



**EDWIN'S HALL
WOODHAM FERRERS
ESSEX**

[TQ 8115 9934]



ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

**8th April – 25th October 2014, and
2nd May – 26th September 2015**



**EDWIN'S HALL
WOODHAM FERRERS
ESSEX**

<p>ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION</p> <p>Prepared By: Bernie Steel, MAHG Site Manager</p>	<p>Date: 19.02.2025</p>
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1. INTRODUCTION

As part of the planning for a 'Bygones Fete' that was subsequently held at Edwin's Hall on the 21st June 2014, MAHG were invited to carry out an archaeological investigation of the South East lawn area.

The plan included for a 'live' archaeological investigation to be carried out during the fete with the archaeologists from MAHG talking the public through the techniques used, any in-situ archaeology, its potential link with the standing building and an explanation of any finds that may arise during the associated excavations insofar as we were able on the day.

The owners of Edwin's Hall, Sharon and Andy Hutton-Mayson had contacted the County Council Archaeologists who indicated that they were happy for MAHG to conduct such an intrusive investigation as Edwin's Hall is not a scheduled monument and the investigation would be undertaken by a competent archaeological group.

Based upon the results of a geophysical survey three test pits were planned in accordance with the findings of the resistivity survey grid on the area of the South East lawn and the turf removed ready for excavation of the 1m square test pits.

Further investigation was undertaken in 2015. This report sets out the findings of the related field work over each season of site activity in a single composite report.

MAHG would like to thank Sharon and Andy Hutton-Mayson for inviting us to undertake these investigations and excavations, and especially for their wonderful hospitality.

2. OBJECTIVE

The principal objective of this archaeological investigation was to determine the existence, position, dimensions, nature and likely dating of a possible East Wing.

The site location and trench positions relative to the existing hall are shown in Appendix 1.

3. DATA REVIEW AND SITE SURVEY

3.1 Documentary Review

- Edwin's Hall, Woodham Ferrers, Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring Report, Essex Field Archaeology Unit, document reference 1362 Rep.doc, November 2005.
- ECC documentation relating to Edwin's Hall (see Bibliography).
- Maps, various (see Bibliography).
- Nuremberg Jetton research undertaken by Holly Marston.
- Standard Catalogue of British Coins, 1968, B.A. Seaby Ltd (Edited by Peter Seaby).



3.2 Review of LIDAR Data

A review of available LIDAR data was carried out but no discernible anomalies were seen to be present. It was therefore decided to undertake a geophysical resistance survey of the South East lawn area.

3.3 Geophysical Survey

The MAHG Geophysics Team visited the site on the 28th April 2014 and undertook a resistivity survey of the South East lawn area based on a 20m x 20m grid.

The geophysical survey datum point was set at a point 2.6 metres east of the bay window plinth, 2 metres south of the garden wall. The north-south continuity was measured as 400 mm east of the edge of the brick edging to the gravelled parking area.

Two pseudo-sections were also undertaken; one in a north to south direction across the survey grid, the other in a west to east direction.

The survey results shown in Appendix 2 and indicated the likelihood of a wall running North/South and a further wall that appeared to run the entire length of the 20 metre grid, from the South East corner of the Hall in a West-East direction, parallel to the Southern elevation, to within a metre of the moat. The clearest results were closest to the Hall, suggesting either more robbing out of foundations towards the moat, or a less significant wall at that point. There was no indication of any return walls.

The survey results are shown in Appendix 2.

4. FIELDWORK

Based upon the geophysical survey results, three test pits were inserted. The clear horizontal West-East line on the resistivity survey proved to be an elusive, unexplained anomaly in the data. See Appendix 2.

Following initial evaluation of the site test pit EHTP1 was extended to form a 'T' shaped trench and re-named trench EH1, test pit EHTP2 became trench EH2 and test pit EHTP3 was widened and extended in a southerly direction towards the inner moat and renamed trench EH3.

Context information is set out in Appendix 4.

Pottery, brick & tile, glass, metal and bone finds analysis is set out in Appendices 5 to 9.

Small Finds data is set out in Appendix 10.

Clay Pipe fragment analysis is set out in Appendix 11.

Photographic records are shown in Appendix 12.

The HER Summary Sheet is included at Appendix 13.

TRENCH EH1:

- Test pit EHTP1 was extended to form a 'T' shaped area excavation and renamed Trench EH1.



- EH1 excavations met with a large modern rubbish pit which may also be evidence of earlier extensive robbing out of any in-situ remains.
- A extension of EH1 in the north east corner exposed in-situ brick foundations that matched and were in line with the more extensive remains found in trench EH3.
- Excavation to a depth of 1 metre on the eastern and southern areas of EH1 exposed in-situ remains of the foundations exposed in Trench EH3 although these had been extensively robbed away or damaged by the digging of the modern waste pit.
- A sondage was inserted at the southern end of trench EH1 against and on the western side of the in-situ foundation remains to determine the depth of wall remaining in-situ and the nature of foundations.
- At a depth of 100 mm the sondage provided evidence of the nature and extent of the wall foundation and subsequently led to the exposure of an irregular stone structure which ran in line with the front of the existing Tudor manor house and at 90° toward and under the post medieval wall foundations. This underlying structure measured approximately 810 mm wide and did not reappear on the eastern side of the Tudor wall foundation. The mixed construction materials of this underlying feature included Kentish Ragstone. It is suggested that this underlying structure is likely to have been the foundations of an earlier manor house on the site.
- The southern end of the wall in EH1 ended in a significant mass of brickwork with no apparent connection to the wall remains in trench EH3.

TRENCH EH2:

- On excavating through a shallow layer of demolition material the excavation reached natural clay. The trench was recorded, closed-down and back filled.

TRENCH EH3:

- The southern extremity of the north-south wall was very close to the inner moat. The southern end of the wall culminated in a large buttress wrapping around the south-east corner. A return wall, heading to the west, can be seen at the bottom of the photograph in Appendix 12.
- A sondage inserted in the south end of EH3 indicated that there are between 13 and 16 courses of brickwork in-situ (the higher number being on the moat side of the wall). Further investigation came to an end as at that depth as the excavation began to fill with groundwater.
- At the southern end, the wall was found to return in a westerly direction which can be taken to be the southern elevation of the demolished east wing.
- No evidence of the projection of the structure to form a bay window located and it is therefore assumed that no such projection was present in that elevation.
- EH3 was extended Northwards to join with trench EH1. The line of wall foundation could be seen to continue along the same line. There was an intentional break in the wall between the two trenches with the northern end of the wall in trench EH3 appearing to have been cut through, although there was no evidence of any drains or other services in this area.

5. FINDS

5.1 Summary

Pottery, glass, metalwork and bone finds assemblages were evaluated and reported upon by specialists employed by Archaeology South-East at 27 Eastways,



Eastways Industrial Estate, Witham, Essex CM8 3YQ. The content of their full report has been extracted and included within this report within the relevant Appendix.

Brick and tile samples were examined and reported upon by Pat Ryan of MAHG who is a specialist in that field.

Small Finds were assessed by the relevant expert under the relevant subject area.

5.2 Pottery

The results of the assessment of the pottery assemblage carried out by Luke Barber of Archaeology South-East is provided at Appendix 5.

5.3 Brick & Tile

The results of the assessment of samples of brick and tile, prepared by Pat Ryan on 25th November 2014, are tabulated at Appendix 6 as separate Brick, Roof Tile and Floor Tile tables.

5.4 Glass

The results of the assessment of the glass finds assemblage carried out by Elke Raemen of Archaeology South-East and is provided at Appendix 7.

5.5 Metalwork

The results of the assessment of the metalwork finds assemblage carried out by Rae Regensberg of Archaeology South-East is provided at Appendix 8.

5.6 Bone

The results of the assessment of the animal bones finds assemblage carried out by Gwendoline Maurer of Archaeology South-East is provided at Appendix 9.

5.7 Small Finds

Small Finds are set out in Appendix 10.

5.8 Clay Pipe

Fragments of clay pipe stems recovered during the excavations, the related context numbers and estimated date of manufacture are set out in Appendix 11.

6. DISCUSSION

The position of the in-situ remains has been reviewed against the site plan shown at Figure 5, features 32 and 38 in Trevor Ennis's ("Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring", Essex Field Archaeology Unit) report of the 2005 excavations (ahead of the construction of the swimming pool complex). From that review, we are reasonably confident that we have located the south (east-west), east (north-south) and north (east-west) walls of the demolished east wing to Edwin's Hall. There remains some uncertainty as to the exact positioning of the west wall that would return northwards towards the existing structure. The wing does not form a true 'H' layout but is offset forwards so that roughly 30% is to the rear of the existing hall and 60% projecting forwards.



No evidence was found that would prove the existence or otherwise of any cellar(s) below the east wing, or bay window structure to the front (south elevation) of the demolished wing along the line of the inner moat.

A foundation like construction was identified under-lying the Tudor wall foundations of the demolished east wing of the hall running in line with the front wall of the existing manor house and at 90° to the North-South walls of the demolished Tudor wing and may be evidence of the foundations of an earlier manor house on the site. They comprise a mix of construction material including Kentish Ragstone which is not typically found to be used in the Essex area.

