

Middle Iron Age farmsteads: Archaeological excavation on land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyers Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR

May-December 2015



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commissioned by Andrew Josephs Associates
on behalf of Lafarge Tarmac

NGR: TL 9564 2311 (centre)

Planning ref.: ESS/23/14/col

CAT project ref.: 15/03e

ECC project code: SYFF15

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2015.61

OASIS ref.: colchest3-208507



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CAT Report 1070

February 2019

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1 Summary

Archaeological excavations were carried out at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Colchester, Essex. The excavations were conducted in advance of development of the site for mineral extraction, as an extension to the Stanway Quarry operated by Lafarge Tarmac. The site was located on the edge of the Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum and is close to the Gosbecks complex, which was occupied extensively throughout the Late Iron Age and Roman periods.

The excavations revealed an extensive Middle Iron Age settlement (mid 4th to late 1st century BC) comprising two interlinked enclosed farmsteads and associated field system with stock control enclosures.

Small-scale Neolithic, Bronze Age and Early Iron Age activity was evident in the form of worked flints and pottery sherds recovered from tree-throws and pits. Field boundary ditches, pits and tree-throws representing medieval, post-medieval and modern agricultural activity were also found across the site.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological excavation at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Colchester, Essex, which was carried out from May to September 2015. The work was commissioned by Lafarge Tarmac in advance of the expansion of the Stanway Quarry. The expansion will increase the size of the existing quarry by 15.5ha and provide 3 million tonnes of aggregate. The work was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

Historic Environment Officer, Adrian Gascoyne, advised that the proposed site lay in an area of high archaeological potential, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Excavation* detailing the required archaeological work written by Adrian Gascoyne (Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS 2015)), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2015a).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA 14 and 24)*. This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014a)* and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (ClfA 2014b)*.

3 Geological, archaeological and historical background

3.1 Geology

The proposed development site lay at an elevation of 36m AOD. The British Geological Viewer (1:625,000 scale) shows that the bedrock of the site is Thames Group – clay, silt and gravel formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Paleogene period. The site was located near the southwestern edge of the plateau between the River Colne and the Roman River. To the southwest the ground slopes down towards the Roman River where it is met to the southeast by a small stream.

3.2 Archaeology (Figs 1-2)

The proposed development site was within an area of high archaeological potential due to its location on the edge the Iron Age Oppidum of *Camulodunum* and close to the Colchester Dykes, Gosbecks Complex and Stanway Quarry elite burial site and due to known cropmarks including a double-ditched enclosure and a linear feature on the southern limit of the expansion.

The Colchester Dykes, which are located at their closest less than 50m from the eastern edge of the proposed development, are among the most important prehistoric monuments in Britain (CAT Report 476). They enclose an area of 12 square miles around Colchester town centre and delineate the limits of the Iron Age oppidum of *Camulodunum* – the capital, and the home of Cunobelin. What remains of the dykes is the above ground evidence of the oppidum. Most of the land within the oppidum would have been open farmland, pasture and woodland with two areas of localised activity, one at Gosbecks Farm and one at Sheepen. It is thought that the activity at Gosbecks comprised a Late Iron Age and Roman rural farmstead and may have been the home of Cunobelin. Activity at the Sheepen complex, roughly 2km to the northeast, focused on industry and trade. Other farms and areas of agricultural activity are known within the oppidum. The proposed development site is just to the west of the eastern, Grymes Dyke. It is clear that activity from the oppidum spilled over the earthwork boundaries into the surrounding area – the Stanway Quarry elite burial site is also just to the west of Grymes Dyke and less than 500m to the south of the proposed development. This site was excavated in stages over the course of about 15 years between 1987 and 2003. It seems to have been the burial place for a high-status family Catuvellaunian family (Crummy *et al* 2007). Excavations revealed five enclosures, the smallest and earliest of which was an abandoned farmstead and the others of which were seemingly intentional funerary enclosures. The following description is taken from the report summary by Crummy *et al* (2007):

The earliest of the enclosures (Enclosure 1) was the largest. As well as a wooden chamber, it included an unaccompanied urned cremation burial and a pit with broken funerary goods. All three features dated to the second half of the 1st century BC. A single contemporary pit found some distance away contained pyre debris and was probably dateable to between circa 60 and 1 BC (CF7). The other three enclosures (Enclosures 3 – 5) were laid out in a continuous row in two stages, one in circa AD 35 – 45 (Enclosure 3) and the other two (Enclosures 4 and 5) as a conjoined pair in circa AD 40 – 50. Parts of deliberately broken pots and other objects were placed inside the chambers as part of the funerary rite. Six cremation burials inside Enclosures 3 – 5 date probably to circa AD 40-60/75 with most in the range circa AD 40-60. The numbers of grave goods in those burials varies from none at all to the many in the well-endowed 'Warriors burial' (BF64) and the 'Doctor's burial' (CF47). The former was distinguished by the inclusion of a shield and lance of place, and a copper-alloy strainer which had been used to prepare an infusion of artemisia. The only certain pyre-site was in the centre of one of the enclosures (Enclosure 3) and had apparently been used at least twice. Two small square-ditched enclosures in the latest two enclosures (Enclosures 4 and 5) may have been the sites of pyres of structures for excarnation).

Prior to a planning proposal for the expansion of the quarry, a geophysical survey was conducted by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Fisher and Walford 2008) and following this a 5% trial trenching evaluation comprising 99 trenches was carried out by CAT (CAT Report 493) (see Fig 2). Most of the features were natural/tree-throws or post-medieval and modern ditches, however there was a significant concentration of archaeological features on the southern edge of the eastern part of the evaluation area. These appeared to be indicative of a Middle Iron Age settlement and possible enclosure. Large quantities of pottery and fragments of loomweight were recovered suggesting that some textile industry may have been occurring on site. Roman ditches were also identified, indicative of a field system and possible enclosure.

3.3 Historical background

The first historical evidence from Stanway is largely in the form of place-names such a reference to 'Stanwaegun' (Stanway) in the early 11th century (Hart 1971) and the names of the Stanway manor houses at the time of Domesday - *Stanwega*, likely Stanway Hall and *Bertuna*, probably Olivers. The proposed development site probably lay within the land farmed by the Stanway Hall manor both before and after Domesday. By Chapman and André's 1777 map, Stanway was a small rural parish with isolated farms and settlement localised to the London Road and the Maldon Road. At this time the proposed development site was farmland.

4 Results (Figs 2-30)

Topsoil was removed from an area of 5.2 hectares. Three layers, a topsoil/ploughsoil (L1), subsoil (L2) and natural geological horizon (L3) were present across the site, though the subsoil was only encountered intermittently and was very shallow where present.

4.1 Pre-Middle Iron Age (Fig 3)

4.1.1 Neolithic to Early Iron Age

Early Neolithic flint blades were found in tree-throws F277 and F488, and two Neolithic pottery sherds came from tree-throw F569 along with two sherds of Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery from pit/tree-throw F600.

Pit F506 contained burnt stone (68 pieces, 4506g), flint (6 pieces) and 33 sherds (2008g) from a large Ardleigh-style urn of Middle Bronze Age date (Photograph 1; Fig 31). Locally, this kind of vessel is typically associated with cremations (CAT Report 289; Crummy 1977) but there is no evidence that this was the case here. Two adjacent features, pit F443 and tree-throw F526, contained pottery sherds dating to the Bronze Age/Iron Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age respectively. Sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age were also found in tree-throw F673 to the north, and pits F351 and F591 in the centre of the site produced pottery sherds of Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date respectively.

Finds of 'prehistoric' date were also found in eleven pits (F4, F273, F288, F414, F415, F468, F471, F494, F510, F524, F590). These may pre-date the main phase of Middle Iron Age activity or be contemporary with it.



Photograph 1 Middle Bronze Age pottery in pit F506, looking north

4.1.2 Land clearance before the main Middle Iron Age phase

In addition to the five tree-throws mentioned above, a further 373 tree-throws or pits/tree-throws were present on the excavation site. Dating evidence from these features varied considerably: 302 contained no datable finds; 41 produced evidence that could only be dated as prehistoric; 13 were Middle Iron Age; one Late Iron Age; three Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British; five Romano-British; two medieval; and six post-medieval/modern.

Some of the undated and prehistoric tree-throws were also cut by features of a Middle Iron Age date, suggesting that the vast majority of these features are likely to represent land clearance in advance of the main phase of Middle Iron Age activity (see below). Not only would this have been necessary to clear the land in advance of the construction of the Middle Iron Age enclosures and associated agricultural activity but it would also have supplied much of the required timber.

The later-dated tree-throws and pits/tree-throws are probably associated with later activity on the development site (see below).

4.2 Middle Iron Age (Figs 4-10, 13-30)

Middle Iron Age activity is by far the most dominant on site with the construction of two 'farmsteads' and associated agricultural activity. These farmsteads comprise two square-ditched enclosures (Enclosures A and B) with a small c-shaped enclosure in between (Enclosure C), joined together by a series of boundary ditches.

Enclosures A (to the north) and B (to the south) were surrounded by wide ditches (between 2.5 and 3m) with symmetrical V-shaped profiles. Enclosure A measured c 55m by 58m, giving it an internal area of 2,900sq m (0.29ha). Enclosure B extended beyond the southern boundary of the site but appeared to be of a similar size. They were situated 64m apart but were joined by a narrow ditch extending from the southeast corner of Enclosure A to the northeast corner of Enclosure B.

4.2.2 Enclosure A (Figs 4-8 and 13-21; Photographs 2-4 and 9)

The enclosure (Figs 5 and 13-20)

The full extent of Enclosure A was exposed. Defined by a large, deep ditch (F660), internally the enclosure was c 50m by 58m. Where excavated the ditch was 3.05-4.52m wide and V-shaped in profile. It ranged in depth from 1.05-1.83m but was considerably deeper either side of the entrance at 2.21m and 2.34m deep. The 2.5m wide entrance was located in the middle of the eastern side of the enclosure. The enclosure ditch did not cut, nor was it cut by, any contemporary features. Pottery (345 sherds, 3,462g) was recovered from the ditch along with Roman brick (1, 463g), flint (6 pieces), heat-affected stone (6 pieces, 377g) and fired clay (22, 373g). The pottery was predominately of Middle Iron Age date, but did include Late Iron Age and Roman period sherds found in most of the excavated sections.

The entrance and associated features (Figs 6 and 20-21; Photograph 2)

Access into Enclosure A was through an entrance located roughly halfway along the eastern side. Six postholes were present inside (F750, F751 and F788) and outside (F749, F742 and F743) the entranceway. These would have housed substantial timber posts, suggesting the presence of a gateway or possibly a walkway over the enclosure ditch. Just inside the entrance was a large curved ditch (F745) aligned roughly north to south, with a second smaller, shallower ditch (F801) set back from the first. A large quantity of pottery and three partial loomweights were recovered from F745. These ditches are likely associated with a number of dated (x14) and undated postholes around the entrance, all of which were probably used to control access, either of people and/or animals, into the enclosure. Twelve postholes were located outside the enclosure (F777-F785, F804-F805 and F817). Thirty-three were laid-out between the entrance and ditches F745 and F801 (F740, F746-F748, F750-F751, F753-F756, F760, F762-F773, F776, F788-F792, F802, F811). Large pits F752 and F913 may also be associated, although a sherd of 1st century AD pottery from F752 suggests it might have been a later feature.



Photograph 2 Enclosure A ditch F660 sx3, looking north



Photograph 3 Entrance into Enclosure A (F660), flanked by postholes F742/F743, F749, F750 and F751, looking west

Structural features (Figs 7-8 and 20-21; Photograph 4)

To the west of ditch F801 was a concentration of postholes which may represent the remains of one or more roundhouses or similar structures. The main concentration was arranged in a roughly sub-circular pattern consisting of nineteen postholes, six dated (F973, F982, F985, F990, F992 and F1019) and thirteen undated (F976, F977, F983, F984, F988, F989, F991, F993, F1001, F1002, F1013, F1014, F1020). Although far from conclusive, it is possible that these represent the internal post-ring roof support of a roundhouse. No drip-gulley or other internal features were visible.

The second concentration, to the northwest of the first, might possibly form a second roundhouse (F875-F878, F996-F998, F1005-1008) with three other postholes nearby (F999, F1016, F1017). Within this concentration was 'posthole group 1' formed by three possible fire pits (F818, F819 and F853) surrounded by twelve postholes (F859-F866, F842-F844, F870) (see Fig 8). It seems likely that the fire pits were used as hearths for cooking, with a structure erected over them to support pots or other receptacles.



Photograph 4 Enclosure A, posthole group 1, looking northwest

Another two posthole groups were present, one in the centre of the enclosure and one along the southern edge. Both consisted of a central fire pit with associated postholes. Posthole group 2: fire pit F820 and postholes F826-F830 and F839-F840. Posthole group 3: fire pit F799 and postholes F888, F889, F890, F891 and F892.

Southeastern quadrant (Fig 5)

Another concentration of pits and postholes was located in the southeastern quadrant of the site. Pits F758, F761, F806, F809, F823, F831, F838, F850, F858, F871, F880, F894, F895, F896, F914 and F922 all contained material dated to the Middle Iron Age. Undated pits F814 and F816 may also belong to this group. A large quantity of Middle Iron Age pottery was present in pit F896 but a charred

grain from it was sent for radiocarbon dating which returned a result (SUERC-77424) calibrated to 180–40 cal BC (95% confidence), suggesting a later Middle Iron Age/early Late Iron Age date (see Section 7 for full details). Two complete spindlewhorls from pit F838 may be a deliberate depositional act, rather than just a general discard.

Three dated postholes (F854, F879, F882) and eleven undated postholes (F836, F837, F851, F855, F856, F869, F872, F873, F881, F887, F904) may be structural as at least six form a rough arc shape. In the corner of this quadrant, north-south gully F883 is parallel to postholes F807, F808 and F812. Undated postholes F885, F899, F1018 and F1025 may also be associated.

Other features within Enclosure A (Fig 5)

Thirty-one other features were located within Enclosure A and are likely to date to this phase of activity: three short gullies (F924, F934 and F949); four postholes, one in each corner of the enclosure (F978, F1009, F1018, F1027); ten postholes along the eastern edge of the enclosure (F944-F948, F963, F966, F1004, F1012, F1028); nine pits (F757, F775, F794, F795, F800, F813, F846, F926, F979); and four more postholes (F834, F852, F958, F974, F994).

4.2.1 Enclosure B (Figs 9 and 22-25; Photographs 5-6 and 8)



Photograph 5 Enclosure B ditch F16 sx6, looking north-northeast

The enclosure (Figs 9 and 22-25; Photograph 5)

Enclosure B was not visible in its entirety as it extended past the site boundary to the south. It is likely that between 50% and 75% of the total area of the enclosure was uncovered during the excavation, but it was c 59m E/W by at least 48m N/S. Where excavated the enclosure ditch (F16, F32, F80/F219) was 2.28-3.4m wide, V-shaped in profile and 0.73-1.16m deep (Fig 9, Photograph 5). The northeastern corner of the enclosure was cut by ditch F33/F78/F122/F410 which extended to the

northeast almost as far as Enclosure A. The entrance into Enclosure B was not present within the excavation area, but cropmarks appear to suggest an entrance was present on the eastern side of the enclosure (see Fig 2). A quantity of pottery (444 sherds, 4,307g) was recovered from the enclosure ditches along with pieces of heat-affected stone (17 pieces, 1,283g) and fired clay (81 pieces, 1,201g). The pottery was predominately of Middle Iron Age date, but did include 15 Roman period sherds.

The roundhouse and associated features (Figs 9 and 25, Photograph 6)

A penannular gully (F43) 12.8m in diameter was found in the northwest corner of the enclosure. It is thought that this was a roundhouse drip gully formed by water running off the pitched roof of the structure. It was destroyed to the south by a modern field boundary, but its entrance to the east was clearly visible and four postholes (F82, F83, F84 and F85) situated in a square just outside the entrance suggest that there may have been a covered or fenced porch. There was no evidence for an external wall, but numerous internal postholes (F44-F77) and a pit/posthole (F42) were excavated within the roundhouse. Many of these were very shallow, suggesting that others may have been entirely destroyed. Prehistoric and Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the gully as well as F42 and F48, along with fragments of possible pot from F64.



Photograph 6 Roundhouse in Enclosure B, looking south

The postholes located within the roundhouse are inevitably associated with its habitation. The identification of groups of features is predominantly based on the proximity of postholes to one another. In some instances these may not have been related in use, but in others it seems likely that they were. Four postholes (F50-F53) were positioned in a line in front of the entrance way – it is possible that these formed some kind of internal wall or screen. Another possible wall or screen was represented by linear group of postholes was positioned just to the south of the entrance and ran into the centre of the structure. Other postholes within the structure appear to be more isolated, or clustered rather than in linear groupings like these. No evidence of a hearth was found within the roundhouse. Shallow pit/posthole F42 was the most central feature within the roundhouse, but was not

under the apex of the structure. It contained two sherds of burnt pottery but no other evidence of burning. It is possible that were a hearth positioned directly on the ground rather than in a pit, any remains of a hearth have been ploughed out in recent years. Wood charcoal from within this feature was sent for radiocarbon dating which returned a result (SUERC-77425) calibrated to 390–200 cal BC (95% confidence) (see Section 7). Very few finds were recovered from any of the postholes associated with the roundhouse. Some extremely friable fired clay or possible pottery was recovered from postholes F64 and F53 but this was in an extremely poor condition.

Just outside the roundhouse, 1.5m to the north of the porch or entrance way, was a large irregularly shaped pit F27. It did not contain any finds and was originally identified as a possible tree-throw. However, its location just outside the roundhouse makes it possible that it was associated with the building. A further six undated postholes close to the entrance (F86-F88, F99-F100 and F324) and five undated postholes on the outside northern edge of the drip gully (F91-F95) may also be related to the roundhouse.

Other pits and postholes in Enclosure B (Fig 9)

Thirteen pits of Middle Iron Age or probable Middle Iron Age date were present in the enclosure (F17, F21, F24, F30, F41, F109, F113, F123, F217, F220, F226, F227 and F320). Finds included pottery sherds, fired clay, worked flint and burnt flint/stone. Pit F217, cut by modern ditch F1, included an intrusive piece of peg-tile.

Fifty-six postholes, some datable to the Middle Iron Age with others not datable at all, were also present in the enclosure. In the northwest corner Middle Iron Age postholes F322 and F372, along with eleven undated postholes (F323, F367-F371 and F373-F377), may form another roundhouse or similar structure. Close to the northeastern corner were two rows of postholes (F126-F139 and F146-155) with other postholes nearby (F104, F108, F110-F111, F114-F117, F121, F156, F157, F162, F167, F180, F182, F198, F202-F204). Unfortunately most of these postholes are undated and it is uncertain if they are related to the Middle Iron Age phase of activity. Of those that produced finds, prehistoric pottery sherds were found in F114 and F180, and fragments of undated fired clay in F64.

4.2.3 The ditches connecting Enclosures A and B (Figs 4, 9-10 and 27-29)

A narrow ditch extended from the northeast corner of Enclosure B to just before the southeast corner of Enclosure A. This ditch appeared to be made of at least three individual ditches, F33/F78/F122/F410, F408 and F411. A short stretch of ditch (F576) was located between F33/F78/F122/F410 and F408 and was cut by both. It is possible that this was part of an earlier phase and that the later ditches left a gap for an entrance. Ditch F411 was similar in dimensions to F576 and may also be a part of this earlier phase. It is unclear whether the gap between ditch F411 and Enclosure A was deliberate (to form an entrance-way) or whether it had been truncated by a later post-medieval/modern ditch. A quantity of pottery (368 sherds, 2,827g) was recovered from the ditches along with smaller amounts of heat-affected stone (3 pieces, 470g), fired clay (14 pieces, 281g) and slag (8 pieces, 1,226g). The pottery was predominately of Middle Iron Age date, but did include 67 sherds of Late Iron Age and Roman period date from F33/F78/F122/F410 and F408.

At the northern end of ditch F408 there was a short length of ditch (F420) which forked off in a northwest direction. The triangular area between ditches F408 and F420 contained a number of pits and postholes (F423, F432, F434, F436-F439, F453-F456, F458-F460, F472-F479) (Fig 10). Pottery sherds (dated as prehistoric and Middle Iron Age), fired clay and pieces of heat-affected stone were recovered from 11 of these pits and postholes.

4.2.4 Enclosure C (Figs 10 and 30; Photograph 9)

Enclosure C (F531) was located directly to the south of the southeast corner of Enclosure A and was cut by ditch F411. There seemed to be a large entrance between the two termini of the enclosure, orientated northeast.

Within the enclosure, thirteen pits (F539, F555, F558, F564, F570, F572, F575, F580, F581, F584, F594, F599, F606), two erosion hollows (F603, F604) and a posthole (F626) produced Middle Iron Age pottery sherds, fired clay and heat-affected stone. Three undated pits (F571, F585, F588) and a

number of undated postholes (F534-F537, F538, F541-F551, F565-F566, F568, F573, F578, F579, F582, F593, F596, F601) are also likely to be associated with this enclosure. Many of the postholes were located within the southern curve of ditch F531.

4.2.5 Other Middle Iron Age features outside the enclosures (Figs 4, 9, 13, 20-21, 26; Photograph 7)

Field boundary ditches

Six ditches (F309, F552, F629, F651, F665 and F666) were part of a field system aligned with the enclosures, though seemingly focussed to the west. Ditches F309 and F552 continued along the same alignment as the northern boundary of Enclosure B and extended almost to the western edge of the site. Ditch F629 was aligned perpendicular to ditches F309 and F552 and more or less parallel with the western edge of Enclosure B. Ditches F651, F665 and F666 were located to the north of Enclosure A. F651 continued along the same alignment as the eastern edge of the enclosure with only a small gap between the two. It cut short ditch F666 which was oriented more to the northwest. Ditch F665 was on the same alignment as F666.

A small curved enclosure was visible extending from the western side of Enclosure A. This was similar in shape to Enclosure C, but used Enclosure A as part of its boundary. It comprised of gullies arranged in a quarter-circle (F683, F686, F935 (also numbered F657) and F936) and five associated postholes (F684, F685, F938, F939 and F940).



Photograph 7 Pit F409 during excavation, looking south

Four-post structures

There were two four-post structures. One was located to the west of Enclosure A (F696-F697 and F703-F704) and the other in the southeastern corner of the excavation area (F279-F282).

Pits and postholes

Eighteen pits and two postholes were located outside of the enclosures and were dated to the Middle Iron Age (F193, F218, F246 (with associated postholes F257-8), F387, F390, F391, F393, F409, F416, F419, F519, F609, F611, F613, F615, F619, F659, F690). Pits F409 and F419 were particularly interesting. Pit F419 contained several near complete triangular loomweights found lying flat on one side of the pit that had essentially been cut in half lengthways.

Pit F409, to the west of Enclosure C, produced a significant assemblage of pottery totalling 483 sherds, with a combined weight of 5955g. Overall the assemblage was in fairly poor condition. However, at least six pots could be identified as partial vessels and a further 16 were evident from rim sherds. Almost all the sherds were jar and deep bowl forms typical of the Middle Iron Age. Also recovered from this feature was 1 piece of flint (3g), a fragment of loomweight (60g), a tiny piece of charcoal (1g), fired clay (5 pieces, 120g) and a significant amount of burnt flint/stone (70+ pieces, 3200g+). A charred grain from within the fill was sent for radiocarbon dating which returned a result (SUERC-77426) calibrated to 390–200 cal BC (95% confidence), indicating that it is contemporary with the roundhouse from Enclosure B (see Section 7).

4.3 Late Iron Age and Roman (Fig 11)

Evidence of Roman activity is almost exclusively limited to the recovery of Late Iron Age and Roman material from the (mainly upper) fills of the enclosure ditches and the associated field system boundary ditches (F32, F33, F80/F219, F408, F651, F660). Overall the later material recovered from these features is limited; Late Iron Age fabrics are associated with the upper fills of both Enclosure A and B, suggesting that by the late 1st century BC a significant amount of infilling had occurred in the ditches, making it likely that the enclosures had gone out of use by this point. While the enclosures would have been visible as landscape features, there is not enough material to suggest that they were used as anything other than for agriculture. Unlike the large enclosures, Enclosure C contained just one sherd of material from this phase, making it very likely that it did not even survive as an earthwork.

Twelve features contained material of Late Iron Age and/or Roman date, they include two postholes (F161, F181), three pits (F492, F612, F706), one pit/tree-throw (F927) and seven tree-throws (F40, F344, F637, F714, F731, F737, F893).

4.4 Medieval, post-medieval and modern (Fig 12)

Medieval pottery was found in two tree-throws (F553 and F623).

There were forty-five post-medieval and modern features. These were all the result of agricultural use of the site that continued until immediately prior to these excavations. Twenty-three ditches and recuts of ditches (F1-F3, F11, F14, F15, F18, F20, F97, F214, F304, F407, F441, F449, F464 F522, F528, F529, F533, F616, F653, F687 and F848) criss-crossed the site on roughly north-south and east-west alignments. Postholes F6-F10 formed part of an old fence line, postholes F79, F81, F118, F119 and F216 are probably associated with ditch F1, and similarly postholes F412, F413 and F520 are associated with ditch F407. Other features were pits F504 and F648, pit/tree-throws F312, F530 and F607, and tree-throws F337, F338 and F446.



Photograph 8 Aerial photograph of Enclosure B showing the enclosure ditches and roundhouse, looking southwest



Photograph 9 Aerial photograph of Enclosures A (before excavation) and C (during excavation), looking north

5 Finds

by Stephen Benfield (unless otherwise stated)

5.1 Lithics

by Adam Wightman

Sixty-four worked flints were recovered from 33 archaeological contexts, topsoil (L1) and subsoil (L2). The 33 contexts consist of one Middle Bronze Age pit (F506), seven prehistoric tree-throws, 23 Middle Iron Age ditches, pits and postholes, and two post-medieval/modern ditches. The most common raw material in the worked flint assemblage was grey flint, most of which was dark in colour.

5.1.1 The assemblage

The assemblage is dominated by flakes (50) and flake cores (eight) which account for 88% of the worked flints recovered. Of the 50 flakes, five can be described as waste flakes, 13 have been retouched, 11 show signs of usewear/edge damage and one could be an axe-thinning flake. The majority of the flakes retain some cortex (two primary flakes and 29 secondary flakes), but 19 have no cortex at all (tertiary flakes). Overall, there is a low incidence of platform preparation and soft hammer use in the flake assemblage. All eight flake cores still retain some cortex and appear to have been discarded because no workable platforms remain. In addition, a flint nodule with four removals along one edge could also be a core, although it is more likely that this is a tool of convenience.

Of the 13 retouched flakes, three can be classified as scrapers (a broken end scraper (42), a burnt and broken ?end scraper (440), and a side scraper (48)). Two have retouched notches (111, 558). The other eight flakes (35, 219, 188, 421, 427, U/S) all exhibit semi-abrupt retouch on one or more edges. One of the retouched flakes is of particular interest since it is almost twice the size of the next largest flake in the assemblage (F445 (219)) and has semi-abrupt retouch on both lateral edges.

Six blades/bladelets were recovered (239, 277, 304, 512, 556, U/S), three of which have semi-abrupt retouch along one lateral edge to strengthen the cutting edge (304, 512, 556). In two instances, this retouch is on the ventral face. One piece is very small with abrupt retouch and an area that is heavily worn or polished (77), perhaps where the piece was hafted. It is probable that this piece is a microlith made out of a blade fragment.

5.1.2 Dating the worked flints

The microlith from F218 (77) dates to the Mesolithic period and it is possible that the small retouched blades/bladelets from F896 and F304 could also date to this period as well. The other blades in the assemblage are likely to date to the Early Neolithic, as is the probable axe-thinning flake F619 (364). The number of blades in the assemblage is notably low and no blade cores were identified. It is likely that this is indicative of a low level of activity in the area during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods.

A high number of tree-throw pits were identified during the excavations, and seven of these contained worked flints (F277, F445, F480, F488, F735, F953, F979). One of the tree-throws contained Middle Iron Age pottery and the other six contained no additional finds. Two of the tree-throws contained blades and could be associated with tree-clearance in the Early Neolithic period. However, the low incidence of worked flints in tree-throws across the site might suggest that these flints had simply become incorporated into the tree-throws from the surrounding topsoil. Of particular note was the large retouched flake from tree-throw F445 which could be Palaeolithic in date.

The retouched flakes in the assemblage are mostly undiagnostic pieces which are not typologically datable. However, the three scrapers from the assemblage are all made on thick flakes, two of which are broken and probably date to the Late Neolithic at the earliest.

Five worked flints were recovered from a small pit (F506) which contained sherds from a large Middle Bronze Age urn. Four of the flints are relatively thick, squat hard-hammer flakes and the fifth is a rough flake core. It is probable that these flints are contemporary with the pottery with which they were associated.

There are a number of characteristics of the flake and core assemblage from Fiveways Fruit Farm which suggest that the majority of these pieces belong to the period in prehistory when the use of metal tools resulted in the gradual decrease in the level of knapping skill (Ford *et al* 1984). The cores recovered are generally irregular in shape with no obvious relationships between the different platforms and very few of the flakes (4 in total) exhibit evidence of the platforms being prepared prior to removal from the core. Only four of the flakes appear to have been detached using a soft hammer and miss-hits and breaks have been noted on thirteen of the fifty flakes. The resulting flakes are relatively short and thick (average dimensions of an unbroken flake: 35mm long, 26mm wide and 7mm thick) with pronounced bulbs of percussion and wide striking platforms.

5.1.3 Worked flints in Middle Iron Age contexts

Thirty-five of the worked flints were recovered from features associated with the three MIA enclosures on the site. Therefore, it is pertinent to consider whether or not any of these flints could be contemporary with the features in which they were found. For a long time the accepted archaeological view was that the regular use of flint tools did not continue beyond the Bronze Age. However, as Hazel Martingell explains in her report on the worked flints from the Iron Age enclosures immediately to the south (Crummy *et al* 2007, 21), this view has been challenged in recent years and it has been suggested that there was a largely functional and utilitarian use of worked flints from the Middle Bronze Age into the Iron Age (Young & Humphrey 1999). Based on the list of characteristics of Later Bronze Age and Iron Age flint assemblages proposed by Young and Humphrey (1999, 232-33), twenty of the thirty-five flints from the MIA contexts could date to this period (Appendix 3). These include a tool of convenience, four retouched flakes (including a badly-burnt scraper), waste pieces (chips/chunks) and an older hard hammer flake which may have been re-used later in prehistory. The remaining pieces are flakes which have been detached using a hard hammer, and have obtuse striking angles and broad platforms. Many are squat and there is a high incidence of breaks and plunge terminations. Conversely, there are undoubtedly residual worked flints in MIA contexts from the site (ie a bladelet (F408), a microlith (F218), two retouched blades (F896 and F949) and an axe thinning flake (F619)) and some of the pieces which fit Young & Humphrey's criteria would not necessarily look out of place in a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age worked-flint assemblage. There is also known to have been some Bronze Age activity on the site as evidenced by a pit (F506) excavated to the west of the enclosures and a small quantity of residual Bronze Age pottery in later pits and ditches. Therefore, it is difficult to say conclusively that the flints detailed above represent the continuation of flint-tool use into the Iron Age, or that they are residual Bronze Age pieces incorporated in the topsoil fills of nearby features.

5.2 Prehistoric pottery

5.2.1 Prehistoric (pre-Belgic) pottery fabric concordance

A large quantity of hand-made prehistoric pottery was recovered during the excavation. In total there are 3072 sherds with a combined weight of 29.685kg. The pottery was quantified by fabric inclusions. These fabrics are based on the scheme devised by Brown (1988) and are listed in Table 1. A significant number of contexts produced just one or a small quantity of body sherds, often abraded, and these were rapidly quantified as belonging to the fabric categories HMF, HMFS or HMS.

Fabric	Code
Hand-made flint-tempered (general)	HMF
Flint-tempered, flint small/fine	F3
Flint-tempered, flint small to medium	F1
Flint-tempered, flint small to medium, occasionally large	F2
Flint-tempered, small to large, poorly sorted	F4
Hand-made sand and flint-tempered (general)	HMSF
Sand small to medium, with sparse to moderate flint, mostly small in size with occasional larger pieces up to 4-5 mm, often with some white/translucent quartz	SF1
Sand small to medium, with sparse to moderate flint, mostly small in size with occasional larger pieces up to 4-5 mm, often with some white/translucent quartz, vegetable fragment voids at surface and usually smoothed externally	SF2
Sand small to medium, sandy feel with some fine flint	SF3
Hand-made sand-tempered (general)	HMS
Sand small to medium, occasional small stones, with vegetable fragment voids at surface and	S1

usually well smoothed externally	
Sand small to medium, occasional small stones, occasional vegetable fragment voids, usually well smoothed externally	S2
Sand medium to coarse, slightly coarse sand feel, some quartz & flint (flint possibly crazed during firing), sand or small stones	S3
Grog-tempered, medium to coarse grog with some sparse flint & white quartz (prehistoric)	G1
Grog-tempered, medium to coarse grog (prehistoric)	G2
Flint with grog, flint small to medium, with grog small to medium	FG1
Quartz temper, small to large, poorly sorted	Q1
Quartz and flint, small to large, poorly sorted, some sand	QF
Shell or chalk, leached out leaving a vesicular fabric with common voids	SH/C

Table 1 Prehistoric pottery fabrics

5.2.2 Neolithic to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

A small proportion of the prehistoric assemblage can be characterised as a) flint-tempered fabrics (144 sherds, weight 927g), b) coarse quartz-tempered fabrics (2 sherds, weight 55g) and c) coarse grog-tempered fabrics (41 sherds, weight 2053g). Some of this pottery could date to the Middle Iron Age but a few diagnostic sherds, representing just a handful of pots, can be dated to the Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Their presence on the site could suggest that many, or all, of the pottery sherds recorded in these fabrics represent activity prior to the Middle Iron Age.

Neolithic

A rim from a large, plain bowl with an external expanded/rolled-over rim in a coarse quartz-tempered fabric (Fig 31.1) was recovered from tree-throw F569 (315) alongside an otherwise relatively undiagnostic plain body sherd of the same fabric. The vessel appears fairly typical of Early Neolithic bowls of the later 3rd millennium BC. A T-shaped rim sherd from pit F351 is also likely to be Neolithic (Fig 31.2) as similar bowl rims appear among the Early Neolithic pottery at Kilverstone (Garrow *et al* 2006, fig 2.30 P.130 & fig 2.31 P.157).

Pottery of Early Neolithic date has not been recorded from previous archaeological investigations on or close to the development site. However, sherds of Mortlake-style Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware have been recovered to the south at the Stanway Quarry elite burial site (Brown 2007).

Fig 31.1 F569 (315). Fabric Q1, rim from an Early Neolithic bowl, plain, coarse quartz-temper, dark-grey surfaces and fabric.

Fig 31.2 F351 (141). Fabric F2, bowl with T-shaped rim, moderately finely made with well formed rim and relatively thin body although not well finished (not smoothed) internally, small-medium flint, dark-grey surfaces, much of external surface weathered/abraded away.

Bronze Age

Sherds from a large grog-tempered vessel were recovered from pit F506 (251) (Fig 31.3) on the western edge of the site. The sherds, from the rim and upper body, are decorated with finger-tip impressions typical of the Ardleigh-style pottery tradition of north Essex and south Suffolk in the Early/Middle Bronze Age (Brown 1999a). Part of a wider Middle Bronze Age pottery tradition of large bucket-like pots generally referred to as Deverel-Rimbury, Ardleigh-style pottery is broadly dated to the second half of the second millennium BC. Thick, coarse grog-tempered sherds from pit F443, and ditches F629 and F657, are probably also broadly Middle Bronze Age in date. It is interesting to note that F443 and F629 are also both located along the western edge of the excavation area, perhaps indicating a continuation of Bronze Age activity in this direction.

Little material of Middle Bronze Age date has been recovered from the immediate area of the Fiveways site. However, Ardleigh-style cremation urns have been recovered from nearby burial sites at Birch (CAT Report 289), Chitts Hill (Crummy 1977), northern Colchester (CAT Report 1298) and Great Tey (Pooley & Brooks forthcoming). The pottery sherds from F506 are almost certainly from one single vessel and the absence of base sherds indicate that it may have been buried inverted, a common practice in Bronze Age urned cremations. However, as no cremated bone was found in F506, it is not possible to definitely state that this vessel was a Middle Bronze Age cremation urn.

Fig 31.3 F506 (251). Fabric G1, sherds from a large vessel of Ardleigh-style (33 sherds, 2008g) decorated with finger-tip impressions. These impressions include a row just below the rim and groups on the upper body. Other sherds indicate a broad overall pattern of areas of finger-tip impressions above the girth row with single, vertical rows on lower body, although the exact pattern is not entirely clear as the orientation of some body sherds is not certain. The finger-tip impressions are of different sizes suggesting either the use of different fingers on different parts of the urn, or that more than one person was involved in making the impressions.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

A moderately thin (grey) sherd tempered with fine flint and decorated with an area of light, angled linear incisions just below a cordon (Fig 31.4) came from tree-throw F526 (263). This can be broadly assigned to the post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery tradition of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (Barratt 1980). Similar decoration can be seen on a fineware pot from Shoebury, dated as Late Bronze Age (Brown 1995 fig 63 no. 57). Another abraded (dark-grey) sherd from pit F591 (339), although plain, is similar being relatively thin-walled and having a fine flint-temper. There is a slightly-uneven small cordon at the sherd edge and this pot is also likely to belong to the PDR tradition. A small quantity of flint-tempered pottery was also recovered from pits F351 (141) and F673 (384).

Fig 31.4 F526 (263). Fabric F1, decorated body sherd, group of close-spaced, fine angled lines just below a small cordon, fine flint fabric, grey/slightly brownish-grey colour, smoothed surface, post-Deverel-Rimbury (Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age).

5.2.3 Middle Iron Age pottery

The majority of the pottery from the excavation (2883 sherds weighing 26,650g) can be dated to the Middle Iron Age (MIA) and is part of a regional tradition common to north Essex and Suffolk in a period spanning the mid 4th to the late 1st century BC (c 350-25 BC). Although there is a small quantity of pottery that appears typical of post-Deverel-Rimbury assemblages (see above), there is no direct connection or necessary follow-on between that period and the MIA occupation, and no clear indication when this occupation began, although it clearly extended over a significant period. Most of the assemblage was quite broken-up and recovered as groups of mixed sherds and, although a few part pots were identified among the assemblage, there were no complete profiles. The only exception is pit F409 which contained a number of part vessels and is a significant and important group of pottery (see below).

Code	No.	Wt g.
Sand with flint:		
HMSF	111	548
SF1	667	7814
SF2	31	556
SF3	11	138
<i>sub-total</i>	<i>820</i>	<i>9056</i>
Sand-temper:		
HMS	361	2071
S1	170	2408
S2	1381	10681
S3	151	2434
<i>sub-total</i>	<i>2063</i>	<i>17594</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>2883</i>	<i>26650</i>

Table 2 Quantities of sand with flint- and sand-tempered fabrics

Fabrics

The pottery is almost entirely sand-tempered but includes some sand with flint-tempered fabrics (Table 5). While the majority (72% by count, 66% by weight) can be classified as sand-tempered, the divisions between fabric groups are not always clear, especially when based on small body sherds. Some of the inclusions of fine or sparse flint might also actually be a component of the sand used to temper them, appearing as calcified flint after firing.

Some sherds in both sand with flint- and sand-tempered fabrics were noted as having a small proportion of vegetable-temper (Fabrics SF2 & S1). These appear as small voids in the surface of sherds, ranging from occasional pieces to more numerous and definite fabric inclusions/temper. However, sherds with significant amounts of vegetable-temper are in the minority in both fabric types

at between 4%-6% of sand with flint-tempered sherds and between 8%-9% of sand-tempered sherds (by count & weight respectively). Some sherds have relatively coarse sand-temper and some small stones (Fabrics SF3 & S3), although to some extent the coarse feel of sherds is affected by abrasion or heat-damage to surfaces.

