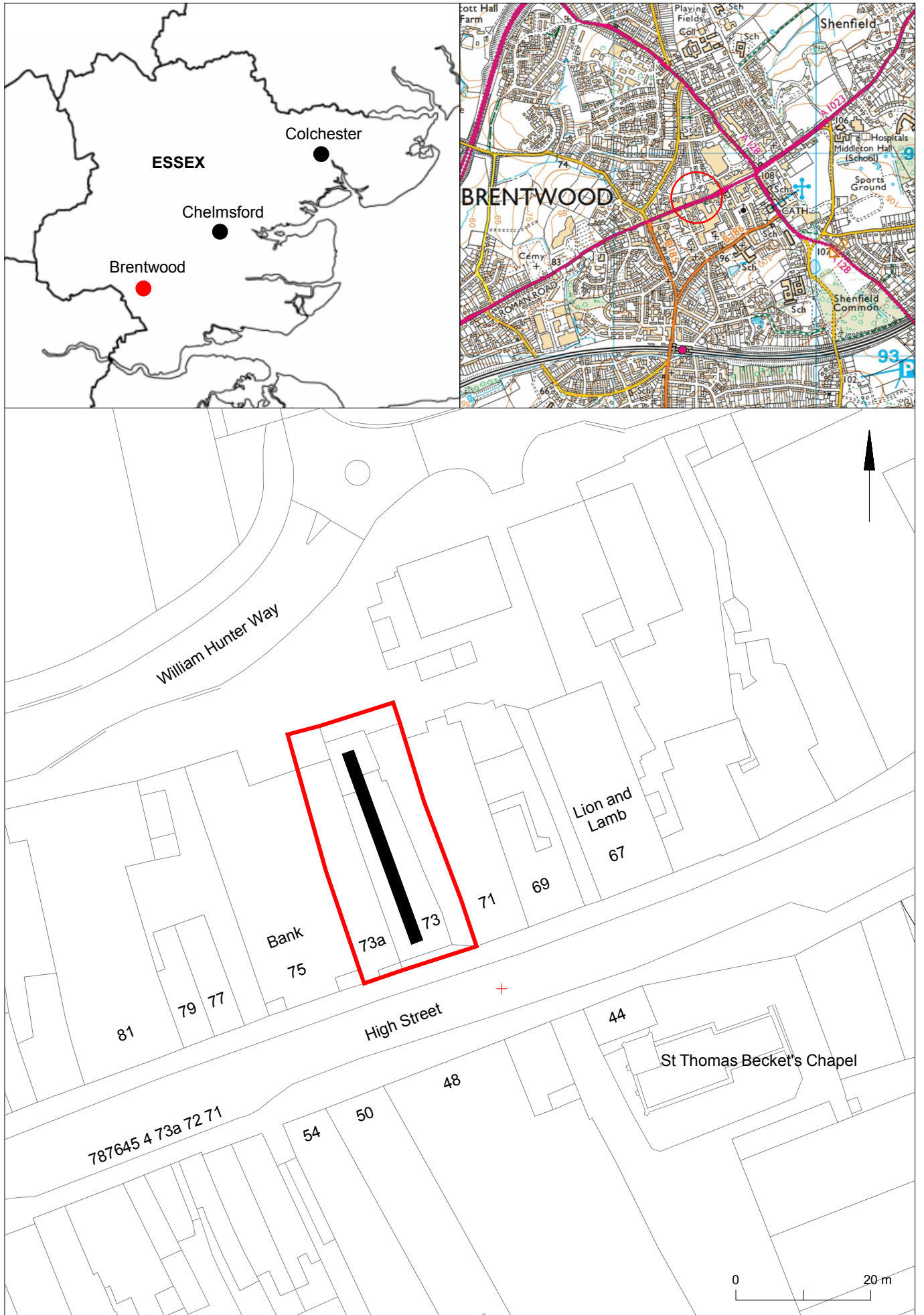


Fig 1a Site location (red) and initial evaluation trench position.



Figure 1b Period 1 (13th-14th century). Plot boundary ditch, and structural features

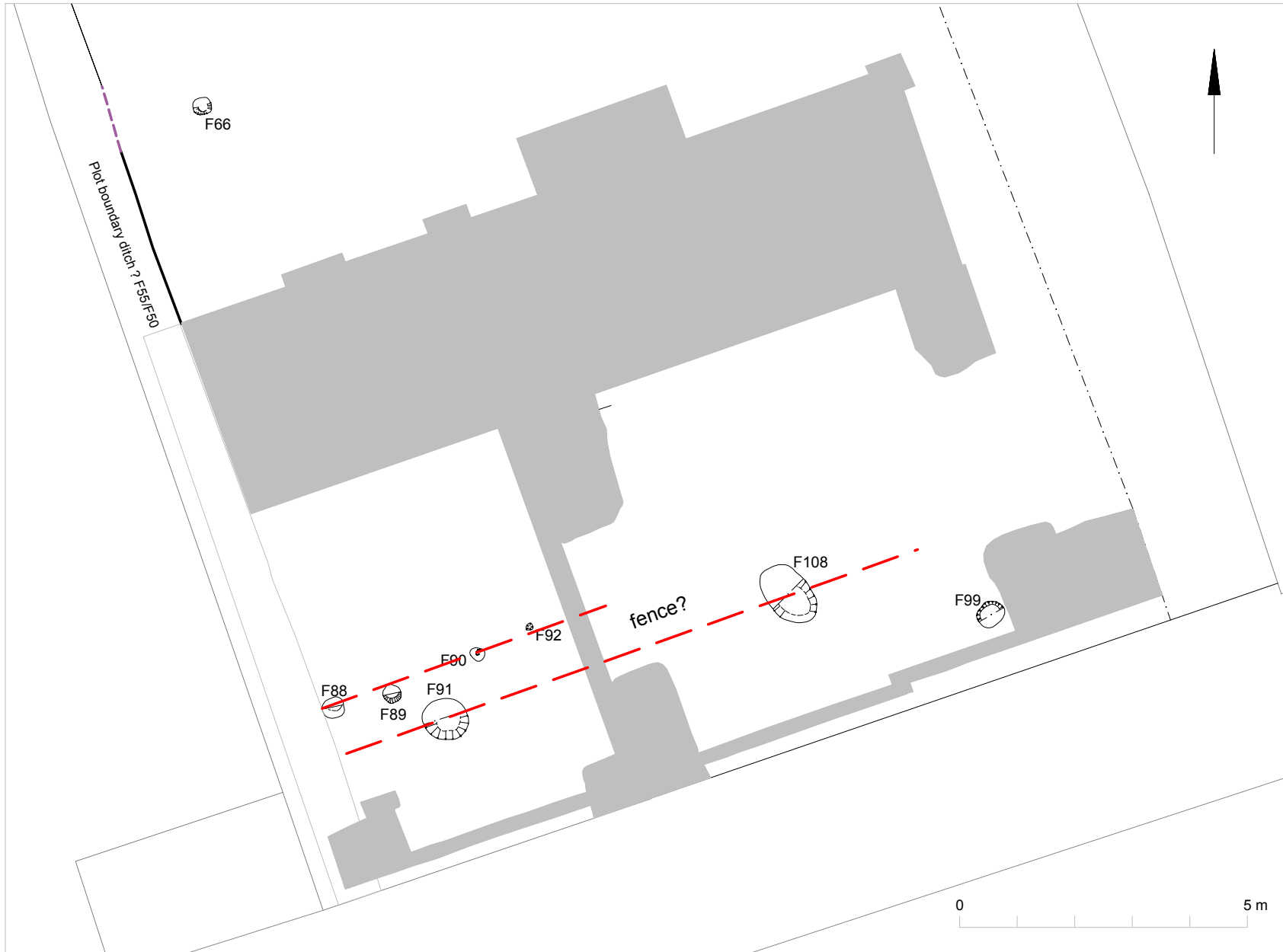


Figure 2 Period 1 (13th-14th-century) Detail of structural features sealed by gravel L29
 Grey tone indicates areas destroyed by later activity.