Edward de Wodeham (1320s? – c1387), from background research, appears to have built a 'new' hall, the manor of **Edwardes**, on land owned by his family for at least four generations.

Is this stone surface, running under the foundations of the later hall at a depth of 1.1 metres below present ground level, evidence of a floor of that 'new manor' built by him between the mid-to late 1300s, or of even an earlier structure?

Is the 'new manor' of Edward de Wodeham contained within the existing hall as suggested by Pat Ryan's and David Andrew's assessment of structural timbers and infill brickwork found in part of the existing hall?

Construction materials found deposited within the heavily disturbed demolition layer at lower levels within the south end of trench EH1 include Roman brick, medieval glazed roof tile, Flemish Cream brick and large flints.

Analysis of the glazed roof tile by Pat Ryan confirms that it is Danbury tile and provides us with a date of 1275 – 1325 for the earlier structure and, combined with the Roman brick and large flints, this is suggestive of a high-status stone structure consisting of a flint rubble wall construction strengthened and decorated by way of patches or bands, or coursing of Flemish Cream bricks with reveals and quoins strengthened by way of Roman brickwork.

7. CONCLUSIONS

- From the in-situ archaeology we have demonstrated that there was an East wing to Edwin's Hall.
- From site measurement of the in-situ remains and an earlier excavation report and related site plan, we can place the East wing structure with a reasonable degree of accuracy and certainty.
- From the brick, tile, predominant pottery evidence, and previous excavation report data we can state with a reasonable degree of certainty that the in-situ wall foundations are of the right Tudor period for these to be the walls of the East wing of Edwin's Hall as developed by Edwin Sandys.
- There is evidence of an earlier structure dating between c.1275 – 1325.



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- Edwin's Hall, Woodham Ferrers, Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring Report, Essex Field Archaeology Unit, document reference 1362 Rep.doc, November 2005;
- D/CT 409; c.1843; Essex Records Office; Woodham Ferrers Tithe Map;
- D/DGe P15; 1771 Map;
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- Dating Clay Pipe Stems; empirical research by Nobby Clarke of MAHG;

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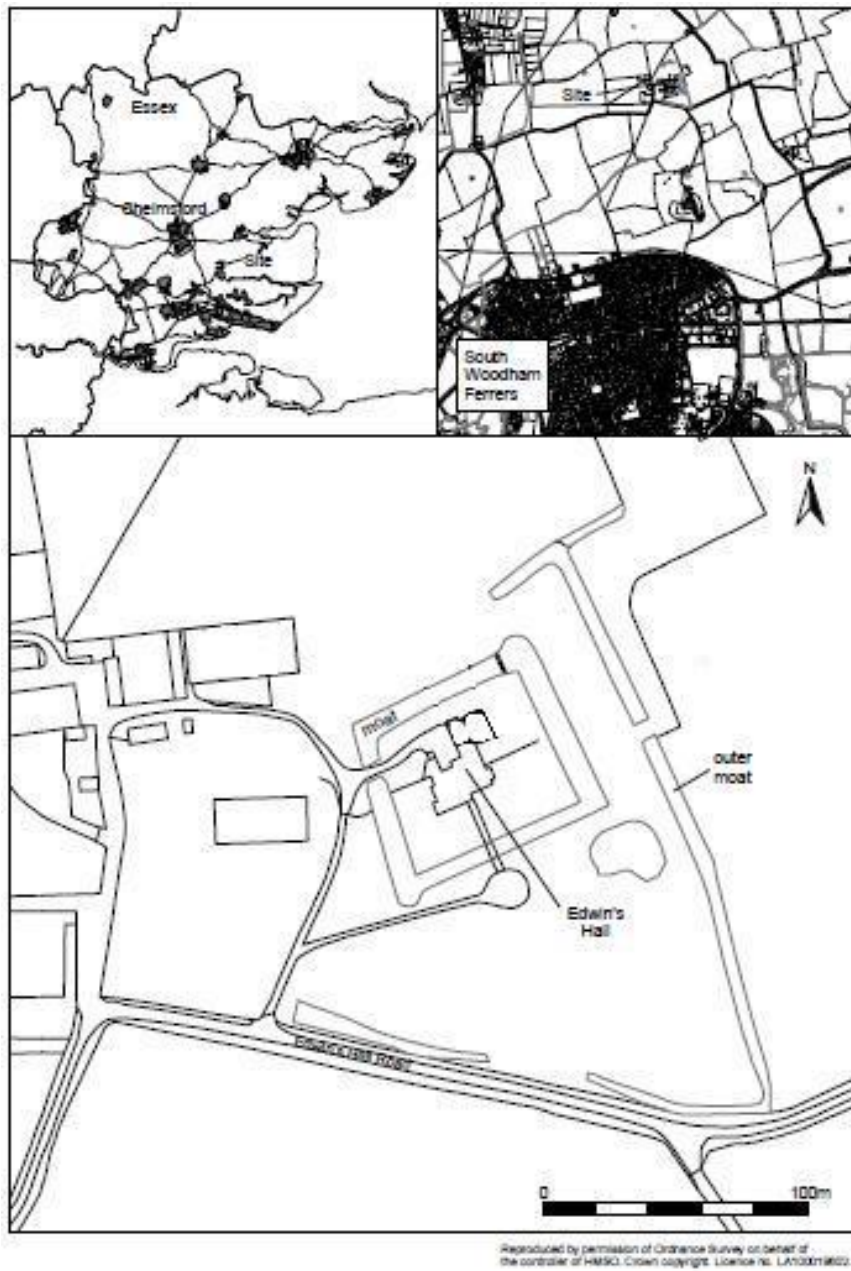
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APPENDIX 1: SITE LOCATION

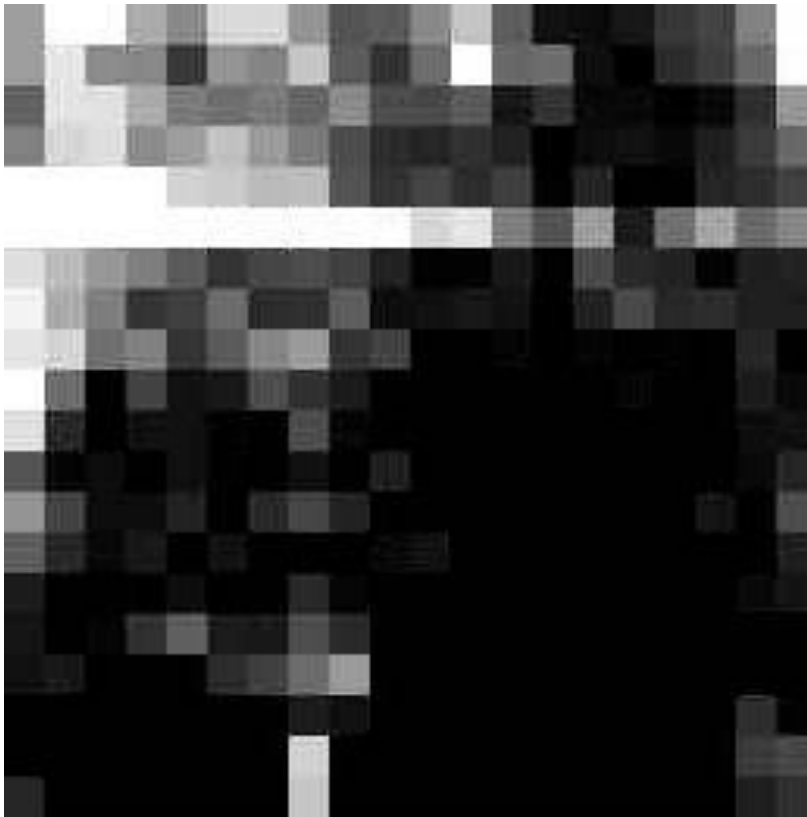


The area subject to investigation lies within the South-East lawn between the manor house, the south side of the garden wall and the inner moat.