There are a few sherds in other fabrics and their relation to the MIA assemblage is not entirely clear. Three sherds (20g) have some quartz sand with flint-temper (Fabric QF) and two sherds (20g) have a leached-out shell/chalk fabric (Fabric SC). One of the Fabric SC sherds is from a bead-rim jar (Fig 35.31) and, while associated with pottery dated as MIA, they could date later and are more probably of Late Iron Age or Early Roman date.

All of the fabrics could represent local manufacture.

Forms

The majority of the MIA pottery can be divided into two main groups. The most common is the plain, slack-shouldered S-profile jar/deep bowl with small neck and rim (Figs 32.6-8, Figs 33.11-12, Fig 33.16, Fig 33.20 and Fig 34.24). They appear in a range of fabrics but primarily have a relatively-fine sand fabric and are mostly a dark grey colour. Although usually burnished on the exterior and over the rim into the top of the interior, some are smoothed instead. The bases associated with these pots are commonly flat or slightly raised/concave, rounded internally and relatively thick.

The second group consists of vessels with a coarser-sand fabric or include some flint-temper, and most of the vessels have oxidised or part-oxidised surfaces. The forms include jars, but also wide-mouth bowls/jars with a rather more defined neck and rim. Many have flat rim-tops that are commonly decorated with indentations on the top or edge (Fig 33.10 and Fig 34.27). Some are also decorated with incised lines on the body or have traces of angle-wiping across the surface (Fig 32.5, Fig 32.9, Fig 33.13 and Fig 34.28). It was noted that a few have close-set finger impressions around the shoulder/neck that are probably related to manufacture (Fig 34.28, Fig 35.29 and Fig 35.33). There are also a small number of plain jars with a distinct shoulder, often in a relatively coarse fabric (Fig 33.14, Figs 33.17-18 and Fig 35.32). There are only two examples of an open bowl form (Fig 34.23 and Fig 34.26), both of which are decorated on the rim-top. Of interest is one unusually small, thin-walled pot that, although possibly having some special function of itself, also suggests the possibility that it might be related to children on the site, either as a small vessel or as a vessel made by a child (Fig 33.15). All of the base sherds are essentially simple and flat-bottomed (Fig 33.19), although one (Fig 35.30) is slightly raised in the centre.

Fig 32.5 F16 (sx6) (122). Fabric S2, jar abraded/scorched areas on surface, decorated with vertical incised lines and small indentations along the rim edge, part pot (11 sherds several joining).

Fig 32.6 F80/F129 (155) Fabric S1, jar with relatively upright S-profile, burnished grey-brown exterior, smoothed interior (two sherds, not joining).

Fig 32.7 F80/F129 (157) Fabric S1, jar with S-profile, burnished exterior, dark on rim, reddish-brown body, smoothed interior (two joining sherds).

Fig 32.8 F80/F129 (157) Fabric S2/S1, jar with relatively upright S-profile, smooth grey/orange-brown exterior (possibly abraded surface), smoothed interior (single sherd).

Fig 32.9 F408 (sx4) (305) Fabric S2, jar scorched/burnt, small area of surviving rim damaged but with indications of decoration close to/along the rim edge, body lightly scored with angled wipe marks from just below the rim (two joining sherds).

Fig 33.10 F411 (266) Fabric S2, jar rim decorated with spaced indentations (single sherd).

Fig 33.11 F453 (266) Fabric S1, jar with S-profile, burnished dark exterior, smoothed interior (single sherd).

Fig 33.12 F508 (253) Fabric S2, jar with relatively upright S-profile, abraded dark reddish-brown surfaces (single sherd).

Fig 33.13 F531 (sx1) (269). Fabric S2, jar rim decorated on shoulder with incised lines, two light vertical lines on body (single sherd).

Fig 33.14 F555 (330) Fabric S3, shouldered jar rim, relatively upright profile, plain, abraded, dark grey coarse sandy fabric (single sherd).

Fig 33.15 F572 (318) Fabric S2, small/miniature jar/deep bowl, rim and body sherds, grey fabric and surfaces (part pot, sherds several joining).

Fig 33.16 F572 (318) Fabric S2, jar with relatively upright S-profile, burnished dark exterior, smoothed interior (single sherd).

Fig 33.17 F572 (318) Fabric S2, shouldered jar rim, plain, smoothed surfaces (single sherd).

Fig 33.18 F580 (324) Fabric SF1/SF3, shouldered jar rim, plain (single sherd).

Fig 33.19 F629 (370) Fabric SF1, base, rounded edge, smoothed interior and exterior surfaces, small-medium flint inclusions (single sherd).

Fig 33.20 F660 (sx6) (431) Fabric S2/S1, jar with S-profile, burnished dark exterior, smoothed interior (three joining sherds).

Fig 34.21 F745 (44) Fabric S2, jar/deep bowl with rounded shoulder and upright rim (not burnished), reddish-brown exterior dark grey fabric and grey interior (single sherd).

Fig 34.22 F745 (44) Fabric S2, deep bowl with rounded shoulder, smoothed surfaces, grey-brown exterior, dark grey fabric and interior (single shoulder sherd).

Fig 34.23 F745 (442) Fabric S2, open bowl with angled finger-tip(?) decoration on rim top, roughly smoothed internally, coarse exterior finish, grey fabric (single sherd).

Fig 34.24 F745 (442) Fabric S2, jar with S-profile, black burnished surface on body, abraded(?) smooth surface over rim (single sherd).

Fig 34.25 F745 (442) Fabric S1, jar, sandy with voids from burnt-out organic fragments in surface, orange-brown exterior, dark grey fabric (single sherd).

Fig 34.26 F745 (sx2) (443). Fabric HMS (S1), necked bowl rim, dark fabric, oxidised surface with some vegetable fragment voids, close-set, angled, small incisions on rim top; a vertical incision on the body is probably post-deposition damage (two joining sherds).

Fig 34.27 F775 (461) Fabric SF1, jar/deep bowl, abraded areas on surface, common fine flint-temper with some milky quartz, part oxidised exterior, decorated on rim top with angled indentations (16 sherds, some joining).

Fig 34.28 F823 (476). Fabric S2, body and neck sherds, close-set finger/thumb impressions at base of neck, angled lines/light scoring across body from surface wiping? (two sherds, not joining).

Fig 35.29 F850 (507) Fabric S3, jar/deep bowl rim, coarse sandy fabric with some small stones (milky quartz and flint), some light finger/thumb impressions at base of neck (two joining sherds, probably others but none joining).

Fig 35.30 F850 (507) Fabric S2/S3, base, thick sandy fabric with with some small stones (milky quartz and flint), abraded with smoothed/lightly burnished exterior, slight footring with low rise to base underside (three joining sherds)

Fig 35.31 F914 (525) Fabric SH/C, jar rim, beaded, vesicular fabric from leached out shell or possibly chalk inclusions, dated Later/Late Iron Age (single sherd).

Fig 35.32 F939 (544) Fabric SF1/F3, shouldered jar rim, plain (single sherd).

Fig 35.33 F948 (548). Fabric SF1, jar rim, decorated on rim top with spaced angled incisions, close-set finger/thumb impressions at base of neck (single sherd).

Pottery from pit F409

Pit F409 produced a large and significant group of MIA pottery (483 sherds at 5,955g). The sherds are quite broken-up, abraded and heat-damaged, making it difficult to approximate the number of vessels present. At least six part vessels are present in the assemblage, although they form only a relatively

small percentage of the overall pottery from the pit. Rim sherds indicate that at least sixteen pots are represented and other sherds include the bases (two complete) of at least four pots.

Most of the sherds in this assemblage (89% by count & 83% by weight) contained some element of flint inclusions that vary from sparse to moderate/common (Table 3). However, in some cases the flint might be an incidental inclusion (as for example are occasional small stones in the fabric) and overall sand is the predominant element in the pottery fabrics.

Code	No.	Wt g.
Sand with flint:		
SF1	420	4591
SF2	12	386
<i>sub-total</i>	<i>432</i>	<i>4977</i>
Sand-tempered:		
S1	35	475
S2	16	503
<i>sub-total</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>978</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>5955</i>

Table 3 Pottery from pit F409 by fabric

The vessels consist entirely of jar and jar/deep bowl forms. There are examples of predominantly sand-tempered, burnished S-profile jars (Fig 35.34, Fig 37.38 and Fig 37.39) and one shouldered jar in a sand and vegetable-tempered fabric with a cut-down rim (Fig 37.41). However, the majority of the pots are shouldered or necked jars and bowls in relatively coarse fabrics. On one pot the shoulder is carinated (Fig 37.40) and three others also have a fairly angular shoulder (Fig 36.36, Fig 37.42 and Fig 37.43). Finger-tip impressions along the rim tops are also common, but angled slash marks (sometimes encountered on Iron Age pots) appear to be absent. Surface treatment and decoration of the body consists of either a plain roughly smoothed/wiped surface (Fig 37.40, Fig 37.42 and Fig 38.46), or scratched or scored/incised decoration. One pot is covered with scored angled lines that extend from the lower part of the neck across the body, which perhaps suggest a relatively stiff brush or comb had been used on the surface (Fig 36.36). Another has very distinct but irregular heavily-scored lines around part of the shoulder and what appear as relatively random scratch marks across the body (Fig 36.35). Sherds from the lower wall of this pot show incised linear decoration extending down to the base. Also of interest is one near complete (broken) base that has a ring of dense flint-gritting on the underside, a feature that is typical of the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age.

The pottery from pit F409 is an interesting and important group. It is anomalous in producing several part vessels and the nature of this pottery as a group strongly suggests some form of special deposition rather than burial of accumulated rubbish: possibly representing the debris of an event. That much of this pottery had, or appeared to be, damaged by heat (scorching/burning) (ie Fig 36.37) also indicates a special significance behind its disposal.

Fig 35.34 F409 (172). Fabric S2, jar/bowl with S-profile, dark brownish-grey sandy fabric. Surface burnished smooth. Represented by five large joining sherds, other similar non-joining sherds and a base could be part of this pot.

Fig 36.35 F409 (181). Fabric SF1, necked bowl, finger-tip indentations on rim, roughly-scored lines around shoulder and on body, shoulder and rim dark grey, much darker than rest of body which is a dull orange-brown in colour, sandy fabric with sparse small-medium flint, much of upper part of pot present as joining sherds with other body sherds not joining including scored sherds from the pot wall just above the base, area of abrasion on one side might indicate damage by scorching. Most of the heavily-scored decoration is on sherds not shown in the Fig.

Fig 36.36 F409 (181). Fabric SF1, shouldered jar with finger-tip indentation on rim top. Abraded, with light-moderate all-over angled scratches/scoring on body extending onto neck giving almost a combed/brushed effect. Sandy fabric with sparse medium flint inclusions, surfaces suggest possible heat damage/scorching. Represented by three large joining sherds and a single un-burnt shoulder sherd that is almost certainly from this pot which has more prominent scoring than seen on the rim fragment.

Fig 36.37 F409 (181). Fabric SF1, necked jar/bowl. Lipped with an angled rim-top decorated with finger-tip indentations. Sandy fabric with sparse small-medium flint. Body burnt black. Several joining rim and body sherds with other similar blackened sherds probably representing a partial pot.

Fig 37.38 F409 (181). Fabric SF1, jar/bowl with S-profile. Dark brownish-grey sandy fabric. Scorched with abraded/heat damaged surfaces. Sparse medium-large (up to 4mm) flint-temper, the fabric and profile suggest this is a different pot to Fig 35.34. Pot represented by two large joining sherds with other similar (burnt) non-joining sherds possibly part of this pot.

Fig 37.39 F409 (181). Fabric S2, jar/bowl with S-profile. Rim-top abraded/worn. Sandy fabric, shoulder, rim, neck with a dark grey internal surface. External body which is orange-brown in colour, darker area of rim burnished externally. Single large rim sherd identified.

Fig 37.40 F409 (181). Fabric S2, shouldered jar. Faint indentations on rim might be light finger-tip decoration. Angled scratches/scoring on body, extending onto neck, giving almost a brushed effect. Fine sand fabric surface, oxidised brownish-red externally. Single rim sherd identified.

Fig 37.41 F409 (181). Fabric S1, shouldered jar/bowl. Dark brownish-grey, fine sand fabric with common vegetable fragment voids showing primarily on internal surface. Burnished smooth, appears to have been roughly cut down at the level of the base of the neck and retained in used as the sherd edges above the shoulder are abraded/rounded-off. Represented by shoulder sherds (all with cut-down rim) and upper body sherds.

Fig 37.42 F409 (181). Fabric SF1, shouldered jar. Finger-tip decoration on rim. Plain body with traces externally of horizontal wiping. Single rim sherd identified.

Fig 37.43 F409 (181). Fabric SF1, shouldered jar/bowl. Slightly angled rim-top decorated with finger -tip indentations, sandy fabric with sparse medium flint, body blackened/scorched, possibly part of pot Fig 36.37. Two rim sherds identified.

Fig 38.44 F409 (181). Fabric SF1, shouldered jar. Abraded, scorched/heat-affected. Rim-top has some indications of finger-tip impressed decoration. Sandy fabric with common small-medium flint. Two rim sherds identified, another similar less abraded rim sherd possibly part of the same or similar pot (fabric moderate-common medium flint with occasional large) but the rim-top on this sherd is plain.

Fig 38.45 F409 (181). Fabric SF1, jar with S-profile(?). Abraded, scorched/heat-affected. Plain, sandy fabric with moderate-common medium flint. Two rim sherds identified that are probably part of same pot.

Fig 38.46 F409 (181). Fabric FS1, shouldered jar. Angled rim-top. Plain, sandy fabric with sparse small-medium flint. Brownish surfaces. Single rim sherd identified.

Fig 38.47 F409 (181). Fabric S1, jar/bowl rim with close-set finger-tip impressions. Fine vegetable matter fragments visible on interior, one sherd heat-damaged (scorches/burnt). Pot represented by three rim sherds.

Fig 38.48 F409 (181). Fabric S2, jar base with small foot. Burnished externally, some sparse flint/quartz and some rare vegetable fragment voids.

Fig 38.49 F409 (181). Fabric SF2, jar/deep bowl base. Broad and flat, dark grey fabric and surfaces.

Fig 38.50 F409 (181). Fabric S2, single sherd of jar base with small foot, decorated with an incised line. Some sparse flint/quartz and some rare vegetable fragment voids.

The most obvious point of comparison for the MIA pottery from Fiveways is the assemblage from the Stanway Quarry elite burial site to the south (Sealey 2007). The Fiveways assemblage is slightly larger than that at Stanway Quarry and in comparison is numerically the largest assemblage of this period from northeast Essex. In general, most aspects of the fabrics, forms and decoration appear similar. Although difficult to quantify, overall decoration appears to be a more significant part of the assemblage at Fiveways. The deep bowl/jar forms with well-defined rims (commonly decorated on the rim top or body) do not appear to be easily paralleled among the published material from Stanway Quarry, and neither is the heavily-scored deep bowl/jar. These forms are paralleled among the Middle Iron Age pottery assemblage from Little Waltham, 26.5km to the southeast (Drury 1978). The heavily-scored decoration seen on pot sherds from Fiveways and Little Waltham (Drury 1978, Fig 43 no. 37) appears otherwise to be relatively rare in Essex and is most commonly associated with pottery in the East Midlands where it is referred to as Scored-ware (Elsdon 1992). However, the East Midlands Scored-ware pots appear most commonly as jars/bowls with only small or simple rims and poorly defined necks (Elsdon 1992, 85). The relationship between the Fiveways assemblage and the East

Midlands group is not clear. The relative rarity of heavily-scored pots in Essex could suggest a direct influence on the Fiveways site from the East Midlands.

5.3 Fired clay objects

5.3.1 Loomweights and spindlewhorls

The recovery of a number of triangular loomweights and two spindlewhorls is likely to be related to the production of yarn and textile on the site in the Middle Iron Age. This in turn indicates the presence of a flock of mature sheep to provide wool for spinning and weaving.

Loomweights

Triangular-shaped loomweights, a form that can be dated to the Iron Age, are represented by part weights and smaller identifiable pieces from two main contexts. A small number of fired clay fragments from other contexts are also probably pieces of loomweight.

Loomweights from pit F419 (Fig 39)

The remains of several triangular loomweights were recovered from the upper (surviving) fill of pit F419 where they were found lying flat. Apart from a small area on one weight (SF19), they had all been truncated (essentially cut in half lengthways) so that the upper side had been removed exposing the fabric core. However, it is uncertain if they were originally buried whole and this truncation occurred post-deposition or if they were deliberately deposited cut in half. Since excavation many of the weights have become fragmented but features typical of triangular loomweights are visible, including perforations through corners (SF13 & SF17) and a broad groove or saddle-shaped indentation on some corner edges (SF13 & SF20). Only one piece (SF19) survives to a full thickness (having both sides of the weight) of 55mm and they appeared to have ranged in height (measured apex corner to base edge) from 160mm to 180mm (SF11, SF15, SF17 & SF19).

The fabric of all of the pieces recovered are similar with few inclusions other than fine sand, which on occasion is rather hard and silty, although rare small stones (flint) are sometimes present. The fabric is generally moderate to fairly dense, although some small voids are often present and a few pieces have crumbly, slight friable areas (possibly mostly the result of fragmentation/ damage). Unworn surfaces are generally buff/dull dark-brown and the interior has a dark grey/brownish-grey core commonly with a red/orange or brownish-orange margin. Part of the fabric of one weight (SF201) suggests a poor wedging of the clay during manufacture.

SF11 F419 (192) The plan and photographs suggest this is a significant part of one side of a weight. Since excavation the weight comprises pieces from two corners with no indication of any perforations in the surviving sides. Surface buff/brown, fabric moderately dense fine sand but some pieces quite crumbly/friable (weight 80g).

SF12 F419 (194) Two small edge pieces and a small group of irregular pieces. Dense fine sand fabric, buff/brown exterior, brownish orange margin with grey core (weight 72g).

Fig 39.1 SF13 F419 (195) The plan and photographs show this as an isolated piece comprising one side of two corner pieces (not joining). One with a perforation and broad groove in the corner angle above the perforation and several other small pieces. The piece with the perforation has moderately dense fine sand fabric with occasional voids, grey-brown surface, mottled, predominantly grey interior (weight 355g).

SF14 F419 (196) Three small edge pieces and small group of irregular pieces. Dense fine sand fabric, buff/brown exterior, brownish orange margin with grey core (weight 266g).

SF15 F419 (197) The plan and photographs suggest this is a significant part of one side of a weight, but is probably severely truncated as finds comprise a half section of one corner (no indication of a perforation in the surviving side) and other small pieces, some with surviving areas of surface. Dense fine sand fabric, some pieces quite crumbly/friable, buff/brown exterior brownish orange margin with grey core (weight 296g).

SF16 F419 (198) Small pieces, one with flat surface, most irregular broken with one possible section from a perforation, firm, fine sand fabric, some pieces slightly crumbling, buff/brown exterior brownish orange margin with grey core (weight 82g).

SF17 F419 (199) The plan and photographs suggest this is a significant part of one side of a weight comprising of

one side of two corners, one with a perforation. Dense fine sand fabric, some small stones (flint), buff/brown exterior brownish orange margin with grey core (weight 625g).

Fig 39.2 SF18 F419 (200) The plan and photographs suggest that this weight consists of a complete corner piece comprising of part of the side of the weight including a corner and part of one edge as two joining pieces, no indication of a perforation at this corner in the surviving side piece. Buff-brown exterior with orange/red-brown margin and predominantly brownish-grey core, fabric fine sand, moderately dense (weight 445g).

Fig 39.3 SF19 F419 (201) The plan and photographs suggest this is a near complete outline on one side, with much of the other sides missing and one corner crushed or mostly broken away. Comprises one large corner piece of full width (not perforated) and two joining pieces that make up one side of the weight at another corner. The remainder of this weight is composed of small pieces/fragments. Buff exterior with red-brown, orange and brown-grey interior, fabric moderately dense fine sand, rare small stones, some pieces quite crumbly/friable, slightly laminated from poor wedging? (thickness 55mm, weight 990g).

SF20 F419 (202) Part of one side of a corner piece (two joining pieces and one other) with broad groove on corner edge, no perforation remains but groove suggests this corner was probably perforated, small group of irregular pieces including one from side of weight with flat surface. Relatively dense fine sand fabric, buff/brown exterior brownish orange margin with grey core (weight 220g).

SF21 F419 (203) One small edge piece and small group of irregular pieces, dense fine sand fabric, buff/brown exterior brownish orange margin with grey core (weight 110g).



Photograph 10 Loomweights in pit F419, looking east

Loomweights from gully F745

One part weight and several other fragments form at least three triangular loomweights (SF7, SF8 & SF30). Part weight SF7 is in a rather silty fabric that includes some vegetable matter, and is approximately 140-145mm high (measured from apex corner to base edge) and 60-65mm thick (Fig

40.4). The other two loomweights were both in a similar sand fabric, with SF30 60-65mm thick and SF8 c 40mm thick. Fragment SF8 is a corner piece which has broken across a perforation.

Fig 40.4 SF7 F745 sx2 (445) Significant part of a loomweight with other small pieces. One corner complete with perforation (no broad groove/saddle on corner above), part of a second corner with no indication of a perforation. Moderate-fairly dense, relatively hard, silty fabric with fine sand with occasional small (flint) stones and indications vegetable matter, interior friable and flaking from poor wedging of clay, buff surfaces and fabric with large dark grey/reddish brown core (height 140-145mm, thickness 60-65mm, weight 1200g).

SF8 F745 sx2 (445) Corner from a triangular loomweight (two joining pieces), broken across a perforation. Abraded, fabric moderately dense/dense, fairly hard with fine sand, occasional small flint & milky quartz and rare small stones, surfaces and fabric brownish-red (thickness 40mm, weight 452g).

SF30 F745 sx2 (445) Corner from a triangular loomweight. Plain corner edge with no broad groove/saddle or indication of a perforation. Fabric moderately dense/dense, fairly hard with fine sand, occasional small stones, surfaces brownish-grey (where un-worn) and fabric reddish-brown (width 55-60 mm, weight 208g).

Other contexts

A number of small pieces of fired clay are also likely to be fragments of Iron Age loomweights (Table 4).

Feature no.	Find no.	No.	Wt/g	Notes
F32 (sx1)	23	1	116	Fired clay object, probably part of a triangular loomweight
F246	99	11	410	Possible loomweight pieces
F408 (sx3)	190	1	150	Possible loomweight piece
F411	180	1	150	Possible loomweight piece, but not clear
F459	228	1	114	Probable corner of a triangular loomweight
F531 (sx8)	277	1	129	Angled corner piece, possibly from a loomweight, but not clear
F775	461	1	64	Abraded, rounded, irregular piece, possibly part of an object such as a loomweight but not clear
F831	477	2	49	Possible loomweight piece, includes perforation or wattle void

Table 4 Pieces of fired clay possibly from loomweights (other than F409 & F745)

Discussion

Triangular fired clay objects with one or more perforated corners, generally identified as loomweights, are typical of the Iron Age and are probably most common from the Middle Iron Age into the early Roman period. All of the objects that can be identified as loomweights appear to be typical of this type as, although none are complete, several pieces have corner perforations and there are two examples of a broad groove or saddle on corner edges, one of which is on a perforated corner. Pottery associated with the weights indicates a Middle Iron Age date for the contexts.

The cluster of damaged loomweights from pit F419, with a minimum of six to at least seven or eight (truncated) weights is a relatively uncommon find but clusters of loomweights are known from a number of sites including Stanway Quarry elite burial site. At Stanway Quarry, five near-complete triangular Iron Age weights and pieces of others were recovered from a pit (CF21) in Enclosure 2 (Crummy *et al* 2007, 38-45). The similarity in fabric of the weights in pit F419 indicates they may have been made together as a set of weights which were subsequently deposited as a group. The location of the pit is unusual in relation to the site in that it is an isolated feature located away from the main enclosures (see Fig 4). Of the loomweights from Stanway Quarry, almost all of the pieces came from a few pits lying within Enclosures 1 and 2. The position of the pit at Fiveways might indicate 1) a structured act of deposition away from the enclosures, 2) the pit predates the enclosures, or 3) that the weights were used away from the enclosures for some purpose other than weaving.

Spindlewhorls

Two complete fired-clay spindlewhorls (Fig 40.5-6) were recovered from pit F838 inside the Enclosure A alongside a small rim from a sand-tempered Middle Iron Age (MIA) pot. Both whorls are in a fine sand fabric with few or no other inclusions. One (SF9) is an oval in cross-section with a central perforation that narrows from 5mm on the upper face to 3-4mm on the lower. The second whorl (SF10) is thicker and slightly more drum-shaped with a small chip or spall missing from the surface of the lower face. The perforation is central on one face but passes at an angle through the body to

emerge off-centre on the opposing face. The perforation is approximately 5mm in diameter but tapers as it is pushed through the whorl. Lipping around the edges of the perforations indicates that these were made by pushing a rod through the clay, although some lipping was also caused by withdrawal of the rod.

Fig 40.5 SF9 F838 (484) Clay spindlewhorl, complete, round with flattened oval cross-section, central perforation (5mm narrowing to 3-4mm where it exits the whorl), fine sand fabric, clouded surface reddish-brown and dark grey/black (weight 20g).

Fig 40.6 SF10 F838 (485) Clay spindlewhorl, essentially complete but with small spall missing from upper face, round, drum-like shape, perforation central to upper face but slightly angled through body, fine sand fabric, clouded surface reddish-brown and dark grey (weight 30g).

5.3.2 Fired clay objects

Pieces of fired clay from part of one, or possibly two, thin slabs or discs was recovered from pit F896 and associated with pottery of Middle Iron Age date. This consists of a) two joining pieces (512) making a corner or part of an uneven curving edge and b) another non-joining piece (510). The underside of these are flat and slightly dished resulting from the thickened edge. The upper surfaces are uneven with prominent finger-moulding marks across them preserving visible fingerprints. Due to the uneven finger-moulded surface the thickness varies from about 15mm (max) to commonly about 6-7mm.

Fig 40.7 F896 (512 & 510) Piece from a fired clay disc or thin slab.

A broken corner piece in a fine sand orange-coloured fabric, probably from a clay brick or a loomweight, was recovered from F24 (15). The fabric is unlike the other loomweights from the site but may be similar to Fabric D at Stanway Quarry elite burial site (Crummy 1997). Another piece very similar to the corner of a loomweight comes from ditch F531 Sx 8 (277) although the angle of the corner appears possibly too acute and might be part of a clay bar. Of two small pieces of fired clay from ditch F411 Sx 4 (420), one has three surfaces forming a small bar with an almost triangular section (maximum internal diameter of 22mm).

5.3.3 Other fired clay

Pieces of undiagnostic, commonly abraded, fired clay were recovered from a range of features. In total there are approximately 450 pieces of undiagnostic fired clay from the site with a total weight of 5196g. Most are in orange or buff coloured fine, fine-medium or medium sand fabrics with few other inclusions, although some rare pale firing clay inclusions, vegetable-temper and small stones were present in a few pieces. Roughly smoothed surfaces were noted on a few pieces and a small number of voids from wattles (F80/129 (156, 582), F459 (228) & F539 (283)). However, most pieces are relatively small (average weight approximately 11g) and are irregular in shape, or more frequently abraded and rounded. They are not indicative of any specific activity or structure. While some pieces might come from objects (such as loomweights), it is likely that much derives from clay settings or structures directly associated with fire such as hearths or ovens rather than from buildings and it can be noted that no fired clay was recovered from the roundhouse gully (F43).

5.4 Worked stone

A cobble-size stone from Middle Iron Age pit F572 (317) has a small regular circular hole (17mm deep) with flat base in one face (Fig 40.8) which, when placed flat, is upright. The stone itself appears to be a natural erratic. It is a rounded, roughly drum-shaped cobble of grey limestone with a brownish-yellow sandy crust. The crust contains very small fossil bones, possibly fish bones. The crust appears to be present inside the hole suggesting that it could be staining from the surrounding gravels. The man-made hole suggests that it could have been used as a pivot stone for a door or gate, or could have been used in industrial or craft work.

Fig 40.8 SF28 F572 (317) Natural drum-shaped piece of medium grey coloured limestone (c 130mm diameter, 80mm thick, 2548g) with naturally rounded, unworked surfaces partly coated in a sandy crust. A small circular hole in the upper face (17mm diameter) is regular in appearance with a flat base which, when the stone is placed flat, is upright. Possibly used as a pivot stone for a door or gate, or used in industrial or craft work.

5.5 Heat-affected stone

Heat-affected (burnt) stones were recovered from a large number of contexts. In total there are 1281 pieces with a combined weight of 71,413g. The majority are fragments of sandstone/quartzite (593 pieces weighing 52,581g) and flint (682 pieces weighing 18,578g) with a very small quantity of quartz and micaceous sandstone. As might be expected there are more pieces of flint as, due to its poor thermal properties, it has a tendency to fragment when heated and then rapidly cooled.

The largest groups come from pits. These are F24 (79 pieces, 6864g), F218 (76 pieces, 1578g), F246 (215 pieces, 24789g), F409 (81 pieces, 3304g), F506 (68 pieces, 4406g), F813 (57 pieces, 3513g) and F818 (245 pieces, 14538g). Most of these features contained a mix of burnt stone types, both flint and sandstone/quartzite, although the burnt stone in pit F409 consisted almost entirely of flint and F813 contained almost entirely sandstone/ quartzite stones. Pit F506 dates to the Middle Bronze Age, but the remaining pits are all of Middle Iron Age date.

The large amount of heat-affected stone from these pits show the stones had been deliberately heated and used as pot boilers. The two most common types of stone (flint and sandstone/quartzite) both occur in the underlying gravel deposits. While flint is very common, sandstone/quartzite is much less so but has superior thermal properties, being less prone to thermal shock. At Stanway Quarry some deposits of burnt stones were found to be dominated by sandstone/quartzite (Crummy *et al* 2007, 18-19) and must have been specifically sought out and selected. Although most of the pits here contain both stone types mixed together, the relative rarity of sandstone/quartzite in the gravels indicates that this type of stone was being specifically collected, possibly from an open source such as a stream channel.

5.6 Industrial debris

by David Dungworth

Introduction

The industrial debris submitted for analysis was recovered during archaeological recording undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Stanway (centred on NGR TL 958 236). All of the material examined came from features that were dated to the Middle or Late Iron Age.

Methods

All of the material submitted was examined visually and recorded following standard guidance (Historic England 2015). The material was weighed and selected fragments were photographed.

Non-diagnostic ironworking slag (NDFe)	Most ironworking slag assemblages include a significant proportion of slag which lacks a diagnostic surface morphology that would allow the identification of the process(es) which produced them. In many cases, this is simply because the lumps of slag are small fragments of a larger whole; however, in some cases the lumps of slag are essentially complete but amorphous (cf Historic England 2015, Figure 18). Two additional variants of NDFe were recorded (NDFe2 and NDFe3). The NDFE2 comprises much lighter fragments of slag that show similarities with VCL and VFA (see below). The NDFe3 consists of NDFe which responds to a magnet and has cracks (both due to the presence of metallic iron).
Iron Concretion (Fe conc)	Masses of soil cemented by iron compounds (cf Historic England 2015, Figure 53). Iron concretions form under soil conditions where oxygen availability changes, leading to the formation of insoluble Fe ³⁺ iron. Iron concretions usually form as a result of natural processes, although these can be affected by human action (such as cutting and filling of features and the deposition of iron).

Results

In total 7.6kg of material was examined (Table 1); however, most of this comprised iron concretions which are not the result of industrial activities. Non-diagnostic ironworking slags (NDFe) confirm that some ironworking took place; however, these lack diagnostic features that would allow the identification of the processes (smelting or smithing) that produced them. Given the small quantity of ironworking slag recovered, it is more likely that this relates to iron smithing than iron smelting.

Feature number	Finds number	NDFe	Fe conc	All
F24	14		2298g	2298g
F24	28		4079g	4079g
F33/F410	177	1226g		1226g
F896	512	6g		6g
<i>totals</i>		1232g	6377g	7609g

Table 5 Weights of non-diagnostic metalworking slag and iron concretions by context

The presence of a large proportion of natural iron concretions is an unfortunate consequence of the ground conditions which have led to cycles of iron mobility and deposition within features (cf Historic England 2015, Figure 53). Such natural processes are also responsible for the formation of iron pans. It is likely that the majority of the material formed as a result of post-depositional processes and it does not provide any evidence for past industrial activity.

Discussion

The material recovered from Fiveways Fruit Farm show that some ironworking took place (probably smithing rather than smelting). The iron concretions do not provide significant evidence for human action in the past.

Recommendations

No recommendation is made for further examination or analysis of the ironworking slags. It is recommended that the iron concretions are disposed of rather than archived.

5.7 Late Iron Age ('Belgic') & Roman pottery

Moderate quantities of pottery of Late Iron Age (LIA) and Roman date were recovered, mostly from the upper fill of the Northern and Enclosure B ditches, and from the field boundary ditches between the two enclosures. The assemblage broadly dates from the late 1st century BC/early 1st century AD to the 2nd/early 3rd century. The pottery was recorded (quantified) by fabric and is listed in Table 6. The pottery fabrics refer to the Colchester Roman fabric series (*CAR 10*). Pottery vessel forms refer to the *Camulodunum* Roman pottery type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947, Hull 1958).

Fabric	Fabric description	No.	Wt/g.
AJ	Amphorae, Dressel 20	3	280
BASG	South Gaulish plain samian	1	1
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	12	50
BSW	Black surface wares	30	119
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	5	17
GB	BB2: Black-burnished ware, category 2	15	177
GTW	Grog-tempered wares (Late Iron Age-type)	24	577
GX	Other coarse wares, principally locally-produced grey wares	97	557
HZ	Large storage jars in heavily-tempered fabrics	3	66
HZ(GT)	Large storage jars in grog-tempered fabrics	8	172
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	2	12
RCW	Romanising coarseware	9	39
ESH	Early shell-tempered ware	4	20
<i>Pottery total</i>		213	2087

Table 6 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics

Sherds of LIA grog-tempered wares (Fabric GTW), current from the late 1st century BC (c 25 BC) to the mid 1st century AD, are associated with the upper fill of both the Northern and Enclosure B ditches and the field boundary ditches between the two. This pottery includes sherds from storage jars and the ripple shouldered jar form Cam 229. Assuming a significant replacement of the handmade Middle Iron Age sand-tempered wares with grog-tempered wares by the late 1st century BC to early 1st century AD, the appearance of this pottery indicates that both enclosure ditches had a significant level of fill by the LIA. The absence of LIA Gallo-Belgic imports, which appear in Britain from the late 1st century BC, is noted. These are relatively abundant at the LIA and Early Roman site at Sheepen, Colchester (dated c 5-60 AD) and form a significant part of the assemblages of pottery placed with the rich LIA and early Roman burials at Stanway Quarry (Niblett 1985; Crummy *et al* 2007). The implication is that

the enclosures here had essentially gone out of use as a settlement by the LIA period.

Much of the Roman pottery consists of coarseware sherds that are not closely-dated. However, the pottery does not suggest any significant hiatus between the LIA and Roman activity, and the majority of the Roman pottery comes from the same general contexts as the LIA grog-tempered wares. Early Roman pottery included Romanising coarsewares (Fabric RCW) of probable mid to late 1st century date (Going 1987), early shell-tempered ware (Fabric ESH) dated to the 1st century AD, and sherds that are almost certainly from the bowl form Cam 243-244/246 dated to the mid 1st to early 2nd century (F32 (153)). Pottery of the 2nd to early 3rd century included sherds from the black-burnished ware form Cam 37A (early 2nd to late 2nd/early 3rd century) in Fabric GB and Fabric KX, and Central Gaulish samian sherds representing form Dr 18/31 (early to mid 2nd century) and Dr 31 (mid to late 2nd century). Pottery dated to the late Roman period of the mid/late 3rd to 4th century is absent.

The LIA and Roman pottery does not suggest any significant level of settlement/occupation and could reflect episodic activity and/or material arriving with manure scatter on an agricultural area. The ditches of the two substantial Iron Age enclosures were clearly still partly open (as earthworks) as Roman pottery was recovered from the upper ditch fill of several sections around their edges. However, apart from one dubious small sherd, there is no pottery of this date from the ditches forming the Enclosure C, so that this particular feature was probably completely backfilled by this later period. One section of the field boundary ditch between the two enclosures produced a sherd of LIA grog-tempered pottery from the lower fill (F407 sx4), and sherds of LIA and Roman pottery were also recovered from other lengths of ditch forming this boundary. This might suggest that this particular length of boundary ditch was being maintained into the Roman period.

5.8 Roman ceramic building materials

Seven broken fragments of Roman ceramic building material were recovered from the site (1,975g), all in an orange-red fine sand fabric. Most are pieces of brick (F1 (sx4, sx6), F2 (sx2) & F660) but one small piece (F441) is possibly from an *imbrex*. This small quantity does not suggest anything other than a few pieces brought on to the site probably as part of manure scatter of Roman or possibly later date.

5.9 Roman worked stone

5.9.1 Quernstones

Broken fragments of imported lava quernstones were recovered from three contexts. All probably date to the Roman period and would have been imported from quarries in the Rhineland during the mid 1st to 2nd century AD (Buckley & Major 1983). A medium to large size piece of lava quernstone (SF1) and other fragments (probably from the same stone) come from the upper fill of the Enclosure B (F32 sx7 (120)). The piece is degraded but was part of a lower stone with part of the curving edge surviving. Another edge piece came from the fill of post-medieval/modern ditch F18 (294) and a small abraded piece was recovered from tree-throw F737 (403).

SF1 F32 Sx7 (120) Piece from the edge of an imported lava quernstone. Badly degraded and flaking, part of a lower stone, 20mm thick at edge, 15mm thick toward centre of stone, 630g (Roman).

F18 (294) Piece from the edge of an imported lava quernstone. Smooth grinding surface, pitted (roughly dressed) upper surface, 25mm thick, 370g (Roman).

F737 (403) Small piece of abraded lava quernstone, 3g (Roman).

5.9.2 Other worked stone

A large single piece of white, fossiliferous limestone, probably Purbeck marble, was recovered from post-medieval/modern ditch F441 sx3 (353). The type of stone suggests a Roman or later date. It has a flattened-shape with naturally rounded edges reminiscent of a large beech cobble. It is not obviously worked, most of the stone appearing naturally weathered, but an area covering most of one face is worn smooth. Given the likely Roman or post-Roman date, the wear on one surface might suggest it had possibly been used as a polisher or in paving or metallurgy.

F441 Sx3 (353) Fossiliferous limestone, probably Purbeck marble, flat with naturally rounded edges, an area of one face is worn smooth and this worn side is flatter than the other face, approximate size 240mm by 210mm by 50mm (max.), 4000g.

5.10 Medieval, post-medieval and modern finds

There is little indication from the finds recovered of any significant archaeological activity here in the post-Roman period. Most of the finds are listed in Appendix 2, pottery fabrics refer to the Essex (Colchester) post-Roman fabric series (*CAR 7*).

Sherds of medieval (13th- to 14th-century) pottery were recovered from three contexts. Single greyware sherds, identified as medieval coarseware (Fabric 20), came from tree-throw F553 and soil layer L2. The sherd from L2 (344) is a rim from a neckless jar or cooking pot where the rim may have collapsed slightly onto the body possibly indicating a serviceable second or waster. A glazed sherd of Colchester ware (Fabric 21A) with a white-painted stripe, probably from a jug, was recovered from tree-throw F623.

Finds of post-medieval and modern date (late 18th to early 20th century) were found in many of the later field boundary ditches. These include sherds of pottery, fragments of brick and tile (including peg-tile and pan-tile), clay tobacco pipe and modern glass. The only find of note comes from F214 and is the base from a clay tobacco pipe of probable late 18th- to 19th-century date with indistinct initials on the sides of the spur.