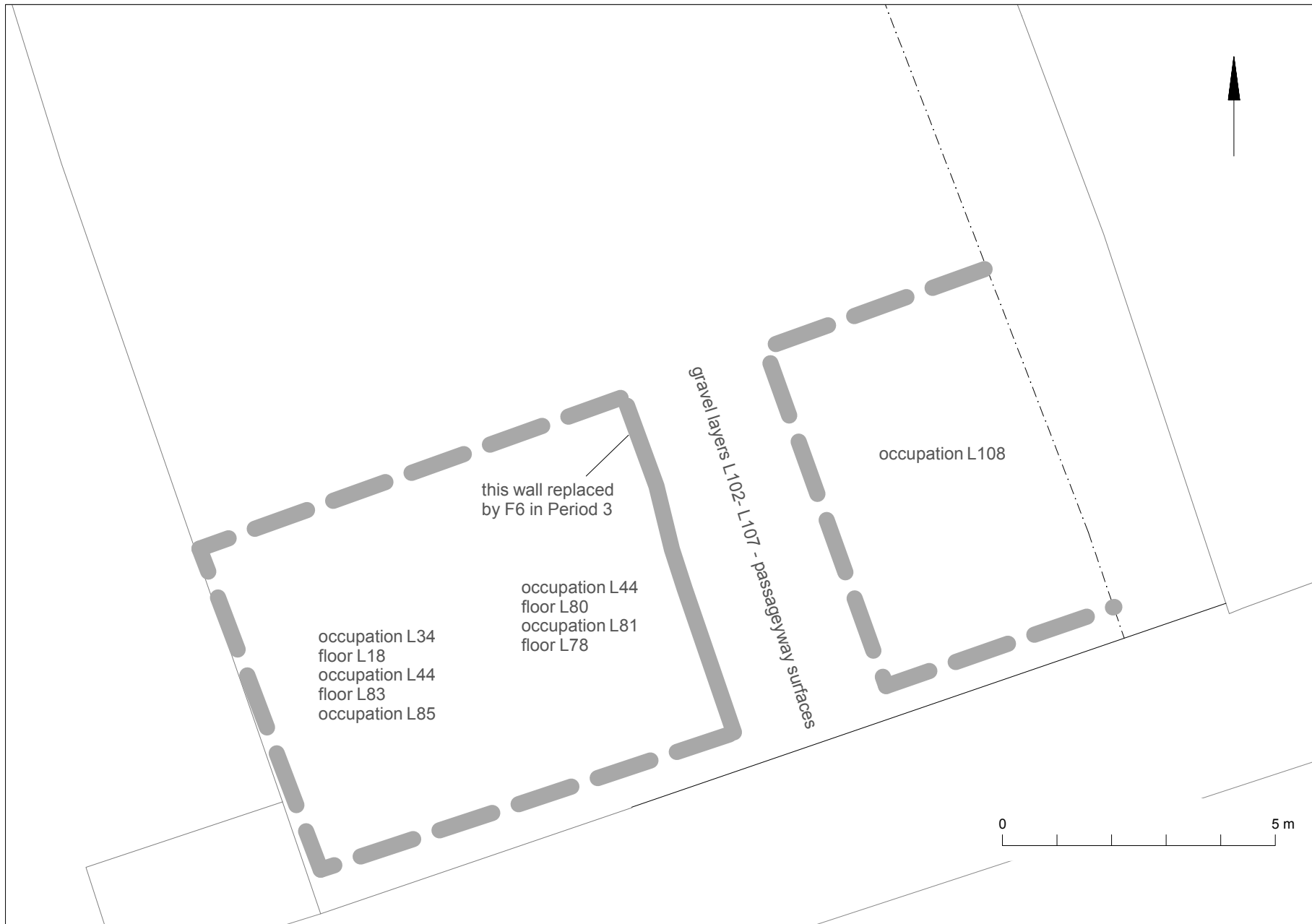


Figure 3 Period 2a/b/c (15th-16th century): Detail of occupation layers and floors sealing gravel L29, and predating the timber-framed period 3 building. Probable wall of this period is shown in solid grey tone, possible wall lines in broken lines

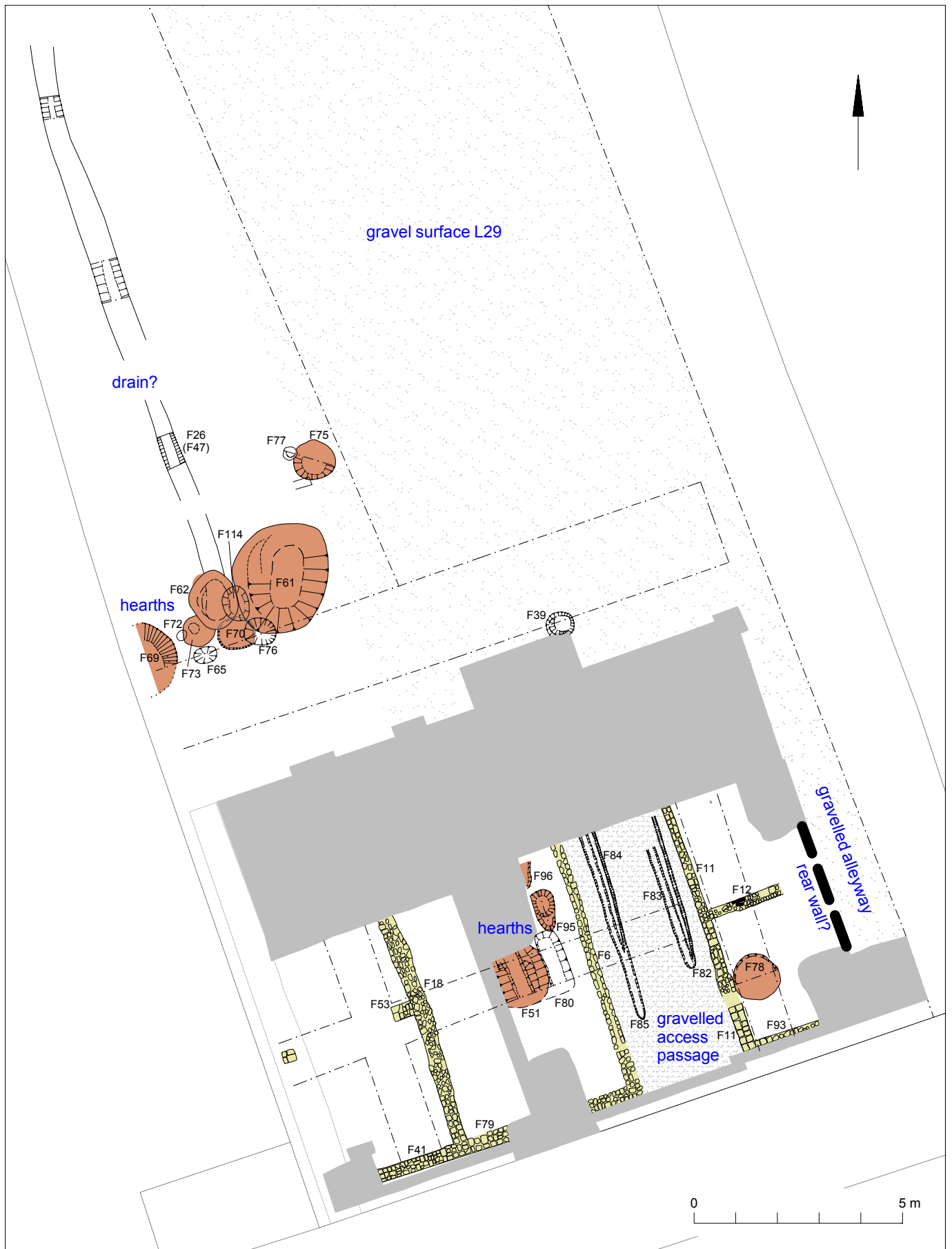


Fig 4 Period 3a (16th/17th century). Frontage buildings, with external and internal hearths and ovens (orange tone)