APPENDIX 2: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Resistivity survey results:



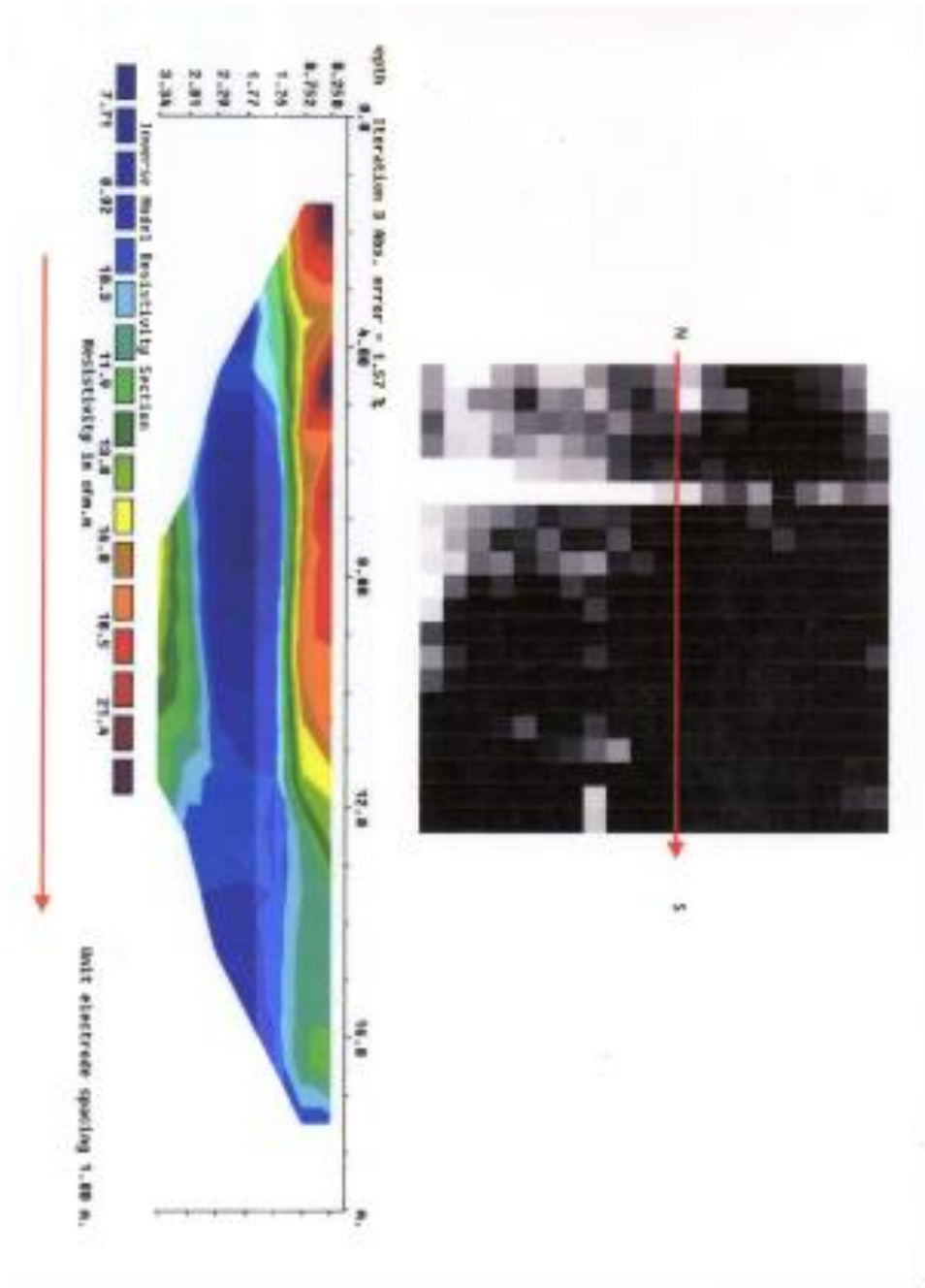
North is to the top of the illustrated results and the existing hall is adjacent to the top left. The strong west-east horizontal white line proved to be an illusive anomaly. In trench EH1, which was positioned across this anomaly, there was no evidence of any in-situ structure, robbing out, or any sign of site services (land drains, etc).

The datum point is at the top left-hand corner; 2.6 metres out from the bay window plinth and 2 metres south from the garden wall. The bottom left-hand corner was set at 400 mm out from the eastern edge of the brick edging to the gravelled parking area.

The following pages contain the images obtained by means of pseudo-sections.

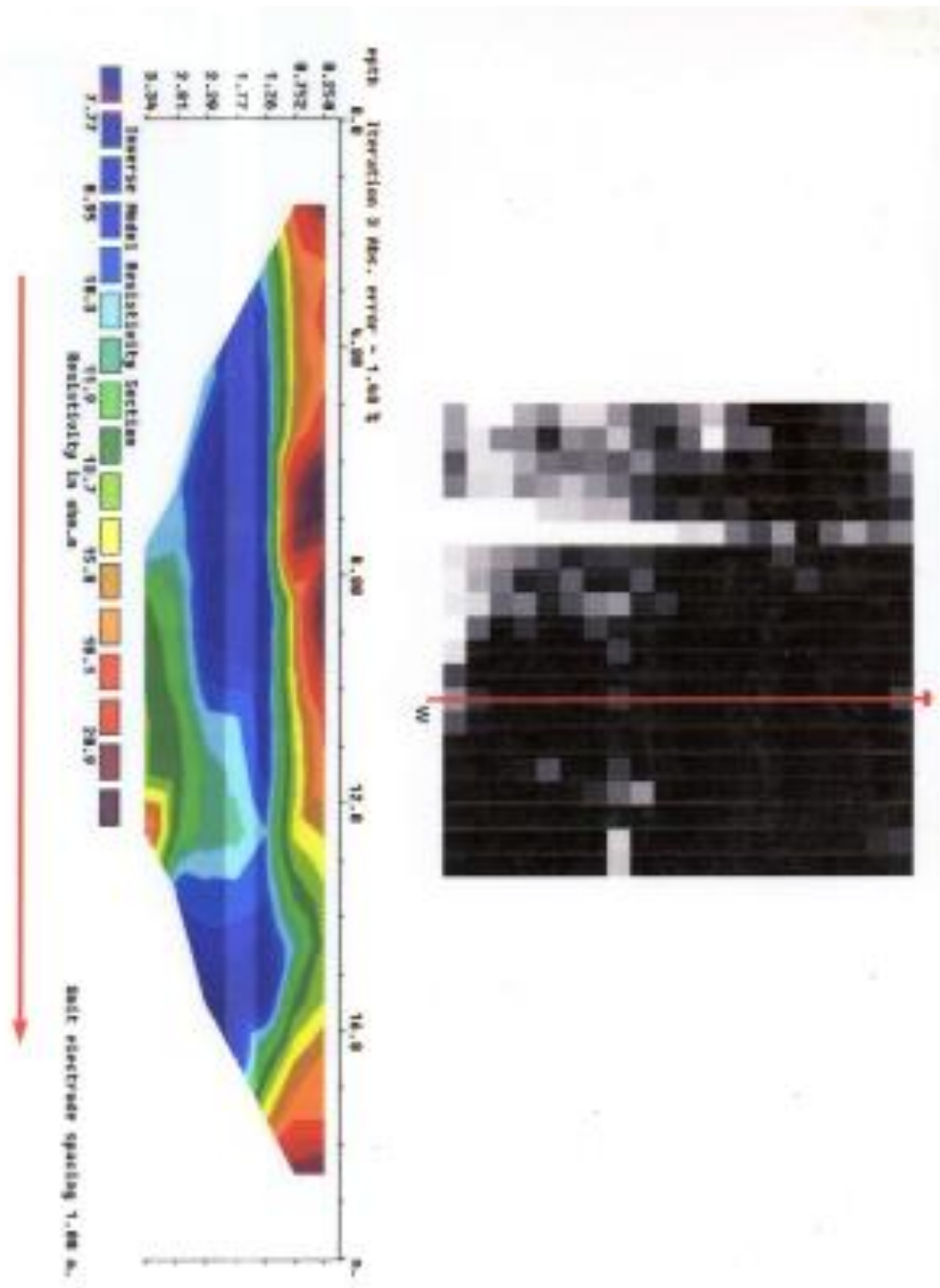


Results of the north to south pseudo-section are shown below:





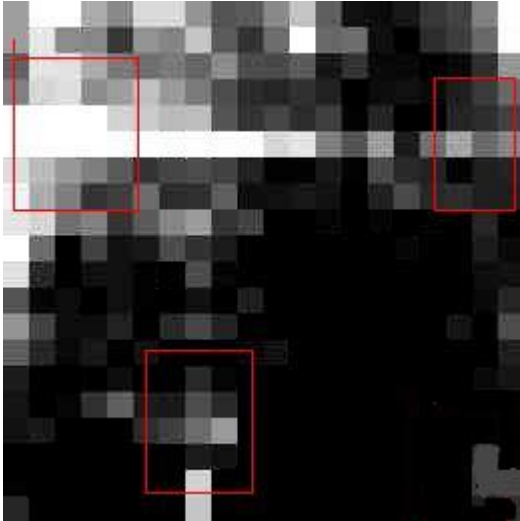
Results of the west to east pseudo-section are shown below:



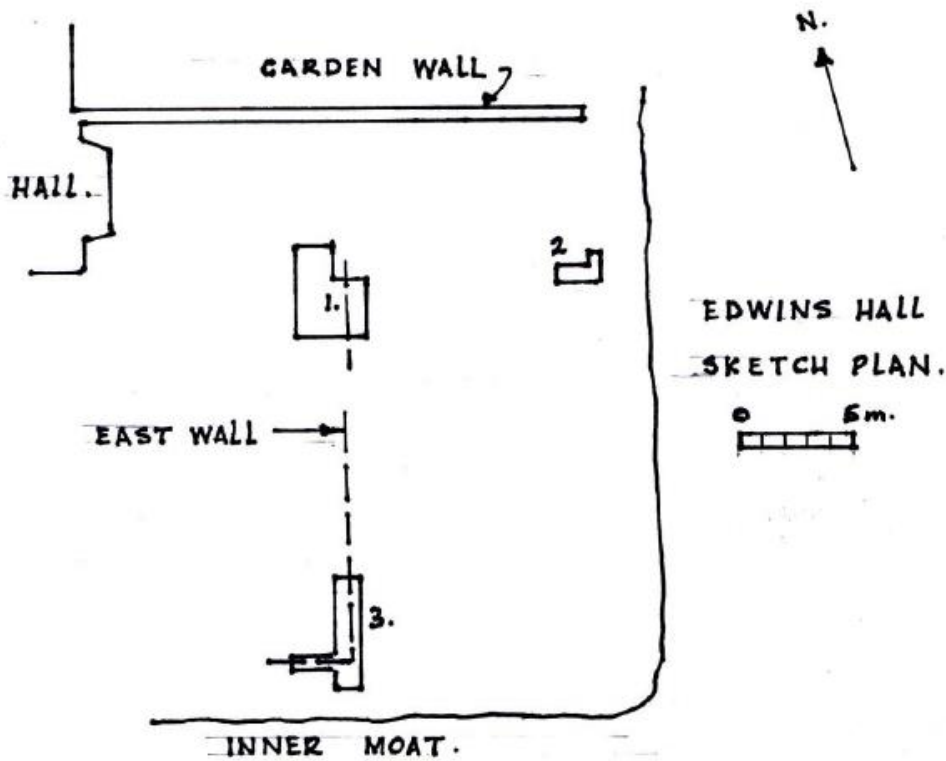


APPENDIX 3: SITE PLANS & TRENCHES

Three test pits were inserted in the areas indicated below to target the various geophysical anomalies. EH TP1 at top left; EH TP2, top right and EH TP3 bottom left of centre.