F214 sx9 (417) Clay tobacco pipe bowl base with initials on sides of small spur (c late 18th-19th century). The letters on the spur are unclear: one side **E** or **B** or **R** other side **N** or **S**, the possible combination of letters could suggest SR used by Stephen Chamberlain Rand, listed in Piggot's and Kelly's directories during the period 1827-55, and the census return for 1881 lists him as age 68 and retired (for details see *CAR 5*, 64).

5.11 Metal small finds

by Laura Pooley

Twelve metal small finds were recovered from nine separate features. One was of copper-alloy with the rest of iron. Iron nails were recovered from a further two features. Identifiable objects are described below. For descriptions of all other metal small finds see Appendix 4.

Iron Age

Found in Middle Iron Age (MIA) pits were a ring from F572 (SF3), fragments of broken sheet from F761 (SF24 and SF26) and F914 (SF25) and an irregular fragment from F809 (SF27). Together with F896 (see below), F761, F809 and F914 were part of a cluster of pits located in the southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A.

SF3, F572 (322). Iron ring, possibly the terminal of a fitting such as a ring-headed pin or spiked-loop. Incomplete, loop only. Loop c 35mm diameter, bar c 7mm diameter, 56g. Iron Age.

Pit F896, containing Middle Iron Age pottery, was radiocarbon dated which produced a result (SUERC-77424) calibrated to 180–40 cal BC (95% confidence) (see Section 7). Also within this pit was a complete holdfast (SF22) and ard tip (SF23). Holdfasts are fittings generally used to rivet two pieces of wood together. Iron ard tips are common finds on pre-Roman Iron Age and Romano-British sites, indicating the use of ploughs in soil cultivation (Rees 2011, 90-96). Short tips such as the one found here is typical of the Iron Age, as they generally become longer into the Romano-British period (*ibid*).

Fig 41.1 SF22, F896 (509). Iron holdfast, complete, 42mm long, 16g. Shaft usually of square- or rectangular-section but too corroded to tell. Domed head, 22mm by 22mm. Rove at opposite end, broken, roughly 18mm by 16mm. 16g. Iron Age.

Fig 41.2 SF23, F896 (508). Iron ard tip, small but complete, with the flanges used to grip the wooden share running almost to the terminal. 40mm high, socket 35mm wide (max) tapering to 20mm, 43mm wide with

possible rivet on upper edge, 20mm deep. 38g. Iron Age.

Roman

A small irregular lump of iron was found in Roman pit F492 (SF29), with iron nails/nail fragments from the Roman upper fills of MIA enclosure ditches F660 (SF4) and F78 (finds no.70), and from Roman or later posthole F166 (finds no.62).

Post-medieval/modern

Fragments of iron strip, sheet and nail (SF5 and SF6) came from post-medieval/modern ditch F214. A post-medieval copper-alloy furniture fitting (SF2), probably a handle, was found while machining a section through enclosure ditch F660. However, it is likely that this item came from an unidentified post-medieval/modern feature on the surface of the ditch.

SF2, F660, 381. Cast copper-alloy furniture fitting, probably a handle. Rectangular cross-section, plain flat front and back, rounded W-shaped but with shallow central point and turned-in arms on each end acting as hooks. 41mm long, 40mm wide, 5mm thick, 30g. Post-medieval.

6 Environmental analysis

by Lisa Gray, MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction

This report follows an assessment by the author (Gray 2017, located within the site archive). The aims of this analysis have been to select items suitable for radiocarbon dating from selected features and to consider the context related variation of the charred plant remains.

Sampling and processing methods

In total 1999 litres of soil was sampled and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust (see Appendix 5, Table 1 for a complete list). All samples were 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 of seeds and cereals were made using uncharred 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). All results were entered into ArboDat 2016 English Version© (Kreuz and Schäfer 2002). Plant nomenclature follows this. Identified plant remains were stored in tubes and capsules with labels that use the European Arbodat 'PCODE's.

Only fragments of charred wood larger than 4mm (sieve mesh aperture size) or roundwood or twigs larger than 2mm were selected for identification. The reason for this size selection was based on observations made by charcoal specialists that fragments larger than this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections necessary, meaning that more diagnostic features are likely to survive (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). When fragments have been broken to reveal anatomy, they have been wrapped in foil to keep those fragments intact so they can be counted. Samples from features 1131 and 1132 were sub-sampled using a riffle box. When fragments have been broken to reveal anatomy they have been wrapped in foil to keep those fragments intact so they can be counted.

Charcoal identifications were made using modern reference slides (author's own) and anatomical guides Gale and Cutler 2000, Hather 2000, InsideWood 2004, Schoch *et al* 2004 and Wheeler 2011).

Results

The plant remains – seeds, grains, chaff (Appendix 5, Table 2)

Only the charred plant remains were identified in this report. Uncharred desiccated/dried waterlogged seeds were found in many of the samples but it is likely that they were subject to bioturbation and therefore intrusive, which may be the reason why the same types of seeds were found in samples from across the site and in all periods (Gray 2017).

Preservation of charred plant remains were generally poor with many grains abraded or in fragments. The number of counted items per litre of sampled soil (see Appendix 5, Table 2) was also very low with the most diverse and species rich samples being sample <24> from F408 sx1 that contained 13 items per litre of sampled soil. The next most productive sample was sample <41> from F611 but this sample contained just fragments of oak (*Quercus sp.*) charcoal.

As highlighted in the assessment report (Gray 2017), it is unwise to give too much significance to isolated finds of poorly-preserved charred plant remains. A recent study of intrusion and residuality in the archaeobotanical record for southern and central 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. This is 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). But on discussion with the archaeologist responsible to this excavation, it was decided that getting a full record of the charred plant remains at Fiveways Fruit Farm would be useful (pers. comm. Adam Wightman 2017).

Identification of the grains was based on their morphology. Charring can cause differential preservation and distortion of cereal components (Boardman and Jones 1990, 9-10; Bradhaart 2008, 165; van der Veen 1989, 313) making identification and interpretation difficult.

Charred grains were found in samples from eighteen features (Appendix 1, Table 2). The most frequently occurring grains across all samples were those of poorly-preserved wheat (*Triticum sp.*) grains. The next most frequently-occurring grains were poorly preserved grains resembling barley/wheat (*Hordeum/Triticum sp.*). Poorly-preserved grains of straight barley were found in six samples. Better-preserved grains of bread/club/rivet/spelt (*T.aestivum/durum/turgidum/spelta*) were found in five samples. Grains of spelt (*T.spelta*) were found in four features; one from inside Enclosure A (pit F809 sample <57>), one inside Enclosure C (pit F584 sample <38>), one in a field boundary ditch connecting Enclosures A and B (F122 sample <15>), and one in the Enclosure B ditch (F219, sample <18>). Grains of oat (*Avena sp.*) were found in two features; one in the entrance gully of Enclosure A (F745 sample <51>) and twenty-five in sx1 of a field boundary ditch linking Enclosures A and B (F408 sample <24>). Two grains of rye (*Secale cereale L.*) were found in pits in Enclosure A; one in pit F838 (sample <60>) and one in pit F894 (sample <62>). One twisted barley (*H.vulgare*) was found in the entrance gully to Enclosure A (F745 sample <51>). One poorly-preserved broad bean (*Vicia faba L.*) seed was found in sx2 of the roundhouse drip gully in Enclosure B (F43 sample <7>).

Cereal chaff was found in the lower fill of field boundary ditch F408 sx1 (sample <24>). This was present in the form of glume and spikelet fork fragments of spelt and one grass-type stem fragment. Grass/Cereal stem fragments were found in a pit in Enclosure C (one fragment in F584 sample <38>) and in sx1 of field boundary ditch F408 (sample <24>).

Charred seeds of ruderal, segetal, grassland, damp ground and mixed habitats (see Table 7) were found in low numbers in samples from across the site. Seeds of grassland and cultivated ground were most frequent, particularly seeds of brome (*Bromus sp.*), indeterminate grass seeds (*Poaceae*) and cabbage/mustard (*Brassica/Sinapis ps.*). The cabbage/mustard seeds tended to be poorly preserved but it was clear that they did not have the strong surface patterning on the testa that is seen with *B.nigra*.

Taxon		Preferred Habitat (from Stace 2010)
<i>Ajuga reptans</i> L.	Bugle	Woods, shade, damp grassland
<i>Bromus</i> sp. and Poaceae	Brome/ Grasses	Grassland and cultivated ground
<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> sp.	Cabbage/Mustard	Waste and cultivated ground
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> L.	Black-bindweed	Waste and arable ground.
<i>Papaver</i> sp.	Poppy	Waste and arable ground
<i>Plantago</i> sp.	Plantain	Grassland
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium/maculosa</i>	Pale Persicaria/Redshank	Waste/cultivated damp, open ground
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> L.	Lesser Spearwort	Wet ground
<i>Rubus fruticosus/idaeus</i> (fruit)	Blackberry/Raspberry	Shade, scrub and disturbed ground
<i>Trifolium</i> sp. (fruit with perianth)	Clover	Grassland and rough ground
<i>Vicia sativa</i> L. (seed)	Common Vetch	Grassland and cultivated ground.

Table 7 Habitat preferences of weed seeds found in samples

The plant remains – charcoal (Appendix 5, Tables 3-4)

Charcoal was recorded from 44 samples. A complete list can be found in Appendix 5, Tables 3 and 4.

Selection of items for radiocarbon dating

Charcoal from short-lived taxa suitable for radiocarbon dating were found in features F21, F42, F50, F409, F572, F599, F761 and F914. Where suitable charcoal was absent, charred plant remains (seeds or grains) were found in samples from features F896 (samples <65> <64>) and F809. Features F409, F599, F761 and F914 contained charred plant remains as well as suitable charcoal.

Three samples from F42, F409 and F896 were sent to SUERC C-14 laboratory (see Section 7 for results).

Discussion

Feature function and possible activities at the site

It was observed in the archaeobotanical assessment (Gray 2017) that the low number and poor preservation of charred plant remains meant that it was possible that many were general background waste rather than indicative of original feature use, and that they could have moved from their original context by bioturbation and reworking.

However, any patterns in the distribution of the low number of charred plant remains in these samples were sought. Table 8 displays the distribution of seeds, grains and cereal chaff by location.

Sample <24> from the fill of ditch F408 sx1 is an exceptionally productive sample in comparison with all the others. This charred assemblage with glumes, spikelet bases and seeds the same size or smaller than grain resembles those seen ethnographically to be fine sieving waste or acceptable contaminants in crops ready for parching and milling (Hillman 1981, 10; Jones & Halstead 1995, 113).

There does seem to be a clustering of grains and seeds in and around Enclosure A ditch F660. The cereal, seed and chaff assemblage does seem to indicate fine sieving waste. It is possible that cereals were consumed here and maybe prepared for storage. The low numbers of chaff could be due to poor preservation conditions but if the charred plant macrofossils are viewed in isolation from this possibility they are the sort of waste observed to be created at the fine-sieving stage of grain processing prior to consumption (see Hillman 1981 and 1984 and Jones 1996).

It is likely that the charred plant remains entered most of these features in backfill as general background waste. The poor preservation of many of the grains and lack of chaff suggest abrasion in sediment. The low number of items per litre of sampled soil also indicates background waste rather than storage or grain drying.

Evidence for diet and crop husbandry

The following cultivars were found in these samples: wheat (some spelt wheat), barley (on possible twisted grain from a 6-rowed variety), oats, rye and broad bean. It is possible that the cabbage/

mustard seeds found in these samples may be black mustard (*B.nigra*), a seed common in samples in the East of England as far back as the Early Iron Age (Parks 2012a, 222), but more seeds of this type would be needed to make comparison necessary for a confident identification. The cell patterning of the seeds in these samples were quite small and those in black mustard tend to be larger and more defined than those in these samples.

It is not possible to know the origin of the cereal remains and seeds but the weed seeds are native plants that could have grown in the region, and all the cereals and the one edible pulse in the samples are common in Iron Age and Romano-British samples in the East of England (Parks 2012a, 30 & 31).

Several samples produced charred seeds common in cultivated ground. There are limits to what the charred seeds can reveal about the types of field in which the crops were grown. Any comment in this section needs to acknowledge the fact that seeds found among cereal remains where successive crops may have been processed or stored cannot be directly linked to any crop (Moffett 1994, 57-58).

Seeds of black-bindweed and pale *Persicaria*/redshank have been found among Iron Age spelt and emmer chaff, respectively, in the East of England (Parks, 2012a, 152). Black bindweed plants are associated with autumn sowing and poor soils (Parks 2012b, 489). During experimental archaeological work at Butser it was observed that black bindweed tended to curl around the stalks of cereals to wrap itself 'inextricably' about the spikelet (Reynolds 1981, 116). Black bindweed seeds are the same size as many grains and can be ground harmlessly into flour (Reynolds 1981, 116). This plant prefers well-drained sand or limestone rich soils (Wilson and King 2003, 58), nutrient rich, moderately acid loams and marshy ground (Hanf 1983, 303). It is still a common crop weed, particularly of wheat crops and found in spring- and autumn-sown crops (Grime, Hodgson and Hunt 1990, 164).

It is difficult to separate the seeds of pale *Persicaria*/redshank on morphology so both tend to be recorded together. Both plants have very similar habitat preferences, are weeds of cereal crops and wasteground and prefer nutrient rich sandy loams (Hanf 1983, 301).

Brome and plantain have also been found among charred Iron Age and Roman cereal assemblages in Eastern England (Parks 2012a). The other seeds in these samples could also have arrived at the site as crop weeds of among plant items used for flooring, thatch or fuel.

Information about wood and fuel use

The author was asked to identify the wood in sample <46> from the lower fill of Enclosure A ditch F660 sx6. These were fragments of roundwood with only one visible ring. The diameter of the roundwood was 10x12mm. They were identified as cherry/plum/sloe/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.).

The following wood taxa were found in the samples: field maple (*Acer campestre* L.), birch (*Betula* sp.), hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.), pear/apple/hawthorn/rowan (Maloideae), poplar/willow (*Populus/Salix* sp.), cherry/plum/sloe (*Prunus* sp.), oak (*Quercus* sp.), elm (*Ulmus* sp.). The native species of *Betula* sp., Maloideae, *Prunus* sp., *Quercus* sp. and *Ulmus* sp. cannot be differentiated on the basis of their microscopic wood anatomy. (Schoch et al. 2004). It is also difficult to differentiate between willow and poplar (*Salix/Populus* sp.).

The wood taxa represented in the charcoal have uses as fuel and craft woods. Well-seasoned oak and elm burn slowly giving off a '...good lasting heat...' (Skellern 2000). Birch and hazel burn fast and birch can keep elm burning (Skellern 2000). Woods of the Maloideae group have been found archaeologically in tools (Gale and Cutler 2000, 184) and provide a steady, slow burning fuel with a pleasant scent (Warren 2006, 18).

Summary and conclusions

Samples were selected for further analysis and identification based on the assessment and requirements for radiocarbon dating. All plant remains are typical of those already found in this region and eras. The plant macro-remains are thinly spread with very low numbers of counted items per litre of sampled soil but on lower ditch fill did produce a good assemblage indicative of fine-sieving waste. Overall the charred plant remains suggest that this site was a consume site with the final stages of preparation of crops for drying or storage taking place.

Table 8 Distribution of charred grains, seeds and cereal chaff by location (number of items given)

Taxon	?Early Neolithic pit/tree throw F272	Middle Bronze Age pit F506	Middle Iron Age pit F409	Middle Iron Age pit F419	Enclosure A, enclosure ditch F660	Enclosure A, entrance ditch F745	Enclosure A, pits F761, F809, F838, F894, F896 & F914	Enclosure B, enclosure ditches F 16 sx5, F32 & F219	Enclosure B, roundhouse drip gully F43 sx2	Enclosure B, pit F123	Enclosure C, ditch F531 SX7	Enclosure C, pits F584 and F599	Ditch between Enclosures A & B, lower fill of F122	Ditch between Enclosures A & B, lower fill of F408 sx1	Pits between ditches F408 and F420, F438 & F439	Field boundary ditch F629
Wheat grains (indeterminate species)	-	-	3	-	1	1	15	1	1	-	-	-	-	82	-	-
Spelt grains	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Barley grains (indeterminate species)	-	1	2	-	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Twisted barley grain	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oat grains	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Rye grains	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate grains and grain tissue	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	5	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	-
Spelt wheat chaff fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-
Grass/cereal stem fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Broad bean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seeds of Grassland	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seeds of Grassland and cultivated ground	-	1	5	1	-	1	13	-	-	-	2	2	-	83	2	2
Seeds of Grassland and rough ground	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seeds of Shade, scrub and disturbed ground	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seeds of Waste and cultivated ground	3	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Seeds of Waste/cultivated damp, open ground	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seeds of Wet ground	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Seeds of Woods, shade, damp grassland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kindling debris? - Blackthorn thorn	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-

7 Radiocarbon Dating

by Anthony Krus (SUERC)

Introduction

Three radiocarbon measurements from archaeological contexts are available from the Middle Iron Age site at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Stanway, Essex. Single-entity samples (Ashmore 1999) of wood charcoal and charred grain were submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory. The samples were pretreated following the protocols described in Dunbar *et al* (2016). Graphite targets were prepared and measured following Naysmith *et al* (2010). SUERC maintains rigorous internal quality assurance procedures and participation in international inter-comparisons (Scott 2003; Scott *et al* 2003, 2007, 2010) indicates no laboratory offsets; thus, validating the measurement precision quoted for the radiocarbon ages.

Conventional radiocarbon ages (Stuiver and Polach 1977) are presented in Table 8, where they are quoted in accordance with the Trondheim convention (Stuiver and Kra 1986). Calibrated date ranges were calculated using the terrestrial calibration curve (IntCal13) of Reimer *et al* (2013) and OxCal v4.3 (Bronk Ramsey 2017). The date ranges in Table 8 have been calculated using the maximum intercept method (Stuiver and Reimer 1986) and quoted with the endpoints rounded outward to 10 years. The probabilities shown in Graph 1 were calculated using the probability method of Stuiver and Reimer (1993).

Radiocarbon samples

A sample of charred grain (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum/spelta*) from the lower fill of pit F896 (514) within the Enclosure A was sampled for radiocarbon dating and the result (SUERC-77424) calibrates to 180–40 cal BC (95% confidence).

Another sample of charred grain (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum/spelta*) from the lower fill of pit F409 (173) was sampled for radiocarbon dating and the result (SUERC-77426) calibrates to 390–200 cal BC (95% confidence).

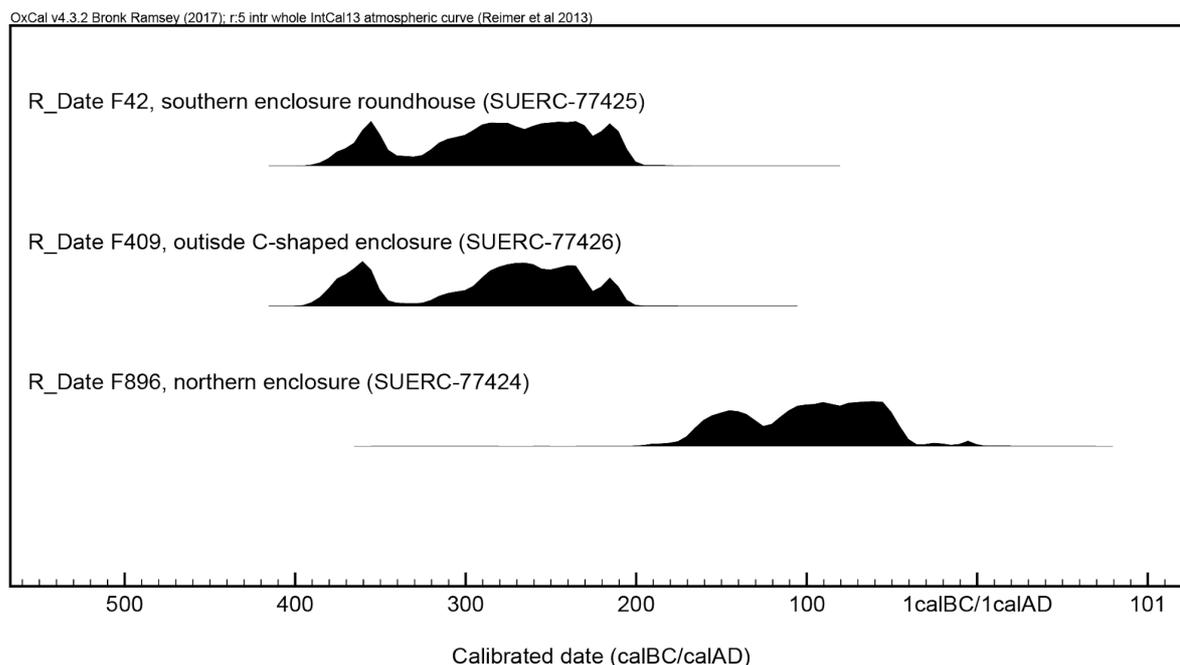
The third feature sampled for radiocarbon dating was pit/posthole F42 (33), part of the roundhouse within the Enclosure B. Specifically, wood charcoal (*Prunus sp.*) from the fill of F42 was sampled for radiocarbon dating and the result (SUERC-77425) calibrates to 390–200 cal BC (95% confidence).

Conclusions

The calibrated dates from Fiveways Fruit Farm are all within the Middle Iron Age (Table 8, Graph 1). These rangefinder measurements suggest that: 1) the roundhouse within the Enclosure B (F42) and pit F409 date to 390–200 cal BC (95% confidence, SUERC-77425, SUERC-77426); and 2) pit F896 in the Enclosure A dates to 180–40 cal BC (95% confidence, SUERC-77424). Fiveways Fruit Farm is located 450m north of the Stanway Quarry elite burial site, which date approximately to 50 BC–AD 50 (Crummy *et al* 2007). While it appears that the Fiveways Fruit Farm enclosures may predate those at Stanway Quarry, more dating would be needed to robustly estimate the Fiveways chronology.

Lab ID	Context Description and Depth (OD height)	Material	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	Calibrated Date (95% confidence)
SUERC-77424	Lower fill of pit F896 (514) within the Enclosure A.	Charred grain (<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum/spelta</i>)	–25	2078 ± 23	180–40 cal BC
SUERC-77426	Lower fill of large pit F409 (173) outside of the Enclosure C.	Charred grain (<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum/spelta</i>)	–24.6	2240 ± 23	390–200 cal BC
SUERC-77425	Fill of pit/posthole F42 (33) part of a roundhouse within the Enclosure B.	Wood charcoal (<i>Prunus sp.</i>)	–24.3	2225 ± 24	390–200 cal BC

Table 8 Radiocarbon data



Graph 1 Calibrated radiocarbon dates. Calibrations were calculated using the terrestrial calibration curve (IntCal13) of Reimer et al. (2013) and the probability method of Stuiver and Reimer (1993) with OxCal v4.3 (Bronk Ramsey 2017).

8 Discussion

8.1 Before the Middle Iron Age

Evidence for human activity at Fiveways Fruit Farm before the Middle Iron Age is scarce. A small number of worked flints from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Early Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age periods were recovered along with pottery sherds of Early Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. Many of the flints and pottery sherds were found in later dated features and probably became incorporated in these features from the surrounding topsoil. However, material of Early Neolithic date was the only finds from tree-throws and pit/tree-throws F277, F488, F569 and F600. A large Ardleigh-style vessel of Middle Bronze Age date had been deposited in pit F506, a vessel typically associated with cremation urns of the period. Bronze Age pottery was also found in pit F351, with Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery in pit F443, and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery in tree-throws F526 and F673 and pit F591. Many more pottery sherds could only be identified as being prehistoric, and it is therefore uncertain if they date to before the main Middle Iron Age phase of settlement or are contemporary with it.

8.2 Middle Iron Age

Excavations at Fiveways Fruit Farm revealed an extensive Middle Iron Age settlement comprising two interlinked enclosed farmsteads and associated field systems with probable stock control enclosures. This site is part of a much wider area of settlement. Just 450m to the south, excavations between 1987 and 1997 revealed five ditched enclosures at Stanway Quarry (Crummy *et al* 2007). The smallest and earliest of these was a Middle Iron Age farmstead which had been abandoned before the first of four funerary enclosures were constructed in the second half of the 1st century BC. Excavations in 1999-2001 at Abbotstone 1km to the west, also revealed a multi-period farmstead dating from the Middle Iron Age, through the Late Iron Age and into the Roman period (CAT Report 312). Similar Middle Iron Age farmsteads to those excavated at Fiveways Fruit Farm and Stanway Quarry have been recorded in Essex including on land at the former Colchester Garrison (CAT Report 292), Ardleigh (Brown 1999a), Stansted Airport (Havis & Brooks 2004, 23-4) and Slough House Farm near Maldon (Wallis & Waughman 1998, 18, 19, 28).

8.2.1 Tree clearance

Over 370 tree-throws or pits/tree-throws were excavated at Fiveways Fruit Farm. The vast majority (302) were undated, with others containing material of prehistoric (41) and Middle Iron Age (13) date. Some of the undated and prehistoric features were also cut by Middle Iron Age features. Together, this evidence suggests a phase of land clearance before the main Middle Iron Age settlement was established. Not only would this have been necessary to clear the land in advance of the construction of the enclosures, but it would also have supplied much of the required timber.

8.2.2 The farmsteads

Dating

Enclosures A, B and C, and many associated pits, postholes and gullies can all be dated to the Middle Iron Age, with most of the Middle Iron Age pottery recovered from these features belonging to a regional tradition common to north Essex and Suffolk in a period spanning the mid 4th to the late 1st century BC (c 350-25 BC). It has unfortunately been impossible to discern exactly when the settlement was established or if the enclosures are contemporary.

Charred remains from a pit/posthole (F42) associated with the roundhouse in Enclosure B and a pit (F409) outside the enclosures both produced a radiocarbon dating result (SUERC-77426 and SUERC-77425) calibrated to 390–200 cal BC (95% confidence). In contrast, charred grain from a pit (F896) in Enclosure A produced a later radiocarbon dating result (SUERC-77424) calibrated to 180–40 cal BC (95% confidence). These dates might suggest that the occupation of Enclosure A was slightly later than that in Enclosure B. However, none of the charred remains formed part of a deliberate deposit within the feature in which they were found and could be residual/wind-blown.

The strongest evidence suggesting that Enclosures A and B are in fact contemporary is the presence of a long boundary ditch (F33/F78/F122/F410, F408 and F411) connecting the northeast corner of Enclosure B with the southeast corner of Enclosure A. This is a particularly significant arrangement, as a similar boundary ditch was found to extend northwards from the northeastern corner of Stanway Quarry Enclosure 2, also a Middle Iron Age farmstead. If this ditch were to join to the southeastern corner of Enclosure B, then all three enclosures would have been linked along their eastern edges. Enclosures laid out like this are often referred to as 'clothes-line' or 'washing-line' enclosures, a class of Early and Middle Iron Age settlement found in many parts of the British Isles where enclosures appear to 'hang' on a single boundary ditch which could extend for 1-2km (Oxford Index 2018). If all three enclosures are connected in this manner, then this settlement was formed of at least three enclosures extending for a distance of at least 0.67km. Intriguingly, ditch F651 continues this alignment extending northwards from the northeast corner of Enclosure A, which may suggest the possibility that another enclosure exists beyond the northern edge of the excavation area.

This long boundary ditch does cut through Enclosure C though, indicating that the original layout of Enclosure C is at least earlier than this connecting ditch. It is impossible to tell whether Enclosure C is earlier than Enclosure A or B, if all three enclosures were in use at the same time and the boundary ditch was a later addition, if Enclosure C went out of use when the boundary ditch was added or if this additional ditch merely altered the size and shape of the enclosure.

Enclosure ditches, banks and entrance-ways

Both enclosures were surrounded by wide ditches with symmetrical V-shaped profiles and, although only part of Enclosure B was within the development site, both enclosures appear to be of a similar size. Internally Enclosure A measured 50m by 58m with Enclosure B measuring 59m by at least 48m. Comparing the enclosure ditches themselves, Enclosure A was larger at on average 3.88m wide and 1.64m deep, with Enclosure B averaging 2.74m wide and 0.96m deep. The western side of the Enclosure B ditch had been re-cut, which suggests that the ditch was in use for a relatively long period of time. It is also likely that the ditches would have been kept free of accumulations of infill by regular scouring, especially if it was important to the utilitarian role of the ditch to maintain the V-shaped profile.

The most common use for the upcast material generated by the excavation of an enclosure ditch is to use it to form a bank, ordinarily on the inside of the ditch. Occasionally, these earthworks remain visible today, for example at Pitchbury Ramparts to the north of Colchester town centre which are

dated to later in the Iron Age (CAR 11, 138-153). In other cases, the presence of a bank can be inferred by the absence of archaeological features around the outer edge of the enclosed area. No remains of a bank had survived in either enclosure at Fiveways, and features containing archaeological finds were identified in close proximity to the inside edge of both enclosure ditches. It is possible that the upcast soil from the enclosure ditches was spread across the internal area of the enclosures or that they both had external rather than internal banks. However, the high sand and gravel content of the deposits excavated from the enclosure ditches suggests that the material originally excavated from the ditches was gradually slumping back in, presumably from internal banks. Furthermore, many of the features identified on the inside edge of the ditches may pre- or post-date the enclosures as many of the finds could not be closely-dated. The only exception to this would be the entrance features associated with Enclosure A (see below) which would have been covered by an internal bank if one existed in this area.

Access to Enclosure A was through a single entrance to the east, 2.5m wide, created by two deep ditch termini. The presence of postholes flanking both sides of the entrance may suggest the presence of a solid timber gateway or gateways allowing the occupants to control entry into the enclosure. Although, as the entrance causeway between the termini was slightly sunken, probably through continued use, the postholes may actually have formed the base for a wooden platform covering the entrance.

Inside the enclosure this entrance appears to have been protected by a short but deep curved gully (F745). A series of postholes located between the gully and the enclosure ditch may also indicate the presence of a fence or stockade. Together these features probably served to control the movement of people and livestock in and out of the enclosure. It is possible that they also provided a barrier substantial enough to secure and protect the inhabitants during times of threat or hostility, or were intended to intimidate or deter potentially hostile neighbours. Although equally, this elaborate entrance may have been intended to impress rivals or reflect the status of the occupants.

Internal features

The existence of a single roundhouse in Enclosure B was indicated by the remains of a penannular gully which enclosed an area 12.8m in diameter. This feature is interpreted as the drip gully of a roundhouse which would have collected rainwater from the eaves of a pitched thatched roof. This follows a tradition (dating from the Late Bronze Age in Essex) for placement of a large roundhouse within a sub-square ditched enclosure. Similar examples from Essex dated to the Middle Iron Age have been found at Stanway Quarry (Crummy *et al* 2007), the former Colchester Garrison (CAT Report 292), Ardleigh near Colchester (Brown 1999a), the CIS site at Stansted Airport (Havis & Brooks 2004, 23-4) and Slough House Farm near Maldon (Wallis & Waughman 1998, 18, 19, 28).

Much of the southern stretch of the drip gully at Fiveways had been destroyed by a modern field boundary, but a break in the gully is taken to indicate the location of an entrance, orientated, as is typical for Iron Age roundhouses, roughly to the east. The shallow gully produced a relatively small assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery. No structural evidence was present for the outer wall, but the shallow remains of postholes were identified within the area of the drip gully. It is difficult to interpret the spread of postholes as many were shallow suggesting that others may not have survived, and the presence of mature trees along the field boundary had resulted in the production of frequent root holes which could often be mistaken for postholes. It is probable that the postholes located close to the drip gully represent the outer wall of the roundhouse, whilst the inner postholes housed roof supports. Four large postholes outside the entranceway are indicative of a porch. There was no indication of a hearth at the centre of the roundhouse, though pit/posthole F42 did contain some burnt material. Wood charcoal from this feature was radiocarbon dated which returned a result (SUERC-77425) calibrated to 390–200 cal BC (95% confidence). A small number of pits in Enclosure B containing Middle Iron Age pottery sherds, fired clay and heat-altered stone and are presumably associated with the occupation of the roundhouse.

There is some evidence for a roundhouse or similar post-built structure in Enclosure A. This comprises a concentration of postholes, within which there is some suggestion of a ring of posts possibly a roof-support, though no drip gully was visible. A second possible structure, to the northwest of the first, is probably associated with posthole group 1. In total, three posthole groups were present in Enclosure A, formed by groups of postholes clustered around fire pits. It is likely that the fire pits had been

hearths used for cooking, with a structure erected over them to support a cooking pot or other similar receptacle.

The function of short stretches of curving linear features in Enclosure A is not obvious, but it is possible that they were associated with stock management, perhaps for funnelling stock around the enclosure or separating young from old or male from female. Also in Enclosure A was a concentration of Middle Iron Age pits in the southeastern quadrant. The majority of these pits were sub-circular with flat bases and vertical sides with no signs of a weathered profile. This suggests that they were deliberately backfilled after material had been deposited within them. The pottery primarily consisted of jars and deep bowls, and the range of forms was fairly limited. For the most part the assemblages from within these pits were unremarkable. However, two complete spindlewhorls were recovered from pit F838. As they were both in a usable condition it seems as though this would have been a deliberate act of deposition. Pit F896 is also notable containing a relatively-large assemblage including pottery, fired clay, heat-affected stone, metalwork and ironworking slag. A charred grain from this feature provided a radiocarbon date (SUERC-77424) calibrated to 180–40 cal BC (95% confidence), indicating a later Middle Iron Age/early Late Iron Age date. It is interesting to note that metalwork was found in only five Middle Iron Age features across the entire site, four of which are located in this southeastern quadrant (F761, F809, F896 and F914).

Finds from the farmsteads

The nature of the finds recovered from the farmsteads is consistent with their domestic/agricultural use. The Fiveways assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery is numerically the largest assemblage of this period from northeast Essex. Vessel forms are limited and dominated by jars and bowls and the fabrics suggest local manufacture. When compared to the Middle Iron Age assemblage from Stanway Quarry most aspects of the fabrics, forms and decoration appear similar, although overall decoration appears to be a more significant at Fiveways (Benfield, this report). Most of the Middle Iron Age pottery assemblage from Fiveways enclosures appears to be general domestic waste.

Heat-affected stone had probably been used as pot-boilers and fragments of fired clay likely came from hearths, ovens or kilns, as the clay derived from settings or structures directly associated with fire rather than from buildings. Triangular loomweights and spindlewhorls directly relate to the production of yarn and textile, which would in turn indicate the presence of, or access to the products of, a sustainable flock of mature sheep to provide wool for spinning and weaving. Special deposits of loomweights (pit F419, located outside the enclosures) and spindlewhorls (pit F838, Enclosure A) are perhaps indicative of the importance of these activities to the inhabitants. Metalwork was scarce across the whole development site, but an iron ard tip associated with ploughing and an iron holdfast may also represent special deposits. Non-diagnostic ironworking slag from F33/F410 and F896 would indicate some ironworking took place (smithing rather than smelting).

Unfortunately no animal bone survived from Middle Iron Age contexts. However, environmental remains included wheat (some spelt wheat), barley (on possible twisted grain from a 6-rowed variety), oats, rye, broad bean and possibly black mustard (*B.nigra*). These findings are typical of Iron Age and Romano-British samples in the East of England (Parks 2012a, 30 & 31). Evidence from both Enclosure A ditch F660 and field boundary ditch F408 suggest fine-sieving waste created when grain was processed prior to consumption (Gray, this report).

8.2.3 Landscape beyond the enclosures

Agricultural field systems

The Fiveways farmsteads were at the heart of an agricultural field system demarcated by a small number of field boundary ditches. Presumably an agricultural field would have existed to the east of both enclosures delineated by the enclosures themselves and the field boundary ditches that joined them together. To the west, it is likely that ditches F309 and F629 formed the boundaries for another two or three fields. It is interesting to note that no droveways were identified on the development site, although gaps/entrances between the enclosures and the field boundary ditches would have allowed for the movement of people and livestock through the immediate landscape.

Enclosure C

The most obvious candidate for a stock-management feature was Enclosure C situated just to the

south of Enclosure A. It was delineated by two ditches (F531), the northern of which was considerably wider and deeper than the southern. A possible watering hole (or sump for the drainage of excess water) was located at the deepest part of the ditch. Based on its size, shape and location, it is possible that the enclosure was a corral or stock-pen. The gathering of animals in this way would have aided the procurement of secondary products such as milk and wool. It is interesting to note that around one third of the perimeter of the enclosure appears to have been left 'open'. It is plausible that this area was fenced off with a temporary structure when required, to allow for easy access of herd animals into and out of the area. However, the presence of a significant quantity of Middle Iron Age finds from the enclosure ditches, internal pits and postholes, may suggest habitation or other activities. A small curved enclosure to the northwest of Enclosure A may have also have had an agricultural function possibly related to stock-management.

Four post-structures

Two four-post structures were located outside of the enclosures within the agricultural hinterland. These structures are generally thought to have been used for the storage of plant-based foodstuffs, and could be located well away from settlement enclosures (Nicholson and Woolhouse, 20016).

Pits

A small number of Middle Iron Age pits were located outside of the three enclosures, scattered across the landscape. Two of these contained significant quantities and types of finds, and could represent a deliberate act of deposition outside of the enclosures.

Pit F409 produced a large and significant group of heat-damaged or heavily burnt Middle Iron Age pottery which appeared to have been placed into the pit soon after it was broken. The traits of the assemblage may suggest that there is a special significance behind its disposal, perhaps the pottery derives from a particular event rather than representing accumulated rubbish. Similarly, pit F419 was packed with the remains of at least six (probably seven or eight) Middle Iron Age loomweights which were complete or near complete when placed into the pit. The similarity between the raw materials and sizes of the weights suggests that they were probably made at the same time and may be a set of weights deposited as a group. Although not common, clusters of loomweights are known from a number of other sites (including Stanway Quarry) and in practical terms, this is often taken to imply that they are from the same loom.

8.2.4 Summary

Excavations at Fiveways Fruit Farm and Stanway Quarry to the south have revealed much about the layout and use of the landscape in the Middle Iron Age. We can imagine a landscape which had been largely opened up through the clearance of trees and vegetation and the creation of ditched fields, which were then further defined by the construction of impressive and substantial earthwork defences. These earthworks would have provided visual evidence of ownership and asserted family or clan rights over the surrounding land as well as allowing the inhabitants to manage the movement of livestock and people, and protect their economic interests. Presumably it is for these reasons that so much time and effort was invested in creating these significant monuments.

We can be confident that Enclosures A and B were occupied and that that this period of occupation was limited to the Middle Iron Age. Whether or not the enclosures were inhabited all year round is difficult to determine but the quantity of finds recovered from the site would suggest that they were. Evidence suggests that the occupants were farmers (probably arable and pastoral) who carried out a range of domestic and light industrial activities including cooking, textile manufacture and possibly iron smithing. The deep ditches which enclosed the farmsteads would have kept animals within the enclosed areas and the recovery of spindlewhorls and loomweights indicates that a sustainable flock of mature sheep was being kept to provide wool for spinning and weaving.