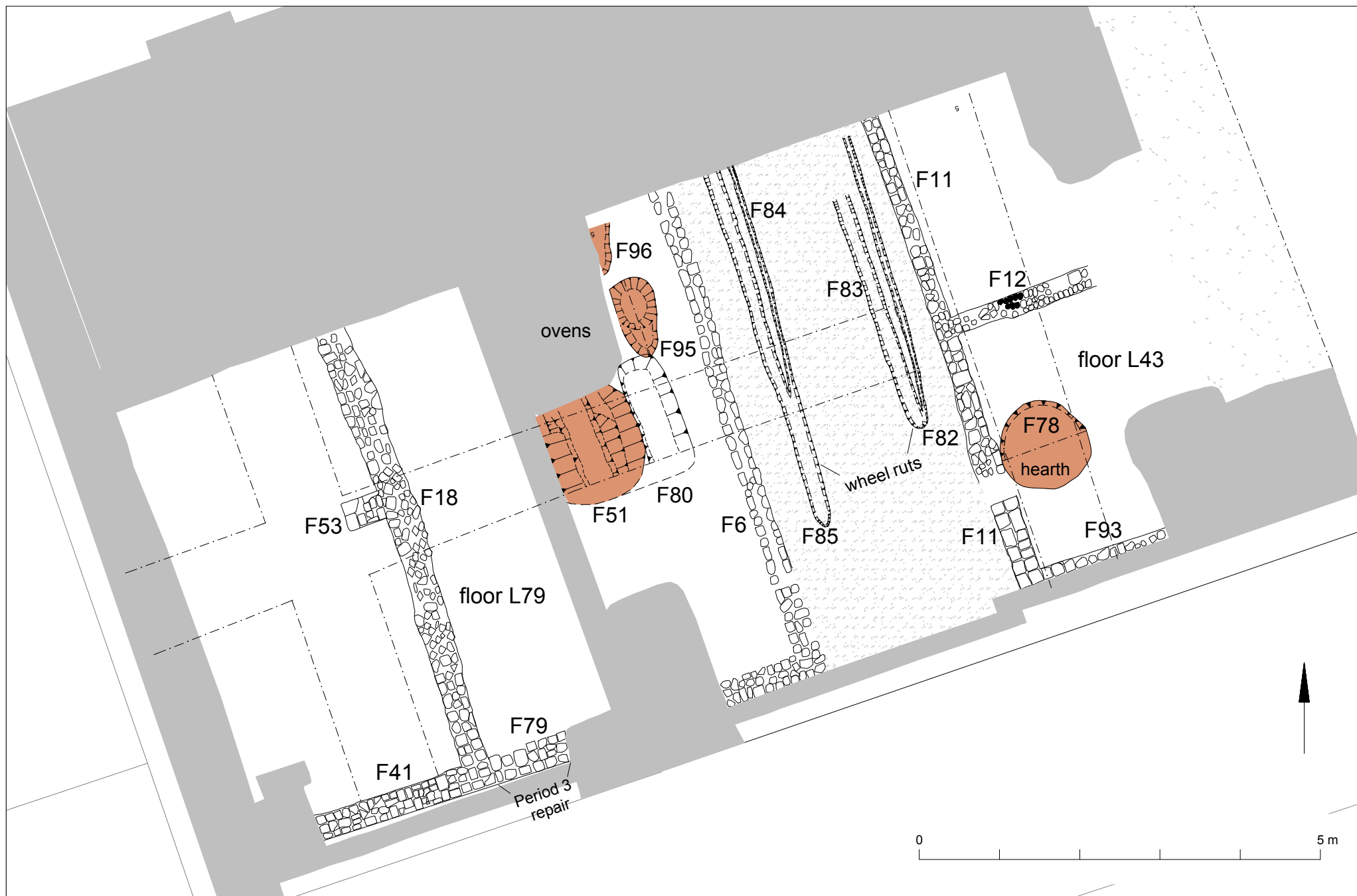


Figure 5 Period 3 detail. The plinth walls are retained from Period 2, with a small Period 3 repair where indicated. Wheel ruts in gravel passageway.

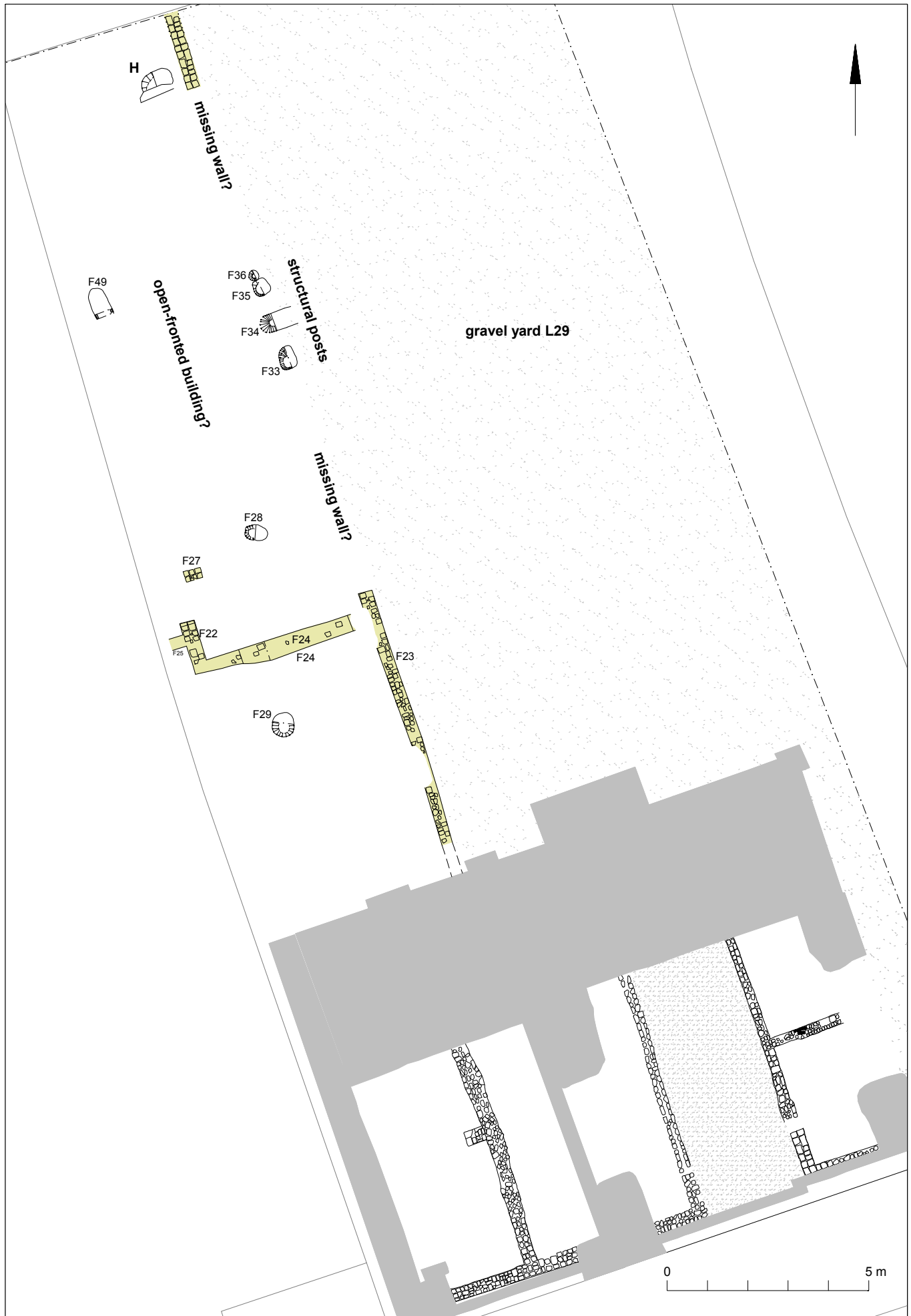


Fig 6 Period 3b (17th century). Rear extension built over Period 3a hearths on western side (ie, number 73a)