Trench locations, east (north-south) and south (east-west) wall positions is shown in the site plan below. Area 1 marked on the plan is trench EH1, area 2 is EH2, and area 3 is EH3.





APPENDIX 4: CONTEXT DATA

All dimensions given in millimetres

Context	Type	Description	Period
TRENCH EH1			
EH 1.0	Topsoil.	Garden lawn & topsoil.	Modern.
EH 1.1	Mixed material.	Subsoil/demolition materials layer to head of 1.4.1	Mixed / heavily disturbed.
EH 1.2	Mixed material.	Subsoil/demolition materials to head of north-south in-situ brick foundations.	Mixed / heavily disturbed.
EH 1.3	Mixed material.	Demolition layer below head of north-south in-situ brick foundations.	Mixed / heavily disturbed.
EH 1.4	Mixed material.	Area along partly demolished centre of north-south in-situ brick foundations.	Mixed / heavily disturbed.
EH 1.4.1	Mixed material down to natural clays.	Area around a displaced portion of the demolished north-south in-situ brick foundations in the north east quadrant of Trench EH1.	Mixed / heavily disturbed.
EH 1.5	Mix of demolition materials and natural clays.	Sondage along west side of north-south in-situ brick foundations at southern end.	Tudor / medieval.
EH 1.6	Mixed material.	Along east side of north-south in-situ brick foundations. In 2015 season extended to foot of north-south in-situ brick foundations.	Mixed / heavily disturbed.
TRENCH EH2			
EH 2.0	Topsoil.	Garden lawn & topsoil.	Modern.
EH 2.1	Mixed material.	Subsoil/demolition materials.	Mixed / heavily disturbed.
EH 2.2	Natural clay.	Directly beneath demolition layer. Clean of any finds / demolition material.	Tudor / medieval?
TRENCH EH3			
EH 3.0	Topsoil.	Garden lawn & topsoil to head of north-south in-situ brick foundations.	Modern.
EH 3.1	Mixed material.	Along east side of north-south in-situ brick foundations down to clay.	Mixed / heavily disturbed.
EH 3.2	Mixed material.	North end of Trench EH 3 along west side of north-south in-situ brick to a depth of 450 mm.	Mixed / heavily disturbed.
EH 3.3	Mixed material down to natural clay.	North end of Trench EH 3 along west side of north-south in-situ brick from a depth of 450 mm down to	Mixed / heavily disturbed.



Context	Type	Description	Period
		natural clays/bottom of foundations.	
EH 3.4	Mixed material.	Western extension at southern end of Trench EH 3; from below topsoil through mixed demolition layer to a depth of 180 mm.	Mixed / heavily disturbed.



APPENDIX 5: POTTERY DATA

The results of the assessment of the pottery assemblage carried out by Luke Barber of Archaeology South-East.

The archaeological fieldwork recovered 129 sherds of pottery, weighing 1,986g, presented in twenty-four differently labelled finds bags. The material has been fully listed in the Pottery Assemblage table at the end of this Appendix. Fabric descriptions are with reference to both Museum of London and Essex type series where known (Cotter 2000; Cunningham 1985). Overall, the pottery consists of small to medium-sized sherds with variable degrees of abrasion. Although a few sherds are fairly fresh, the majority show signs of medium to heavy abrasion, suggesting the assemblage has been subjected to repeated reworking. This would be in keeping with the extensive chronological mixing of the pottery in most of the bags.

High Medieval

The earliest material consist of nine sherds (78g) of High Medieval date. These mainly consist of cooking pot sherds in a medium sandy ware, a type very common in the area at this period. These are accompanied by a few jug sherds, the most distinctive of which consists of the slip-decorated Hedingham Ware example (from EH15 [1.3]). Overall, this group suggests activity from the mid/late 13th to 14th centuries, but the assemblage is too small to draw firm conclusions from.

Late Medieval

A larger component of the assemblage relates to the Late Medieval period. Although a number of the plain utilitarian earthenware fabrics could extend into the early post-medieval period it is suspected, based on the associated imports, that most do not run after c. 1550 and they are considered here under the Late Medieval period. All of this assemblage can probably be placed between c. 1450 and 1550, perhaps suggesting a gap in activity between the mid/late 14th and mid 15th centuries – perhaps the result of the mid 14th-century plague. The majority of the assemblage consists of the typically well-made, but mutely decorated, local earthenwares of the period. The hard-fired sandy earthenwares (8/197g) may well be late Colchester ware, but the fine hard-fired earthenware (21/338g) is more likely from a more local source such as the Harlow industry. Excluding very rare smear glazing, the only decorated pieces have simple white slipped lines (bag EH [1.1]), a type very typical for the period across the south-east at the time. Most sherds are not diagnostic of vessel form but, where they are, types suggest a typical domestic assemblage (dishes, bowls, jugs, mugs). Non-local wares are confined to imports from the Rhineland, most commonly mugs/jugs from the Raeren industry. These are common imports for the period and not necessarily an indicator of elevated social status.

Early post-medieval

The early post-medieval period is represented by forty-three sherds (827g), most of which consist of local post-medieval redwares (glazed red earthenwares with clear or metallic glazes). These types are ubiquitous with the period from the mid 16th to mid 18th centuries and were made at a number of production centres. The Essex-type black glazed redware and Metropolitan slipware are from the Harlow industry and typical of the 17th century. Products from London are restricted to the post-medieval slipped redware of 16th- to early 17th- century date and the scatter of London stoneware that mainly appears to derive from



tankards of the first half of the 18th century. The seven imported sherds are again all of German origin but now deriving from the Westerwald industry. Most of these appear to be from a single chamber pot, though at least one tankard is also present. These are all probably of late 17th- to mid 18th- century date.

Late post-medieval

The late post-medieval period accounts for forty sherds (347g). Later post-medieval redwares are represented by glazed red earthenwares (6/73g) that are of mid 18th- to 19th-century type and, more frequently, unglazed red earthenwares (20/204g) – the latter all relating to flower pots of the 19th to early 20th centuries. The assemblage includes a range of regional English wares spanning the mid 18th to early 20th centuries. These include general English as well as Nottingham-type stonewares, a dish fragment in combed Isleworth slipware and refined redware teapot. The latest piece, of late 19th- to mid 20th-century date, consists of the Yellow ware mixing bowl from EH15 [4.2]. Industrially produced refined table and tea wares are represented by very low quantities (potentially a bias in on-site collection policy?). Just three tiny scraps of creamware, and one of pearlware, covering a mid 18th- to early 19th- century date range, are present and a single sherd of blue transfer-printed whiteware of 19th- century date. These finewares are notably out-numbered by the contemporary horticultural wares, but whether this is a true reflection of a bias towards garden waste in the 19th century is uncertain.