8.3 Late Iron Age and Roman period

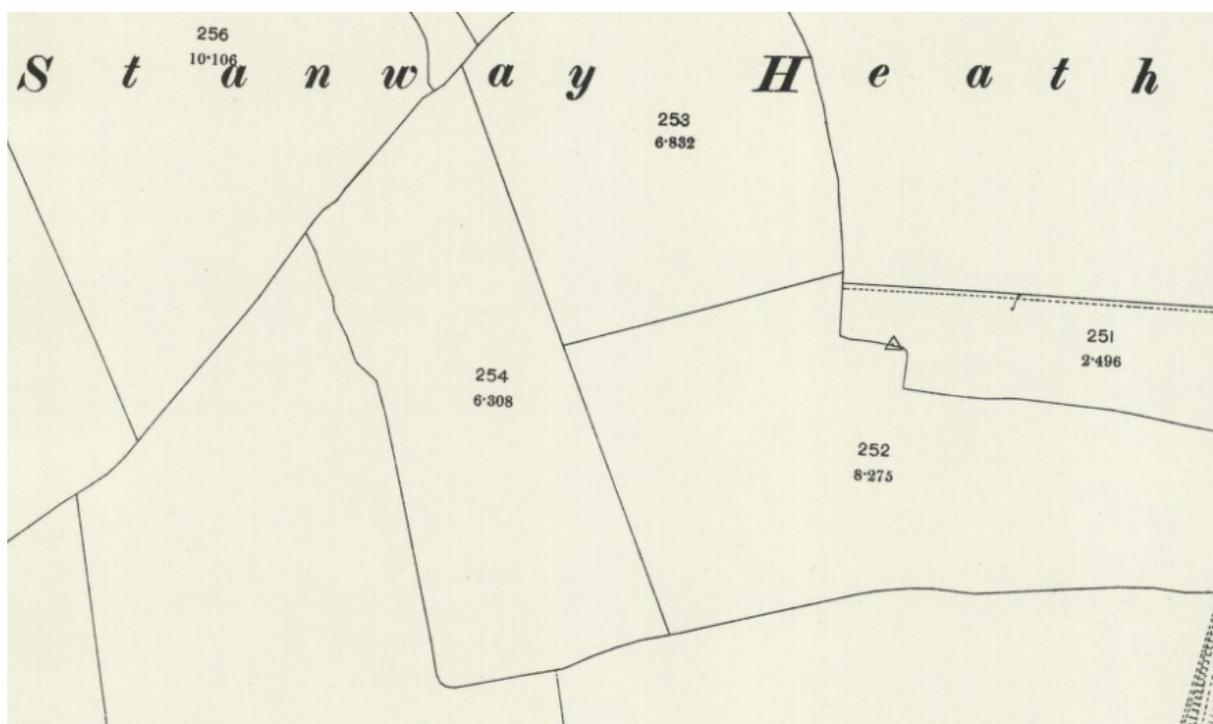
The enclosures appear to have been abandoned by the Late Iron Age, certainly in terms of any significant occupation. A scatter of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from the uppermost-fill of some Middle Iron Age ditches, notably the enclosure ditches forming Enclosures A and B and the boundary ditches which connected them. Although the presence of this pottery shows that the ditches were still visible and at least partially open, they had already experienced a significant level of fill by the Late Iron Age and had not been maintained. It is possible that these partially in-filled

ditches were being re-used as field boundaries within a wider agricultural landscape. Interestingly, much of the pottery is focussed around the eastern side of the enclosure ditches and the boundary ditches that once connected them, suggesting that this north/south feature was still considered a significant boundary by this later period.

We know from previous excavations, that the Stanway Quarry site to the south became a significant funerary site by the second half of the 1st century BC. In contrast, the small volume of Late Iron Age and Roman finds from the ditches, and the scant remains of other associated features, would suggest a low-level of activity on the development site in these periods. This may have been caused by episodic visits, or perhaps more likely the result of manure scatters over agricultural fields from a nearby midden.

8.4 Post-Roman period

There is little significant archaeological activity on the development site between the Roman and post-medieval periods, and medieval pottery recovered from two tree-throws likely became incorporated into these features from the surrounding topsoil. Many of the post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches are visible on the 1897 six-inch OS map (see Map 1 and Fig 12), with others probably representing earlier sub-divisions.



Map 1 1897 six-inch OS map of the development site (Essex XXVII.14).

9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Lafarge Tarmac and consultants Andrew Josephs for commissioning and funding this project.

Site work was managed by Adam Wightman and carried out by Mark Baister, Ross Baker, Sarah Carter, Nathan Griggs, Ben Holloway, Frank Lockwood, Robin Mathieson, Calum Platts, Nigel Rayner, Emma Sandford, Megan Seehra, Pauline Skippins, Stephania Usai, Alec Wade, Lorna Webb and Felix Whymark.

The report was written by Pip Parmenter and Adam Wightman with Laura Pooley. Additional contributions were by Stephen Benfield, David Dungworth, Lisa Gray and Anthony Krus.

Plans are by Pip Parmenter, Adam Wightman and Laura Pooley, sections by Sarah Carter and Emma Holloway, illustrations by Emma Holloway.

The project was monitored by Adrian Gascoyne for ECCPS.

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Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

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11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
Early Bronze Age (EBA)	period from c 2500 – 1500 BC
Middle Bronze Age (MBA)	period from c 1500 – 1000 BC
Late Bronze Age (LBA)	period from c 1000 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
Early Iron Age (EIA)	period from c 600 – 400BC
Middle Iron Age (MIA)	period from c 400 – 100BC
Late Iron Age (LIA)	period from c 100 – 50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
Early-Middle Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2900 BC
Late Neolithic	period from c 2900 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A cces S to the Index of Archaeological Investigation S , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit

Roman section wsi the period from AD 43 to c AD 410 (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: Eight boxes of finds (seven cardboard and one plastic)

Paper record

Two A4 archive boxes containing:

The report (CAT Report 1070)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site records (feature and layer sheets, finds record)

Site digital photographic thumbnails and log

One A3 archive box containing:

Original site records (sections and plans)

Inked sections and finds illustrations

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1303)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Digital graphics

Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Finds data

Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under project code COLEM: 2015.61.

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Distribution list:

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Date: 3.12.2018

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Description	Date
F1	Field boundary ditch (with earlier cuts of the same ditch – F14-F15)	Post-medieval/modern
F2	Field boundary ditch	Post-medieval/modern
F3	Field boundary ditch	Post-medieval/modern
F4	Pit	Prehistoric
F5	Pit	Undated
F6-F10	Postholes	Post-medieval/modern
F11	Field boundary ditch	Post-medieval/modern
F12-F13	Pits	Undated
F14-F15	Earlier cuts of field boundary ditch F1	Post-medieval/modern
F16	Ditch forming part of the Enclosure B	Middle Iron Age
F17	Pit in the Enclosure B	Middle Iron Age
F18	Field boundary ditch (recut of F20)	Post-medieval/modern
F19	Pit	Undated
F20	Field boundary ditch (earlier cut of F18)	Post-medieval/modern
F21	Pit/fire pit in the Enclosure B	?Middle Iron Age
F22-F23	Tree throws	Undated
F24	Fire pit	Middle Iron Age
F25-F26	Tree throws, dated as Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age
F27	Pit possibly associated with the Enclosure B roundhouse	Middle Iron Age
F28-F29	Tree throws	Undated
F30	Pit in the Enclosure B	?Middle Iron Age
F31	Tree throw	Undated
F32	Ditch forming part of the Enclosure B	Middle Iron Age
F33	One of the ditches connecting the northern and Enclosure Bs, also numbered F78, F122 and F410	Middle Iron Age
F34-F49	Tree throws	Undated
F40	Tree throw, dated as Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
F41	Pit in the Enclosure B	Middle Iron Age
F42	Pit associated with the Enclosure B roundhouse	Middle Iron Age, 390-200 cal BC
F43	Drip gully for the Enclosure B roundhouse	Middle Iron Age
F44-F77	Postholes associated with the Enclosure B roundhouse (F43)	Middle Iron Age
F78	One of the ditches connecting the northern and Enclosure Bs, also numbered F33, F122 and F410	Middle Iron Age
F79	Posthole, thought to be associated with F1	Post-medieval/modern
F80	Ditch forming part of the Enclosure B	Middle Iron Age
F81	Posthole, thought to be associated with F1	Post-medieval/modern
F82-F85	Postholes associated with the entrance of the Enclosure B roundhouse	Middle Iron Age
F86-F88	Postholes possibly associated with the Enclosure B roundhouse	?Middle Iron Age
F89	Pit/tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F90	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F91-F95	Postholes possibly associated with the Enclosure B roundhouse	?Middle Iron Age
F96	Natural feature	Post-glacial
F97	Field boundary ditch	Post-medieval/modern
F98	Tree throw or natural feature	Undated
F99-F100	Postholes possibly associated with the Enclosure B roundhouse	?Middle Iron Age
F101-F102	Natural features	post-glacial
F103	Tree throw	Undated
F104	Posthole in the northeast corner of the Enclosure B, possibly associated	?Middle Iron Age

	with postholes F126-139 and F146-F155, possibly contemporary with the enclosure	
F105	Tree throw, dated as Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age
F106	VOID	-
F107	Linear/silt patch	Post-medieval/modern
F108	Posthole in the northeast corner of the Enclosure B, possibly associated with postholes F126-139 and F146-F155, possibly contemporary with the enclosure	?Middle Iron Age
F109	Pit in the Enclosure B	Middle Iron Age
F110-F111	Postholes in the northeast corner of the Enclosure B, possibly associated with postholes F126-139 and F146-F155, possibly contemporary with the enclosure	?Middle Iron Age
F112	Tree throw	Undated
F113	Pit in the Enclosure B	?Middle Iron Age
F114-F117	Postholes in the northeast corner of the Enclosure B, possibly associated with postholes F126-139 and F146-F155, possibly contemporary with the enclosure	?Middle Iron Age
F118-F119	Postholes, thought to be associated with F1	Post-medieval/modern
F120	Natural features	post-glacial
F121	Posthole in the northeast corner of the Enclosure B, possibly associated with postholes F126-139 and F146-F155, possibly contemporary with the enclosure	?Middle Iron Age
F122	One of the ditches connecting the northern and Enclosure Bs, also numbered F33, F78 and F410	Middle Iron Age
F123	Pit in the Enclosure B	Middle Iron Age
F124	Natural feature	post-glacial
F125	Tree throw, dated as Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age
F126-F139	Postholes in a double line with F146-F155, in northeast corner of Enclosure B, possibly contemporary	?Middle Iron Age
F140	Tree throw	Undated
F141	Pit/tree throw	Undated
F142	Tree throw	Undated
F143	Natural features	post-glacial
F144	Tree throw	Undated
F145	Pit/tree throw	Undated
F146-F155	Postholes in a double line with F126-F139, in northeast corner of Enclosure B, possibly contemporary	?Middle Iron Age
F156	Posthole in the Enclosure B	Middle Iron Age
F157	Posthole in the northeast corner of the Enclosure B, possibly associated with postholes F126-139 and F146-F155, possibly contemporary with the enclosure	?Middle Iron Age
F158-F161	Tree throws	Undated
F162	Posthole in the northeast corner of the Enclosure B, possibly associated with postholes F126-139 and F146-F155, possibly contemporary with the enclosure	?Middle Iron Age
F163-F165	Tree throws	Undated
F166	Posthole in the Enclosure B	?Roman
F167	Posthole in the northeast corner of the Enclosure B, possibly associated with postholes F126-139 and F146-F155, possibly contemporary with the enclosure	?Middle Iron Age
F168-F171	Tree throws	Undated
F172	Natural feature	post-glacial
F173	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F174-F175	Natural features	post-glacial
F176	Tree throw	Undated

F177	Natural feature	post-glacial
F178-F179	Tree throws	Undated
F180	Posthole in the northeast corner of the Enclosure B, possibly associated with postholes F126-139 and F146-F155, possibly contemporary with the enclosure	?Middle Iron Age
F181	Posthole	Roman
F182	Posthole in the northeast corner of the Enclosure B, possibly associated with postholes F126-139 and F146-F155, possibly contemporary with the enclosure	?Middle Iron Age
F183-F185	Natural features	post-glacial
F186-F188	Tree throws	Undated
F189	Natural feature	post-glacial
F190-F192	Tree throws	Undated
F193	Pit	Middle Iron Age
F194	Natural feature	post-glacial
F195	Pit	Undated
F196	Tree throw, dated as Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age
F197	Natural feature	post-glacial
F198	Posthole in the northeast corner of the Enclosure B, possibly associated with postholes F126-139 and F146-F155, possibly contemporary with the enclosure	?Middle Iron Age
F199-F201	Natural features	post-glacial
F202-F204	Posthole in the northeast corner of the Enclosure B, possibly associated with postholes F126-139 and F146-F155, possibly contemporary with the enclosure	?Middle Iron Age
F205-F212	Natural features (silt patches)	post-glacial
F213	Tree throw	Undated
F214	Field boundary ditch	Post-medieval/modern
F215	Tree throw	Undated
F216	Posthole, thought to be associated with F1	Post-medieval/modern
F217	Pit in the Enclosure B (cut by post-medieval/modern ditch so includes intrusive peg-tile in fill)	?Middle Iron Age
F218	Pit	Middle Iron Age
F219	Ditch forming part of the Enclosure B, recut of F80	Middle Iron Age
F220	Pit in the Enclosure B	?Middle Iron Age
F221	Tree throw	Undated
F222	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F223	Natural feature	post-glacial
F224-F225	Tree throws	Undated
F226-F227	Pits in the Enclosure B	?Middle Iron Age
F228-F234	Tree throws	Undated
F235	Natural feature	post-glacial
F236-F237	Tree throws or natural features	Undated
F238-F245	Tree throws	Undated
F246	Fire pit	Iron Age
F247	Tree throw	Undated
F248	Pit	Post-medieval, 17th-18th century
F249-F253	Tree throws	Undated
F254	Natural feature	post-glacial
F255	VOID	-
F256	Tree throw	Undated
F257-F258	Postholes associated with Iron Age pit F246	Iron Age

F259-F264	Tree throws	Undated
F265	Pit	Undated
F266-F269	Possible postholes	Undated
F270	Natural feature	post-glacial
F271	Tree throw	Undated
F272	Pit/tree throw, possibly Early Neolithic	Prehistoric, Early Neolithic
F273	Pit	Prehistoric
F274-F275	Pits	Undated
F276	Tree throw	Undated
F277	Pit/tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F278	Pit	Undated
F279-F282	Postholes, part of a four-post structure. F279 includes intrusive later material.	Middle Iron Age
F283	Pit	Undated
F284	Natural feature	post-glacial
F285-F286	Tree throws	Undated
F287	Pit/tree throw	Undated
F288	Pit	Prehistoric
F289	Natural feature	post-glacial
F290-F303	Tree throws	Undated
F304	Field boundary ditch	Post-medieval/modern
F305	Tree throw	Undated
F306	Posthole	Undated
F307-F308	Tree throws	Undated
F309	Field boundary ditch outside of the enclosures	Middle Iron Age
F310-F311	Tree throws	Undated
F312	Pit/tree throw	Modern
F313	Tree throw or natural feature	Undated
F314-F315	Tree throws	Undated
F316-F318	Natural features	post-glacial
F319	Tree throw	Undated
F320	Pit in the Enclosure B	Middle Iron Age
F321	Natural feature	post-glacial
F322	Posthole in the northwest corner of the Enclosure B	Middle Iron Age
F323	Posthole in the northwest corner of the Enclosure B	?Middle Iron Age
F324	Posthole possibly associated with the Enclosure B roundhouse	?Middle Iron Age
F325-F328	Tree throws	Undated
F329	Pit	Undated
F330	Pit/tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F331-F336	Tree throws	Undated
F337-F338	Tree throws, dated as modern	Modern
F339-F343	Tree throw	Undated
F344	Tree throw, dated as Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age
F345	Tree throw	Undated
F346	Natural feature	post-glacial
F347-F350	Tree throws	Undated
F351	Pit	Bronze Age
F352	Fire pit or burnt tree throw	Undated
F353-F366	Tree throws	Undated
F367-F377	Postholes in the northwest corner of the Enclosure B	F372-Middle Iron Age ?Middle Iron Age
F378	Tree throw	Undated

F379	Pit	Undated
F380-F386	Tree throws	Undated
F387	Pit	Middle Iron Age
F388-F389	Tree throws	Undated
F390-F391	Pits	Middle Iron Age
F392	Tree throw	Undated
F393	Pit	Middle Iron Age
F394-F400	Animal burrows	-
F401	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F402-F404	Animal burrows	-
F405	Tree throw	Undated
F406	Posthole	Undated
F407	Field boundary ditch	Post-medieval/modern
F408	One of the ditches connecting the northern and Enclosure Bs	Middle Iron Age
F409	Pit to the west of the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age, 390-200 cal BC
F410	One of the ditches connecting the northern and Enclosure Bs, also numbered F33, F78 and F410	Middle Iron Age
F411	One of the ditches connecting the northern and Enclosure Bs	Middle Iron Age
F412-F413	Posthole, thought to be associated with F407	Post-medieval/modern
F414-F415	Pits	Prehistoric
F416	Pit	Iron Age
F417	Tree throw	Undated
F418	Pit/tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F419	Pit	Iron Age
F420	Small curved gully branching off from F408	Middle Iron Age
F421-F422	Pits	Undated
F423	Pit in the area defined by ditches F408 and F420	?Middle Iron Age
F424-F431	Animal burrows	-
F432	Posthole in the area defined by ditches F408 and F420	?Middle Iron Age
F433	Natural feature	post-glacial
F434	Pit in the area defined by ditches F408 and F420	?Middle Iron Age
F435	Natural feature	post-glacial
F436-F437	Postholes in the area defined by ditches F408 and F420	?Middle Iron Age
F438	Fire pit in the area defined by ditches F408 and F420	Middle Iron Age
F439	Fire pit in the area defined by ditches F408 and F420	?Middle Iron Age
F440	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F441	Field boundary ditch (earlier cut of this ditch numbered F616)	Post-medieval/modern
F442	Natural feature	post-glacial
F443	Pit	Bronze Age/Iron Age
F444	Pit	Undated
F445	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F446	Tree throw	Modern
F447	Pit/tree throw	Undated
F448	Tree throw	Undated
F449	Field boundary ditch	Post-medieval/modern
F450	Pit	Undated
F451	Tree throw	Undated
F452	Pit	Undated
F453-F460	Postholes in the area defined by ditches F408 and F420. F453, F458 and F459 all dated to the Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age/ ?Middle Iron Age
F461-F463	Tree throws	Undated

F464	Field boundary ditch	Post-medieval/modern
F465	Natural feature	post-glacial
F466	Pit/tree throw	Undated
F467	Tree throw	Undated
F468	Pit	Prehistoric
F469-F470	Tree throw	Undated
F471	Pit	Prehistoric
F472-F479	Postholes in the area defined by ditches F408 and F420. F475 and F477 dated to the prehistoric period, probably the MIA	Middle Iron Age/ ?Middle Iron Age
F480	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F481-F483	Tree throws	Undated
F484-F485	Pits/tree throws	Undated
F486-F487	Tree throws	Undated
F488	Tree throw, possibly Early Neolithic	Prehistoric, Early Neolithic
F490-F491	Tree throws	Undated
F492	Pit	Roman
F493	Tree throw	Undated
F494	Pit	Prehistoric
F495	Posthole	Undated
F496-F498	Tree throws, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F499	Tree throw	Undated
F500	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F501-F503	Tree throws	Undated
F504	Pit	Modern
F505	Tree throw	Undated
F506	Pit	Middle Bronze Age
F507	Tree throw	Undated
F508	Pit/tree-throw	Undated
F509	Tree throw	Undated
F510	Pit	Prehistoric
F511	Tree throw	Undated
F512	Pit/tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F513	Tree throw	Undated
F514	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F515	Pit/natural feature	Undated/ ost-glacial
F516	Pit	Undated
F517	Tree throw	Undated
F518	Natural feature	post-glacial
F519	Pit to the east of the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age
F520	Posthole, thought to be associated with F407	Post-medieval/modern
F521	Tree throw	Undated
F522	Field boundary ditch	Post-medieval/modern
F523	Tree throw	Undated
F524	Pit	Prehistoric
F525	Posthole	Undated
F526	Tree throw	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age
F527	Pit/tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F528	Field boundary ditch	Post-medieval/modern
F529	Field boundary ditch	Post-medieval/modern
F530	Pit/tree-throw	Post-medieval/modern
F531	Enclosure C ditch	Middle Iron Age

F532	Posthole	Undated
F533	Field boundary ditch	Post-medieval/modern
F534-F538	Postholes within the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age
F539	Pit within the Enclosure C	?Middle Iron Age
F540	Pit (not on plan)	Undated
F541-F551	Postholes within the Enclosure C	?Middle Iron Age
F552	Field boundary ditch outside of the enclosures	Middle Iron Age
F553	Tree throw, dated as medieval	Medieval, late 12th/13th to 14th century
F554	Tree throw, dated as Late Iron Age/Early Roman (not on plan)	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
F555	Pit within the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age
F556	Posthole, cut into the southern terminus of ditch F408	Middle Iron Age
F557	Posthole, cut into the base of ditch F576	Middle Iron Age
F558	Pit within the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age
F559	Posthole, cut into the base of ditch F576	Middle Iron Age
F560	Posthole, cut into the base of ditch F576	Middle Iron Age
F561-F562	Tree throw	Undated
F563	Tree throw, dated as Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age
F564	Pit within the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age
F565-F566	Postholes within the Enclosure C	?Middle Iron Age
F567	Tree throw	Undated
F568	Posthole within the Enclosure C	?Middle Iron Age
F569	Tree throw, possibly Neolithic	Prehistoric, Neolithic
F570	Pit within the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age
F571	Pit within the Enclosure C	?Middle Iron Age
F572	Pit within the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age
F573	Posthole within the Enclosure C	?Middle Iron Age
F574	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F575	Pit within the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age
F576	One of the ditches connecting the northern and Enclosure Bs	Middle Iron Age
F577	Tree throw	Undated
F578-F579	Posthole within the Enclosure C	?Middle Iron Age
F580	Pit within the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age
F581	Pit within the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age
F582	Posthole within the Enclosure C	?Middle Iron Age
F583	Posthole, cut into the base of ditch F576	Middle Iron Age
F584	Pit within the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age
F585	Pit within the Enclosure C	?Middle Iron Age
F586-F587	Tree throws	Undated
F588	Pit within the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age
F589	Tree throw	Undated
F590	Pit	Prehistoric
F591	Pit	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age
F592	Pit/tree throw	Undated
F593	Posthole within the Enclosure C	?Middle Iron Age
F594	Pit within the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age
F595	Tree throw	Undated
F596	Posthole within the Enclosure C	?Middle Iron Age
F597	Tree throw	Undated
F598	Tree throw, dated as Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age
F599	Pit within the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age

F600	Pit/tree throw, dated as Neolithic/Bronze Age	Prehistoric, Neolithic/ Bronze Age
F601	Posthole within the Enclosure C	?Middle Iron Age
F602	Tree throw	Undated
F603-F604	Erosion Hollows within the c-shaped enclosure	Middle Iron Age
F605	Tree throw	Undated
F606	Pit within the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age
F607	Pit/tree-throw	Post-medieval/modern
F608	Tree throw	Undated
F609	Pit	Middle Iron Age
F610	Tree throw	Undated
F611	Fire pit, one of three fire pits close together with F613 & F615	Middle Iron Age
F612	Pit	Roman
F613	Fire pit, one of three fire pits close together with F611 & F615	?Middle Iron Age
F614	Tree throw, dated as Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
F615	Fire pit, one of three fire pits close together with F611 & F613	?Middle Iron Age
F616	Field boundary ditch (earlier cut of ditch F441)	Post-medieval/modern
F617-F618	Tree throws	Undated
F619	Pit	Iron Age
F620	Pit/tree throw	Undated
F621-F622	Tree throws	Undated
F623	Tree throw, dated as medieval	Medieval, 13th to 14th century
F624-F625	Tree throw	Undated
F626	Posthole within the Enclosure C	Middle Iron Age
F627	Natural feature	post-glacial
F628	Tree throw	Undated
F629	Field boundary ditch outside of the enclosures	Middle Iron Age
F630-F633	Tree throws	Undated
F634	Natural feature	post-glacial
F635	Tree throw	Undated
F636	Natural feature	post-glacial
F637	Tree throw, dated as Roman	Roman
F638-F642	Tree throws	Undated
F643	Natural feature	post-glacial
F644-F647	Tree throws	Undated
F648	Pit	Modern
F649	Tree throw	Undated
F650	Natural feature	post-glacial
F651	Field boundary ditch outside of the enclosures	Middle Iron Age
F652	Tree throw	Undated
F653	Field boundary ditch	Post-medieval/modern
F654-F655	Tree throw	Undated
F656	Natural feature	post-glacial
F657	Part of ditch F935, part of the curved enclosure to the west of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F658	Tree throw	Undated
F659	Pit	Middle Iron Age
F660	Enclosure ditch forming the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F661	Natural feature	post-glacial
F662	Tree throw	Undated
F663-F664	Pits/tree throws	Undated

F665	Field boundary ditch outside of the enclosures	Middle Iron Age
F666	Field boundary ditch outside of the enclosures	Middle Iron Age
F667	Tree throw	Undated
F668	Posthole, in cluster with postholes F674-7	Undated
F669	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F670	Natural feature	post-glacial
F671	VOID	-
F672	Tree throw	Undated
F673	Tree throw, possibly as Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	Prehistoric, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
F674-F677	Postholes, in cluster with posthole F668	Undated
F678-F680	Tree throws	Undated
F681	Natural feature	post-glacial
F682	Tree throw	Undated
F683	Gully, part of the curved enclosure to the west of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F684-F685	Postholes associated with the curved enclosure to the west of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F686	Gully, part of the curved enclosure to the west of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F687	Field boundary ditch (same as F848)	Post-medieval/modern
F688-F689	Tree throws	Undated
F690	Pit	Middle Iron Age
F691-F695	Tree throws	Undated
F696-F697	Postholes, part of a four-post structure with F703-F704	Middle Iron Age
F698-F700	Tree throw	Undated
F701	Natural feature	post-glacial
F702	Tree throw	Undated
F703	Postholes, part of a four-post structure with F696-F697	Middle Iron Age
F705	Natural feature	post-glacial
F706	Pit	Roman
F707	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F708	Tree throw	Undated
F709	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F710	Natural feature	post-glacial
F711-F712	Tree throws	Undated
F713	Posthole	Undated
F714	Tree throw, dated as Roman	Roman
F715-F716	Tree throws	Undated
F717	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F718-F729	Tree throws	Undated
F730	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F731	Tree throw, dated as Roman	Roman
F732-F734	Tree throws	Undated
F735	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F736	Natural feature	post-glacial
F737	Tree throw, dated as Roman	Roman
F738	Tree throw	Undated
F739	Earlier cut of Enclosure A ditch F660 (not on plan)	Middle Iron Age
F740	Posthole probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F741	Probably an earlier cut of Enclosure A ditch F660, seen in sx1 only	Middle Iron Age
F742	Posthole probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F743	Posthole probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F744	Pit (not on plan)	Post-medieval/modern

F745	Gully associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F746	Posthole probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F747	Posthole probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F748	Posthole probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F749-F751	Postholes probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F752	Pit in the Enclosure A	Late Iron Age/Roman
F753-F756	Posthole probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F757	Pit in the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F758	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F759	Tree throw	Undated
F760	Posthole probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F761	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F762-F773	Postholes probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A. F765, F767 and F769 dated to the MIA	Middle Iron Age/ ?Middle Iron Age
F774	Tree throw	Undated
F775	Pit in the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F776	Posthole probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F777-F778	Postholes probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F779-F782	Postholes probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F783	Posthole probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F784-F785	Postholes probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F786-F787	Animal burrows	-
F788	Posthole probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F789-F792	Postholes probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F793	Tree throw	Undated
F794	Pit in the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F795	Pit in the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F796-F798	Tree throws	Undated
F799	Fire pit in the Enclosure A, part of posthole group 3	Middle Iron Age
F800	Pit in the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F801	Gully associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F802	Posthole probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F803	Tree throw	Undated
F804-F805	Postholes probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F806	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F807-F808	Postholes in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F809	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F810	Tree throw	Undated
F811	Posthole probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F812	Posthole in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F813	Pit in the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F814	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F815	Tree throw	Undated
F816	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F817	Posthole probably associated with the entrance to the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F818	Fire pit in the Enclosure A, part of posthole group 1. Later recut numbered F986.	Middle Iron Age
F819	Fire pit in the Enclosure A, part of posthole group 1	Middle Iron Age
F820	Fire pit in the Enclosure A, part of posthole group 2	Middle Iron Age
F821-F822	Tree throws	Undated
F823	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F824-F825	Tree throws	Undated

F826-F830	Postholes in the Enclosure A, part of posthole group 2	Middle Iron Age
F831	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F832-F833	Tree throw	Undated
F834	Posthole in the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F835	Natural feature	post-glacial
F836-F837	Postholes in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F838	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F839-F840	Postholes in the Enclosure A, part of posthole group 2	Middle Iron Age
F841	Tree-throw	Undated
F842-F844	Postholes in the Enclosure A, part of posthole group 1	Middle Iron Age
F845	Tree throw, dated as Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age
F846	Pit in the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F847	Tree throw	Undated
F848	Field boundary ditch (same as F687)	Post-medieval/modern
F849	Tree throw	Undated
F850	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F851	Posthole in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F852	Posthole in the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F853	Fire pit in the Enclosure A, part of posthole group 1	Middle Iron Age
F854	Posthole in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F855-F856	Postholes in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F857	Tree throw	Undated
F858	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F859-F866	Postholes in the Enclosure A, part of posthole group 1	Middle Iron Age
F867	Tree throw	Undated
F868	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F869	Posthole in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A (includes intrusive finds)	?Middle Iron Age
F870	Posthole in the Enclosure A, part of posthole group 1	Middle Iron Age
F871	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F872-F873	Postholes in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F874	Tree throw	Undated
F875-F878	Postholes in the Enclosure A.	?Middle Iron Age
F879	Posthole in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F880	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F881	Posthole in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F882	Posthole in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F883	Gully in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F884	Tree throw, dated as Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age
F885	Posthole in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F886	Tree throw	Undated
F887	Posthole in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F888-F892	Postholes in the Enclosure A, part of posthole group 3	Middle Iron Age
F893	Tree throw, dated as Roman	Roman
F894-F895	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F896	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle to Late Iron Age, 180-40 cal BC
F897-F898	Tree throws	Undated
F899	Posthole in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F900-F902	Tree throws	Undated
F903	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F904	Posthole in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age

F905	Tree throw	Undated
F906	Natural feature	post-glacial
F907	Tree throw	Undated
F908	Natural feature	post-glacial
F909	Tree throw	Undated
F910-F911	Tree throws, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F912	Pit/tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F913	Pit in the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F914	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F915-F918	Tree throws, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F919	Tree throw	Undated
F920	Pit/tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F921	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F922	Pit in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F923	Tree throw	Undated
F924	Gully in the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F925	Tree throw, dated as Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age
F926	Pit in the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F927	Pit/tree throw, dated as Roman	Roman
F928-F930	Tree throws	Undated
F931	Natural feature	post-glacial
F932	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F933	Natural feature	post-glacial
F934	Gully in the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F935-F936	Gully, part of the curved enclosure to the west of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F937	Pit/Posthole, part of the curved enclosure to the west of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F938-F940	Postholes associated with the curved enclosure to the west of the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F941	Natural feature	post-glacial
F942-F943	Tree throws	Undated
F944-F948	Postholes in the Enclosure A. F948 dated to the MIA	Middle Iron Age/ ?Middle Iron Age
F949	Gully in the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F950-F951	Tree throws	Undated
F952	Natural feature	post-glacial
F953	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F954	Tree throw	Undated
F955	Natural feature	post-glacial
F956-F957	Tree throws	Undated
F958	Posthole in the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F959-F961	Tree throws	Undated
F962-F963	Postholes in the Enclosure A.	Middle Iron Age
F964-F965	Tree throw	Undated
F966	Postholes in the Enclosure A.	Middle Iron Age
F967	Tree throw	Undated
F968	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F969	Natural feature	post-glacial
F970	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F971	Tree throw	Undated
F972	Tree throw, dated as 'prehistoric'	Prehistoric
F973	Posthole in the Enclosure A, possibly part of a roundhouse	Middle Iron Age
F974	Posthole in the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age

F975	Tree throw	Undated
F976-F977	Postholes in the Enclosure A, possibly part of a roundhouse	?Middle Iron Age
F978	Posthole in the corner of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F979	Pit in the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F980-F981	Tree throws	Undated
F982-F985	Postholes in the Enclosure A, possibly part of a roundhouse. F982 and F985 dated to the MIA	Middle Iron Age/ ?Middle Iron Age
F986	Fire pit in the Enclosure A, part of posthole group 1. Recut of F818.	Middle Iron Age
F987	VOID	-
F988-F993	Postholes in the Enclosure A, possibly part of a roundhouse. F990 and F992 dated to the MIA	Middle Iron Age/ ?Middle Iron Age
F994	Posthole in the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F995	Tree throw	Undated
F996-F999	Postholes in the Enclosure A. F999 dated to the MIA	Middle Iron Age/ ?Middle Iron Age
F1000	Tree throw, dated as Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age
F1001-F1002	Postholes in the Enclosure A, possibly part of a roundhouse	?Middle Iron Age
F1003	Tree throw, dated as Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age
F1004	Posthole in the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age
F1005-F1008	Postholes in the Enclosure A. F1005 dated to the MIA	Middle Iron Age / ?Middle Iron Age
F1009	Posthole in the corner of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F1010	Natural feature	post-glacial
F1011	Tree throw	Undated
F1012	Posthole in the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F1013-F1014	Postholes in the Enclosure A, possibly part of a roundhouse	?Middle Iron Age
F1015	Tree throw	Undated
F1016-F1017	Postholes in the Enclosure A.	?Middle Iron Age
F1018	Posthole in the corner of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F1019	Posthole in the Enclosure A, possibly part of a roundhouse	Middle Iron Age
F1020	Posthole in the Enclosure A, possibly part of a roundhouse	?Middle Iron Age
F1021	Posthole in the Enclosure A.	Middle Iron Age
F1022-F1024	Tree throws	Undated
F1025	Posthole in southeastern quadrant of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F1026	Tree throw, dated as Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age
F1027	Posthole in the corner of the Enclosure A	?Middle Iron Age
F1028	Posthole in the Enclosure A	Middle Iron Age

? = probably

Appendix 2 Bulk finds catalogue

Qt.=quantity; Wt/g=weight g; Abr*=abraded; B#=burnt

VSQ=very small quantity; SQ=small quantity; Q=quantity

NR=not retained; CBM=ceramic building material; S/Q=sandstone/quartzite (in relation to the burnt stone)

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
F1 sx1	5	CBM		Peg-tile, 1 piece with small square fixing hole; NR.				Medieval-post-medieval
F1 sx2	17	CBM		Peg-tile, 2 pieces; NR.				Medieval-post-medieval
F1 sx4	81	Misc		Pottery: VSQ Fabric 48D, NR. CBM: 1 piece p-med/mod brick & 1 piece peg-tile, NR. Glass: 1 piece modern, 1 piece green bottle glass, NR. Iron: Small rusted strip piece with fixing nails, NR				Post-medieval/ modern, late 18th-19th/early 20th century
		CBM	R FS	1 piece Roman brick (34mm thick), NR	1	205		Roman
		Pot	SF3		1	4		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Base sherd, quite thick	1	31		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		2	21		Middle Iron Age
F1 sx5	112	Misc		Pottery: 1 sherd Fabric 51A, NR. CBM: 2 pieces peg-tile, NR.				Modern, 19th-20th century
F1 sx6	126	Misc		Pottery: 2 sherds Fabric 48D, NR. Clay pipe: 1 piece, small bore probably L18-19C, NR. CBM: 4 pieces peg-tile red sandy fabric; 1 piece probably post-medieval brick, NR.				Post-medieval/ modern, late 18th-19th/20th century
		CBM	R FS	2 pieces, probably Roman brick, 35-40mm thick; 1 piece flat tile 20mm thick – abraded edges, NR.	3	719	*	Roman
F1 surface	21	Misc		Pottery: 2 sherds Fabric 48D (tea cup/small bowl), NR. Glass: VSQ Complete small bottle (moulding seams), 2 pieces from rectangular bodied bottles one in blue glass (poisonous substance bottle?), NR. CBM: 1 piece peg-tile, re sandy fabric, NR.				Modern, late 18th/19th-early 20th century
		Mortar		Piece of opus-signinum, NR.	1	244		Roman
F2 sx1	163	Misc		Pottery: 1 sherd Fabric 45M, NR. CBM: 1 piece post-medieval orange-red brick, NR. Glass: 1 piece top from a bottle in dark green glass, NR.				Post-medieval/ modern, late 18th-19th century
	164	Pot	S3		1	4	*	Middle Iron Age
F2 sx2	165	CBM	R FS	1 piece Roman brick (33 mm thick), NR.	1	268		Roman
		Misc		Pottery: 1 large base sherd, Fabric 40, internal glaze (abraded), NR. CBM: 1 piece peg-tile, NR.			(*)	Post-medieval/ modern
	166	Stone	Limestone	Piece of white limestone, irregular, not obviously worked, NR.	1	966		
	167	CBM	O FS	1 piece, post-medieval/modern brick, orange sandy vesicular, NR	1	58		Modern
F2 surface	168	Misc		Pottery: SQ Fabrics 48D, 45M (probably Nottingham), NR. Glass: modern clear glass base, NR.				Post-medieval/ modern, late 18th-19th/early 20th century
F3 sx1	1	Misc		CBM: 1 piece peg-tile, 1 piece brick (corner), NR				Post-medieval/ modern
F3 sx3	291	Pot	GX	Greyware sherd, abraded	1	16	*	Roman
F3 sx4	361	Pot	GX		1	5	*	Roman
F4	2	Burnt flint	Flint	NR	7	184		

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
		Pot	F1	Small flint-tempered sherd, flint well-embedded, possibly with some dark grog	1	7		Prehistoric (Neolithic-Bronze Age/Iron Age)
		Pot	FG1	Small flint-tempered sherd, flint well-embedded, red grog in same proportion as flint	1	3		Prehistoric (Neolithic-Bronze Age)
	16	Burnt flint	Flint	NR	6	113		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	1	46		
F8	3	CBM		CBM: 1 small piece peg-tile, NR				Medieval-post-medieval
F11	4	Flint		Natural, NR				
F14 sx1	7	Pot	GTW	Large storage jar	1	93		Late Iron Age
	8	Pot	HMS	Quite hard - possibly later ie Roman-medieval	1	6		Iron Age? possibly Roman/medieval
F16 sx2	19	Pot	HMS		4	16		
F16 sx5	118	Pot	FS1		4	10		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1		5	43		Middle Iron Age
		Burnt flint	Flint	NR	1	68		Middle Iron Age
F16 sx6	122	Pot	S2	Jar, vertical score decorated surface, decorated rim	8	396		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	Miscellaneous sherds, plain	55	785		Middle Iron Age
	125	Pot	HMS	Miscellaneous fragments	20	26		
		Pot	HMSF (FF)		1	6		
F17	9	Burnt flint	flint	NR	5	55		
		Fired clay	FS	Dark reddish-brown & dark grey, small area of flat surface	5	24	(*)	
F18 sx1	10	Misc		Pottery: 1 sherd Fabric 45M (L18-19/E20C), NR. Clay pipe: 1 piece, bowl 17C, NR. CBM: 1 piece brick medieval/post-medieval, 45mm thick, NR.				Post-medieval/ modern, late 18th-19th century
F18 sx4	351	Misc		Pottery: VSQ Fabrics 40 (not glazed), 48D, 51A. CBM: 1 piece peg-tile. NR				Post-medieval/ modern, 18th-19th century
F18 surface	293	Misc		Pottery: 2 sherds Fabric 48D, NR. CBM: 1 piece post-medieval floor brick, pale yellowish-cream/buff, 2 pieces peg-tile, NR. Glass: corner from a bottle base in dark green glass, NR.				Post-medieval/ modern, late 18th-19th/early 20th century
	294	Quern	lava stone	Edge piece from a Roman lava quern (lower stone), retaining part of grinding surface (worn? smooth), edge pitted & worn, thickness 33mm	1	372		Roman
F18/F20 sx3	350	Misc		Pottery: 2 sherds Fabrics 40 & 45M, NR. CBM: 1 piece red brick (45 x 115mm), medieval-post-medieval, NR. Stone: 1 piece septaria, NR.				Post-medieval/ modern, late 18th-19th century
F24	13	Pot	F1	Small sherd	1	4	*	Iron Age/ Middle Iron Age?
	14	Burnt flint	flint	Burnt, many medium-large pieces, NR	21	1302		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	Rounded burnt stones/ small cobbles, white quartz, none broken, NR	21	1625		
		Iron concretion		Masses of soil cemented by iron compounds	28	2298		
	15	Fired clay	FS	Orange, corner piece from brick or possible loomweight (10 pieces with other fragments)	10	124		
	26	Fired clay	F-MS	Some flat surfaces, NR	4	75		
	28	Burnt flint	Flint	Burnt flint, many medium- large pieces, NR	13	1095		