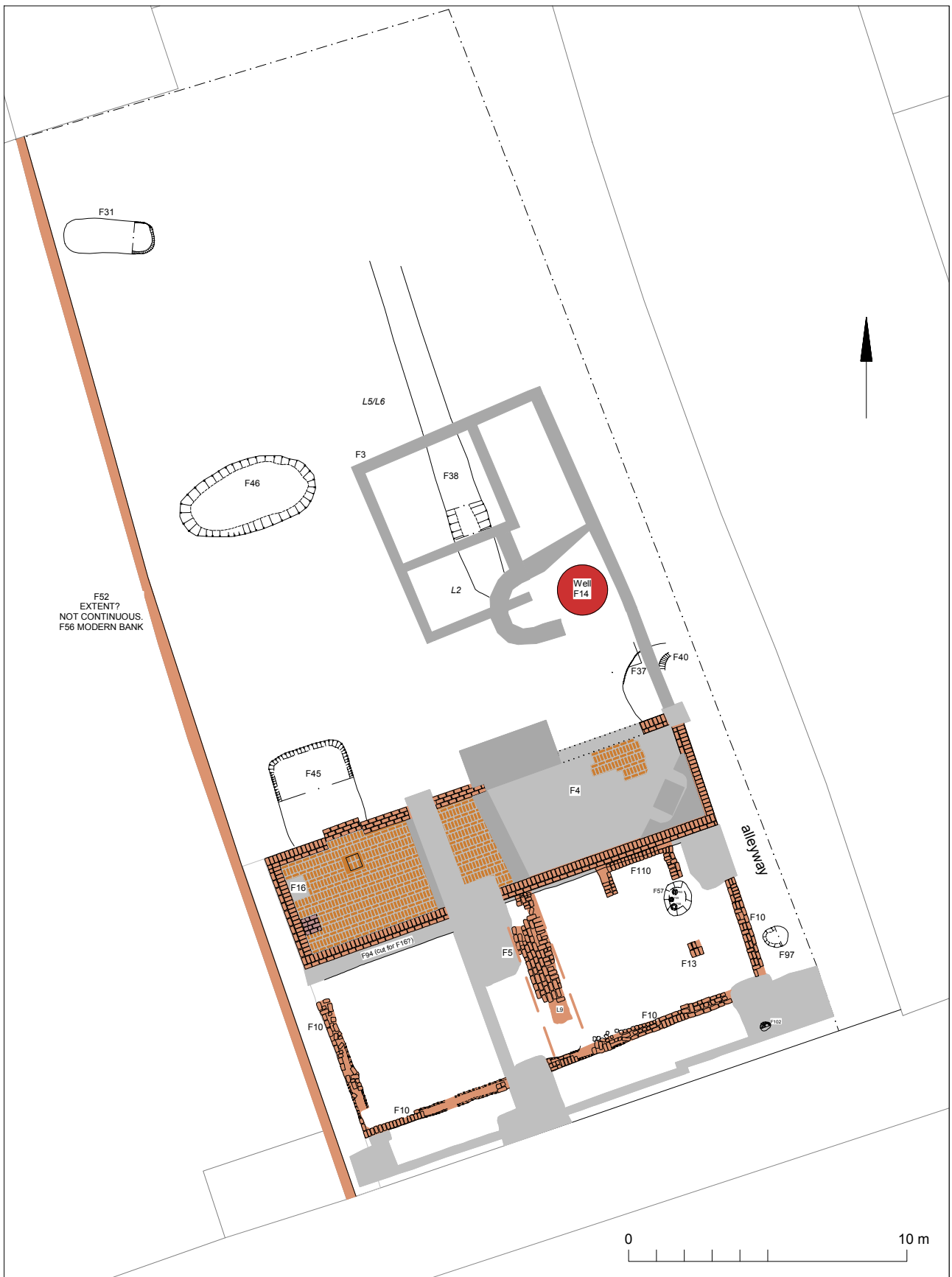


Figure 7 Period 4 (late 17th-18th century).
 New brick building replaces old timber-framed plinth structure.
 Brick plinth F10, internal chimney breast F110. One room on each side
 of a brick passage F5

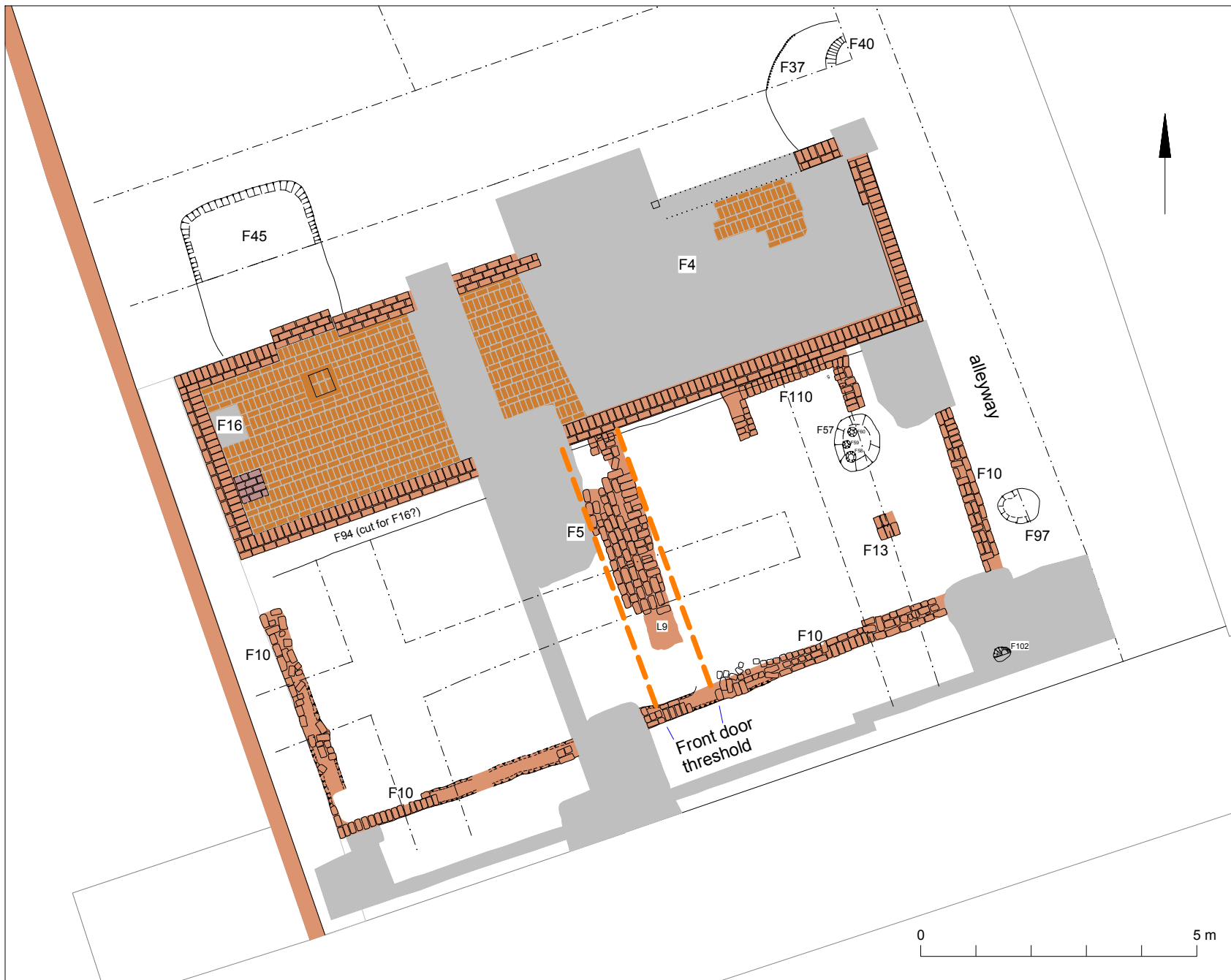


Figure 8 Period 4 (late 17th-18th century).
 New brick building replaces old timber-framed plinth structure. Brick plinth F10, internal chimney breast F110.
 One room on each side of a brick passage F5