Pottery assemblage:

(HM = High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LM = Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50; EPM = Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM = Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

Bag label	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (incl. estimated no. of different vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)
EH	Hard-fired earthenware	LM/ EPM	1	68	Bowl x1 (dished everted rim)
EH	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	16	?Bowl x1 (horizontal handle, green glazed)
EH	Raeren stoneware	LM/ EPM	1	19	Mug x1 (iron wash, salt glazed, frilled base)
EH	Refined redware	LPM	1	8	Teapot x1 (all over glazed, engine-turned)
EH unmarked	Essex-type black glazed redware	EPM	1	3	?x1 (black glaze all over)
EH unmarked	London stoneware	EPM	1	9	?Tankard x1 (iron wash)



Bag label	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (incl. estimated no. of different vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)
EH1 2014	Nottingham-type stoneware	LPM	1	1	?Bowl x1 (iron wash, salt glazed)
EH1.1 2014	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	2	33	?x2 (clear glazed internally)
EH1.1 2014	Late Medieval fine quartz buff ware	LM/ EPM	1	3	?x1 (oxidised)
EH1.1 2014	Raeren stoneware	LM/ EPM	2	11	?Mug x1 (iron wash, salt glaze)
EH1.1 2014	London stoneware	EPM	1	4	?x1 (salt glazed)
EH1.1 2014	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	5	39	Flower pots x3 (thickened, flattened D-club rims)
EH1.1 2014	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	10	Bowl x1 (clear glaze all over, triangular club rim)
EH1.1 2014	English stoneware	LPM	1	6	?x1 (slagged/burnt)
EH 15 1.3	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	5	?x1 (clear/green glaze all over)
EH 2014 1.4	Hard-fired sandy earthenware	LM/ EPM	2	25	?x1 (reduced external faces)
EH 2014 1.4	Nottingham-type stoneware	LPM	1	7	?x1 (iron wash, salt glaze)
EH 2014 1.6	Hard-fired earthenware	LM/ EPM	1	13	?x1 (reduced external face)
EH 2014 2.1	Hard-fired earthenware	LM/ EPM	1	20	?Bowl x1 (oxidised, thumbed foot?. Worn)
EH 2014 2.1	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	2	27	Jar x1 (clear glaze internally, rounded club rim); ?x1 (clear glazed internally)



Bag label	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (incl. estimated no. of different vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)
EH 2014 2.1	Glazed red earthenware (metallic)	EPM	2	20	?x2 (metallic glazed internally)
EH 2014 2.2	Siegburg-type stoneware	LM/ EPM	1	10	?x1 (iron wash)
EH 2014 2.2	Westerwald stoneware	EPM	2	5	Tankard x1 (applied heart, cobalt blue decoration); ?x1 (cobalt blue decoration)
EH 2014 2.2	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	1	10	Flower pot x1 (flattened D-club rim)
EH 3.1	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	1	?x1 (clear glaze internally)
EH 2014 3.1	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	17	Jar x1 (clear/green glaze all over, tapering club rim)
EH 2014 3.1W	Hard-fired earthenware	LM/ EPM	6	94	Bowl x1 (oxidised, flaring rim); dish x1 (reduced, simple rim); ?x4 (oxidised or reduced external faces)
EH 2014 3.1W	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	5	46	?x5 (clear or green glaze internally)
EH 2014 3.1W	Glazed red earthenware (metallic)	EPM	1	14	?x1 (metallic glaze internally)
EH 2014 3.1W	London stoneware	EPM	2	27	Tankard x1 (iron dipped, salt glaze); ?x1 (iron wash externally, salt glaze)
EH 2014 3.1W	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	1	2	Flower pot x1
EH 2014 3.1W	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	15	?x1 (clear glazed internally)
EH 2014 3.1W	Nottingham-type stoneware	LPM	1	6	?Jar x1 (iron wash, salt glaze & incised horizontal line)
EH 2014 3.2	Hard-fired earthenware	LM/	1	14	?Dish x1 (oxidised)



Bag label	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (incl. estimated no. of different vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)
		EPM			
EH 2014 3.2	Isleworth slipware	LPM	1	10	Dish x1 (combed)
EH 15 4.1	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	40	Dish x1 (clear glaze internally, worn)
EH 1.15	Fine/medium quartz	HM	1	6	Jug x1 (reduced, green glazed externally, worn)
EH 2014/15 pot (A)	Medium sandy ware	HM	4	46	Cooking pots x3 (oxidised & reduced, rectangular club rims); ?x1 (reduced)
EH 2014/15 pot (A)	Hard-fired sandy earthenware	LM/ EPM	2	93	?Pitcher x1 (oxidised, green glaze smears internally); ?x1 (oxidised)
EH 2014/15 pot (A)	Hard-fired earthenware	LM/EPM	1	15	?x1 (reduced)
EH 2014/15 pot (A)	Raeren stoneware	LM/ EPM	2	137	?Jug x1 (iron wash, salt glaze, frilled base)
EH 2014/15 pot (A)	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	8	297	Jar x1 (clear glaze internally, simple everted rim); dish x2 (clear glaze internally, x1 with pouring lip & simple rim); ?x5 (clear glazed internally & x1 rod handle)
EH 2014/15 pot (A)	Essex-type black glazed redware	EPM	2	125	Bowl x1 (black glaze all over)
EH 2014/15 pot (A)	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	2	41	Flower pots x2 (simple and rounded club rims)
EH 1.1	Hard-fired sandy earthenware	LM/ EPM	1	3	?x1 (oxidised)



Bag label	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (incl. estimated no. of different vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)
EH 1.1	Hard-fired earthenware	LM/ EPM	5	28	?x5 (oxidised, x1 with white slip line, x1 reduced with white slip line)
EH 1.1	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	17	Jug x1 (dark green glaze externally)
EH 1.2	Hard-fired earthenware	LM/ EPM	1	13	?x1 (reduced, green glaze internal patches)
EH 1.2	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	7	?x1 (clear glaze internally)
EH 15 1.2	Medium sandy ware	HM	2	12	Cooking pots x2 (reduced)
EH 15 1.2	Hard-fired earthenware	LM/ EPM	3	61	Bowl x1 (oxidised); ?x2 (reduced)
EH 15 1.2	Essex-type black glazed redware	EPM	1	6	?x1 (black glaze all over)
EH 15 1.2	Metropolitan slipware	EPM	1	7	Dish x1 (trailed white slip & clear internal glaze)
EH 15 1.2	Westerwald stoneware	EPM	1	15	?Chamber pot x1
EH 2015 1.2	Westerwald stoneware	EPM	2	43	Chamber pot x1 (salt glazed, cobalt blue annular band)
EH 2015 1.2	Continental stoneware	LPM	1	9	Seltzer bottle x1 (iron wash externally)
EH 2015 1.2	Creamware	LPM	3	3	?x2
EH 2015 1.2	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	1	1	?x1 (Chinese design)
EH 15 1.3	Medium sandy ware	HM	1	4	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, externally sooted)
EH 15 1.3	Hard-fired earthenware	LM/ EPM	1	12	?x1 (oxidised)



Bag label	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (incl. estimated no. of different vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)
EH 15 1.3	Hedingham-type ware	HM	1	10	Jug x1 (oxidised, white slip vertical line under clear external glaze)
EH 15 1.3	Westerwald stoneware	EPM	1	4	?Chamber pot x1 (salt glazed)
EH 15 1.5	Hard-fired sandy earthenware	LM/ EPM	2	60	Jar x1 (oxidised, lid-seated everted rim)
EH 15 1.5	Raeren stoneware	LM/ EPM	1	19	?Jug x1 (iron wash, salt glaze)
EH 15 1.5	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	24	Dish x1 (oxidised, clear glaze internally, rounded/bead rim. Worn)
EH 3.2	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	2	15	Flower pots x2 (simple and rounded club rims)
EH 3.2	Nottingham-type stoneware	LPM	1	4	?x1 (rouletted, iron wash, salt glaze all over)
EH 15 4.0 (18/7)	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	2	30	Flower pot x1
EH 15 4.1	Hard-fired sandy earthenware	LM /EPM	1	16	?x1 (oxidised)
EH 15 4.1	London-area slipped redware	EPM	1	8	?x1 (white slip & green glaze internally)
EH 15 4.1	Westerwald stoneware	EPM	1	25	Chamber pot x1 (out-turned tapering rim, incised horizontal line, cobalt blue decoration)
EH 15 4.1	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	5	41	Flower pots x4 (thickened & rounded club rims)
EH 15 4.1	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	2	30	?x2 (clear glaze internally. Worn)
EH 15 4.2	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	2	26	Flower pot x1



Bag label	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (incl. estimated no. of different vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)
EH 15 4.2	Yellow ware	LPM	1	9	Bowl x1 (externally moulded, white slip internally)
EH 15 4.2	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	6	?x1 (Chinese design)



APPENDIX 6: BRICK & TILE

Tabular data extracted from a report prepared by Pat Ryan of MAHG.

BRICK:

Context	Count	Dimensions (mm)	Description	Date
EH 1.0	1 part brick	80 x 100 x 65	Sienna; irregular; irregular rounded arrises; smooth upper surface; rough faces; rough base.	Tudor.
EH 1.0	1 fragment	60 mm thick	Sienna; some blue-grey wood glaze; irregular rounded arrises; smooth upper surface; rough base.	Tudor
EH 1.0	1 fragment	45 mm thick	Cream; rather eroded; irregular rounded arrises; smooth upper surface; probably originally rough faces and base. Flemish-type Cream brick.	c. 13 th /14 th C.
EH 1.1	1 fragment	40 mm thick	Cream; rounded arrises. Medieval cream brick.	c. 13 th /14 th C.
EH 1.1	1 fragment	45 mm thick	Special; orange; irregular rounded arrises; rough base.	Tudor / 17 th C.
EH 1.3.S	1 fragment	40 mm thick	South wall section; Orange; reduced core.	
EH 1.3.S	1 fragment		South wall section; Orange; reduced core.	
EH 1.3.S	2 flakes		South wall section; Orange.	
EH 1.4.N	From North west area of Trench EH1 (16.08.14) – isolated chunk of masonry.			
EH 1.4.N	1 part brick	90 x 115 x 50	Orange; irregular; irregular rounded arrises; striated upper surface; rough and creased faces; mortar covered base.	? 17 th C.
EH 1.4.N	1 part brick	80 x 115 x 55	Orange; slight blue-grey wood glaze, irregular; irregular rounded arrises; striated upper surface with sunken margins; fairly smooth base.	? 17 th C.
EH 1.4.N	1 fragment	55 mm thick	Orange; striated upper surface; slightly rough face; mortar covered base.	
EH 1.4.N	1 fragment	60 mm thick	Orange; striated upper surface; mortar covered base.	
EH 1.4.C	1 brick	225 x 115 x 55	Orange; irregular; rounded arrises; striated upper surface; rough faces; rather rough base.	? 17 th C.
EH 1.4.C	1 part brick	160 x 115 x 40	Orange; irregular; rounded arrises; possible trace of pressure mark on one stretcher face; smooth base.	
EH 1.4.W	1 brick	250 x 115 x 60-65	Orange; irregular; rounded arrises; striated upper surface; rough faces; rough base.	Tudor.
EH 1.5	1 part brick	125 x 110 x 50	Orange; irregular; irregular rounded arrises; rough faces; fairly rough	? 17 th C.