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
		Burnt stone	S/Q	Rounded burnt stones/ small cobbles, white quartz, none broken, NR	24	2842		
		Iron concretion		Masses of soil cemented by iron compounds	37	4079		
F25	18	Pot	SF1	Base edge, some large flint pieces	1	6		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	F1	Smoothed surfaces, possibly Iron Age/Middle Iron Age	1	7		Prehistoric/Iron Age
F26	20	Pot	SF1		3	38		Iron Age
		Pot	F2		18	95		Post Deverel-Rimbury
F32 sx1	22	Pot	S2		2	13		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	BACG	Abraded, probably Dr 18/31 or 31	1	3	*	Roman, 2nd century
	23	Pot	S3	Moderately thick sherd	1	12		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	Jar, base sherd	1	12		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	FS	Flat surface & part of an edge, probably part of a triangular loomweight	1	116		Iron Age
		Fired clay	FS PC VT	Rounded pieces, one possibly from a corner of an object but not clear	3	75		
F32 sx2	43	Pot	HMS		1	2		
	58	Pot	S1		5	45		Middle Iron Age
	86	Pot	S1	Jar rim, plain, everted, plus body sherds	21	129		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay		Sandy orange fabric, NR	2	4		
	87	Fired clay	MS PC	Slightly rounded, abraded lump	1	105		
		Fired clay		Lump	1	104	*	
F32 sx3	113	Pot	SF1		3	17		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		8	32		Middle Iron Age
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	3	244		
	114	Pot	S1		3	55		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S3		1	4		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1		1	3		Iron Age
F32 sx4	121	Pot	S1		2	40		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		6	21		Middle Iron Age
F32 sx5	59	Pot	S2		8	33		Middle Iron Age
	119	Pot	F4		1	2		Prehistoric
F32 sx6	131	Pot	BSW	Jar rim	1	12		Roman
		Pot	S2		5	18		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	S2/SF1	6	27		Middle Iron Age
	132	Pot	HMS		1	4		
	133	Pot	HMS		2	6		
	134	Pot	S2		2	5		Middle Iron Age
	135	Pot	HMS		3	6		
F32 sx7	123	Pot	SF1		3	25		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	BSW	Probable jar/bowl base	1	4		Middle Iron Age
	124	Pot	S2	S-profile far, rim decorated with finger impressions and body sherds mostly probably from one pot, possibly heat affected	30	120	(#)	Middle Iron Age
	124	Fired clay	fs	Small piece in red fine fabric with one flat face	1	12		
	128	Pot	S2	Jar, rim & body sherds, rim joins, decorated with vertical incisions, rim top impress decoration.	5	168	(*#)	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	Jar, two impressed decorated rim sherds and body sherds.	12	106	(*)	Middle Iron Age

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
F32 surface	116	Pot	GX		3	5		Roman
F32 machine dug	153	Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	47		
		Fired clay	FS	Silty abraded pieces, rounded	8	69		
		Pot	GX	Jar form & bowl, Cam 243-44/46?	8	119		Roman (1st-2nd century?)
		Pot	S2		16	92	(*)	Middle Iron Age
	154	Pot	S2		4	26		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S3		1	4		Middle Iron Age
F33 sx1	24	Pot	S2		3	26		Middle Iron Age
	79	Pot	HMS		3	6		
F33 between sx2 & 3	85	Pot	S1	S-profile jar, including jar base	4	31		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1		2	11		Middle Iron Age
F33 sx3	60	Pot	GX		1	7	*	Roman
		Pot	S2		5	49		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1		2	20		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1		1	1		Middle Iron Age
F33 sx4	175	Pot	S2	Small sherds	5	32		Middle Iron Age
	176	Burnt stone	Q	Large piece of burnt quartzite, NR	1	412		
		Pot	S2		4	57		Middle Iron Age
F33/F78/ F122	159	Flint			1	-		Prehistoric
		Pot	FS1	Most sherds oxidised	5	38		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		5	38		Middle Iron Age
F33/F78/ F410	178	Pot	SF1		2	8	*	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1		2	23	*	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	Possibly heat affected	9	72	*	Middle Iron Age
		Flint			1			Prehistoric
F40	29	Pot	RCW?	Small sherd, sand-tempered, possibly with grog-temper	1	3		Late Iron Age/ Early Roman
F41	30	Fired clay	FS	Miscellaneous pieces of fired clay, most grey small & irregular, abraded, flat surface area on one piece, NR.	11	134		Middle Iron Age
	31	Burnt stone	S/Q		1	39		
Pot		S2	Small sherds/ fragments	6	16		Middle Iron Age	
F42	32	Pot	HMSF		1	2	*	
F43 sx1	34	Pot	HMS		2	6	*	
F43 sx2	147	Pot	SF1		1	8	*	Iron Age/ Middle Iron Age
F43 sx3	35	Pot	HMSF		4	6		
F43 sx4	36	Pot	HMS		4	14		
F43 sx6	37	Pot	F2	Hand made flint-tempered S-M with occasional large	1	5	*	Prehistoric (Neolithic-Early Iron Age)

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
F48	38	Pot	S3		1	8		Middle Iron Age
F64	41	Fired clay (?)		Unidentified fragments – possibly pot, NR				
F78 sx1	44	Pot	BACG	Quite abraded by soil conditions, prob Dr 31, S-M sherds	10	45	*	Roman, mid-late 2nd century
		Pot	GX	Small sherds	20	73	(*)	Roman
		Pot	GROG	Small jar base	1	37	*	Roman, early-mid 1st century
		Pot	RCW		5	32		Roman, mid-late 1st century
		Pot	ESH		4	20		Roman, 1st century
		Pot	S2		10	66		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1		1	9		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF2		3	21		Middle Iron Age
	Fired clay	FS	Orange, silty, possibly fired clay rather than pot	1	22			
F78 sx2	78	Pot	HMS		3	5		
	47	Pot	BSW	Very abraded	3	4	*	Roman (?early Roman)
		Pot	GX	Abraded	5	15	*	Roman
F78	70	Pot	BACG	Dish/bowl form, abraded, appears to be CG	1	2	*	Roman, 2nd century
		Pot	GX		5	37	*	Roman, mid 1st-2nd century?
		Pot	GROG	Large jar, abraded	1	27	*	Roman, early-mid/late 1st century
		Pot	S2	Possibly scorched/burnt	1	3	*	Middle Iron Age
		Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	1	39		
F80 sx1	46	Burnt flint	flint		2	19		
		Pot	S1		6	39		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S3		1	7		Middle Iron Age
	170	Pot	S1	Base	1	41		Middle Iron Age
F80 sx3	84	Fired clay		As F411 (180), NR	2	10		
F80	71	Pot	S2	Abraded	4	16	*	Middle Iron Age
	95	Stone	septaria	Rounded natural lump, NR	1	239		
		Pot	S2		8	10		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1		1	10		Middle Iron Age
	Fired clay		Three small abraded pieces, orange-brown, fine sand with some small stone	3	11			
F80 cleaning	82	Pot	S3	Sand only	1	14		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		3	19		Middle Iron Age
F80 spoil	582	Pot	S2	One sherd scorched?	5	98		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1		2	28		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Oxidised surface	3	53		Middle Iron Age
		Burnt stone	S/Q	Probably heat affected	1	8		
		Fired clay	F-MS	One piece orange with possible trace of wattle void along length and possible flat surface, other pieces rounded and irregular	5	292		

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
F80/F219	155	Pot	GX	Dish/bowl, sandy greyware plain dish/ open shallow bowl	1	8	(*)	Roman
		Pot	S1	S-profile jar, upright little neck	2	39		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1		2	25		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		18	86		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	F1		2	7		Middle Iron Age
	156	Pot	S2	S-profile jar	5	53		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	MS	Possible void/ wattle hole	6	85	*	
	157	Pot	S2	S-profile jar	1	43		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1	S-profile jar	1	25		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	Miscellaneous sherds	20	221		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		23	116		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1		3	29		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1		6	114		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	misc	Abraded rounded – miscellaneous fragments in powdery fine/medium sand fabrics some with vegetable temper fragments, NR	20	122	*	
	Burnt flint	flint		2	52			
158	Pot	S2		2	27		Middle Iron Age	
F89	49	Pot	HMS		1	4		
F90	284	Pot	HMS		4	6		
F105	50	Pot	F2	All same vessel, including one rim, curving with flat top	16	116		Post Deverel-Rimbury?
		Pot	SF1	Small sherd	1	4		Middle Iron Age
F107 sx1	51	CBM		Peg-tile, 1 small piece, NR				Medieval-post-medieval
F109	52	Pot	S2	Small sherd	1	2		Middle Iron Age
F113	54	Pot	HMS		2	2		
F114	56	Pot	HMS	Fragments	2	2		
F123	144	Pot	S2		1	12		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	MS	Abraded, rounded, one with flat surface, NR	3	55		
F125	57	Pot	S2		1	3		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	FS1	Far/bowl rim, flat top	1	5		Middle Iron Age
F132	61	Pot	HMS	Fragment	1	1		
F173	63	Pot	HMS		1	1		
F180	65	Pot	HMS		1	4		
F181	66	Pot	KX	Rim sherds joining, Cam 37A	2	12	*	Roman, early 2nd-early 3rd century
F193	67	Pot	S2	Small sherd	1	1		Middle Iron Age
F196	68	Pot	S2	Far/bowl rim, simple rounded, 2 sherds from same pot, burnt/scorched	3	12		Middle Iron Age
F214 sx2	108	CBM		1 piece peg-tile & VSQ brick fragments probably post-medieval/modern, NR				Post-medieval/ modern
F214 sx3	218	Misc		Pottery: stoneware hollow handle Fabric 45M, NR. CBM: 1 small piece peg-tile or brick, NR.				Post-medieval/ modern, late 18th-19th/20th century
F214 sx4	220	Misc		Pottery: SQ of sherds in Fabrics 48D, 50 (red fabric press moulded dish with				Post-medieval/ modern,

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
				comb pattern) & 51A, NR. CBM: Q of peg-tile pieces on red sandy fabric(s) with three pieces of post-medieval brick in orange/red fabric (relatively broken-up 7 the brick is abraded), NR. Glass: corner from a bottle base in dark green glass, NR				late 18th-19th/early 20th century
F214 sx7	261	Pot	S1		1	14		Middle Iron Age
		CBM		Peg-tile, NR	2	42		Medieval-post-medieval
F214 sx8	308	Pot	S2		13	116		Middle Iron Age
		CBM		1 peg-tile – 11mm thick, NR	1	32		Medieval/post-medieval-modern
		Animal bone		Presumed post-medieval/modern	1	32		
F214 sx9	417	Misc		CBM: Buff air-brick, VSQ peg-tile, 1 piece brick (50mm thick), NR				Post-medieval/ modern, 18th/19th-20th century
		Clay pipe		Pipe bowl base with initials unclear - one side E or B or R other side N or S , on sides of small spur of probably L18-19C date				Post-medieval/ modern, late 18th -19th century
F214 sx10	424	Glass		Bottle neck, dark green glass, NR	1			Post-medieval/ modern, 18th-19th century
F214 surface	109	Misc		Pottery: 1 Fabric 40 (17-19C), NR. CBM: 1 peg-tile, 1 Roman brick (88g), NR.				Post-medieval/ modern, 17th-19th century
F217	72	CBM		1 piece peg-tile, partly burnt/scorched, NR				Medieval/post-medieval
F218	73	Burnt flint	flint	NR	70	1513		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	6	65		
		Fired clay		Grey – burnt, fired clay or pottery(?)	1	5		Iron Age?
	74	Fired clay	FS	Small abraded pieces, orange fine sand/ silty fabric, powdery, NR	3	14		
		Fired clay	FS	Abraded, poorly fired, one piece with flat surface, orange & grey, NR	6	116	*	
		Fired clay	FS	Rim piece, greenish surface pink fabric	2	40		
		Fired clay	F-MS	NR	1	5		
F219	76	Pot	S2		3	50		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S3	S2/S3	1	9		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	BSW		1	1		Roman
	80	Pot	SF1		2	3		Prehistoric
		Pot	S2	Rim	1	2		Middle Iron Age
	83	Pot	S1		1	57		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		9	109		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF2		2	84	(#)	Middle Iron Age
	88	Burnt stone	S/Q	Part of a rounded stone, NR	1	55		
	89	Burnt stone	S/Q	Rounded stones up to 70 mm, NR	7	630		
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	46		
		Pot	S2	Sand-tempered sherds, flat-topped rim from an S-shaped shouldered jar	30	343		Middle Iron Age
Fired clay		FS	Mixed, fine sand fabric with occasional small stones, powdery, orange, brownish orange and grey, abraded rounded pieces	21	176	*	(Middle Iron Age)	

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
	96	Pot	S2		3	43		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	FS	Orange-brown, abraded, NR	3	52	*	
		Fired clay	F-M SS	Brown, abraded, NR	2	67	*	
F220	91	Pot	HMS		2	6		
F222	93	Pot	HMS		2	15		
F227	94	Pot	HMS		1	11		
F246	97	Burnt flint	flint	Mostly small-medium stones/ pieces, NR	95	1563		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	Small-medium stones/ pieces, NR	120	23226		
		Flints			4			
		Fired clay	Buff FS	Silty pale brown (buff), irregular rounded pieces, NR	3	31	*	
	99	Fired clay	FS	Dusty, silty fabric, quite dense, abraded pieces, no voids, possibly from an object – most likely a loomweight but no diagnostic pieces, NR	11	410	*	Iron Age
F248	100	Pot	40	Sherd from a large bowl/pancheon, all-over glaze. metal fixing through rim (small nail/thick wire)				Post-medieval, 17th-18th century
F272	103	Burnt flint	flint	NR	6	115		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	17	416		
F273	101	Pot	HMSFG		1	15		
		Pot	HMS		2	15		
F279	106	CBM		Peg-tile	1			Medieval/ post-medieval
		Cinder		Cinder fragments (post-Roman?)	2			
		Fired clay	FS	Fragment, NR				
F288	107	Fired clay	FS	NR	1	13		
F304 sx1	111	Pot	GX	Small sandy sherd probably Roman rather than later	1	4		Roman
F304 sx2	110	Pot	HMS(?)	possible Roman greyware?	1	4		Iron Age (possibly later?)
F309 sx2	115	Pot	HMS		5	74		
F309 sx4	292	Pot	HMSF		4	8		
F309 sx11	295	Pot	HMS	HMS/GX	1	2		Middle Iron Age or Roman?
F320	127	Pot	F2		11	32		Prehistoric/Iron Age
F322	130	Pot	F1		1	8		Prehistoric
		Pot	F4	Neolithic-Bronze Age/Iron Age	2	7		Prehistoric
F330	136	Burnt flint	flint	Mostly small-medium stones, NR	51	552		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	Small-medium stones, NR	3	12		
	151	Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	10		
	Charcoal			8	15			
F334	138	Pot	F2		1	2		Middle Iron Age
F344	139	Pot	HZ GT	Large storage jar	8	172	*	Late Iron Age
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	75		

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
F351	141	Pot	F2	T-shaped rim from a bowl	9	39		Neolithic?
		Pot	F1	Burnt residue	1	10		Bronze Age?
F372	152	Pot	F1		2	5		Middle Iron Age
F387	160	Burnt flint	flint	NR	3	76		
		Pot	F1		5	40	*	Iron Age/ Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1		2	4		
F387	233	Burnt flint	flint	NR	11	156		
		Pot	QF	S-bowl	1	45	* #	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1		5	20		Middle Iron Age
F390	162	Pot	S2	Rim & sherds S-shaped jar	26	132		Middle Iron Age
F393	161	Pot	S2	fragments	15	44		Middle Iron Age
F401	205	Burnt flint	flint		6	62		
		Pot	HMS		2	6		
F407 between sx1 & 7	258	Pot	HMSF		1	6		
F407 sx4	179	Pot	GTW		1	6		Late Iron Age
F408 sx1	171	Pot	HMS		3	16		
		Pot	HMSF		1	6	*	
	300	Pot	BASG	Small abraded piece	1	1	*	
		Pot	HMS		5	28		
	301	Pot	HMS (FQ)		1	6		
F408 sx2	189	Pot	HMS		4	14		
		Pot	HMS		4	14		
	304	Slag		Non-diagnostic metalworking slag	1	56		
F408 sx3	188	Pot	S2		10	83		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	FS	NR	1	6	*	
	190	Fired clay	FS	Flat surface, possibly broken from a loomweight but not clear, NR	1	150		Iron Age?
F408 sx4	304	Pot	HZ		3	66		Late Iron Age/ Roman
		Pot	GX		4	14		Early Roman
		Pot	DJ		1	8	*	Roman, mid 1st-2nd century
	305	Pot	HMS	Same vessel	2	70		
	314	Pot	S2	Including base	2	76		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	GTW	Large storage jar	2	65		Late Iron Age
F408	331	Pot	QF	Jar/bowl, possibly some scratch decoration to body	1	67		Iron Age

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
sx1/4		Pot	S2	Including an s-shaped jar rim	13	86		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	MS	Red, quite well fired, almost CBM, NR	1	23	*	Iron Age(?)/ Roman?
	332	Pot	S1	Base & rim sherds	3	80		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Rim & body	3	36		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S3		3	18		Middle Iron Age
F409	172	Burnt flint	flint	NR	10	199		
		Loomweight	FS/SIL	Almost certainly part of a triangular loomweight, part of surface & edge, perforation at angle to face, fine dense silty fabric (fine sand/silt)	1	60		Iron Age
		Charcoal		Small piece of charcoal	1	1		
		Pot	S2	Far/bowl, necked, simple rounded rim	1	91		Middle Iron Age
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	40	2291		
		Pot	S2		5	16		Middle Iron Age
	181	Pot	S2	Necked jar with S-shape profile and simple rounded rim, part pot with joining sherds	3	286		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Necked bowl, body decorated with scratches, lipped, flat-topped rim decorated with finger-tip indentations, part pot with joining sherds, body clouded and possibly scorched	5	248	(#)	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Necked bowl, body decorated with light all-over scratches giving almost combed effect, lipped, flat-topped rim decorated with finger-tip indentations, part pot with joining sherds, body clouded and possibly scorched	3	108	(#)	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Necked bowl, body decorated with scratches, lipped, flat-topped rim decorated with finger-tip indentations, part pot with joining sherds, body clouded	5	155		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Necked bowl, lipped, flat-topped rim decorated with finger-tip indentations, part pot with joining sherds, body burnt black	4	75	#	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Necked jar with S-shape profile and simple rounded rim, sparse medium-large (up to 4mm) flint-temper area of pot rim & body made up of two joining sherds, burnt	2	130	#	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1	Body sherds	15	243		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1		8	45		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF2	Includes complete base, some sherds probably burnt	4	195	(#)	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF2		2	30		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF3		3	63		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Scratch decorated	16	438		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Includes scorched/burnt pottery (note a few sherds with slightly more flint (F2) but present a continuation from SF1)	130	854		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Includes scorched/burnt pottery	130	737		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Includes scorched/burnt pottery	6	156		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Includes scorched/burnt pottery	17	236		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Rim sherds, some with finger-tip decoration on rim, including scorched/burnt pottery	12	188		Middle Iron Age
Pot	SF1	Near complete base in two joining pieces, dense flint on underside in ring around base edge	3	184		Middle Iron Age		

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
		Pot	SF2	Base	3	98		
		Pot	SF1	Miscellaneous base sherds	6	71		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1	Miscellaneous body sherds	12	187		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	Miscellaneous body sherds	6	51	(* #)	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	Rim, flat topped (some undulation) carinated jar, body wiped around leaving fine lines	1	59		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Miscellaneous sherds some from scratch ware pots (including rim sherds)	77	918	(* #)	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Miscellaneous sherds	4	93	(* #)	Middle Iron Age
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	30	770		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	1	44		
	306	Fired clay	FS PC	Poorly fired, rounded orange pieces with some pale clay, NR	5	120		
F410	177	Pot	SF1	Large jar/bowl, thick, score decorated sherd, sparse flint	1	158		Middle Iron Age
		Slag		Non-diagnostic ironworking slag	7	1226		
F411	180	Fired clay	FS	Possibly part loomweight – not diagnostic, NR,	2	22		
F411 sx3	260	Pot	HMS		4	26		
		Fired clay		NR	1	8	*	
	347	Pot	HMS		1	4		
F411 sx4	422	Pot	HMS		2	6		
F411 sx5	286	Pot	HMS		4	14		
F411 sx6	299	Pot	HMS	Rim	5	30		
F411 sx7	307	Pot	S2	Rims (plain) from 2 S-profile jars, misc sherds in base sherds, some possibly heat affected	49	431	(#)	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1		3	22		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay		Rounded, abraded, orange sandy fabric, NR	3	16		
	420	Pot	S2	Including rims from 2 S-profile jars	39	475		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1		4	61		Middle Iron Age
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	19		
		Fired clay		Miscellaneous small abraded pieces, NR	4	34		
F411 surface	266	Pot	QF		1	9		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S3		3	75		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	Miscellaneous sherds including rim top with indented decoration	23	144		Middle Iron Age
F414	183	Burnt flint	flint	NR	19	674		
	255	Pot	HMS		1	12		
F415	184	Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	4	118		
		Pot	HMSF (FF)		4	36		
F416	185	Pot	SF1	Including flat-topped internal flange rim	16	132		Iron Age?
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	2	61		
F418	187	Burnt flint	flint	NR	6	97		
		Fired clay		Fragments	SQ	8		
F419	204	Pot	HMS		1	6		

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
		Fired clay	FS	Orange (possibly soft CBM?)	1	10	*	
F420 sx2	206	Pot	HMS		4	16		
F420 sx3	215	Pot	HMS		5	22		
		Pot	HMSF		1	2		
F423	191	Pot	HMS		9	46		
		Fired clay	FS	NR	1	18		
	208	Fired clay	FS	Broken pieces of clay brick?	9	220		
F432	207	Pot	HMS		1	12		
F434	209	Pot	HMS	Base	3	6		
F436	210	Pot	HMS?		1	1		
F438	211	Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	1	100		
		Fired clay	F-MS	Rounded lump, NR	1	33		
		Pot	S1		3	36		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		11	40		Middle Iron Age
F439	212	Pot	HMS		4	34		
		Fired clay	F-MS	1 with part surface area (flat), NR	4	90		
	561	Burnt flint	flint	Heat affected not heavily burnt, NR	7	99		
	562	Pot	HMS		2	4	*	
		Fired clay	F-MS	NR	1	6	*	
F440	217	Pot	HMSF (FF)		2	20		
F441 surface	248	Misc		CBM: 1 piece post-medieval/modern brick, thickness 60mm, width >100mm, NR				Post-medieval/ modern
		CBM		Piece appears to be from a from an imbrex tile, quite thick, slightly asymmetric curve	1	320		Roman(?)
		Pot	GTW	Dark grey sherd	1	13	*	Late Iron Age
F441 sx1	247	Misc		CBM: 1 piece peg-tile, 1 piece thin red brick/floor brick? (35mm thick), NR				Post-medieval/ modern, 18th-19th/20th century
F441 sx2	363	CBM		CBM: 1 piece peg-tile (NR)				Medieval/post-medieval-modern
F441 sx3	353	Stone	Purbeck marble	Large single piece of Purbeck marble, rounded flattened shape, not obviously worked, appears a natural weathered piece, 240 x 210 x 50 mm	1	4000	(*)	if archaeological then probably Roman
F443	216	Pot	G2	Thick plain sherds, dark grey, from an urn or large pot	4	29		Middle Bronze Age
		Pot	SF1	Oxidised sherd from medium-large pot	1	33		Bronze Age/ Iron Age
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	38		
F452	224	Pot	SF1		9	168	(*)	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		5	45	(*)	Middle Iron Age
		Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	2	148		

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	45		
F453	226	Pot	S1	Includes large rim	3	99		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S3		3	30		Middle Iron Age
F458	227	Pot	SF1		2	7		Middle Iron Age
F459	228	Fired clay	FS	Probably the corner from a loomweight with hole/void	1	114	(*)	Iron Age
		Fired clay	F-MS SS VT	Abraded, traces of a wattle void along length	1	116	(*)	
		Fired clay	FS	Small pieces, NR	3	38		
F464 sx1	229	Misc		Pottery: 1 small sherd Fabric 40, VSQ Fabric 45M, NR. CBM: 1 brick piece (M19-M20C), NR. Slate: 1 piece thin roofing slate, NR				Modern, mid 19th -early/mid 20th century
F464	238	CBM		1 piece, probably modern, NR				Post-medieval/ modern, late 18th/19th-early 20th century
F464 surface	242	Pot		Pottery: SQ Fabric 45M (same pot), NR				Modern, mid 19th-mid 20th century
F468	230	Pot	HMS		3	4	*	
F471	231	Pot	HMSF		1	10		
F475	235	Pot	HMS		2	4	*	
F477	236	Pot	HMS		2	3		
		Fired clay		Orange, NR	1	2	*	
F480	232	Pot	HMSF		1	4		
F484	237	Iron	fe	Fragments		2g		
F492	240	CBM		Roman brick/tile, NR	2	120		Roman
	241	Burnt flint	flint	NR	7	191		
F494	246	Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	2	19		
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	3	63		
F496	243	Pot	HMSF (M-CF)	Base	15	50		
F497	244	Fired clay	F-MS	S-M stone inclusions, NR	2	30	*	
		Pot	HMSF (C)	Coarse sand & flint	1	2	*	
F498	245	Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	34		
		Pot	HMS		1	3		
F500	252	Pot	HMS		1	2		
F506	249	Burnt flint	flint	NR	41	1431		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	Small stones to parts of large stones/ small cobble size pieces, NR	27	2975		
	251	Pot	G1	Rim & body sherds from an Ardleigh-type urn, decorated with finger tip impressions, fabric with much black & red grog, urn broken by ploughing?, only part of pot, possibly the remains of a cremation burial? (but no bone recorded though?)	33	2008		Middle Bronze Age, c 1500-1000 BC
F508	253	Pot	S2	Jar S-profile, relatively upright profile, abraded dark reddish-brown surfaces (single sherd).	-	-		Middle Iron Age

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
		Fired clay	MS	Buff, relatively soft, abraded, NR	15	190	*	
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	18		
F510	254	Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	8	185		
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	52	841		
F512	256	Pot	HMS		2	8		
F514	257	Pot	HMS		7	16		
F519 sx1	259	Pot	S1	Base	2	62		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		10	79		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	F1		1	4		Prehistoric, post-Deverel-Rimbury?
F522 sx4	265	Pot	F2		1	2		Iron Age?
F522 sx7	273	Pot	SF1		1	3		Middle Iron Age
F522 sx8	272	Pot	S3		1	2		Middle Iron Age
		Burnt flint/stone	other	NR	4	34		
F522 sx11	355	Pot	SF3		1	4		Middle Iron Age
F522 sx13	372	Pot	HMS		1	3		
F524	262	Burnt flint	flint	NR	8	145		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	5	233		
		Pot	HMSF (CF)		4	52		
F526	263	Pot	HMF	F3/SF1	1	7		Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age
F527	264	Pot	HMS		8	11		
F530	267	CBM		Peg-tile, NR	1	9		Medieval-post-medieval/modern
F531 sx1	268	Pot	S2	Includes off-set neck rim sherd	5	35		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S3	Rim, incised decoration on body	1	26		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		1	7		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	FMS	Brownish grey colour, NR	1	7		
F531 sx3	285	Pot	S1	Same vessel, jar base & lower all part pot	11	135		Middle Iron Age
F531 sx4	278	Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	2	86		
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	3	72		
		Fired clay	FS	Small pieces/ fragments, NR	8	20		
		Pot	S2	Small fragments, including possible LIA sherd	4	7		Middle-Late Iron Age
	279	Pot	HMS		6	22		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	1	12		
F531 sx5	288	Pot	HMS		2	2		
	287	Pot	S2	Including rim, from upright jar with expanded rim	30	115		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	F-MS	Rounded, NR	4	29	*	
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	4		
F531 sx6	290	Pot	S1	Miscellaneous including sherds from an S-profile jar	7	93		Middle Iron Age

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
		Pot	S2	Miscellaneous including rim top from a broken S-profile jar	60	229		
		Pot	GX	1 small abraded sherd might be Roman, but not clear	1	1	*	Roman?
	348	Pot	S2	Small sherds, some sandy	6	12		Middle Iron Age
F531 sx7	329	Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	2	10		
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	5		
		Pot	S2		7	35		Middle Iron Age
F531 sx8	276	Burnt flint	flint	NR	3	196		
		Pot	S2	Heat affected, S-profile jar	1	24	(#)	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	Jar rim, decorated with finger-tip indentations	2	10		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	Miscellaneous mostly small sherds, approx 100	100	408		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Miscellaneous sherds	8	45		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	F1	Probably all same vessel, finger-tip decorated rim	20	276		Middle Iron Age
	277	Fired clay		Angled corner piece possibly part of a triangular loomweight – fine sand fabric with rare white quartz and occasional stone	1	129		
F531 sx9	310	Pot	S2		15	93		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1		5	47		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	F2		1	10		Bronze Age- Iron Age
F531 sx10	289	Pot	HMS		6	80		
		Pot	HMF		1	3		
F531 sx11	274	Charcoal		Miscellaneous pieces (quantity)				
	281	Pot	S3	Broken sherd	1	28		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	F1	Miscellaneous sherds	7	25		Late Bronze Age / Iron Age
		Pot	F3		1	5		Late Bronze Age / Iron Age
F539	282	Pot	S2	Includes S-shaped jar rim	32	157		Middle Iron Age
		Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	1	136		
	283	Fired clay	FS	Fine sand/ silt fabric orange-red with grey core, wattle voids and parts of surfaces with hand finishing	2	89		
		Fired clay	F-MS	Rounded pieces, NR	3	44	*	
F552 sx2	296	Pot	HMSQ	Sand & quartz	1	9	*	
F553	297	Pot	20	Base	1	32		Medieval, late 12th/13th- 14th century
F554	298	Pot	BSW	Jar/bowl sandy fabric, bead rim	2	14		Late Iron Age/ Early Roman
		Burnt flint	flint	Not heavily burnt, NR	2	38		
F555	330	Pot	S3	Shouldered jar	6	57		Iron Age/ Middle Iron Age
		Bone		Small (burnt) calcified piece	1	2		
F558	303	Pot	HMS		2	16		Middle Iron Age
	313	Pot	HMS (CS)		1	6		Middle Iron Age?

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
F563	311	Pot	S2	S-profile jar	1	23		Middle Iron Age
F564	312	Burnt flint	flint	NR	4	66		
F569	315	Pot	F4	Large bowl with expanded rim	2	55		Prehistoric – Neolithic
F570	316	Pot	S2		1	11		Middle Iron Age
F572	318	Pot	S2	Small poorly formed pot, bowl	11	30		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	S-profile jar rim	1	32		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	S-profile jar rim	1	14		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	Miscellaneous	17	127		Middle Iron Age
		Burnt flint	flint		3	43		
		Pot	F2		1	7		Middle Iron Age?
		Fired clay	FS	Abraded small lump, NR	1	21	*	
F574	320	Pot	HMSF (CF)		4	10		
F575	321	Pot	HMS		5	4		
F580	324	Pot	S3	Jar/bowl mostly from one pot, including rim sherd	30	164		Middle Iron Age
F581	326	Pot	HMS		4	16		Middle Iron Age
	423	Pot	HMS		1	1		Middle Iron Age
F584	327	Pot	S3		3	35		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	Including jar base	2	34		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	M-CS	Orange-brown, NR	3	24		
F588	333	Stone	septaria	Possibly burnt, NR	1	31		
F590	338	Pot	HMS		3	17		
		Pot	HMSF		1	3		
		Pot	HMSF		9	8		
F591	339	Pot	SF3	Cordon on body, relatively thin sherd	1	15		Post Deverel-Rimbury
F594	336	Pot	S2	Includes rim top sherd, everted with rounded top	2	28		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	FS	Orange, rounded, abraded, NR	3	15	*	
	362	Burnt flint	flint	NR	13	178		
		Fired clay	FS	Small irregular abraded pieces, orange in colour, NR	6	47		
		Pot	S2		7	24		Middle Iron Age
F598	340	Pot	HMS		2	13		Middle Iron Age
F599	341	Pot	S2		8	53		Middle Iron Age
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	2	15		
		Fired clay	FS	fragments, orange, NR	3	8		
	581	Fired clay	FS	Small irregular abraded pieces, orange in colour, NR	8	51		
		Pot	S2		1	8		Middle Iron Age
F600	343	Pot	F2		2	10		
		Pot	F4	Neolithic-Bronze Age?	2	7		
F603	345	Pot	S2		1	3		Middle Iron Age

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
		Pot	SF1		1	4		Middle Iron Age
F604	346	Pot	S3	Base	14	137		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	Slightly harder fired?	1	5		Middle Iron Age
F606	349	Pot	S2		1	9	*	Middle Iron Age
F607	352	Misc		CBM: piece of a pan-tile, brick, rounded lump, NR				Post-medieval/ modern
F609	356	Pot	SF1	Jar/bowl, includes rim sherds – slightly squared bead rim	29	95		Post Deverel-Rimbury Iron Age/ Middle Iron Age
F611	357	Pot	S3		1	1		Middle Iron Age
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	2	20		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	1	18		
		Charcoal		Charcoal pieces up to 45mm long	6	10		
F612	359	Pot	GX	Bowl rim	1	10		Roman
F614	360	Pot	RCW		1	2		Late Iron Age/ Early Roman
F619	364	Charcoal			1	1		
		Pot	SF1	Little sand visible, small damaged rim sherd, flint well embedded (fabric F1/2 / SF1)	13	139		Post Deverel-Rimbury Iron Age
F620	365	Pot	SF1		1	10		Middle Iron Age
F623	366	Pot	21A	Colchester sherd, glazed, white stripe	1	4		Medieval, 13th-14th century
F626	368	Burnt flint	flint	NR	4	400		
		Pot	SF1		5	70		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	S-profile jar	7	155		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1	S-profile jar	9	65		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S3		4	47		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	FS	Rounded lumps, NR	2	31	*	
F629 sx1	369	Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	2	115		
		Pot	G2		1	2		Bronze Age/ Late Iron Age
		Pot	S3		1	3		Bronze Age/ Iron Age
	370	Pot	HMSF	Base	2	58		
F629 sx2	374	Pot	HMF		3	42		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	HMS		5	10		Middle Iron Age
	375	Pot	HMS	Thick sherd	1	70		Middle Iron Age
F637	371	Pot	GX	Possibly M1-2C	2	4		Roman
F651	376	Pot	GB	Cam 37	1	27	(*)	Roman, early/mid 2nd-3rd century
F651 sx1	378	Pot	S2		1	3	*	Middle Iron Age
F652	377	Pot	SF3		1	10		Middle Iron Age
F653	379	Misc		Glass: green glass bottle, legend JTER & SON, NR. CBM: peg-tile piece, NR.				Modern
	380	Misc		Pottery: sherd of blue transfer print plate/dish, L18/19-E20C, NR. Metal: piece				Post-medieval/ modern,

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
				of agricultural iron, NR				late 17th/18th-early 19th century
F657	385	Pot	G2	Probably a large Bronze Age pot	2	11		Middle Bronze Age?
F659	386	Fired clay	F-MS	NR	5	18		
F660 sx1	388	CBM	R FS	Corner from a brick/tile 30mm, NR	1	463		Roman
	389	Stone	S/Q	Single piece with brown patinated/ stained surface smooth faces but not obviously worked/ utilised except for possible small area of wear at one corner	1	308		
F660 sx2	404	Pot	HMSF		4	10		
F660 sx3	410	Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	2	55		
		Pot	GX	Jar, rim & body, slight lid-seating on inside rim edge, probably M1-2C	20	90	*	Roman, mid 1st-2nd century
		Pot	SF1		2	21		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		8	51		Middle Iron Age
F660 sx4	411	Pot	GB	Cam 37 bowl	13	140		Roman, early 2nd-early 3rd/3rd century
		Pot	GTW	Pedestal base	2	23	*	Late Iron Age/ Early Roman, late 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD
		Pot	BSW		20	81		Roman, mid 1st-2nd century
		Pot	GX		1	5	*	Roman
		Pot	DJ	Very poor condition	2	3	*	Roman, mid 1st -2nd/3rd century
		Pot	S2		5	55	*	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S3		6	63		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	F-MS	Abraded, rounded pieces, orange & buff, NR	9	53	*	
F660 sx5	412	Pot	HMS		3	80		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	HMSF (FF)		1	8		
	414	Pot	GTW	Large storage jar, combed, joining	4	194		Late Iron Age
		Pot	GTW	Ripple shouldered jar, Cam 229	2	18		Late Iron Age
		Pot	GTW	Jar rim & miscellaneous sherds	4	42	*	Late Iron Age
		Fired clay	F-MS	Rounded irregular lumps and some flatter, spalled? pieces with flat surface, NR	5	72		
		Pot	S2	Rims from 3 S-profile jars & jar base	4	80		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	Rim, S-profile jar	1	63		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S3		5	48		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		65	506		Middle Iron Age
	415	Fired clay	FS	2 fragments abraded, NR	2	11	*	
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	2	158		
		Pot	S2	Combed surface	3	92		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S3		3	14		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		25	231		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S3	Includes flat base sherd	2	39		Middle Iron Age
Pot		GB	Cam 37A	1	10	(*)	Roman, early 2nd-late 2nd/early 3rd century	

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
		Pot	S2		1	10		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay / CBM		Pieces from a flat slab of fired clay similar to a thin tile (sanded base) but fabric not well fired	4	218		
	418	Pot	HMS (S1)		9	78		
	421	Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	28		
		Pot	S2		30	212		Middle Iron Age
	Pot	S3		3	16		Middle Iron Age	
F660 sx6	426	Pot	HMS	Thick	2	32		
	427	Pot	HMS		16	144		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	HMSF		1	14		
		Fired clay	F-MS	NR	1	5		
	431	Pot	S2	S-profile jar rim	1	45		Middle Iron Age
Pot		S3		1	24		Middle Iron Age	
F660 sx7	432	Fired clay	F-MS PC	Abraded, NR	1	14	*	
		Pot	S1	Bowl rim sherds	2	29		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		2	42		Middle Iron Age
	448	Pot	HMS		3	40		
		Pot	AJ	Dressel 20	3	280	*	Roman, mid 1st-2nd/3rd century
	495	Pot	S2		5	72	(*)	Middle Iron Age
Pot / Fired clay		S2	Thick, rounded	2	19		Middle Iron Age	
F660 sx8	429	Pot	HMS		1	4		
	430	Pot	GX		1	1		Roman
		Pot	GX		1	8		Roman?
		Pot	GTW		1	6		Late Iron Age
		Pot	HMS		3	24		Middle Iron Age
F660 sx9	428	Pot	HMSF (FF)		1	4		
		Pot	HMSF		3	16		
		Pot	HMS		2	8		Middle Iron Age
F660	406	Pot	GX	Base & body sherds, more than one pot	16	121		Roman
		Pot	GTW	Jar rim	2	28		Roman, early-mid 1st century
		Pot	SF2		11	71		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1		1	28		Middle Iron Age
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	136		
	407	Pot	HMS	Occasional large stone	9	64		
	408	Pot	S3		2	14		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Sherds and some fragments	4	10		Middle Iron Age
549	Pot	DJ	Sherd flake, in poor condition probably Roman	1	2	*	Roman?	
F664	382	Pot	S1		1	11	(*)	Middle Iron Age
F666 sx2	383	Pot	S2		1	8		Middle Iron Age?