Figure 9 Period 5 (late 18th-19th/20th century). Room with ?hearth and coal chute inserted into Period 4 cellar. New external 3-roomed structure to rear (shown in green)

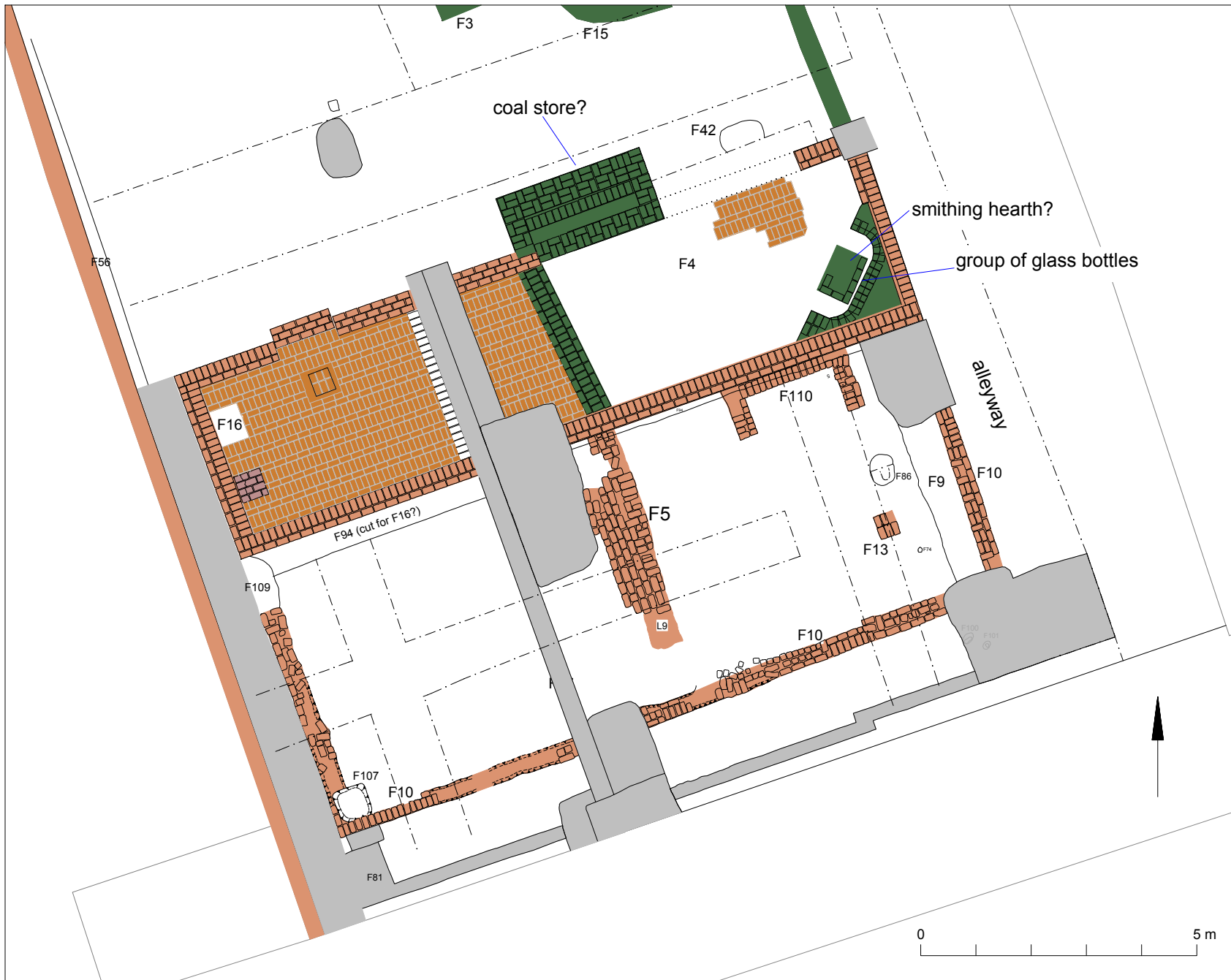


Figure 10 Period 5 detail. Possible smithing hearth and coal store inserted into Period 4 cellar

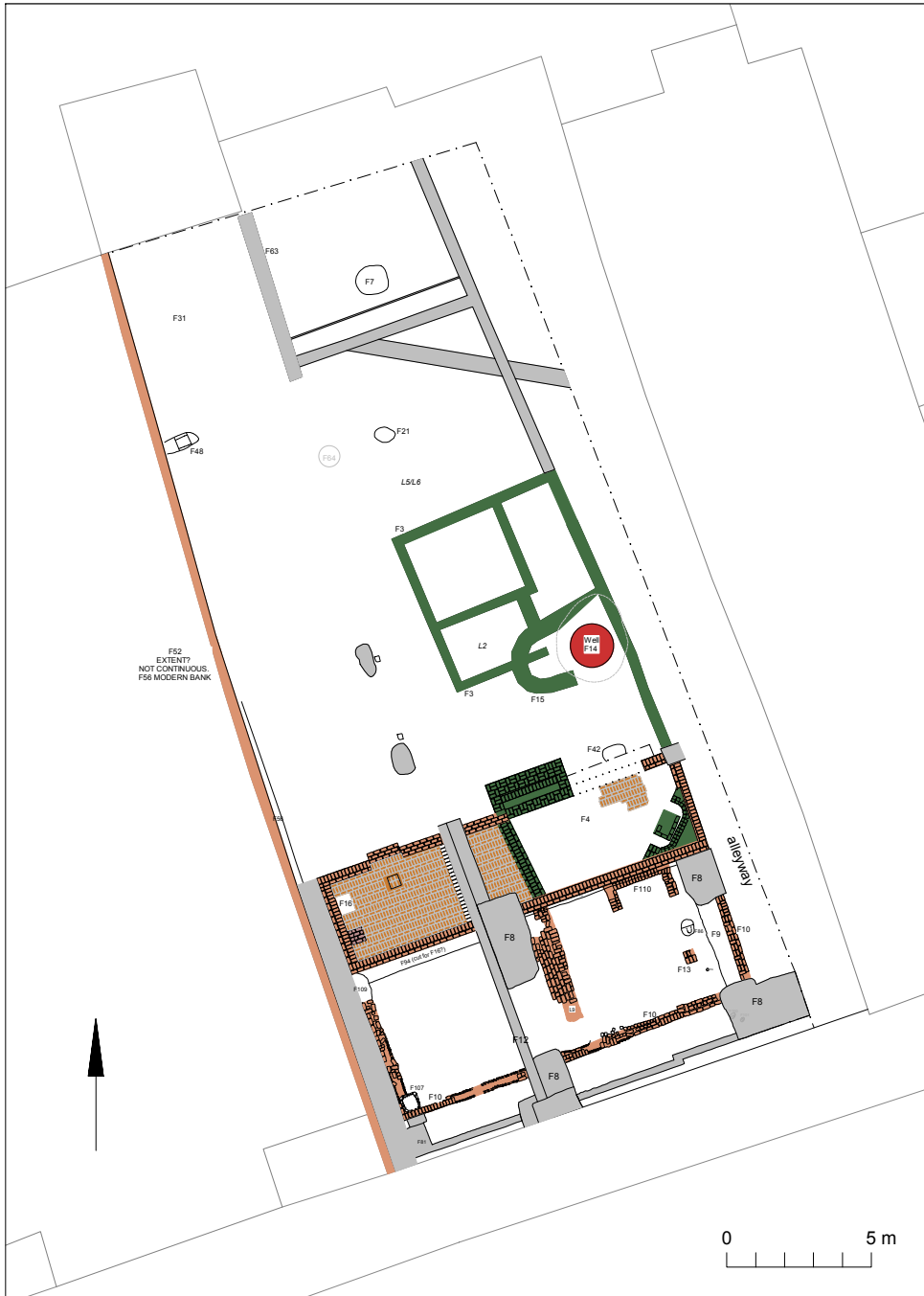


Fig 11 Period 6 concrete structure, cut through Period 5 house



Fig 12 Metal small finds.