Context	Count	Dimensions (mm)	Description	Date
			base.	
EH 1.5	1 fragment	50 mm thick	Orange; irregular; rounded arrises.	
EH 1.5	1 fragment	50 mm thick	Orange with some black surfaces; rounded arrises.	
EH 2.1	1 part brick	155 x 100 x 60	Sienna; regular; regular fairly sharp arrises; smooth upper surface; smooth faces; smooth base.	18 th C.
EH 2.1	1 fragment	40 mm thick	Orange with reduced core; some attached lime mortar. Re-used Roman.	Roman.
EH 3.0	1 brick	240 x 115 x 50	Orange; irregular; rounded arrises; striated upper surface; creased faces; mortar covered base.	Tudor.
EH 3.2	1 fragment	55 mm thick	Orange; irregular; irregular rounded arrises; rough face; rough base.	Tudor.
EH 3.3	1 fragment	60 mm thick	Sienna; blue-grey wood glaze; striated upper surface; rough base.	Tudor.
EH 3.4	2 fragments	55 mm thick	Orange; blue-grey wood glaze; irregular; rounded arrises; rough bases.	? 17 th C.

ROOF TILE:

Context	Count	Dimensions (mm)	Description	Date
EH 1.3	1 fragment	17 mm thick	Reduced; irregular rounded arrises; lime mortar covered edge and base.	
EH 2.2	1 fragment	22 mm thick	Glazed upper surface, edge & base.	c. 1275 – 1325.
EH 3.2	1 fragment	20 mm thick	Ridge tile.	
EH 3.3.1	2 fragments	160 wide x 12 - 15 thick	Peg tile.	
EH 3.3.1	2 fragments	12 – 15 mm thick	Peg tile.	
EH 3.3.1	1 fragment	20 mm thick	Ridge tile.	

FLOOR TILE:

Context	Count	Dimensions (mm)	Description	Date
EH 1.4	1 fragment	20 mm thick	Worn; orange; reduced core; undercut edge; black slip & glaze.	Probably 17 th C.
EH 1.4	1 fragment	25 mm thick	Orange; reduced core; undercut edge; cream slip & glazed.	Probably 17 th C.
EH 1.4	1 fragment	20 mm thick	Orange; reduced core; undercut edge; trace of cream slip on edge.	Probably 17 th C.



APPENDIX 7: GLASS

The results of the assessment of the glass finds assemblage carried out by Elke Raemen of Archaeology South-East.

A total of 106 fragments with a combined weight of 425g was recovered from sixteen individually numbered contexts listed in the Glass Assemblage table at the end of this Appendix. Fragments range from medieval to modern in date, with both window and vessel glass represented. The glass is mostly highly fragmented, often in poor condition and, within one context, mixed in date, suggesting extensive reworking.

Window glass

The earliest window glass comprises medieval green-tinged glass broadly dating between the 13th and 16th century. Included are fourteen fragments, representing a minimum of seven different panes, ranging in thickness between 1.25 and 2.2 mm. All glass of this period is in very poor condition, partially devitrified and severely flaking. Whilst a 13th- or 14th-century date cannot be excluded, the general poor preservation of glass on site suggests this medieval glass is more likely to sit within the 15th and 16th centuries. A further ten fragments (minimum of four different panes) in green-tinged glass can be dated to the 15th and 16th centuries.

Early post-medieval glass, of 16th- and 17th-century date, includes seventeen fragments representing a minimum of eleven panes. They are all green tinged, and include a rectangular quarry fragment with grozed edges, measuring 20.45mm wide and 39mm+ long. Material dated to the 17th or 18th centuries includes green as well as blue tinged glass, ranging in thickness between c. 0.9 and 1.9mm. Late post-medieval glass includes green-tinged, blue-tinged and colourless glass. Finally, eleven fragments of 20th-century colourless and blue-tinged glass were recovered.

Vessel Glass

Wine bottles

The earliest wine bottle remains comprises body shards dating between c. 1650 and 1750. A total of six fragments were found, none of which could be identified to type. A further five shards are dateable between c. 1650 and 1800. A total of fifteen fragments are of late post-medieval date. None of the fragments are sufficiently large or display distinguishing features to provide a tighter date.

Other bottles

A thin-walled green fragment from a phial or small bottle dating between c. 1650 and 1750 was recovered ([4.1]). An octagonal or half-octagonal wine or medicine bottle fragment in green glass, dating between c. 1730 and 1790, was also recovered ([4.1]). Later bottles include an aqua base fragment with low kick and a green cylindrical mineral water bottle fragment, both dating to the 19th century. A pale blue, prismatic bottle of the same date and probably with a pharmaceutical function was also found. Finally, an aqua Codd bottle marble dating between the 1870s and 1930s (diameter 19.3mm) was also recovered ([3.1]).



Drinking vessels

The earliest vessel fragment comprises the colourless rim from a beaker or goblet decorated with optic-blown bosses. It dates to the 17th century (Willmott 2002, 44, 48). A colourless tumbler base (diameter 47mm) was recovered ([3.1]) and dates between c. 1750 and 1850.

Miscellaneous

A total of three colourless fragments are from undiagnostic vessels of the 18th or 19th centuries. A colourless fragment from a moulded vessel with corrugated neck may have derived from a vase, or possibly from a decorative condiments jar. It dates to the 19th century. Of the same date is a fragment from a cylindrical vessel in rose glass. It likely represents a vase or other decorative vessel.

Glass Assemblage:

Bag label	No	Wt (g)	Form/Type	Colour	Thickness (mm)	Date from	Date to	MNV	Comments
1.1	2	17	Wine bottle	Green		1650	1750	2	Body shards
1.1	5	17	Wine bottle	Green		1800	1900	5	Body shards; one neck fragment
1.1	1	1	Cylindrical vessel	Colourless		1800	1900	1	undiagnostic body shard
1.1	1	<1	Window	Pale blue	1.3	1700	1900	1	Pane fragment
1.1	1	1	Window	Green tinged	1.2	1600	1800	1	Pane fragment
1.1									1/2g rim from stoneware jar (burnt); C19th
1.1	2	21	Wine bottle	Green		1750	1850	2	body shards
1.1	1	4	Window	Green tinge	2.1	1500	1700	1	small quarry with grozed edges; rectangular, incomplete, W 20.45mm, L 39mm+
1.1	2	5	Window	Green tinge	2	1500	1700	1	devitrifying, laminated, but stable centre
1.2	1	8	Wine bottle	Green		1650	1750	1	body shard
1.2	4	22	Wine bottle	Green		1650	1800	2	body shards
1.2	1	1	Window	Green tinge	1.85	1200	1400	1	devitrified and in very poor condition
1.2	1	8	Beaker/goblet	Colourless		1600	1700	1	rim fragment with optic-blown bosses

1.2	2	4	Wine bottle	Green		1650	1750	2	body shards
1.2	1	3	Window	Green tinge	2.5	1500	1700	1	
1.2									1/1g ?wood chip
1.3	2	2	Wine bottle	Green		1800	1950	1	body shards
1.3	1	4	Cylindrical vessel	Rose		1800	1900	1	decorative vessel, probable vase
1.3	1	1	Window	?Dark green	1.6	1200	1400	1	devitrified and in very poor condition
1.3	1	1	Window	undiagnostic	1.1	1200	1600	1	devitrified and in very poor condition
1.3	6	1	Window	Green tinge	-	1200	1600	1	v small frags
1.3	1	1	Window	Green tinge	1.9	1200	1600	1	
1.3									1/1g cu al pin with solid spherical head (diam 1.3mm, L28mm)
1.3	1	2	Window	Blue tinge	1.2	1700	1900	1	Pane fragment
1.3	1	1	Window	Green tinge	1.9	1600	1800	1	Pane fragment
1.3	1	1	Window	?green tinge	1.4	1400	1600	1	very laminated, poor condition glass; devitrifying
1.3	1	74	cylindrical bottle	aqua		1800	1900	1	Base fragment from large bottle; low kick with very faint moulded lettering: "...4?S?60"
1.3 2014									1/<1g slate (Welsh)

