APPENDIX I

AREA D — EXCAVATION IN THE LOWER PLATFORM
OF THE UPPER BAILEY

THE EXCAVATION

An area 6.1m (20ft.) square was investigated in the bailey in 1962 (under the direction of Mr. P. A. Rahtz), where a marked depression suggested the site of a well (figs. 3,45). Below the topsoil (A) a pit (F2) cut to a depth of 1.8m with a diameter at the mouth of 4.9m narrowing after c. 0.6m to a diameter of 2.4m (fig. 46). No silt had accumulated indicating that the pit had perhaps been backfilled not long after it had been dug. The pit was probably related to excavations earlier in the century and the finds, therefore, are essentially unstratified and provide information of intrinsic value only. The finds are discussed in Chapter IV together with those from the main excavated area and are regarded as unstratified.

The N-S section (fig. 46) shows the sharp slope downwards to the north of the natural (J) overlaid by the earliest occupation deposits. The natural (J) may have been cut away to form a pit or some other feature; or it is possible that the slope represents the edge of the earliest moat, demonstrating that it was 4.5-6.0m farther back than at present. The horizontal lie of the deposits which accumulated over natural as opposed to silting which would follow the angle of incline favours the interpretation of the feature as a small cutting.

The very limited excavation to the side of pit F2 in Grid 1 (fig. 45) produced evidence of several phases of occupation. Two occupation deposits G and H (fig. 46) overlaid natural (J) and were sealed by a thick clay make-up (F), the surface of which probably marks an occupation horizon whose destruction forms level E. A further clay make-up (D) followed and slight structural evidence is afforded by the possible timber slot F4 which cut D. A heavily burnt level indicated the end of this phase. Another possible timber slot F8 in Grid 4, like F4 was overlaid by deposit B/C, and may therefore, have been contemporary with F4. Deposit B/C was the latest level containing occupation debris and was sealed by topsoil (A).

FEATURE LIST
F1 Mortar and stone
F2 ?Early 20th century excavations
F4 ?Timber slot
F8 ?Timber slot
AREA D excavation in lower platform of Upper Bailey

Fig. 45

Fig. 46

flint and chalk
tiles

LAYERS LIST

A  Topsoil
B/C  Brown soil and clay with tile fragments
D  Yellow-red clay
E  Ash with fragments of chalk, plaster and tile
F  Chalky clay with some ash and tile
G  Dark ashy soil and brick fragments
H  Brown clayey soil with ash
J  Natural

CONCLUSIONS

Such a small area cannot produce an accurate picture of the likely number and character of occupation phases in this part of the bailey and the correlation of these deposits with those in the main excavation is unjustified although it is interesting to note the similarity in the earliest levels of the sequence of two deposits G and H overlying natural and sealed by a thick clay make-up F, with the sequence in the western area of the main excavation where the two deposits 3104 and 3106 were sealed by the thick clay make-up PC 59 S (Periods IC-IIA). The results of this excavation may become more meaningful when combined with those of the recent excavation also on the lip of the bailey farther to the west directed by Mr. S. R. Bassett (p. 8).

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APPENDIX II

ROUND CHURCH TOWERS IN ESSEX

STANDING EXAMPLES

Bardfield Saling

Sts. Peter and Paul. Nave and circular west tower built in early 14th century. External diameter c. 6.1m. Partially engaged stair turret also of 14th century date (RCHM Essex 1,11).

Broomfield

St. Mary the Virgin. Circular tower added in the 12th century to west end of 11th century nave. External diameter c. 6.7m (RCHM Essex 2,37).

Great Leighs

St. Mary the Virgin. Nave and circular west tower built in 12th century. External diameter c. 5.2 m (RCHM Essex 2,99).

Lamarsh

Church of the Holy Innocents. Circular west tower of 12th century date with nave possibly of same date. External diameter c. 4.3m (RCHM Essex 4,147).

Pentlow

St. Gregory. Circular west tower added in early 14th century to 12th century nave. External diameter c. 4.9m (RCHM Essex 1,208).

South Ockendon

St. Nicholas. Circular west tower added c.1230-40 to 12th century church. External diameter c. 6.1m (RCHM Essex 4,140).

FOUNDATIONS OF ROUND TOWERS OR DESTROYED EXAMPLES

Arkesden

St. Mary the Virgin. Foundations of circular tower found at west end of church in 1855, pre-dating the chancel and nave built c. 1250 (RCHM Essex 1,1).

West Thurrock

St. Clement. Excavations in 1912 found a circular 'nave' pre-dating the square west tower built in 15th century. Foundations formed an almost