Fig 13 Anglo-Dutch tin-glazed earthenware drug jar (1) and glass vessels (2-5).

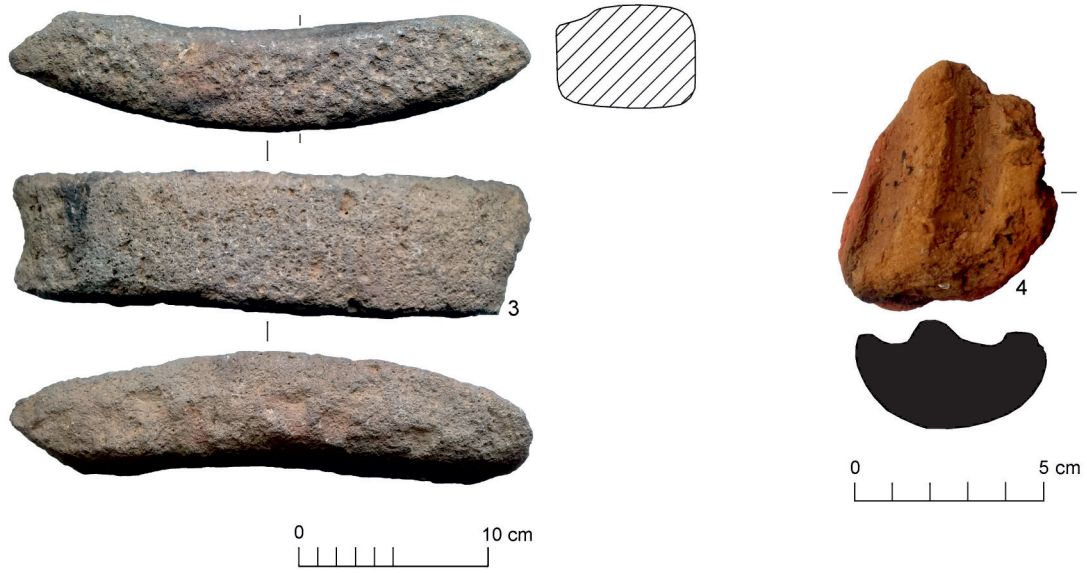
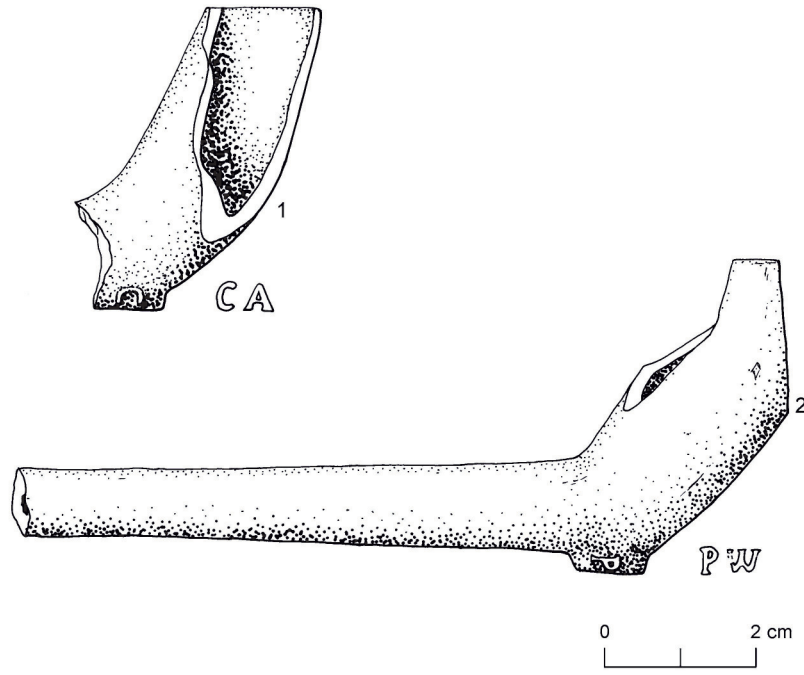
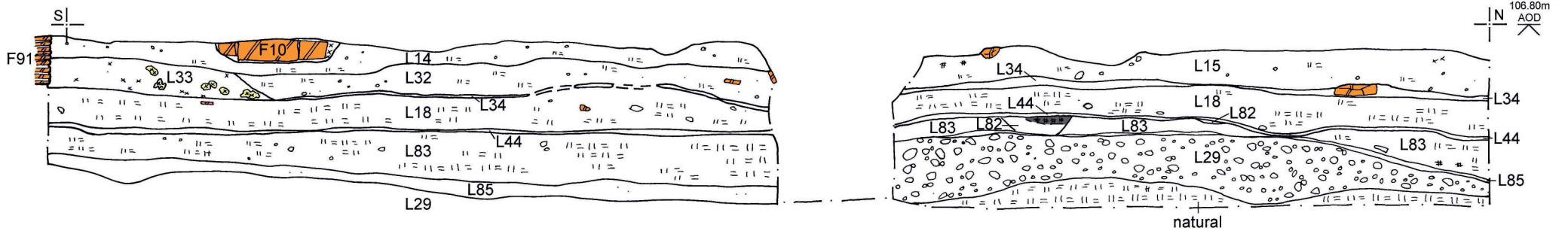
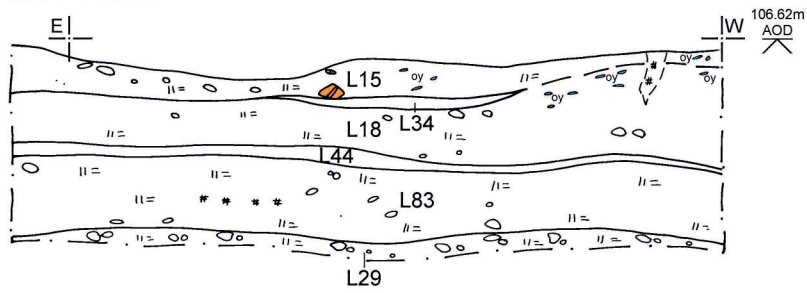


Fig 14 Clay pipe (1-2), quernstone (3) and fired clay casting mould fragment (4).