1.3 2014	1	22	Wine bottle	Green		1780	1850	1	Neck fragment
1.3 2014	1	2	Window	Blue tinge	1.5	1400	1600	1	one grozed edge
1.3 2014	2	2	Window	Blue tinge	1.2 and 1.3	1600	1800	2	
3.1	1	8	Codd bottle	aqua		1870s	1930s	1	Codd bottle marble; diam 19.3mm
3.1	2	13	Wine bottle	green		1800	1900	1	Body shards
3.1	1	13	tumbler	Colourless		1750	1850	1	base frag diam 47mm
3.1	1	7	prismatic bottle	Pale blue		1800	1900	1	body shard, e.g. pharmaceutical
3.1	2	1	Cylindrical vessel	Colourless		1700	1900	1	undiagnostic body shards, 0.2mm
3.1	1	<1	Window	Green tinge	0.55	1700	1900	1	
3.1	1	1	Window	Green tinge	1.2	1500	1700	1	
3.1 2014	1	5	Window	Green tinge	1.15	1500	1700	1	1 straight edge - cut
3.2	1	67	Wine bottle	Green		1750	1850	1	Base fragment with kick
3.14 2014 west extension	4	15	Window	Blue tinge (Colourless)	1.25 and 2.7	1900	2000	2	modern glass
3.3 2014	7	3	Window	Green tinge	1.55	1400	1600	1	

3.4	1	10	Cylindrical bottle	Green		1800	1900	1	mineral water bottle; partial embossing surviving: "5?1E[...]"
3.4	1	7	Wine bottle	Green		1800	1900	1	body shard
4	1	20	?Vase	Colourless		1800	1900	1	cyindrical vessel with corrugated neck (three horizontal corrugations surviving); moulded; decorative, possible vase? Or decorative condiment jar
4.1	1	3	octagonal or half-octagonal bottle	Green		1730	1790	1	Octagonal or half octagonal wine or medicine bottle
4.1	1	<1	Cylindrical vessel	Green tinged		1650	1750	1	Thin-walled; phial or small bottle fragment
4.1	1	<1	Window	Green tinged	0.8	1500	1700	1	
4.2	3	<1	?Window	Blue tinge	-	1500	1800	1	Very poor condition glass - corrosion products appear to have been removed
4.2	1	1	Wine bottle	Green		1650	1800	1	small frag
4.2	1	2	Window	Blue tinge	1.1	1600	1800	1	
4.2	1	<1	Window	Blue tinge	0.9	1600	1800	1	
4.2	1	<1	Window	undiagnostic	2.2	1200	1400	1	devitrified and in very poor condition
2014	1	<1	Wine bottle	Green		1800	2000	1	small frag

2014	3	3	Window	Blue tinge (Colourless)	0.8, 1.3, 1.65	1900	2000	3	
2014	4	4	Window	Colourless	0.7, 1.2, 1.45, 1.55	1850	2000	4	
2014	3	2	Window	Green tinge	1.1	1650	1850	1	
2014	2	2	Window	Blue tinge	1.2, 2.4	1800	1950	2	
2014	1	1	Window	Colourless	1.5	1800	1900	1	
2014	1	<1	Window	Green tinge	0.9	1500	1700	1	
2014	1	<1	Window	Green tinge	-	1500	1700	1	v fragile frag
2014	1	2	Wine bottle	Green		1650	1750	1	
2014	3	2	Window	Green tinge	1.25	1200	1400	1	devitrified and in very poor condition
EH Glass	4	1	Window	Green tinge	0.7	1500	1700	1	
EH Glass	1	2	Window	undiagnostic	1.7	1500	1700	1	weathered, opaque



APPENDIX 8: METALWORK

The results of the assessment of the metalwork finds assemblage carried out by Rae Regensberg of Archaeology South-East.

An assemblage of 183 bulk metal objects, weighing a total of 2,026g, was recovered during the excavations and is listed at the end of this Appendix. A further 200+ small fragments of corroded iron weighing 149g was also included in the material. The assemblage as a whole is poorly preserved with significant corrosion present, and is primarily composed of general purpose nails. Additionally, three items were accorded registered find numbers (RF<1> to <3>). These comprised an incomplete unidentified tool, a buckle and what appears to be a hook. As a small assemblage with two unconfirmed items, the registered finds do not inform significantly on the excavations.

Registered finds

RF<1>, is a possible tool – perhaps a punch or spike with rectangular section. The spike tapers to a point from the head, which appears to have a semi-circular ?plate attached, which appears to be incomplete. The object is 248mm in length, the bar has a maximum width and thickness of 23mm x 20mm, and the ?plate has a width and thickness of 43mm x 3mm.

RF<2> is a rectangular, double looped, iron buckle with a recessed strap bar. The lower and upper edges of the buckle are slightly concave and the loops are of equal dimensions. The buckle has a rectangular section; the strap bar is too corroded to identify its shape in section or to measure accurately. The buckle has a length of 74mm, a height of 56.4mm and is 6mm thick. The condition is poor with significant corrosion product and flaking of the iron. It is later post-medieval in date and, based on the size and recessed strap bar, is most likely from equestrian equipment.

RF<3> appears to be an incomplete iron hook. The item consists of a bar with a rectangular section that bends at a 90 degree angle before breaking. The bar is attached to a flat, very irregular sub-circular plate, which may have two rivets, although corrosion product makes this difficult to confirm. The plate has a diameter of ± 28 mm (very irregular and significantly corroded) and the length of the bar from the plate is 74mm. The bar is 6.5mm wide but due to corrosion the thickness cannot be measured.

RF	Material	Identity	Count	Weight	Date	Notes
1	IRON	UNID	1	389	Med to post-med	Fe ?punch/spike
2	IRON	BUCKLE	1	81.8	Later post-med	Rectangular Fe buckle with recessed strap bar
3	IRON	?HOOK	1	17.9	Med to post-med	Incomplete Fe ?hook with sub-circular plate

Registered finds



Nails

A total of 160 nails and nail fragments were recovered. These were exclusively iron general purpose nails. Nails were identified using the typologies set out in Goodall (2011, 163–164) and were predominantly type 1, with a small sample of types 4 and 7. All of the nails had rectangular shanks, and the complete examples were between 33mm and 102mm in length. Although nails of these types are found from the Roman period onwards, based on the other finds recorded, these are most likely post-medieval in date.

Ordnance

Two copper alloy shot casings were recorded. These have a probable 19th- to 20th-century date range.

Miscellaneous

Several incomplete cast iron Roman numeral signs with fixing spigots on the reverse were recovered. These are consistent with numeral signs that were used for clock golf, a 19th-century lawn game. The remaining metalwork included a range of iron items: the facing of a hollow domed button with a late post-medieval date, a mid-19th to early 20th century incomplete vessel with an enamelled interior and spout, a piece of iron wire, several unidentified lead items and/or lead waste, and a probable hinge pin.

The metalwork assemblage is fairly diverse and, if the nails are excluded, rather small. No distinct themes are present, and the lack of context information reduces the significance of the assemblage. The dateable items are all post-medieval, with most having a late post-medieval date.



APPENDIX 9: BONE

The results of the assessment of the animal bones finds assemblage carried out by Gwendoline Maurer of Archaeology South-East.

An assemblage of seventy-one animal bones, weighing approximately 1,451g in total, was retrieved from the excavations. Material was recovered through hand collection. The preservation of the assemblage was generally good (Table 1). The assemblage discussed here was contained in four bags, labelled EH, EHI2014, EHI2015 and EH2.1. The bag simply labelled EH accounts for the majority of the assemblage. The original context identifications may have been lost and therefore the bags have been given a number of separate context assemblages collated during processing.

NISP	Preservation		
	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Good</i>
71	2.8	29.6	67.6

Table 1: Zooarchaeological assemblage, showing total fragment count (N) and the proportion of bones displaying varying preservation levels

Method

The assemblage has been recorded by Number of Identified Specimens (NISP). Where possible, bones were identified to species and element (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1999) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Bird bones were identified using Cohen and Serjeantson (1996). Determination of sheep and goat specimens used criteria outlined in Halstead et al. (2002), Zeder and Lapham (2010) and Boessneck (1969); where this was not possible a combined caprine class was used. Differentiation of rabbit and hare bones used Callou (1997). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib, cranial and vertebral fragments, have been categorised by taxa size (large/medium/ small) and type (mammal/ bird/ fish).

Mammalian age-at-death data was collected where possible. The state of epiphyseal bone was recorded as fused, unfused and fusing, and any determinations of age made using Silver (1969). No dentitions were suitable for ageing through eruption and attrition. The assemblage contained no measurable long bones of domestic mammals. Specimens have been studied for signs non-metric traits and pathology.

Modifications to bone surfaces were recorded where observed. Butchery was recorded by type of mark and location based on bone zone. Similarly, evidence of heat exposure was recorded by type and location where the whole bone was not affected. Fracture freshness analysis was undertaken on broken long bones through recording the type(s) of fracture (fresh, dry, mineralised and new) observed on each specimen. Evidence of taphonomic agents such as gnawing, weathering, erosion, abrasion and metal staining were also noted.