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
F673	384	Pot	F2	No sand visible	2	44		Post Deverel-Rimbury Iron Age?
		Pot	F4		2	10		Prehistoric
		Pot	F2	Includes upright/slightly flaring bowl rim (Bronze Age-Early Iron Age?)	2	10		Prehistoric
		Pot	F1		7	13		Prehistoric
F690	387	Burnt flint	flint	NR	3	12		
		Charcoal			1			
		Pot	SF1		1	4		Middle Iron Age
F697	391	Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	3		
		Fired clay	MS	NR	1	5		
F699	392	Pot?	F4	Very broken-up probably pot	6	16		Prehistoric
		Pot	SF1		1	4		Prehistoric
F706	393	Pot	GX		1	3		Roman
F707	394	Pot	HMSF		3	12		
F709	395	Pot	HMSF		1	2		
F714	396	Pot	HMSF		4	15		
		Pot	GX		1	1		Roman
F717	397	Pot	HMSF		1	2		
F730	398	Pot	HMS		2	4		
F731/L2	399	Pot	DJ	Appears to be Fabric DJ	1	4	*	Roman
F732	400	Pot	HMS		1	1		Middle Iron Age
F734	401	Pot	HMS		1	1		Middle Iron Age
F737	403	Quern		Lava quern fragment (single flaking piece)	1	3		Roman
F740	409	Pot	HMS S2		1	10		
F745	440	Burnt flint	flint	NR	5	137		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	2	69		
		Pot	S2		31	137		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	HMS (S1)	Same vessel?	4	56		
	441	Pot	S2	Includes jar/bowl rim	16	181		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1		7	106		Middle Iron Age
		Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	2	157		
F745 sx1	434	Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	23		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	1	11		
		Pot	S2	Includes jar rim	16	165		Middle Iron Age
	436	Pot	HMS (S1)		3	44		
		Pot	HMSF		3	8		

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
F745 sx2	443	Pot	HMS		3	46		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay		Fragments	SQ	20		
	444	Pot	HMS		2	14		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	S-MS	Orange	5	46		
F751	451	Fired clay		NR	1	7	*	
F752	450	Fired clay	FS	Rounded small-medium pieces, some flat surface areas, all quite similar orange red with some buff areas, NR	34	252		
		Pot	S1	Abraded Iron Age, possibly Roman	1	5	*	Iron Age/Early Roman, 1st century AD
	574	Burnt stone	S/Q	Round stone, NR	1	215		
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	39		
		Pot	S3		1	4		Middle Iron Age
	575	Fired clay	F-MS	Miscellaneous broken pieces, vesicular orange/buff fabric, mostly small-medium size, one piece with area of flat (buff) surface, no diagnostic pieces, NR	14	165		
F758	453	Pot	HMS		2	5		Middle Iron Age
F761	452	Pot	HMS		11	78		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	HMS		5	44		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay		Fragments VSQ, NR				
F775	461	Pot	SF1	Jar with slash decorated rim top, sherds probably from same pot, some join	16	300		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1	Slightly abraded & heat affected? Sherds, possibly same pot as above	38	938		Middle Iron Age
		Burnt flint	flint	Includes small rounded stones, NR	9	233		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	5	121		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	Grey S/Q pieces, all very similar so possibly part of a larger broken-up stone, possibly a grindstone, but no artificial surfaces seen to confirm this, only natural smooth weathered surfaces on a few pieces and broken surfaces	27	800		
		Fired clay	FS	Brownish orange, abraded, rounded irregular piece, possibly part of an object such as a loomweight but not clear	1	64	(*)	
F776	456	Fired clay	FS	NR	1	2		
F777	457	Pot	HMSF		1	7		
F778	458	Pot	HMS		2	2		Middle Iron Age
F783	459	Pot	HMS		2	12		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	HMSF		2	3		
F799	462	Burnt flint	flint	NR	29	850		
	504	Burnt flint	flint	NR	3	70		
F800	464	Pot	S2		2	10		Middle Iron Age
F801 sx1	465	Pot	S3		1	4		Middle Iron Age
		CBM	CS	Small pieces/ fragments, ?Roman or later	2	3		Roman/ post-Roman
F803	470	Pot	S2		1	3		Middle Iron Age

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
F806	466	Pot	S3		3	75		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	Includes rim top decorated with angled impressions	11	81		Middle Iron Age
	467	Fired clay	F-MS	Very fragmented, 9 pieces + many small fragments, NR	9	76		
F808	469	Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	10		
		Pot	S2		3	3		Middle Iron Age
F809	474	Fired clay	FS	Grey & buff, very broken-up, some flat surfaces, common small voids, NR	30	89		
		Pot	HMS	Includes S-profile jar rim	8	52		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay		NR	1	8		
		Pot	S2	In small pieces from rim with slash incised decoration & one base sherd	14	72		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1		1	13		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1		4	24	(*)	Middle Iron Age
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	2	114		
	Fired clay		Small fragments, orange brown, sandy	3	5			
475	Charcoal		Small pieces/fragments	7				
F812	186	Pot	HMS	(originally assigned to F417)	4	14		
F813	479	Burnt stone	S/Q	Sandy, fine grain, pebbles/ cobbles up to 800mm, NR	47	3200		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	White quartzite, NR	9	241		
		Burnt flint	flint	Pebble (incidental)	1	72		
		Pot	S3	Moderately hard thick sherd	1	18		Middle Iron Age
F818	471	Fired clay	F-MS	Miscellaneous rounded abraded pieces, NR	17	416	*	
		Fired clay	F-MS	Miscellaneous pieces with rounded edges, some possibly indicating bar-like pieces	6	210		
		Fired clay	MS SS	Single lump, irregular, rounded, abraded, NR	1	147	*	
	472	Burnt stone	S/Q	Sandy, fine grain, pebbles/ cobbles up to 850mm, NR	74	7800		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	White quartzite, NR	32	1035		
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	2	129		
		Burnt stone	micaceous sandstone	NR	1	122		
	487	Fired clay	F-MS	Orange, fragments, NR	5	5		
	490	Pot	S3		1	4		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		2	18		Middle Iron Age
491	Fired clay	F-MS PC	Very fragmented, NR	12	77			
487	Burnt flint	flint	NR	16	523			
	Burnt stone	S/Q	NR, includes stones (rounded) up to 70mm diameter	120	4929			
F820	481	Burnt flint	flint	NR	24	421		
		Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	1	97		
		Burnt flint/ stone	other	Other, unidentified NR	1	98		
		Pot	SF3		1	11	*	Iron Age
F823	476	Pot	S2/ SQ	Miscellaneous sherds including neck sherds with heavy finger forming around	19	415		Middle Iron Age

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
				neck				
		Pot	S3	Jar/bowl, miscellaneous sherds (2 pots) including neck sherds with distinct finger forming around neck	16	250		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2	Miscellaneous small sherds & fragments some probably S3	40	121		Middle Iron Age
F826	482	Pot	GTW	Cam 229	1	17		Late Iron Age
F831	477	Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	1	149		
		Fired clay	FS	Rounded, abraded, small part of a wattle or void (hole) in one piece - possibly part of a loomweight, NR	2	49	*	
		Pot	F3	Small flint-tempered sherd	1	9		Post Deverel-Rimbury?
		Pot	S2	Jar, S-profile rim & body sherds	4	25		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	HMS		4	48		
F838	480	Pot	HMS	Rim	3	16		Middle Iron Age
F845	486	Pot	S3	Very sandy, probably MIA	2	3		Middle Iron Age
F850	488	Pot	S2	Small sherds	7	14		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S3		1	8		Middle Iron Age
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	3	174		
	507	Pot	S3	Rim with joining sherds	2	116		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S3	Thick sherds most probably from one moderate-large pot	20	1050		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1	Includes thick base (S3?)	14	468		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1		6	65	(* #)	Middle Iron Age
F854	489	Pot	S2		2	5		Middle Iron Age
F858	492	Pot	S3		2	12		Middle Iron Age
F868	494	Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	22		
F869	493	Pot	S2	Rim & body sherd	2	21		Middle Iron Age
		CBM		2 pieces of hard fired CBM, one possibly part of a brick edge	2	61		Medieval or later?
F871	496	Pot	S2	Miscellaneous sherds, probably all Middle Iron Age	11	44		Middle Iron Age?
		Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	12		
	497	Pot	F1		2	4		Post Deverel-Rimbury?
		Pot	S2		5	8	*	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	RCW	Thin, fine sand	2	2		Late Iron Age/ Early Roman?
F879	499	Pot	S3	Light scratch decorated	2	13		Middle Iron Age
F880	498	Pot	S2		1	5		Middle Iron Age
F882	500	Pot	S2	Small bead rim, probably Iron Age rather than later	1	5		Iron Age
F883 sx2	501	Pot	S1	Abraded, sandy fabric, some burnt out organic matter (note -small piece of orange/red ?sandstone in fabric)	1	3	*	Middle Iron Age
F884	522	Pot	S2	Jar base	1	19		Middle Iron Age
F891	505	Fired clay	FS	Grey, powdering, many fragments, NR	10	34		
F893	502	Pot	BSW		1	1		Roman

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
F894	506	Pot	SF1		1	3		Middle Iron Age
F895	503	Pot	S3		1	1		Middle Iron Age?
F896	510	Fired clay		Miscellaneous small pieces, abraded, NR	7	27		
		Pot	S2	Includes rims from 2 S-profile jars plus miscellaneous body and base sherds, some burnt	63	350	(#)	Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SF1		3	24		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	FS	Piece of fired clay with finger impressions, flat underside, probably spalled from a larger piece, includes fingerprint, dark grey surface with red/brown fabric	1	12		
		Fired clay		Fragments	20	34		
	511	Pot	HMS		3	12		
	512	Fired clay	FS	Small piece of finger-worked clay, possibly part of a clay disc(?) see F896 (510)	1	14		
		Pot	F1	Small abraded	1	2	*	Post Deverel-Rimbury?
		Pot	SF3		3	31		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S2		60	313		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	S1		1	10		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	F-MS	Small pieces, abraded, NR	6	10	*	
		Slag		Non-diagnostic ironworking slag	1	6		
		Pot	HMS		1	3		
	Fired clay	F-MS	Hard, NR	2	18			
F903	516	Pot	HMSF		1	12		
F904	517	Fired clay	FS	Grey & orange, NR	6	44	*	
F910	520	Pot	HMS		2	5		
F911	521	Pot	HMSF		1	1		
		Pot	HMS		1	1		
F912	523	Pot	HMS		4	23		
F914	524	Pot	F1		1	2		Iron Age?
		Pot	S2		12	48		Middle Iron Age
		Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	2	10		
		Fired clay	FS	Orange, abraded, NR	3	17		
	525	Pot	S2	Includes rims from 2 S-profile jars	11	129		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	SC		2	20		Middle/Late Iron Age
		Pot	S3		3	30		Middle Iron Age
	528	Pot	ESH	Rim from a necked jar	1	15		Late Iron Age/ Early Roman
F915	529	Pot	HMSF		4	18		
F916	541	Pot	HMS		2	8		
F917	530	Pot	HMS		4	15		

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
F918	531	Pot	HMS		2	8		
F920	532	Pot	HMF		5	14		
F921	534	Pot	HMS		2	9		
F922	535	Burnt flint	flint	NR	1	12		
		Fired clay	FS	Grey, NR	1	4		
F924	536	Pot	HMS		1	3		
F925	538	Pot	HMS		8	31		Middle Iron Age
F927	539	Pot	BSW	Roman?	1	2		Roman?
F932	542	Pot	HMSF (FF)		1	12		
F936	545	Pot	HMSF		2	7		
		Pot	HMSF	HMS/HMF	3	7		
F939	544	Pot	HMF	(Fabric S2/S3?)	1	17		Middle Iron Age
F940	546	Pot	HMSF	6 + fragments	6	41		
F943	547	Pot	HMS	Fragments	5	4		Middle Iron Age
		Fired clay	MS	NR	1	4		
F948	548	Pot	HMSF	(Fabric S2/SF1)	1	9		
F949 sx1	552	Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	2	5		
F949 sx2	556	Pot	GX?	Early Roman or Iron Age	2	10		Iron Age/ Early Roman?
		Pot	HMS		1	2		Middle Iron Age
F963	553	Pot	HMSF		1	3		
F966	554	Pot	HMS		3	5	*	Middle Iron Age
F968	555	Pot	HMSF		2	12		
F970	557	Pot	HMSF		1	3		
F972	558	Burnt flint	flint	Two small pieces of burnt flint	2	9		Prehistoric
F973	559	Pot	HMS		1	11		Middle Iron Age
F979	560	Burnt stone	S/Q	NR	2	73		
F982	563	Pot	HMS		1	3		Middle Iron Age
F985	564	Pot	HMF (C)		2	4		
F989/ F990	566	Pot	HMS		1	4		Middle Iron Age
F992	565	Pot	HMS		1	13		Middle Iron Age
F999	568	Pot	HMSF		2	11		
		Pot	HMS		1	1		Middle Iron Age
F1000	567	Pot	HMS	(includes several small fragments)	1	6		Middle Iron Age
F1003	570	Pot	HMSF		2	16		
		Pot	HMS		2	2		Middle Iron Age

Context	Find nos.	Find type	Fabric	Description	Qt.	Wt/g	Abr* / B#	Spot date
F1004	569	Flint		Natural, NR	1			
F1005	571	Pot	HMS		1	6		Middle Iron Age
		Pot	HMSF		1	4		
F1019/ F1020	572	Pot	HMS		1	2		Middle Iron Age
F1021	573	Pot	HMSF (FF)		1	2		
F1022	577	Pot	HMS		1	6		Middle Iron Age
F1026	583	Pot	HMS		1	2		Middle Iron Age
US T87	234	Misc		SQ burnt stone & MIA sherds, NR				Middle Iron Age
L2	344	Pot	20	Medieval cooking pot rim(?), no neck, rim appears slightly collapsed onto body possibly second/waster(?)	1	14		Medieval, 13th-14th century

Appendix 3 Lithics catalogue

Context	Finds no.	artefact type	cortex %	soft/hard hammer	modification
F1	6	core	20		
F16	42	flake (scraper)	0		abrupt retouch, proximal end broken off, probable end scraper
F17	9	flake*	0	hard	
F32	134	waste flake*	35	hard	
	153	flake	15	hard	
F33	143	flake	50	hard	usewear, edge damage
	159	flake	45	hard	usewear, edge damage
	178	core frag or flaked flake	0	hard	abrupt
F218	77	?microlith	0		abrupt retouch on one edge, some faces looked polished
F277	105	blade	75		usewear, edge damage
		flake	50	?soft	
F304	111	flake (retouched notch)	0	hard	abrupt
F322	130	flake*	100	hard	
F408	188	core or tool of convenience*	70		?usewear, edge damage
	189	flake*	15	hard	?usewear, edge damage
	304	bladelet (retouched)	0	soft	neat shallow retouch along one lateral edge (ventral)
F409	172	flake	0	hard	usewear, edge damage
F445	219	flake (retouched)	0	hard	Semi-abrupt retouch on a very large flake with retouch on both both faces and laterals
F480	232	flake	0	hard	
F488	239	blade	0		
F506	251	flake	20	hard	
F506	249	flake	75	?hard	
		flake	10	?hard	
		flake	35	hard	
		core	20	hard	
F531 sx7b	329	flake*	25	?hard	
F555	330	flake*	25	hard	usewear, edge damage
		flake (retouched)*	15	hard	Semi-abrupt retouch at distal end
F619	364	flake(?axe thin)	0	soft	possible axe thinning flake
		flake	0	soft	
F629	369	flake*	0	hard	
		flake*	35		
F660 sx1	388	flake (retouched)*	20	hard	large, thick flake with semi-abrupt retouch
F660 sx2	427	core*	15		
		flake (retouched)*	20	hard	intermittent semi-abrupt retouch
F660 sx5	421	flake (retouched)*	5	hard	thick flake with semi-abrupt retouch
		waste flake*	0	hard	
		waste flake	0	soft	
F660 sx9	428	flake*	10	hard	
F686	390	flake	100	hard	
F735	402	flake	20	hard	usewear, edge damage
F745	440	flake (scraper)*	50		broken and burnt scraper
F761	452	flake	35	hard	
F767	455	waste flake*	15		

F795	460	flake	10		usewear, edge damage
F806	468	flake	0	soft	possible axe thinning flake
F896	512	blade (retouched)	35	soft	small blade with small, neat semi-abrupt retouch on ventral (?notch)
F935	543	flake*	15	hard	
F949 sx2	556	blade (retouched)	0	?soft	semi-abrupt retouch on left lateral
F953	551	flake	25		usewear, edge damage
F972	558	flake (retouched notch)*	15	hard	abrupt/semi-abrupt retouch
F979	560	core	10	hard	
U/S L2	12	flake	15	hard	
		flake	0	soft	usewear, edge damage
U/S	48	core	5	hard	
		flake (retouched)	0	hard	abrupt/semi-abrupt retouch around most of piece (long flake) on both faces
		flake (retouched)	0		small, fine, abrupt retouch
		flake (retouched)	70	hard	semi-abrupt
		flake (?scraper)	30	hard	invasive & abrupt retouch (backed ?scraper)
		core	20	hard	
		core	20	hard	
		flake	10	hard	
		flake	0	hard	
		flake	0	hard	
		blade	10	soft	
		flake	0	soft	

Appendix 4 Metal small finds

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	spot date	
2	F660	381	Copper-alloy furniture fitting	Cast copper-alloy furniture fitting, possibly a drop-handle. Rectangular cross-section, plain flat front and back, loose W-shaped with turned-in arms on each end acting as hooks.	1	30	41	40	5		Post-medieval (intrusive)	
3	F572	322	Iron ring	Iron ring, possibly the terminal of a fitting such as a ring-headed pin or spiked-loop. Incomplete, loop only. Loop c 35mm diameter, bar c 7mm diameter.	1	56	35	35	10	35	Iron Age	
4	F660	413	Iron nail	Iron nail shaft. Originally excavated and x-rayed in two pieces, now completely shattered into many pieces.	2+	66	118	10-3	-	10-3	Roman (from the Roman upper fill of the ditch)	
5	F214 sx9	417	Iron strip and sheet	Bent strip of iron, triangular in cross-section, two sides flat, third concave, broken at both ends, 250mm long, 15mm wide, 10mm thick, 88g.	1	88	250	15	10		Post-medieval/modern	
				Rectangular, flat iron sheet, 56mm long, 35mm wide, 5mm thick, 20g.	1	20	56	35	5			
6	F214 sx8	308	Iron nail	Probably an iron nail, in 20+ pieces, completely shattered, largest piece 30mm long, 8mm diameter	3	16	30	-	-	8	Post-medieval/modern	
22	F896 fill 1	509	Iron holdfast	Iron holdfast, complete. 42mm long, 16g. Shaft usually of square- or rectangular-section but too corroded to tell. Domed head, 22mm by 22mm. Rove at opposite end, broken, roughly 18mm by 16mm.	1	16	42	22	22	-	Iron Age	
23	F896 fill 1	508	Iron ard tip	Iron ard tip with the flanges to grip the wooden share running almost to the terminal. 40mm high, socket 35mm wide (max) tapering to 20mm, 43mm wide with possible rivet on upper edge, 20mm deep.	1	38	40	43 (max)	20	-	Iron Age	
24	F761	533	Iron sheet	Two iron sheet fragments:	2	18					-	-
				Largest appears slightly curved with one possible rivet hole (2mm dia) visible in x-ray, 23mm long, 8mm wide. Smaller sheet fragment 30mm long, 19mm wide, 3mm thick.			23	8				
							30	19	3			
25	F914	527	Iron sheet	Broken iron sheet fragment, flat, now shattered and in several pieces.	9	14	38	19	10	-	-	
26	F761	537	Iron sheet	Eight pieces from a broken iron sheet fragment(s), all flat, one <i>in situ</i> rivet and a second rivet hole visible on x-ray. Largest piece 61mm long, 50mm wide, 7mm thick.	8	60	61	50	7	-	-	
27	F809 upper fill	540	Iron fragment	Irregular fragment of iron	1	8	31	20	15	-	-	
29	F492	241	Iron lump	Small irregular lump of iron, now broken into ten pieces, originally measured 24mm long by 15mm wide	10	36	24	15	-	-	-	

-	F78	70	Iron nail	Iron nail with top of head and tip of shaft missing, 26mm long, square-sectioned shaft 6mm x 6mm, head rectangular measuring at least 12mm x 9mm; Manning type 1b (1985, p134).	1	2	26	-	-		Roman
-	F166	62	Iron nails	Iron nail shaft fragments (x9) from at least one iron nail, circular cross-section, largest 22mm long x 4mm, Roman or later	9	6	22	-	-	4	Roman or later

Appendix 5 Environmental analysis, Tables 1-4

Table 1 Sample details

Sample	Feature no.	Finds no.	Litres	Items per litre	Sample details
1	F16 sx5	117	40	0.05	Enclosure B, Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch
2	F21	11	7	4	Enclosure B, ?Middle Iron Age pit/fire pit in Enclosure B
3	F27	24	20	0.2	Enclosure B, Middle Iron Age pit in Enclosure B, possibly associated with the roundhouse
4	F32 sx2	121 (upper fill)	20	0.2	Enclosure B, Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch
5	F33	33	22	0.8	Middle Iron Age field boundary ditch between Enclosures A & B
6	F43 sx1	146	20	0.2	Enclosure B, Middle Iron Age roundhouse drip gully
7	F43 sx2	147	20	0.5	Enclosure B, Middle Iron Age roundhouse drip gully
9	F43 sx4	149	20	0.2	Enclosure B, Middle Iron Age roundhouse drip gully
10	F43 sx5	150	20	0.1	Enclosure B, Middle Iron Age roundhouse drip gully
13	F78 sx1	78	40	0.4	Enclosure B, Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch
12	F50	39	20	0.8	Enclosure B, Middle Iron Age roundhouse posthole
15	F122	92 (lower fill)	40	0.05	Middle Iron Age field boundary ditch between Enclosures A & B
16	F123	145	40	0.03	Enclosure B, Middle Iron Age pit in Enclosure B
17	F218	75	40	2.2	Middle Iron Age pit
18	F219	90 (mid fill)	40	0.4	Enclosure B, Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch
19	F246	98	40	0.6	Iron Age fire pit
20	F272	104	40	0.2	Prehistoric pit/tree-throw, possibly Early Neolithic
21	F330	137	20	5	Prehistoric pit/tree-throw
23	F393	169	40	0.05	Middle Iron Age pit
24	F408 sx1	302	20	13.15	Middle Iron Age field boundary ditch between Enclosures A & B
68	F408	332	20	0.55	Middle Iron Age field boundary ditch between Enclosures A & B
25	F409	173	30	1.8	Middle Iron Age pit
26	F409	182 (fill 2)	20	0.7	Middle Iron Age pit
27	F419	193	20	0.2	Iron Age pit
28	F438	222	20	0.05	Middle Iron Age fire pit located between field boundary ditches F408 and F420
29	F439	221	40	0.4	?Middle Iron Age fire pit located between field boundary ditches F408 and F420
30	F452	225	40	0.05	Undated pit
31	F506	250	30	0.2	Middle Bronze Age pit
32	F531 sx1	270	40	0.23	Enclosure C, Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch
33	F531 sx11	275	40	0.2	Enclosure C, Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch

35	F531 sx7	580	40	0.23	Enclosure C, Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch
36	F572	319	20	0.2	Enclosure C, Middle Iron Age pit
38	F584	328	20	0.1	Enclosure C, Middle Iron Age pit
40	F599	342	40	0.1	Enclosure C, Middle Iron Age pit
41	F611	611	10	12	Middle Iron Age fire pit
43	F629 sx2	373	30	0.07	Middle Iron Age field boundary ditch
44	F660 sx3	405	40	0.05	Enclosure A, Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch
46	F660 sx6	425	40	0.5	Enclosure A, Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch
48	F660 sx7	446	30	0.4	Enclosure A, Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch
49	F745 sx1	435 (fill 4/mid fill)	40	0.4	Enclosure A, Middle Iron Age entrance gully
50	F745 sx2	449 (upper/mid fill)	40	0.2	Enclosure A, Middle Iron Age entrance gully
51	F745 sx3	437 (fill 1)	40	0.1	Enclosure A, Middle Iron Age entrance gully
52	F745 sx3	438 (fill 2)	40	0.3	Enclosure A, Middle Iron Age entrance gully
55	F761	454	40	0.5	Enclosure A, Middle Iron Age pit
57	F809	475	40	0.05	Enclosure A, Middle Iron Age pit
58	F818	473	20	0.2	Enclosure A, Middle Iron Age firepit (posthole group 1)
60	F838	483 (upper/mid fill/fill 4)	20	0.3	Enclosure A, Middle Iron Age pit
62	F894	519	40	0.8	Enclosure A, Middle Iron Age pit
63	F896	513 (upper fill/fill 3)	20	0.1	Enclosure A, Middle Iron Age pit
64	F896	514	50	0.22	Enclosure A, Middle Iron Age pit
65	F896	515	40	0.05	Enclosure A, Middle Iron Age pit
67	F914	526	40	0.1	Enclosure A, Middle Iron Age pit

Table 2 Charred plant remains in samples – ordered by feature number

Sample	Feature no.	Finds no.	Taxon	English name	Number – whole	Number – fragments
1	F16	117	<i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	Barley/Wheat	2	-
4	F32	121	<i>Ajuga reptans</i> L. (fruit)	Bugle	1	-
7	F43	147	<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> sp.(seed)	Cabbage/Mustard	5	-
			<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat	1	-
			<i>Vicia faba</i> L. (seed)	Broad Bean	1	-
			<i>Ajuga reptans</i> L. (fruit)	Bugle	1	-
			<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> sp.(seed)	Cabbage/Mustard	1	-
			<i>Vicia sativa</i> L. (seed)	Common Vetch	1	-
15	F122	92	<i>Triticum spelta</i> L.	Spelt	1	1
16	F123	145	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> L. (fruit)	Black-bindweed	1	-
18	F219	90	Indeterminate grain tissue	-	-	3
			<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat	1	-
			<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (grain)	Glume Wheat	1	-
20	F272	104	<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> sp.(seed)	Cabbage/Mustard	3	-
24	F408	302	<i>Avena</i> sp.. (grain)	Oat	20	5
			<i>Bromus</i> sp. (seed)	Brome	40	27
			<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain).	Barley	2	-
			<i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	Barley/Wheat	2	-
			<i>Papaver</i> sp. (seed)	Poppy	1	-
			Poaceae (seed)	Grasses	7	8
			Poaceae (stem fragment)	Grasses	-	1
			<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L. (thorn)	Blackthorn	-	4
			<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> L. (fruit)	Lesser Spearwort	1	-
			<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum/spelta</i> (grain)	Naked Wheat/Spelt	38	-
			<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat	27	17
			<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (spikelet fork)	Spelt	5	-
			<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (glumes)	Spelt	37	-
25	F409	173	<i>Bromus</i> sp. (seed)	Brome	1	-
			<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain).	Barley	1	-
			<i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	Barley/Wheat	1	-
			<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum/spelta</i> (grain)	Naked Wheat/Spelt	1	-

			<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat	1	-
26	F409	182	<i>Avena</i> / <i>Bromes</i> p. (seed)	Oat/Brome	3	-
			<i>Bromus</i> sp. (seed)	Brome	-	1
			<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain).	Barley	1	-
			<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat	1	-
27	F419	193	<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> sp.(seed)	Cabbage/Mustard	1	-
29	F439	221	<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> sp.(seed)	Cabbage/Mustard	2	-
			<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> sp.(seed)	Cabbage/Mustard	1	-
			<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain).	Barley	1	-
			<i>Rubus fruticosus/idaeus</i> (fruit)	Blackberry/Raspberry	1	-
31	F506	250	<i>Trifolium</i> sp. (fruit with perianth)	Clover	1	-
35	F531	580	<i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	Barley/Wheat	3	-
			Poaceae (seed)	Grasses	2	-
38	F584	328	Poaceae (stem fragment)	Grasses	-	1
			<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (grain)	Spelt	1	-
40	F599	342	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp. (seed)	Oat/Brome	1	1
			<i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	Barley/Wheat	-	1
43	F629	373	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp. (seed)	Oat/Brome	1	1
48	F660	446	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain).	Barley	2	-
			<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat	1	-
49	F745	435	Indeterminate grain tissue	grain tissue	-	1
			<i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	Barley/Wheat	2	-
			<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat	1	-
			<i>Vicia sativa</i> L. (seed)	Common Vetch	1	-
51	F745	437	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain).	Barley	1	-
			<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (twisted grain)	Barley, six-rowed	1	-
			Indeterminate grain tissue	grain tissue	-	2
52	F745	438	<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)	Oat	1	-
			<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> L. (fruit)	Black-bindweed	3	-
			<i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	Barley/Wheat	1	-
			<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L. (thorn)	Blackthorn	1	-
55	F761	454	<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> sp.(seed)	Cabbage/Mustard	1	-
			<i>Bromus</i> sp. (seed)	Brome	1	4
			<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> L. (fruit)	Black-bindweed	1	-

			<i>Polygonum lapathifolium/persicaria</i> (fruit)	Pale Persicaria/Red Shank	3	1
			<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum/spelta</i> (grain)	Naked Wheat/Spelt	3	-
			<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat	1	-
57	F809	475	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> L. (fruit)	Black-bindweed	1	-
			<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (grain)	Glume Wheat	1	-
60	F838	483	<i>Bromus</i> sp. (seed)	Brome	2	1
			<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grain)	Rye	1	-
			<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat	1	-
62	F894	519	<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> sp.(seed)	Cabbage/Mustard	1	-
			<i>Bromus</i> sp. (seed)	Brome	-	2
			<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> L. (fruit)	Black-bindweed	1	-
			<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain).	Barley	6	-
			Indeterminate	grain tissue	-	9
			<i>Plantago</i> sp. (seed)	Plantain	1	-
			<i>Secale cf. cereale</i> L. (grain)	Rye	1	-
			<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum/spelta</i> (grain)	Naked Wheat/Spelt	3	-
			<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat	4	-
64	F896	514	<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> sp.(seed)	Cabbage/Mustard	1	-
			<i>Bromus</i> sp. (seed)	Brome	1	-
			<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> L. (fruit)	Black-bindweed	2	-
			<i>Plantago</i> sp. (seed)	Plantain	1	-
			Poaceae (seed)	Grasses	2	-
			<i>Polygonum lapathifolium/persicaria</i> (fruit)	Pale Persicaria/Red Shank	2	-
			<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum/spelta</i> (grain)	Naked Wheat/Spelt	2	-
65	F896	515	<i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	Barley/Wheat	-	2
67	F914	526	<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> sp.(seed)	Cabbage/Mustard	1	-
			Indeterminate	grain tissue	-	1
			<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat	1	-

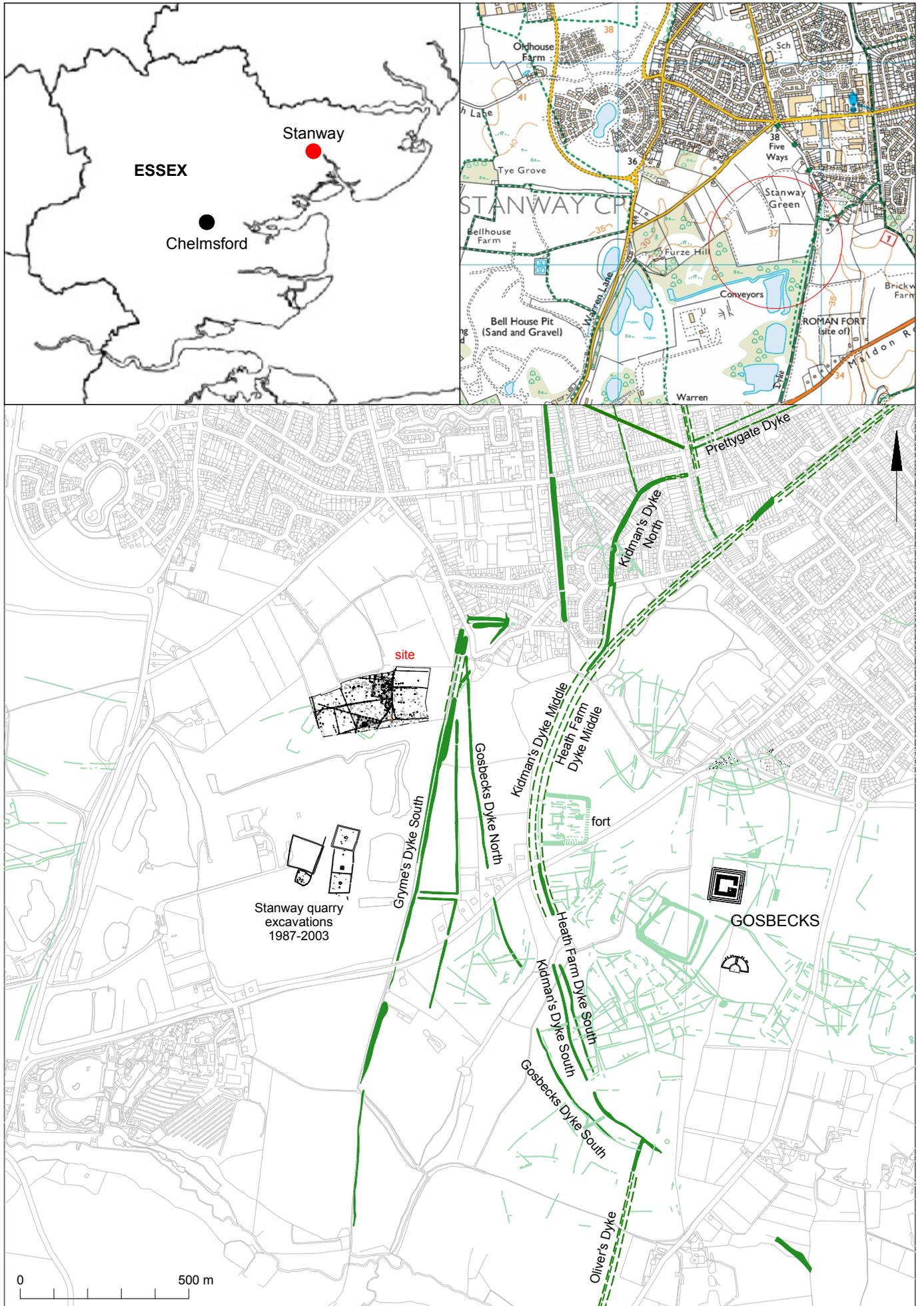
Table 3 Charcoal in samples – ordered by feature number

Sample	Feature no.	Finds no.	Taxon	English name	Fragment count
2	F21	11	Maloideae	Apple/Pear/Hawthorn /Rowan	2
			<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	9
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	17
3	F27	24	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	4
4	F32	121	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	1
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1
5	F42	33	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	2
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	8
6	F43	146	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	4
7	F43	147	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2
10	F43	150	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	1
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1
13	F45	78	cf. <i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	1
			<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	16
12	F50	39	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	1
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	14
27	F193	419	<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	2
17	F218	75	<i>Acer campestre</i> L..	Field maple	7
			<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	7
			<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	41
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	34
18	F219	90	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	6
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1
			<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	1
28	F222	438	<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	1
19	F246	98	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	14
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	8
32	F270	531	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2
			<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	6
20	F272	104	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	2
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2
21	F330	137	<i>Acer campestre</i> L..	Field maple	1
			<i>Populus/Salix</i> sp.	Poplar/Willow	2
			<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	23
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	73
23	F393	169	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2
24	F408	302	<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	6
			<i>Populus/Salix</i> sp.	Poplar/Willow	3
			<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	6
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	6
68	F408	332	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	11
25	F409	173	<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	8
			<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	2
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	15
			<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	24
26	F409	182	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	4
			<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	3
27	F419	193	<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	2
28	F438	222	<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	1

29	F439	221	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	15
30	F452	225	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2
31	F506	250	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	2
32	F531	270	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	1
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2
			<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	6
33	F531	275	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	8
35	F531	580	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	3
			<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	1
36	F572	319	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	2
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1
40	F599	342	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	1
41	F611	611	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	115
44	F660	405	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2
46	F660	425	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	9
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	10
48	F660	446	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	2
			<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	6
49	F745	435	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	16
50	F745	449	Maloideae	Apple/Pear/Hawthorn /Rowan	1
			<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	2
52	F745	438	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	3
			<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	1
55	F761	454	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	1
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1
			<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	1
58	F818	473	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	4
62	F894	519	Maloideae	Apple/Pear/Hawthorn /Rowan	2
			<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum/Sloe	1
			<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1
63	F896	513	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	2
67	F914	526	<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birch	1

Table 4 Charcoal – by taxon

Feature no.	21	27	32	33	42	43	45	50	193	218	219	222	246	270	272	330	393	408	409	419	438	506	531	572	599	611	660	745	761	818
<i>Acer campestre</i> L..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Betula</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maloideae	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
<i>Populus/Salix</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-	Y	Y	Y



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Fig 1 Site location, shown in relation to nearby archaeological sites (cropped in green)

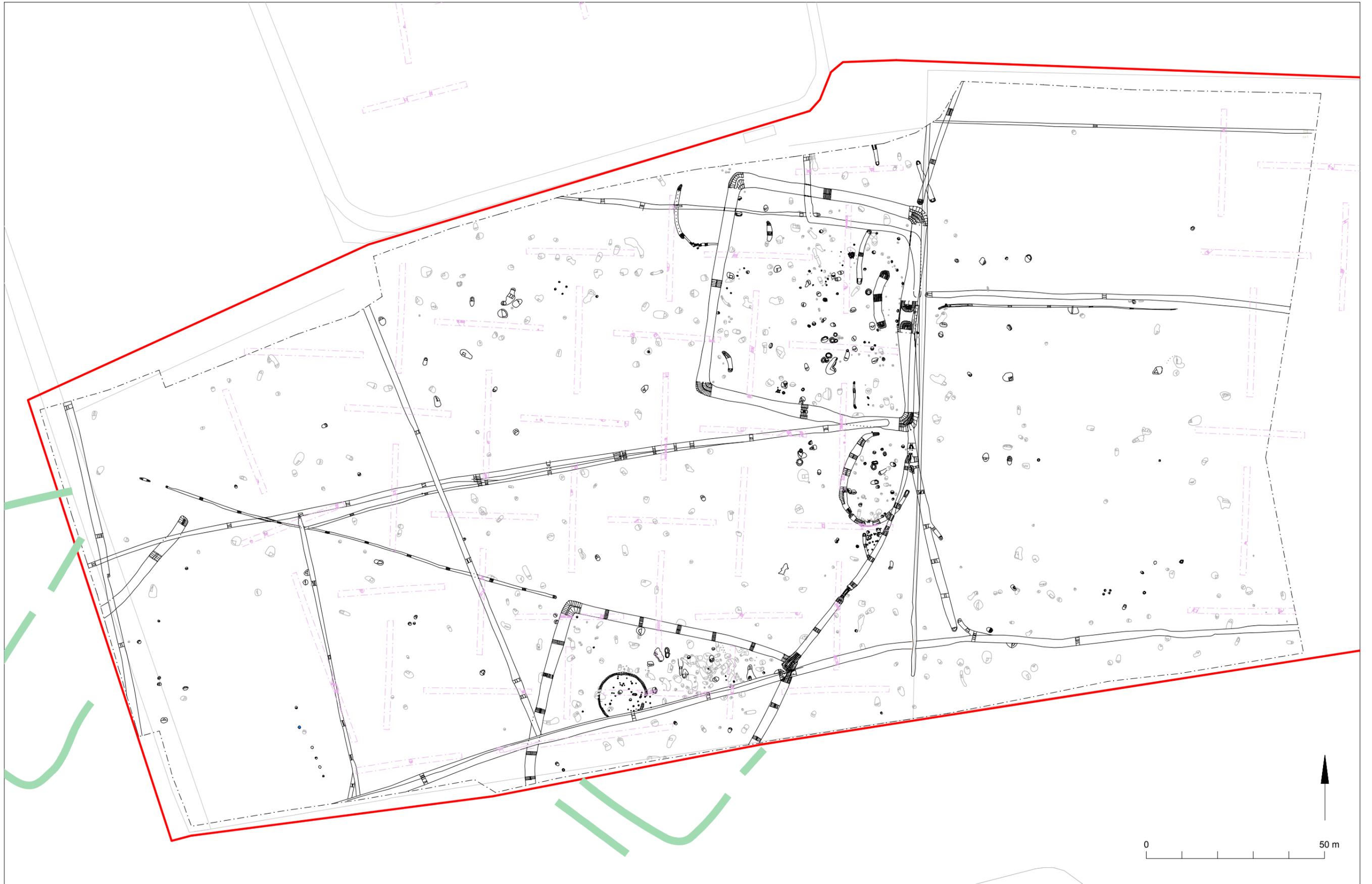


Fig 2 Excavation results (evaluation shown in pink)

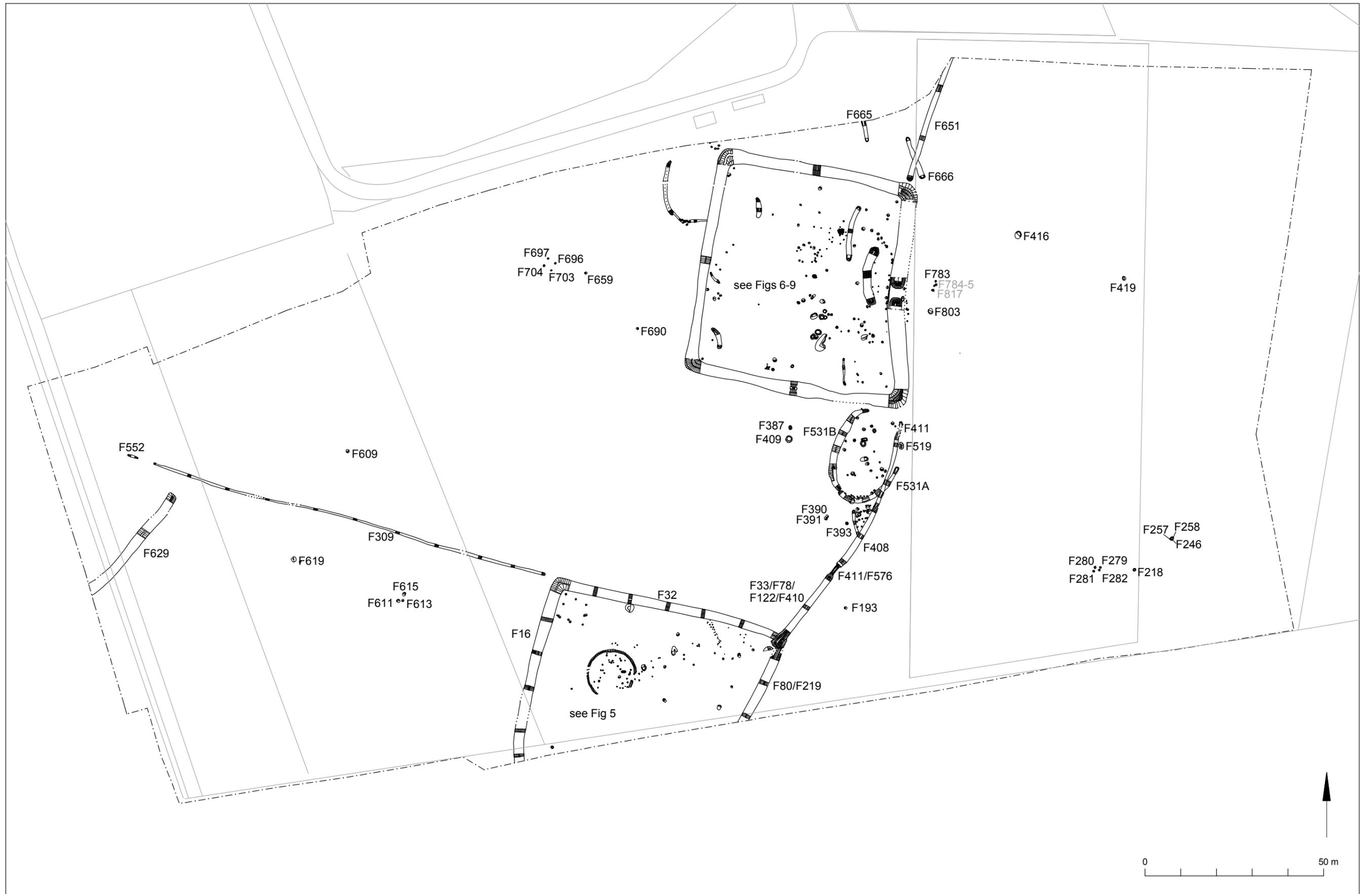


Fig 4 Middle Iron Age (also see Figs 5-10).
 All features with black numbers are of Middle Iron Age date.
 All features with grey numbers are probably of Middle Iron Age date.