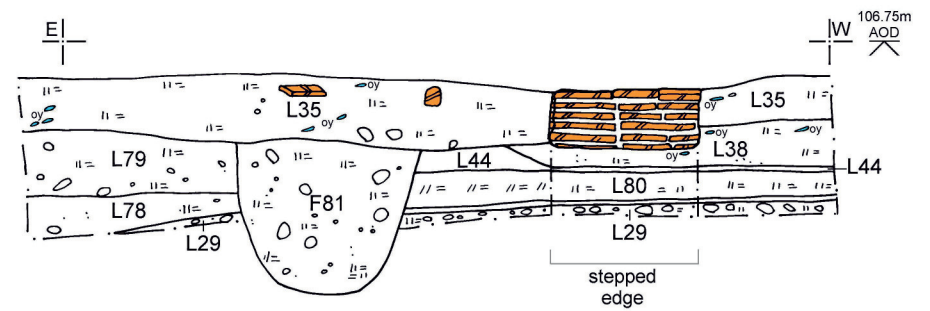
baulk section 9a



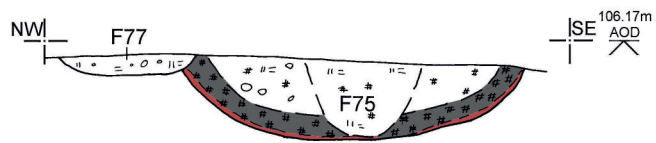
baulk section 8



baulk section 9b



hearth F75



hearth F95

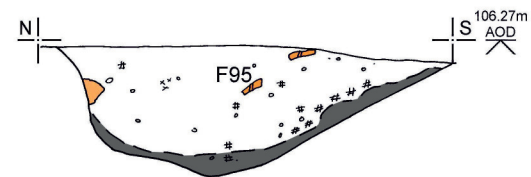
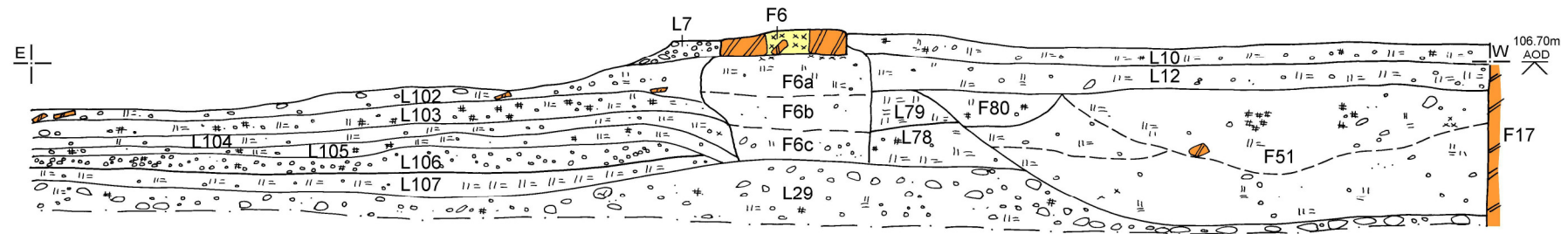
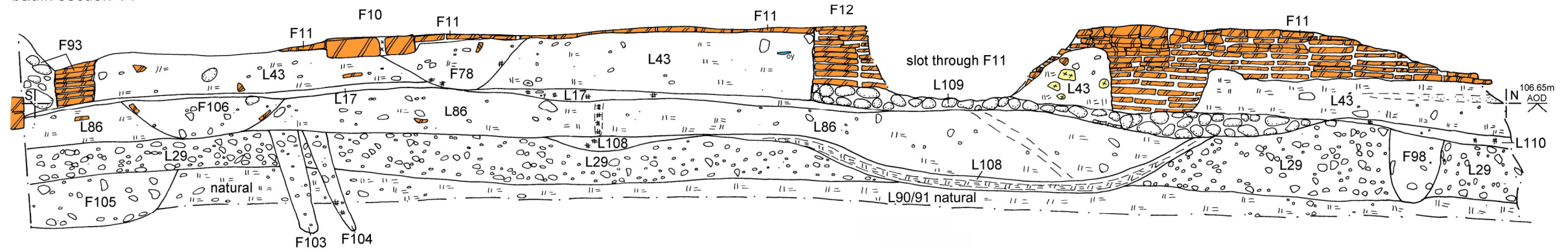


Fig 15 Sections.

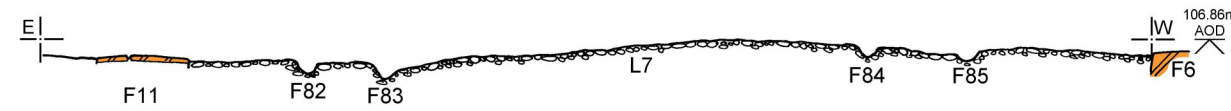
balk section 13



balk section 14



profile of the road surface showing wheel ruts



balk section 5

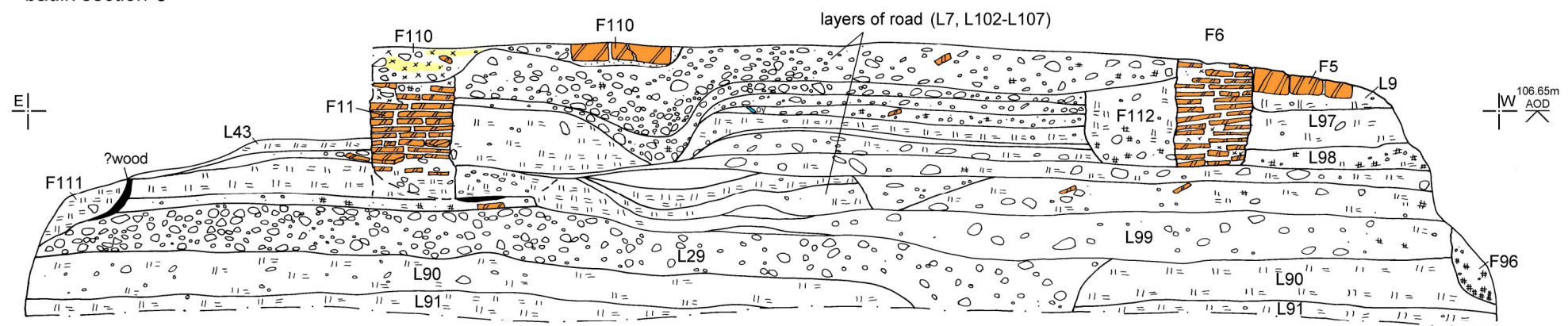
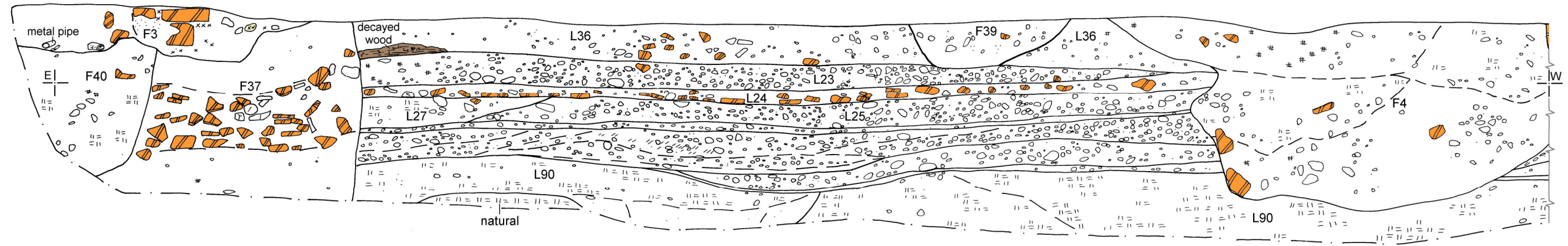


Fig 16 Sections.