Results

Taxonomic abundance

A total of thirty-three bones were identifiable to taxa, and a further thirty-eight to taxa size and type (Table 2 and Figure 1). The assemblage is dominated by cattle and caprines (sheep/goat), of which most have been identified as sheep. Pigs are present to a lesser extent. The two pig tusks present both represent male individuals. Noteworthy is the presence of deer, namely one fallow deer and two roe deer specimens. Further, the assemblage contains a rabbit tibia, as well as a tarsometatarsal of a wader bird, most likely a lapwing. Further detail is presented in Appendix 3.

Taxa	NISP
Cattle	12
Caprines	9
Sheep	5
Pig	2
Fallow deer	1
Roe deer	2
Rabbit	1
Large mammal	18
Medium mammal	13
Cf lapwing	1
Indeterminate	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>71</i>

Table 2: Summary of taxa abundance by NISP

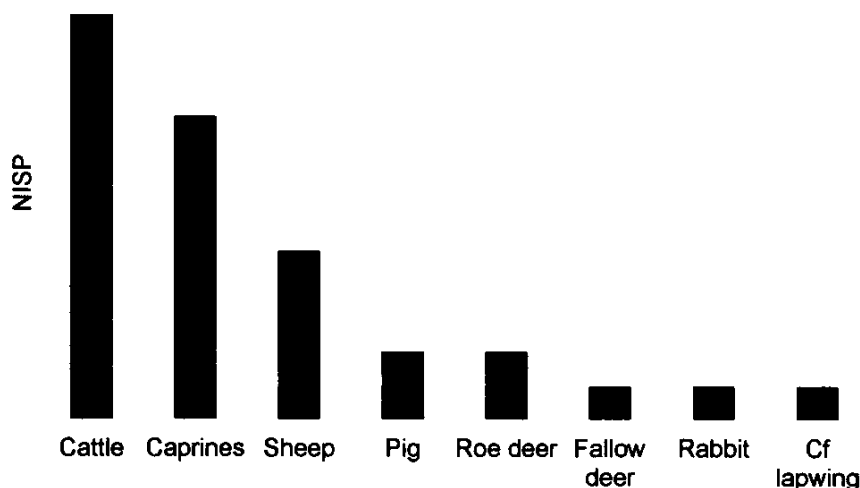


Figure 1: Taxa abundance by NISP

Age-at-death

The assemblage contains a young rabbit (unfused tibia), which represents an animal no older than 8 months of age (Jones 2006).



Surface modifications

Signs of butchery were identified on eight specimens. One cattle ulna displays saw marks through the proximal shaft. A cattle astragalus displays a transverse chop. A cattle femur displays chop marks through its diaphysis. All these butchery signs are consistent with the dismemberment of carcasses such as the removal lower front legs, upper and lower hind legs. Further, one cattle metatarsal displays cut marks above the distal condyles. These marks represent skinning marks.

One caprine pelvis displays chop marks on the medial side of the ilium. This may be interpreted as the dismemberment of hind leg. Cut marks were identified on two large mammal long bone fragments as well as on a rib of a large mammal. The latter may represent filleting of meat from the axial skeleton. Overall, these butchery marks signify the presence of primary (cull of the animal and preparation of the carcass) and secondary butchery (preparation for cooking and consumption) practices on site.

Burning was identified on two specimens, a large mammal long bone fragment which displays signs of roasting as well as a medium mammal rib which is calcined and therefore was exposed to prolonged heat.

Gnawing was identified on twelve specimens. Carnivore gnawing was identified on two cattle femora, one cattle metatarsal, one fallow deer humerus, one roe deer calcaneus, three large mammal long bone shafts, one medium mammal pelvis, one medium mammal femur and one medium mammal long bone shaft. Extensive rodent gnawing was identified on a sheep humerus.

Discussion

This animal bone assemblage may consist of food and butchery waste of domestic (cattle, caprines and pigs) and some wild species such as deer, one rabbit and one bird. The presence of the wild species can give us indications about the environment around the site at time of the deposition of these remains. The presence of a lapwing specimen, indicates Edwins Hall was surrounded by farmland and or wetlands, this being the species preferred habitat. The presence of deer, such as red and roe deer, may suggest the people in or around Edwins Hall frequented nearby woodlands. The lack of context numbers associated with the assemblage makes it difficult to make further interpretations regarding period specific or site-specific significance of the assemblage.



APPENDIX 10: SMALL FINDS DATA

Small Finds were assessed by the relevant subject expert.

Context	Count	Description
EH 1.1	1	Metal key / latch
EH 1.2	1	Dimpled glass pot shard
	1	Metal numeral 'XII'
	1	Small bronze tag
	1	Small shard of blue glass
	1	Small boar tusk/tooth?
		Small fragment of glass
EH 1.3	Several	Medieval glass shards
	1	Bronze pin
	1	Nuremberg Jetton c.1520 - 1600
EH 2	1	Small fragment of glass
EH 3	1	'Old' glass fragment
	1	Pot sherd
	1	Charles I Farthing c.1639
EH 3.1	1	Metal numeral 'X'
	2	'Old' glass fragments
	1	1861 penny
EH 3.2	1	'Old' glass fragment
EH 3.3	1	'Old' glass fragment



APPENDIX 11: CLAY PIPE

Fragments of clay pipe stems recovered during the excavations and the related context numbers are noted in the table below. The dating is based upon a formula that was empirically developed by Nobby Clark, a former and well-respected dig Director with MAHG, over a number of years and is a tried, tested, and trusted piece of work.

Item #	Item - Description	Where Found	Date Found	Stem Hole Diameter (mm)	Estimated date of Manufacture
1	Clay pipe stem	Edwin's Hall; EH 3.1	20.09.2014	2	1788
2	Clay pipe stem	Edwin's Hall; EH 1.1	2014	2	1788
3	Clay pipe stem	Edwin's Hall; EH 1.1	2014	2	1788
4	Clay pipe stem	Edwin's Hall; EH 1.1	2014	2	1788
5	Clay pipe stem	Edwin's Hall; EH 1.1	2014	1.5	1850
6	Clay pipe stem	Edwin's Hall; EH 1.2	19.10.2014	1.5	1850
7	Clay pipe stem	Edwin's Hall; EH 1.2	19.10.2014	1.5	1850
8	Clay pipe stem	Edwin's Hall; EH 1.3	27.09.2014	1.5	1850
9	Clay pipe stem	Edwin's Hall; EH 1.3	27.09.2014	2.5	1725
10	Clay pipe stem	Edwin's Hall; EH 1.3	27.09.2014	3	1663
11	Clay pipe stem	Edwin's Hall; EH 3.2	19.10.2014	2	1788
12	Clay pipe stem	Edwin's Hall; EH 3.4	4.10.2014	3	1663
12	Clay pipe stem	Edwin's Hall; EH 3.4	4.10.2014	2	1788
14	Clay pipe stem	Edwin's Hall; EH 3.4	4.10.2014	2	1788



APPENDIX 12: PHOTOGRAPHS



Fig 1: EH1 South to North View-Underlying Structure Bottom Left.



Fig 2: South End of EH1 Showing Terminal and Underlying Structure.



Fig 3: EHTP2/EH2 North Horizon showing the three contexts; topsoil, demolition layer, clay natural.



Fig 4: EH3 North EH4 South cut through.



Fig 5: EH3 South to North.



Fig 6: EH3 South.



Fig 7: EH3 south west extension looking east.



Fig 8: EH3 south west junction of the north-south wall and the westerly return; a sondage inserted in the south end of EH3 indicated that there are between 13 and 16 courses of brickwork in-situ (the higher number being on the inner moat side of the wall).



APPENDIX 13: HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: Edwin's Hall, Woodham Ferrers, Essex CM3 8RX	
Parish: Woodham Ferrers	District: Chelmsford
NGR: TQ 8115 9934	Site Code: MAHG / EH
Type of Work: Geophysical survey (resistivity) and Archaeological Evaluation	Site Director/Group: Bernie Steel / MAHG (Maldon Archaeological & Historical Group)
Date of Work: 8th April – 25th October 2014 and 2nd May – 26th September 2015.	Size of Area Investigated: South-East lawn area between manor house, garden wall and inner moat.
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: MAHG store / Owners	Funding source: None
Further Seasons Anticipated? No	Related HER Nos: 13593-4 and 1362
Final Report: This report.	
Periods Represented: Medieval / Post-medieval	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
Medieval:	
<p>The foundations of an earlier, medieval, manor were noted running beneath the Tudor manor east wing foundations. That seen was in line with the front, standing, remains Edwin's Hall suggestive that the Tudor manor house was partially constructed on the foundations of an earlier structure.</p>	
Post-Medieval:	
<p>Trenches EH1, EH2 and EH3 confirmed that a wing had existed on the eastern end of the present structure of Edwin's Hall which projected approximately 30% to the rear of the current building and 60% forwards of the current building terminating at the inner moat. There was no evidence of any form of bay window projecting forwards towards the inner moat. No evidence of any cellar or cellars was noted. Spot tests with a resistivity meter and field walking did note fragments of Tudor bricks on the west side of Edwin's Hall, towards the inner moat which may be taken to suggest that a similar wing projected on the western end of the current structure. No test pitting or excavations to prove one way or the other were carried out. Nor was a geophysical survey of the South West lawn area to Edwin's Hall undertaken. Sale of the property prevented further archaeological investigation.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: Related HER Nos.: 13593-4	
Author of Summary: Bernie Steel	Date of Summary: 19.02.2025