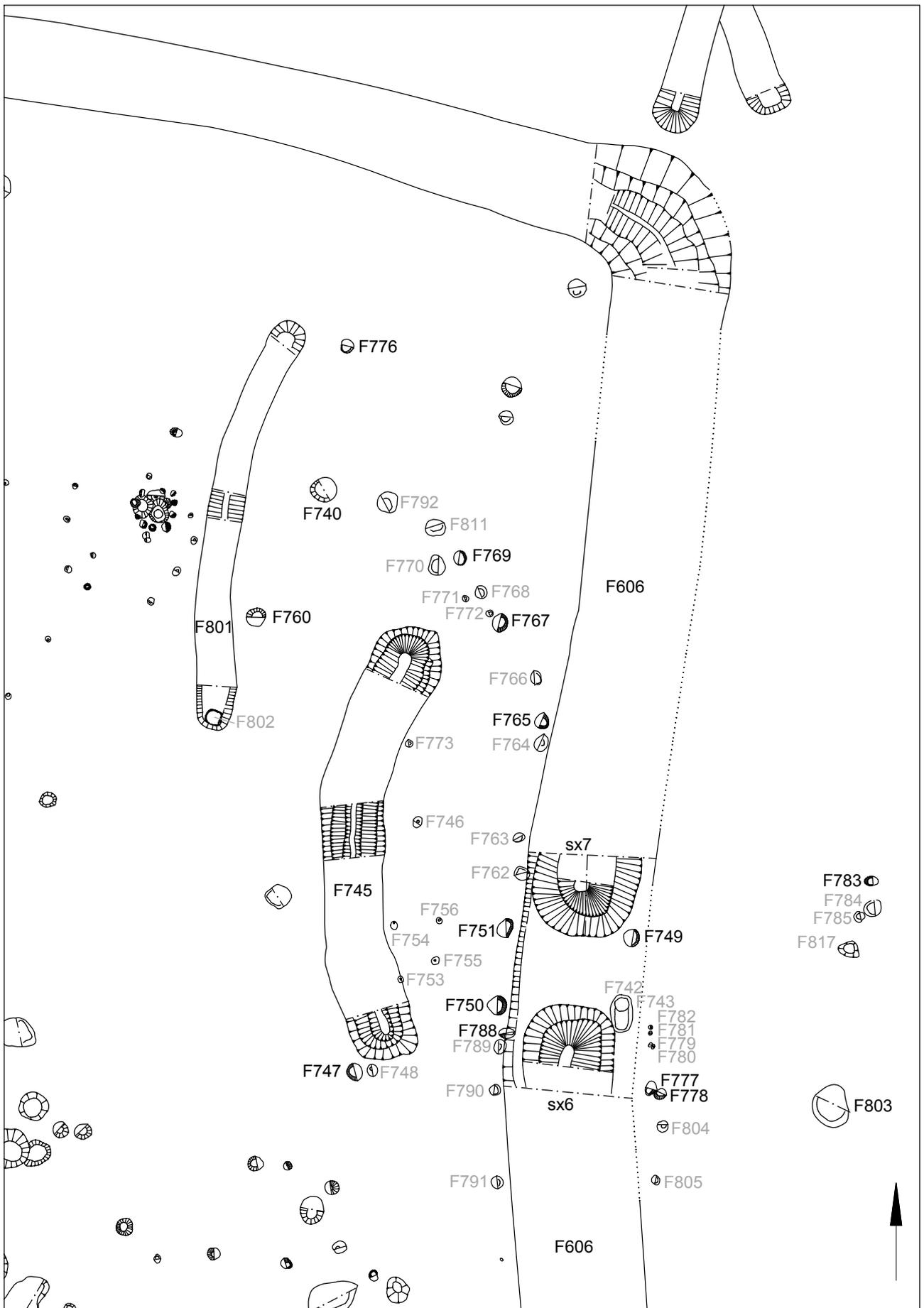


Fig 6 Entrance into Enclosure A (also see Fig 5).
 All features with black numbers are of Middle Iron Age date.
 All features with grey numbers are probably of Middle Iron Age date.



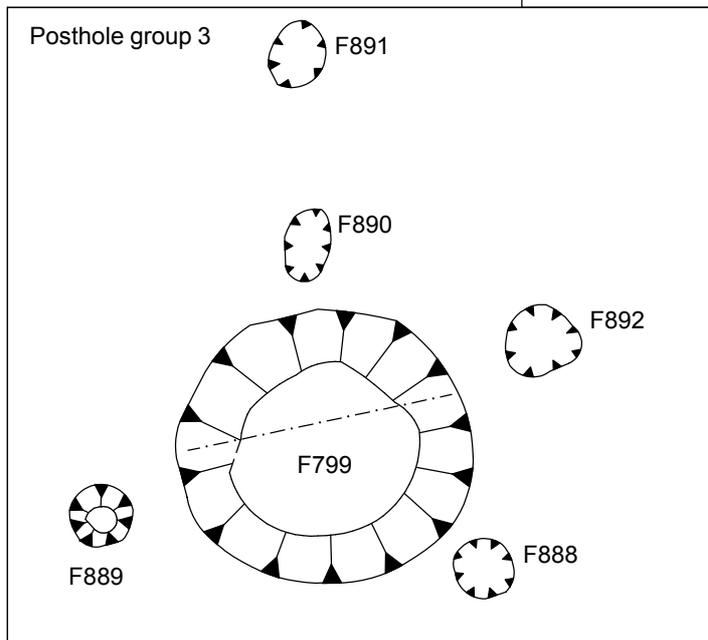
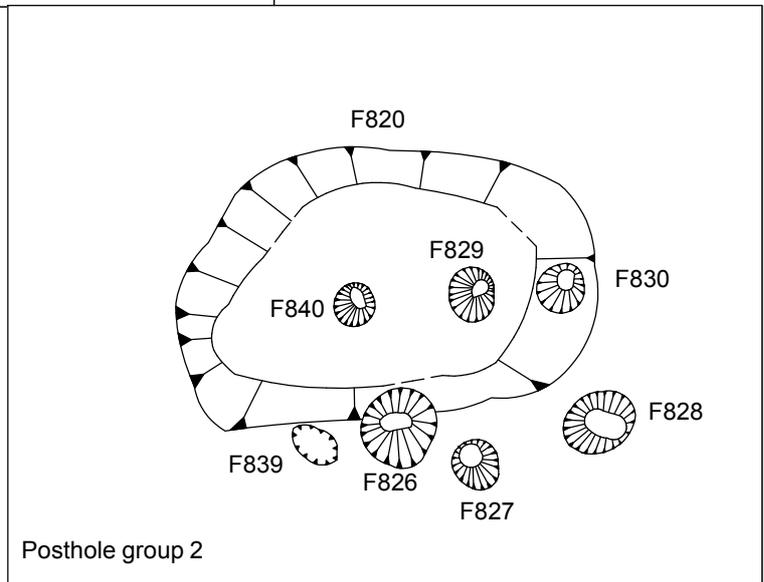
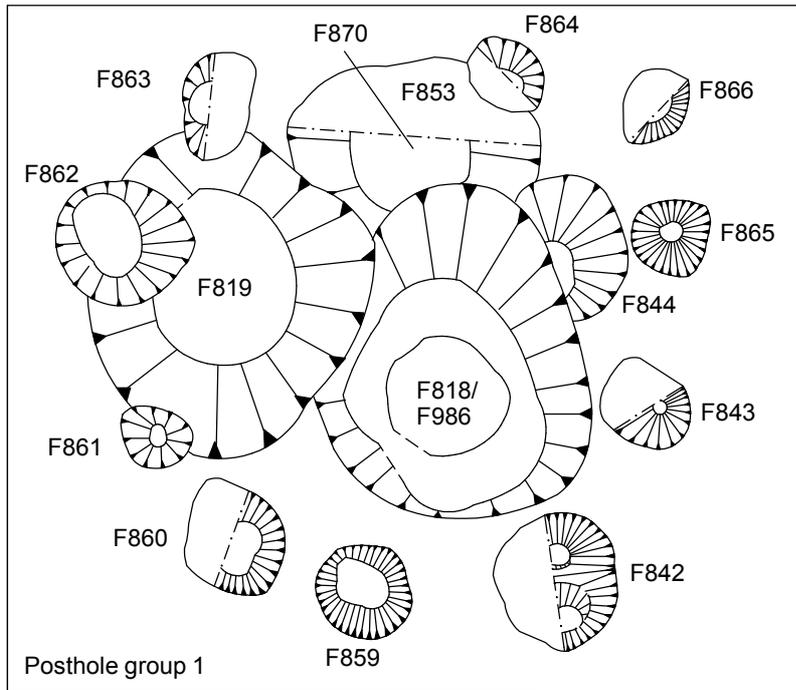


Fig 8 Posthole groups 1-3 in Enclosure A (also see Figs 5 & 7).

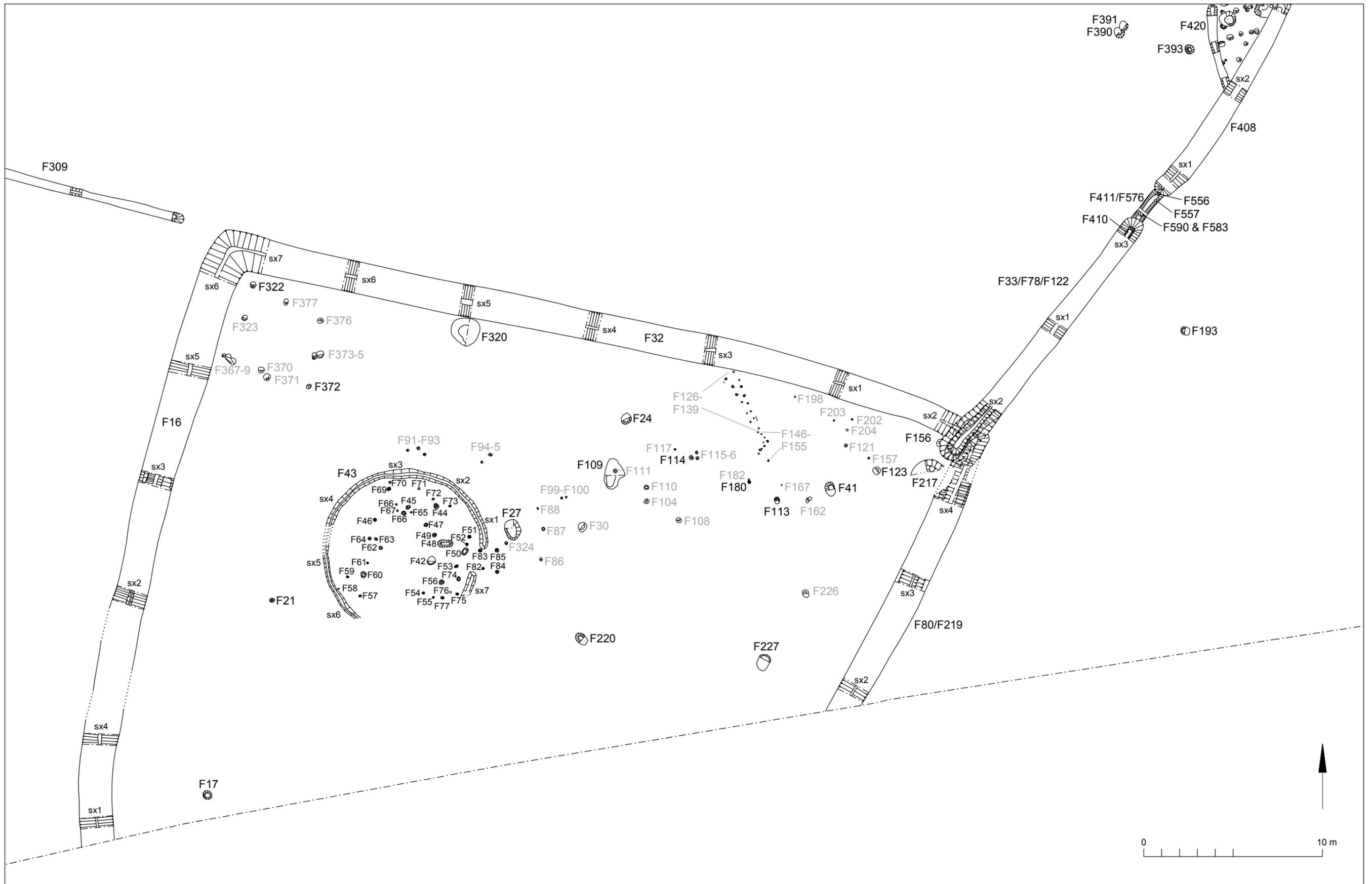


Fig 9 Enclosure B.
 All features with black numbers are of Middle Iron Age date.
 All features with grey numbers are probably of Middle Iron Age date.

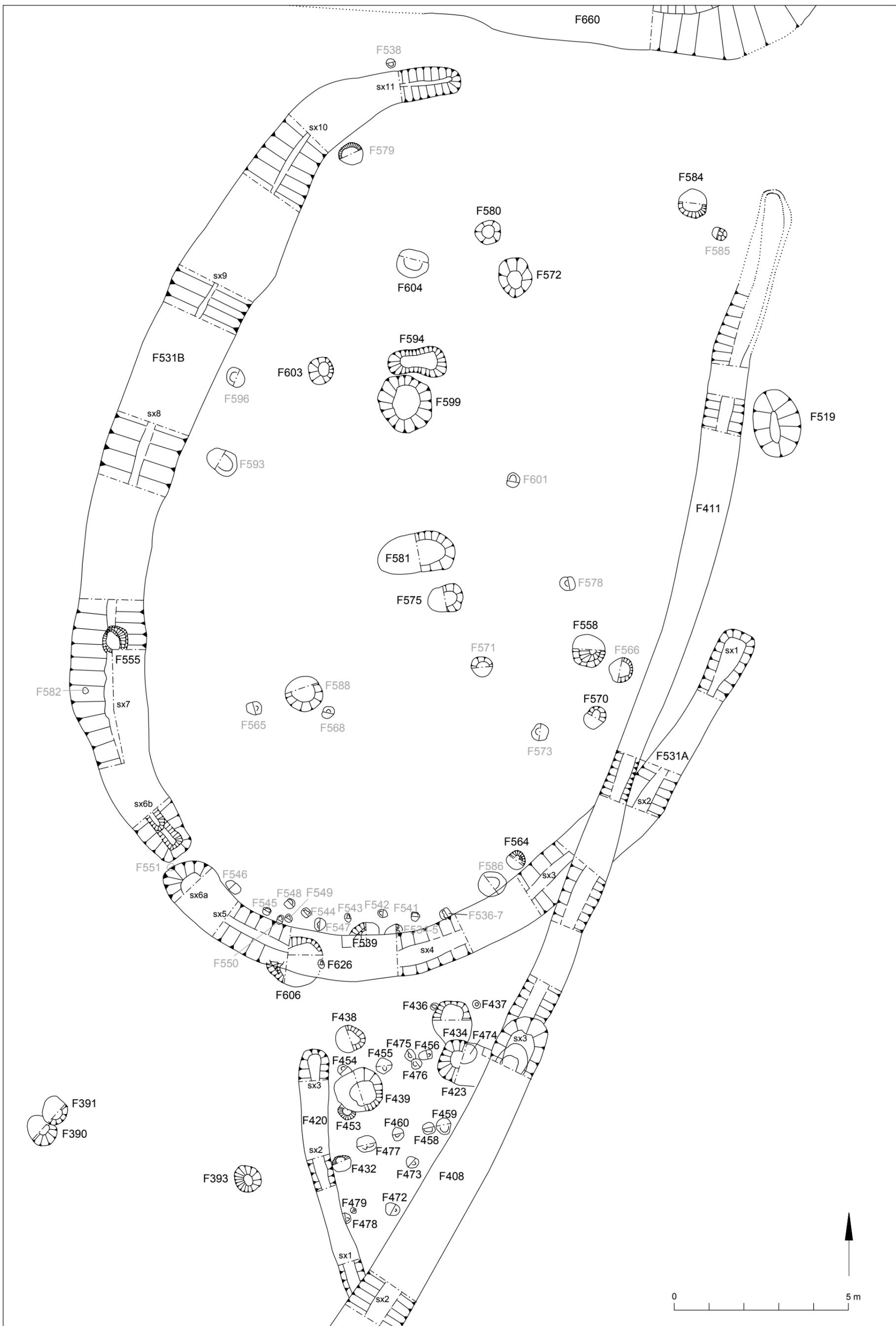


Fig 10 C-shaped enclosure and associated features (also see Fig 6).
 All features with black numbers are of Middle Iron Age date.
 All features with grey numbers are probably of Middle Iron Age date.

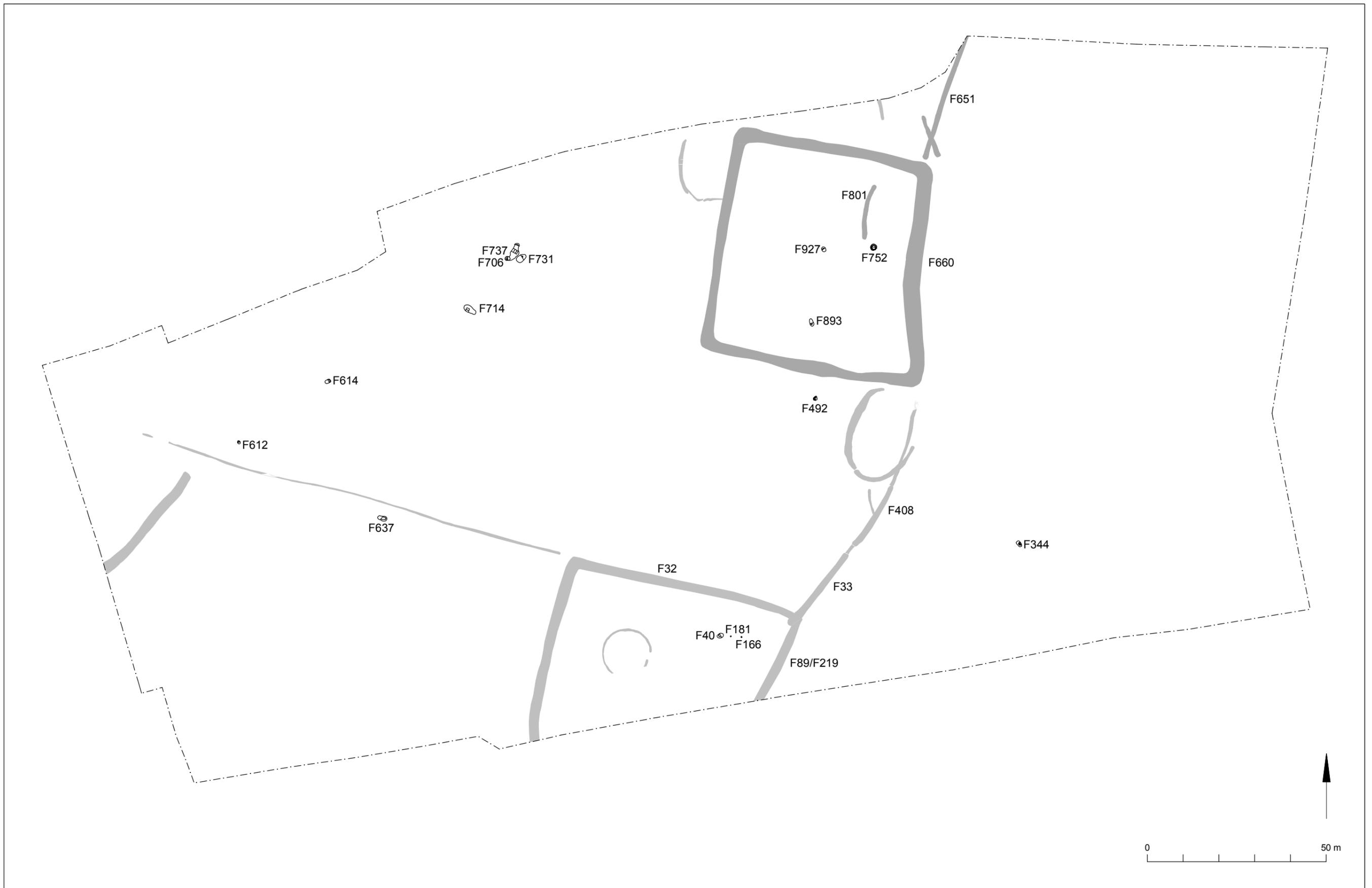


Fig 11 Late Iron Age and Roman period. The position of the Middle Iron Age enclosures has been plotted in grey.

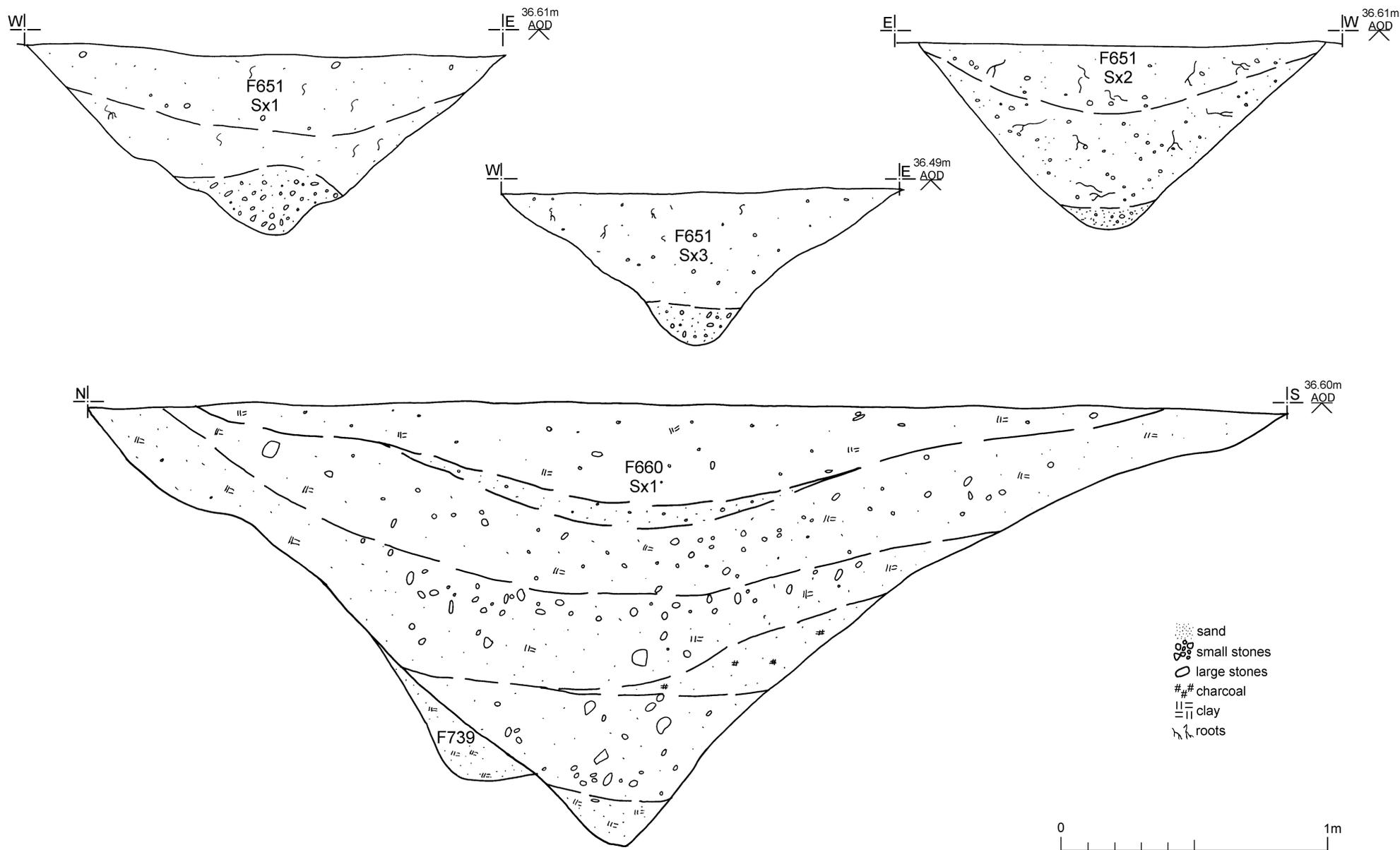
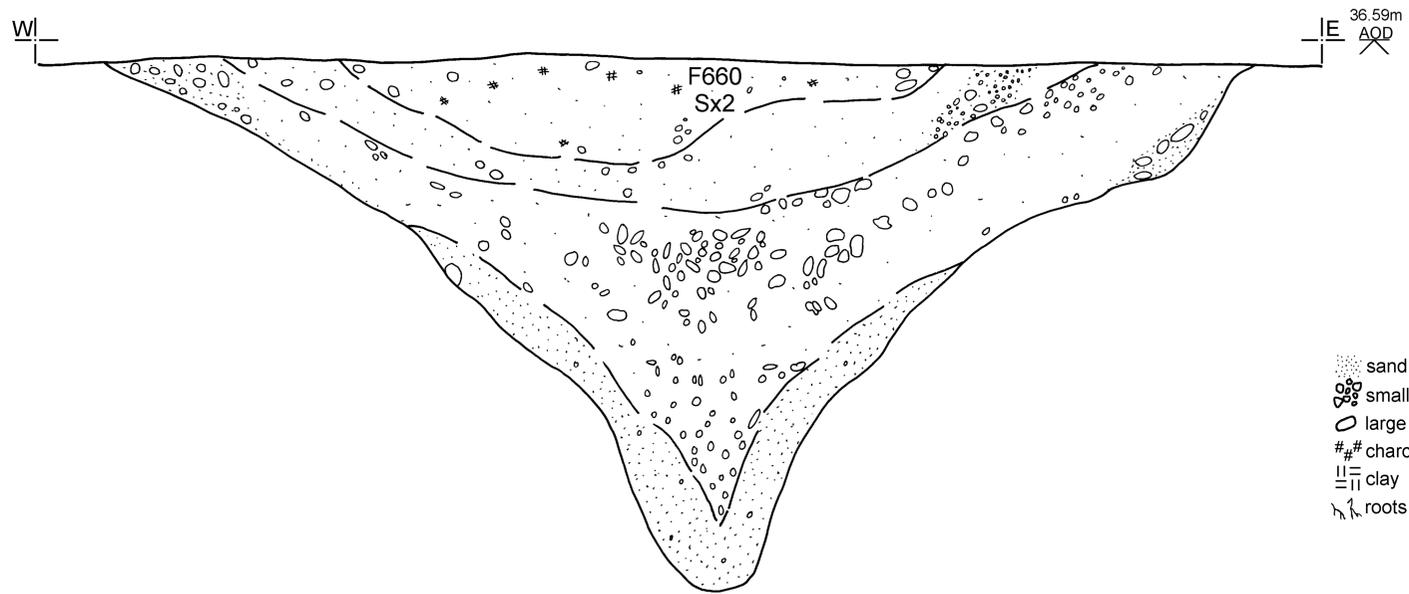
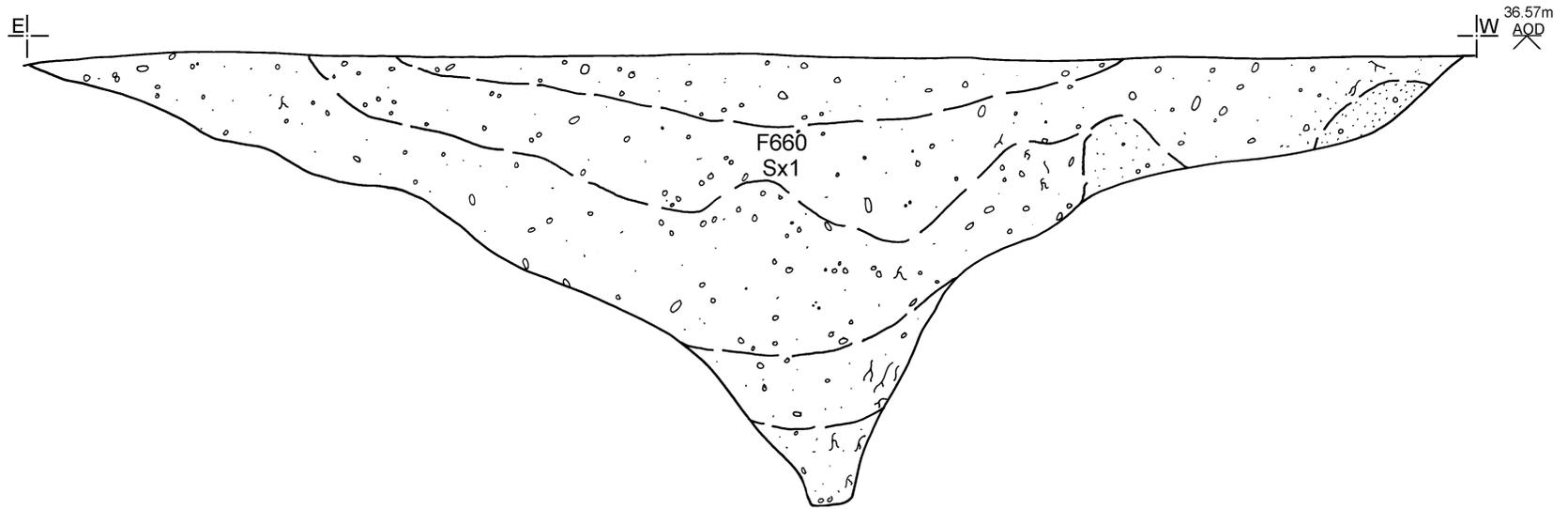


Fig 13 Field boundary ditch and Enclosure A sections.



- sand
- ⊗ small stones
- large stones
- # charcoal
- || clay
- √ roots



Fig 14 Enclosure A sections.

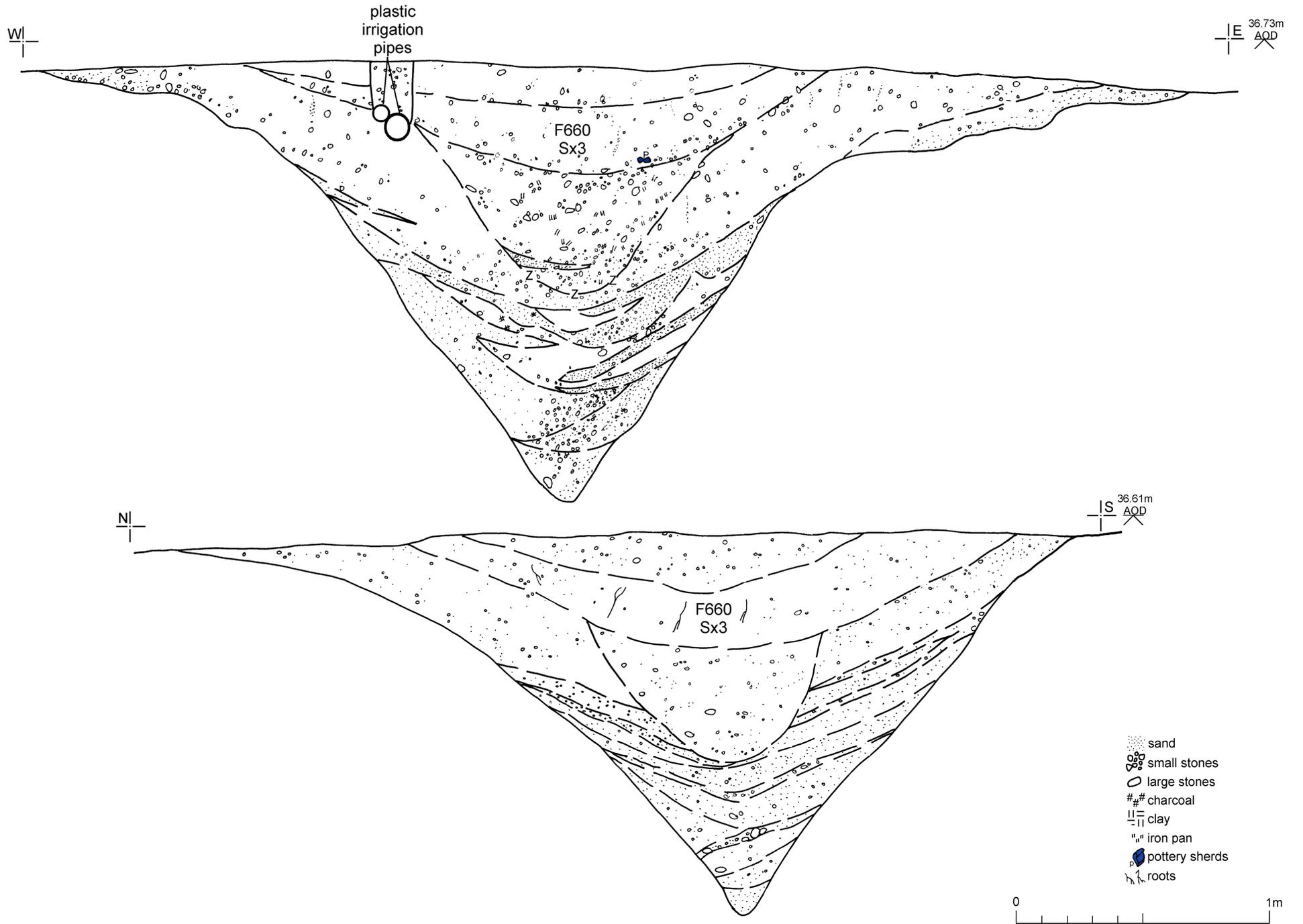


Fig 15 Enclosure A sections.