balk section 4



balk section 3

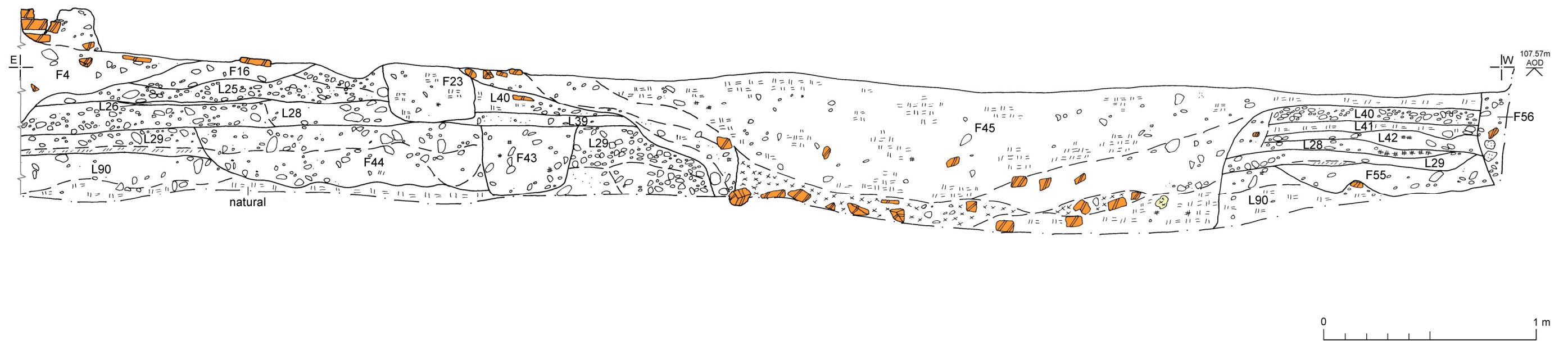
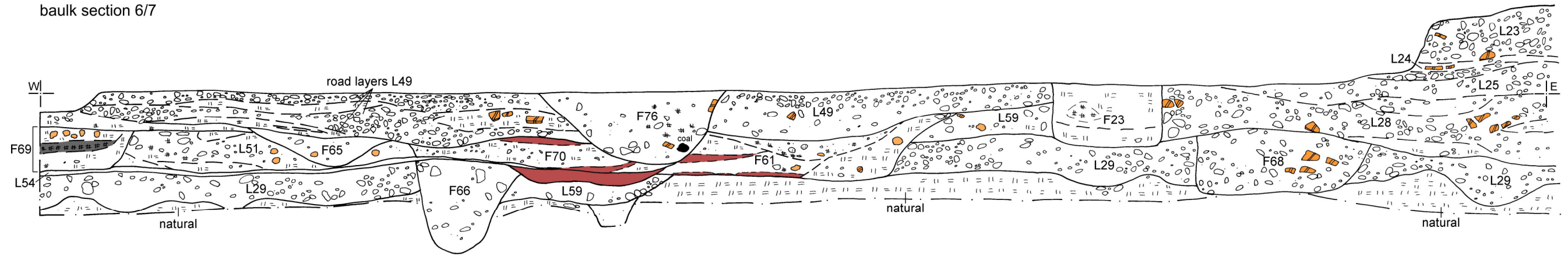


Fig 17 Sections.

balk section 6/7



balk section 11/12

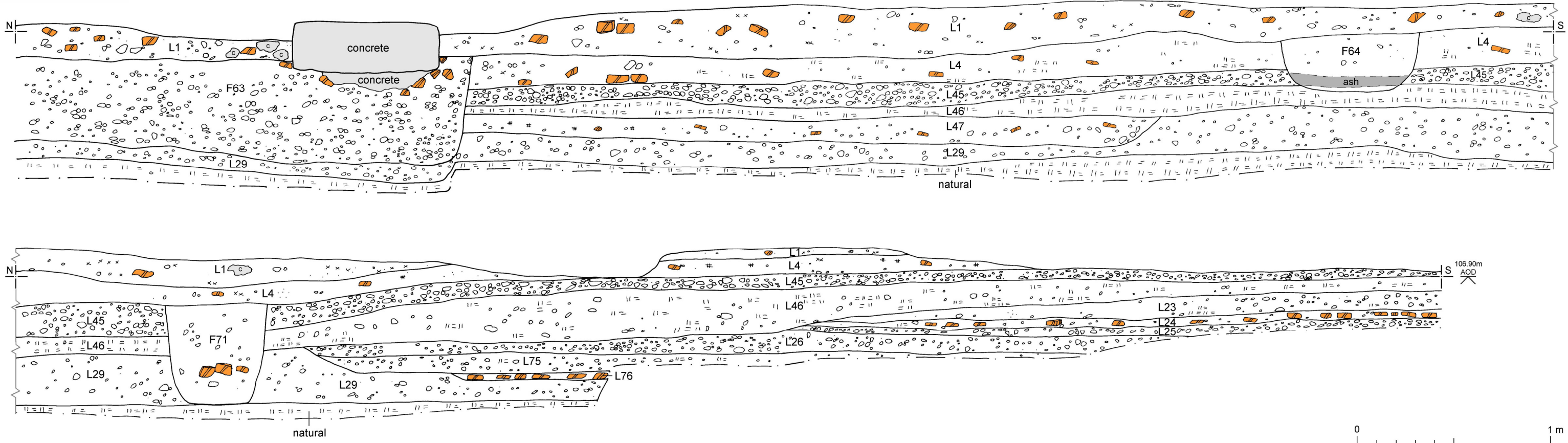


Fig 18 Sections.

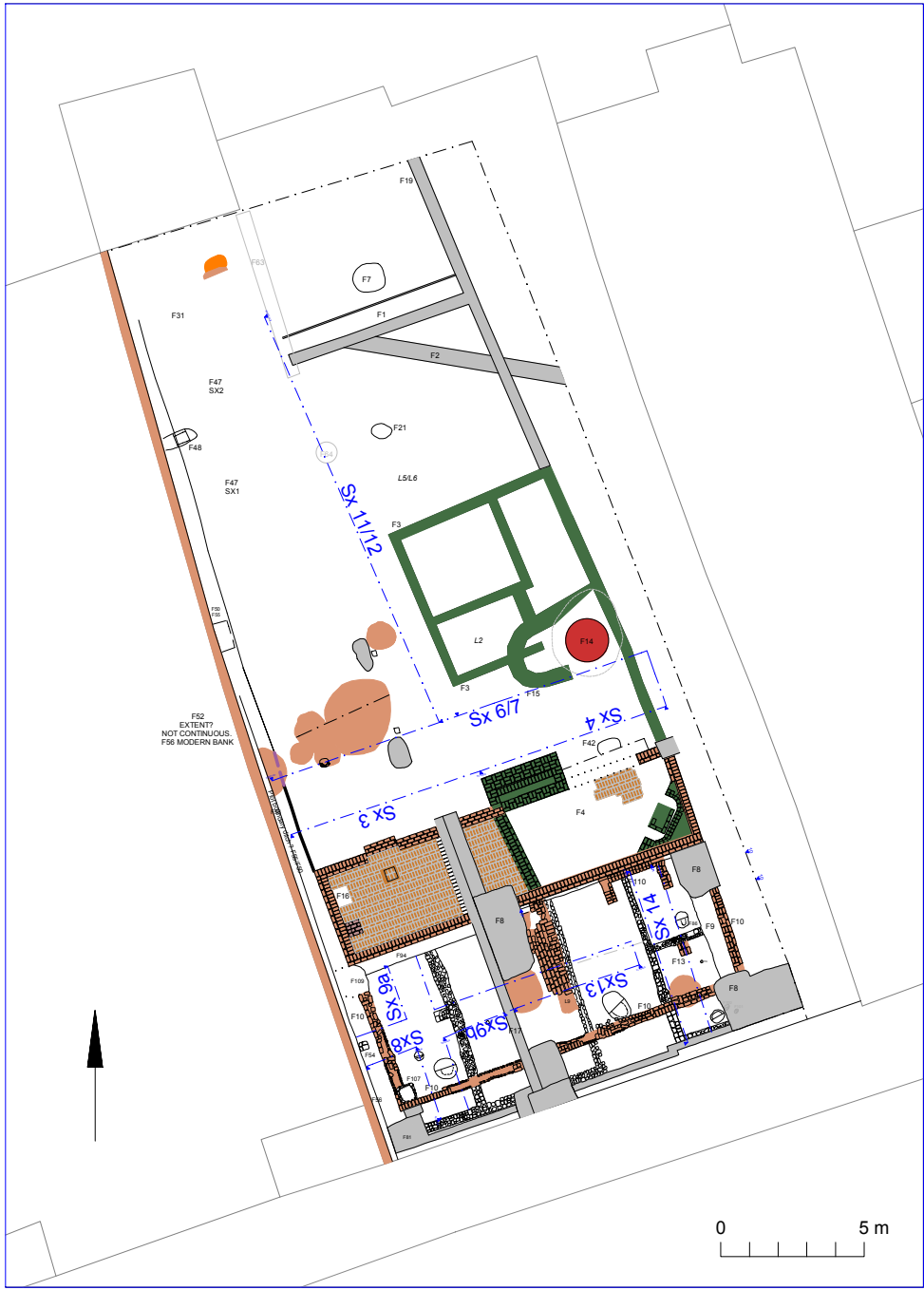


Figure 19 Positions of main site sections (ie, Figs 15-18)