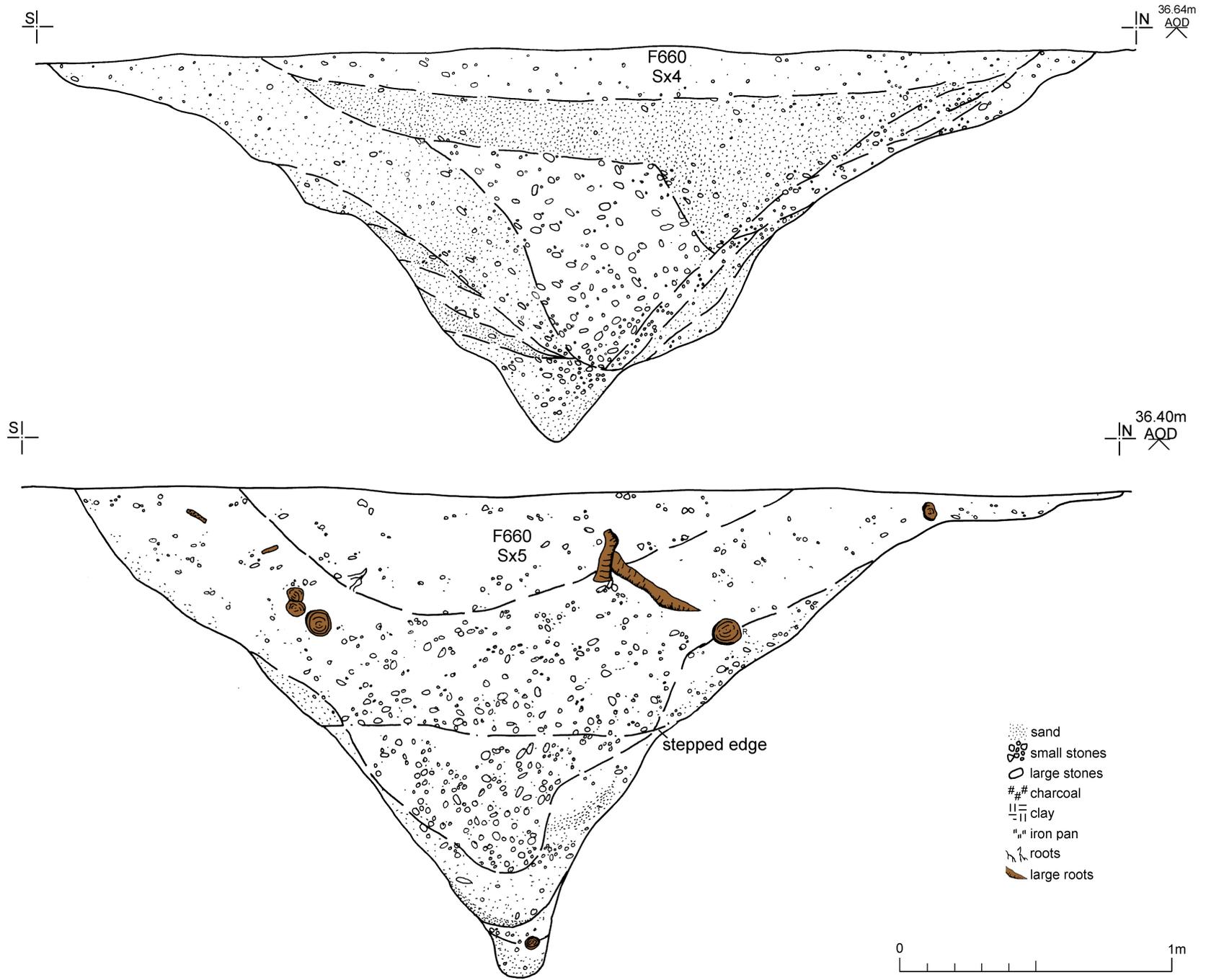


Fig 16 Enclosure A sections.

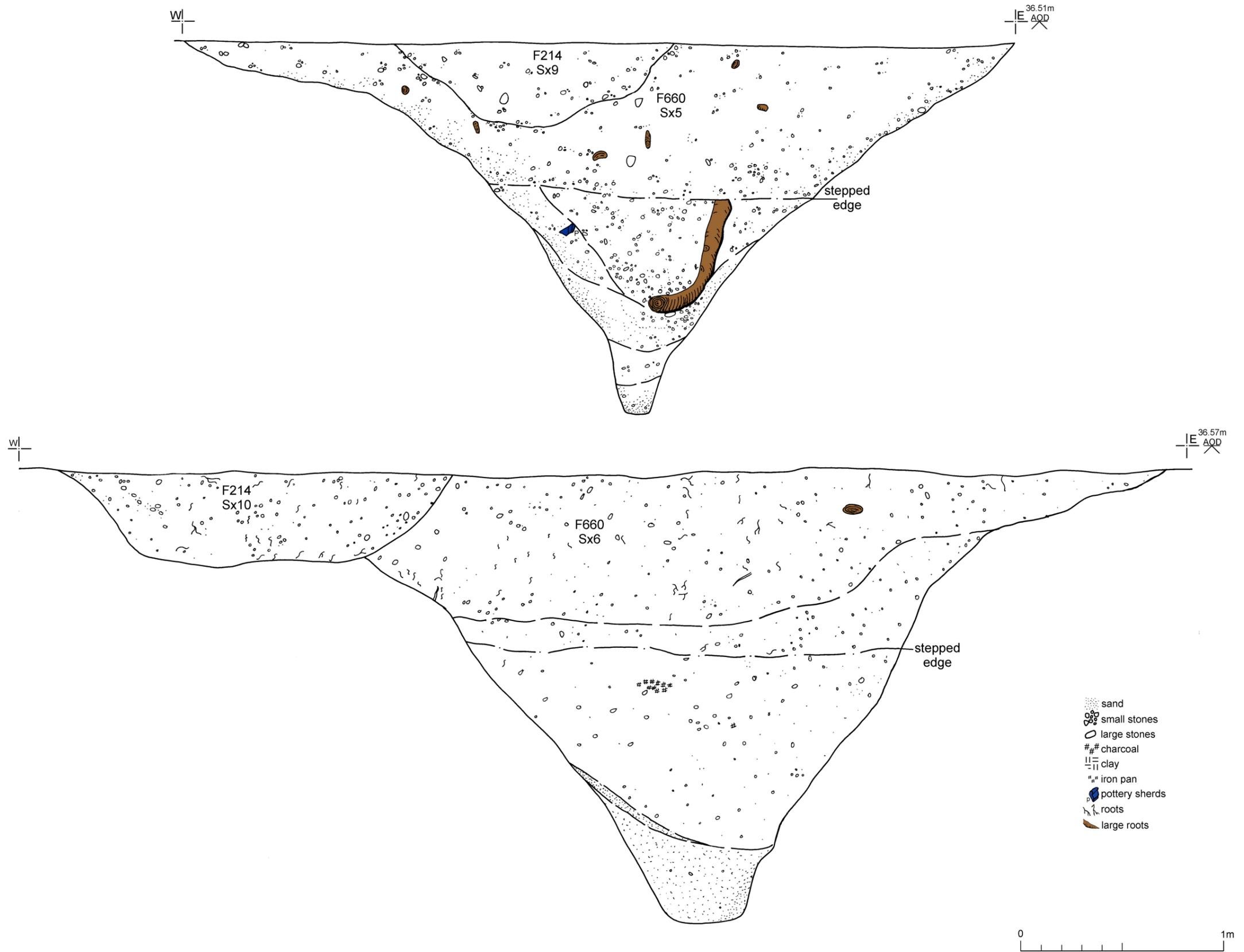


Fig 17 Enclosure A sections.

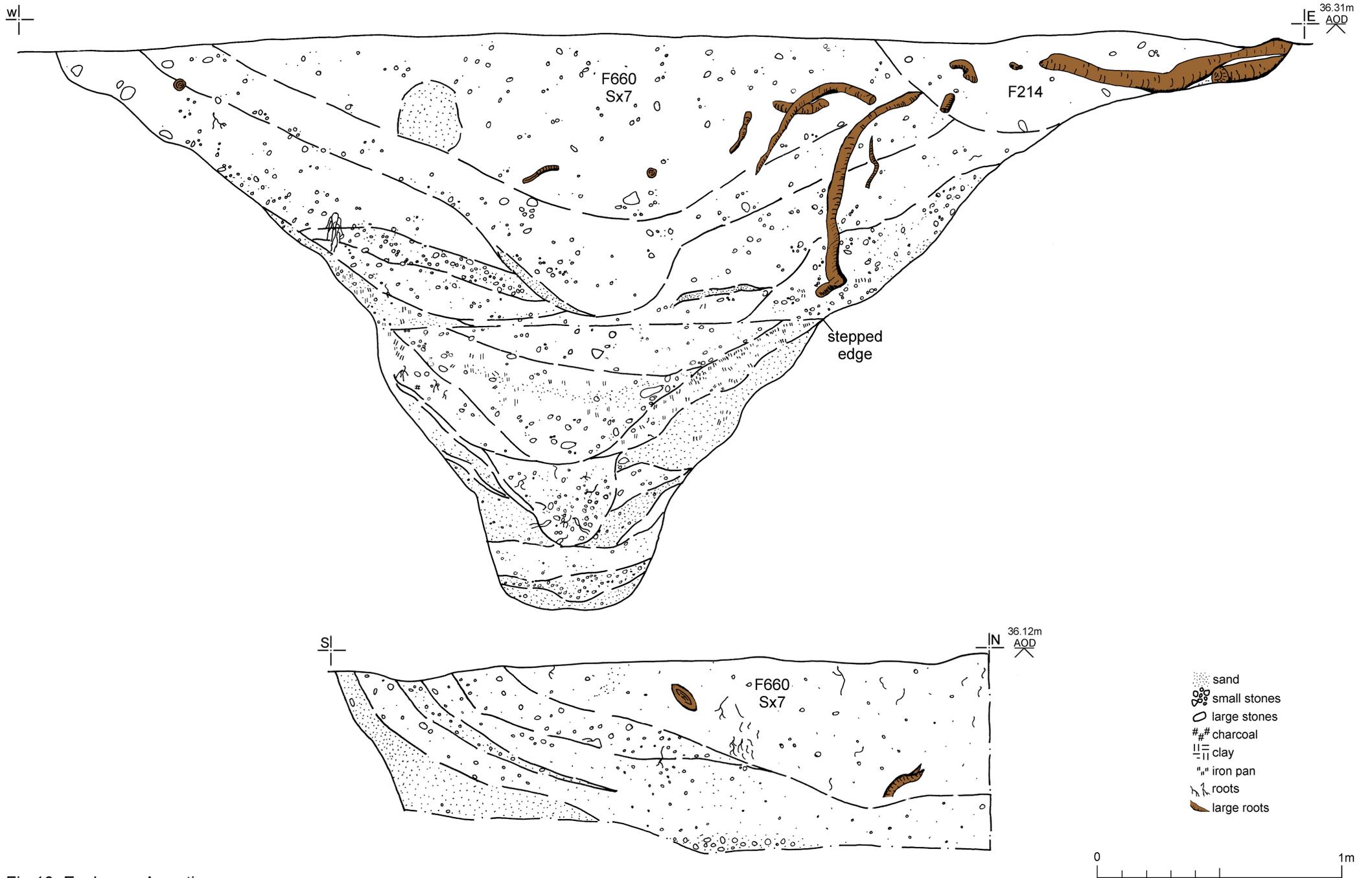
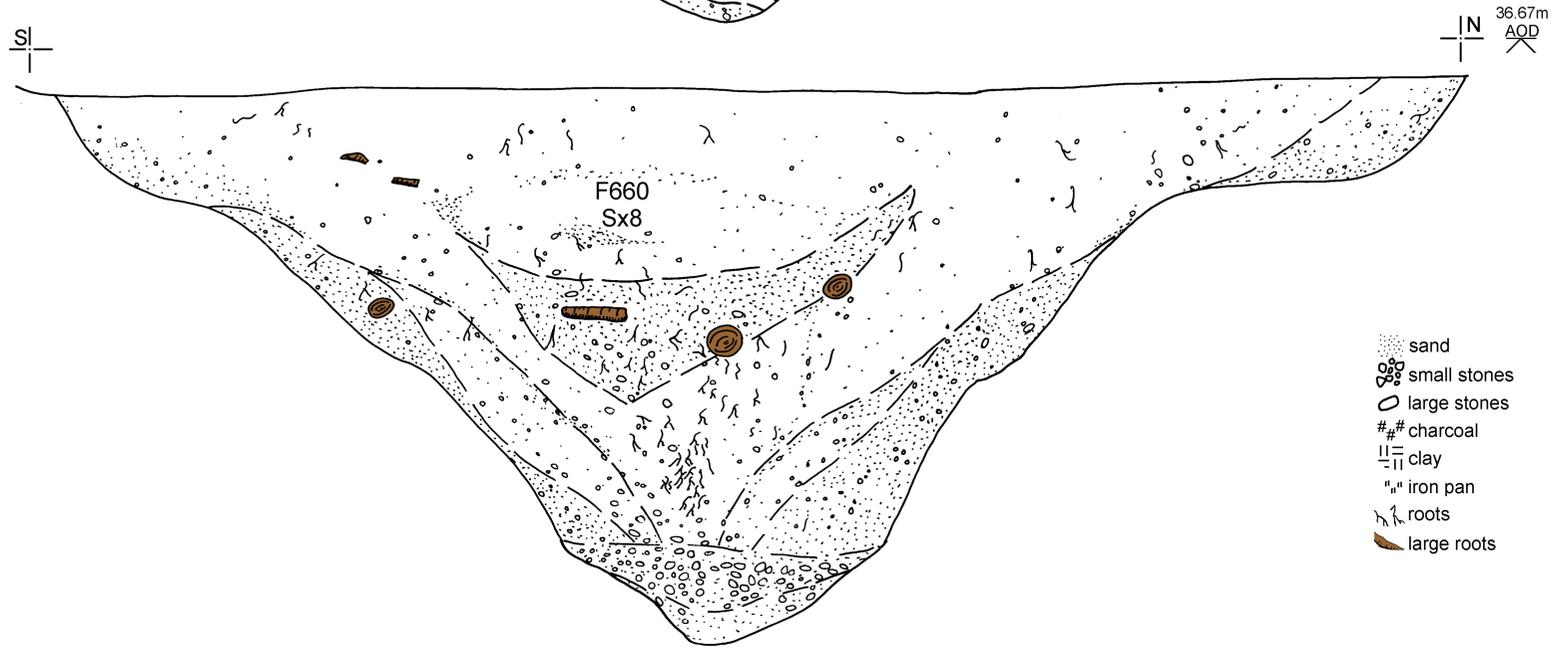
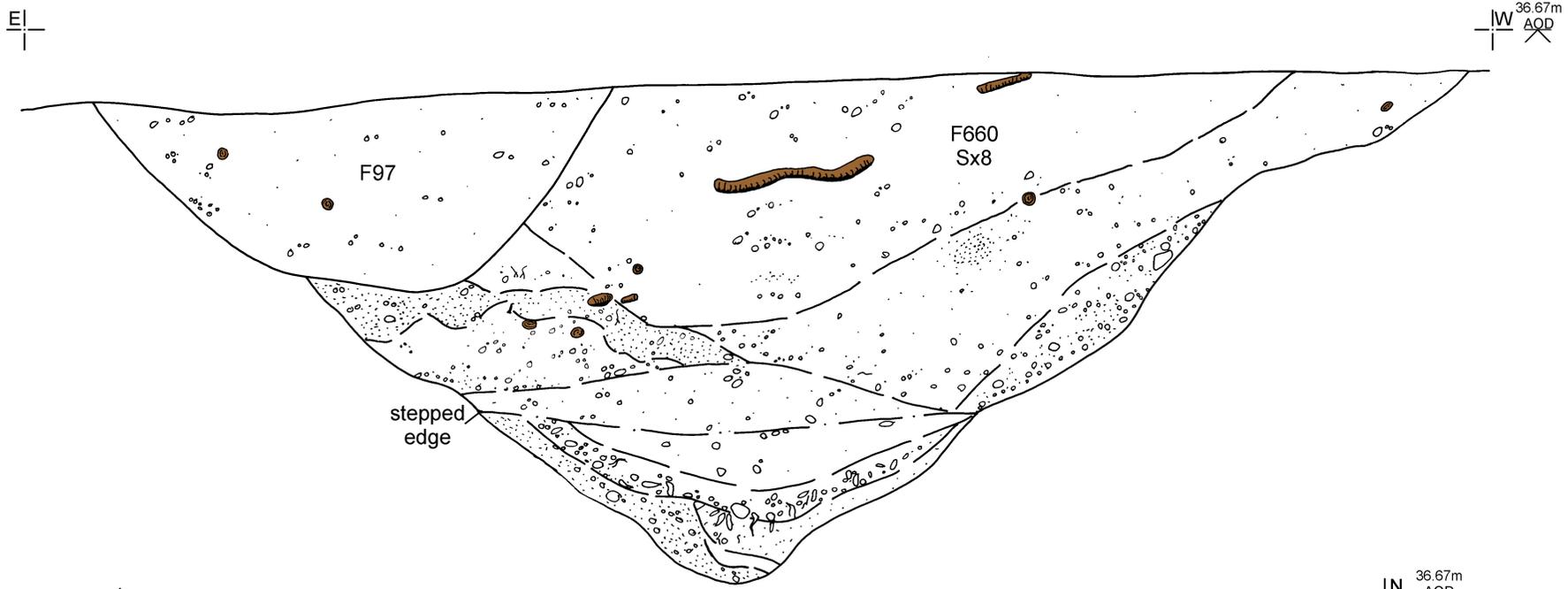


Fig 18 Enclosure A sections.



- sand
- ⊙ small stones
- large stones
- # # charcoal
- ||| clay
- "#" iron pan
- √ roots
- large roots



Fig 19 Enclosure A sections.

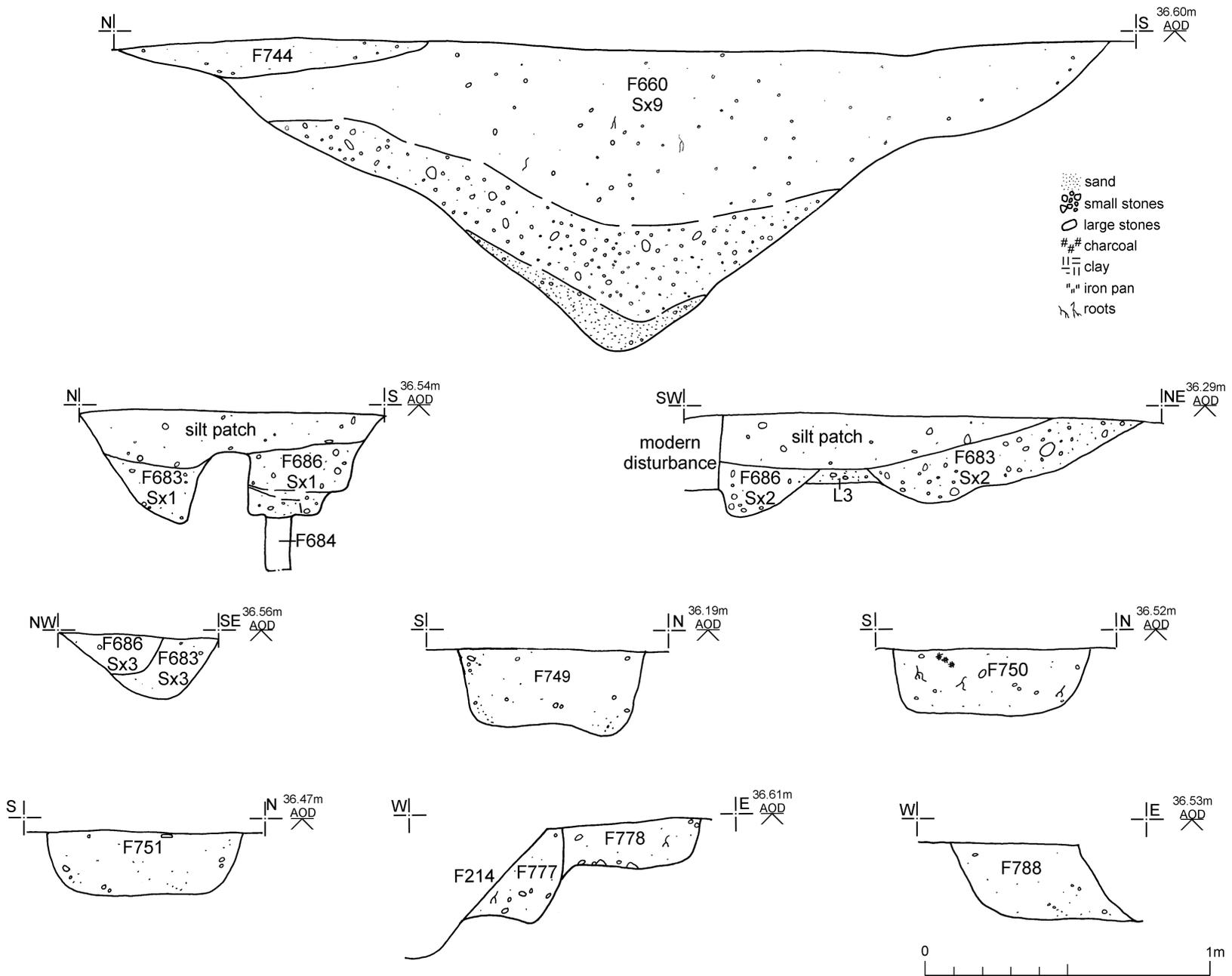


Fig 20 Enclosure A sections.

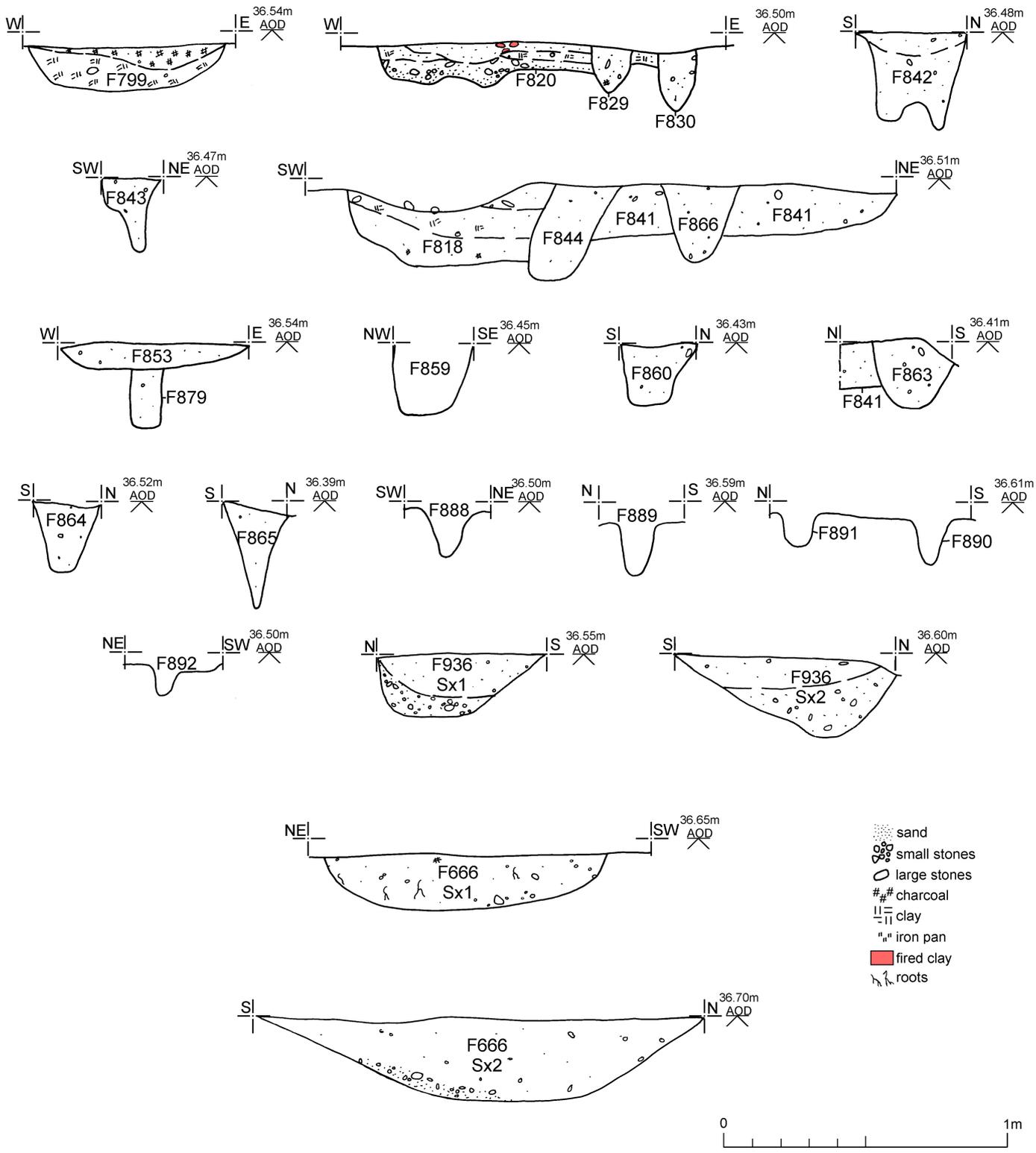


Fig 21 Enclosure A features and field boundary ditch.

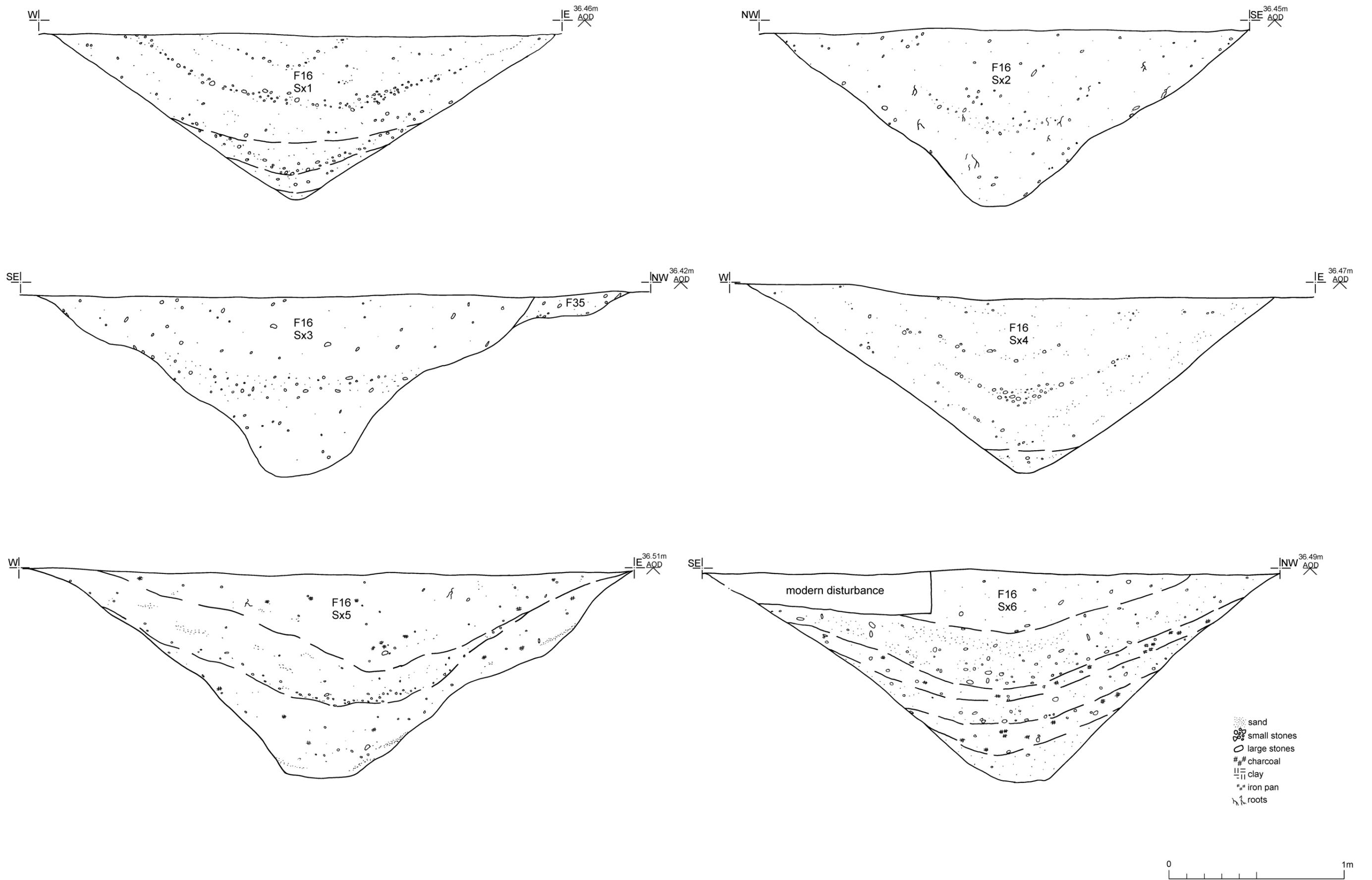


Fig 22 Enclosure B sections.

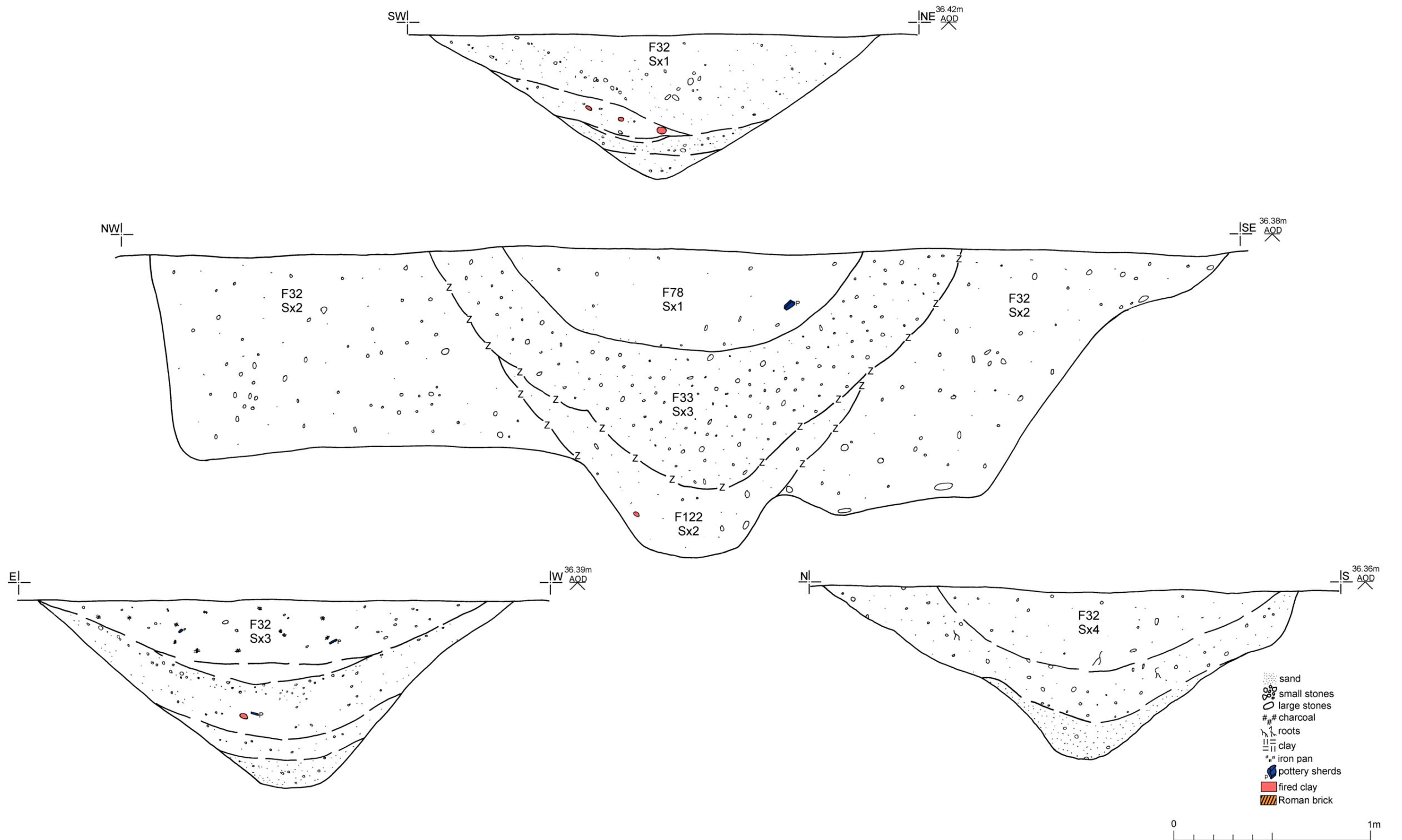


Fig 23 Enclosure B sections.

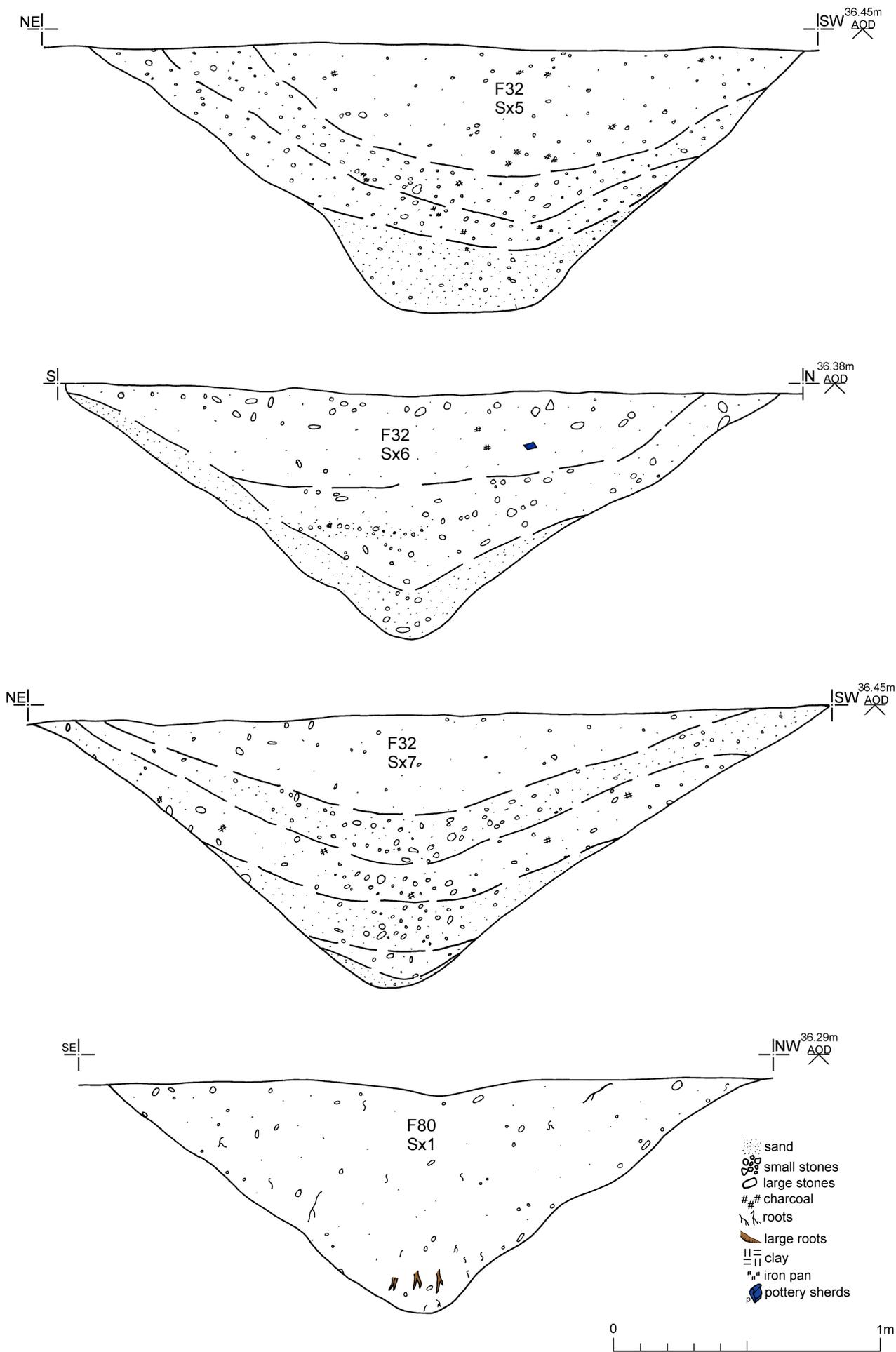


Fig 24 Enclosure B sections.

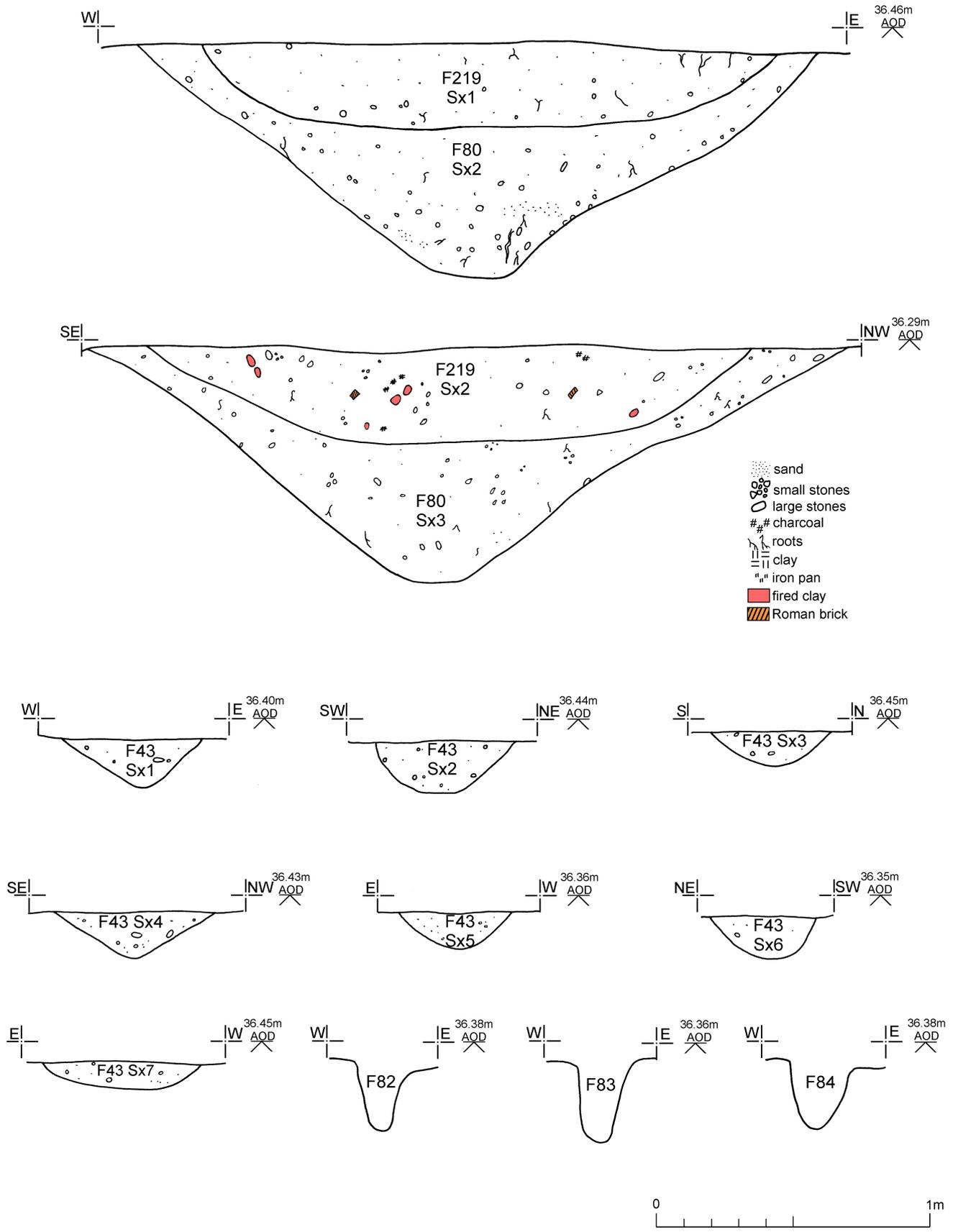


Fig 25 Enclosure B and roundhouse post-holes sections and profiles.

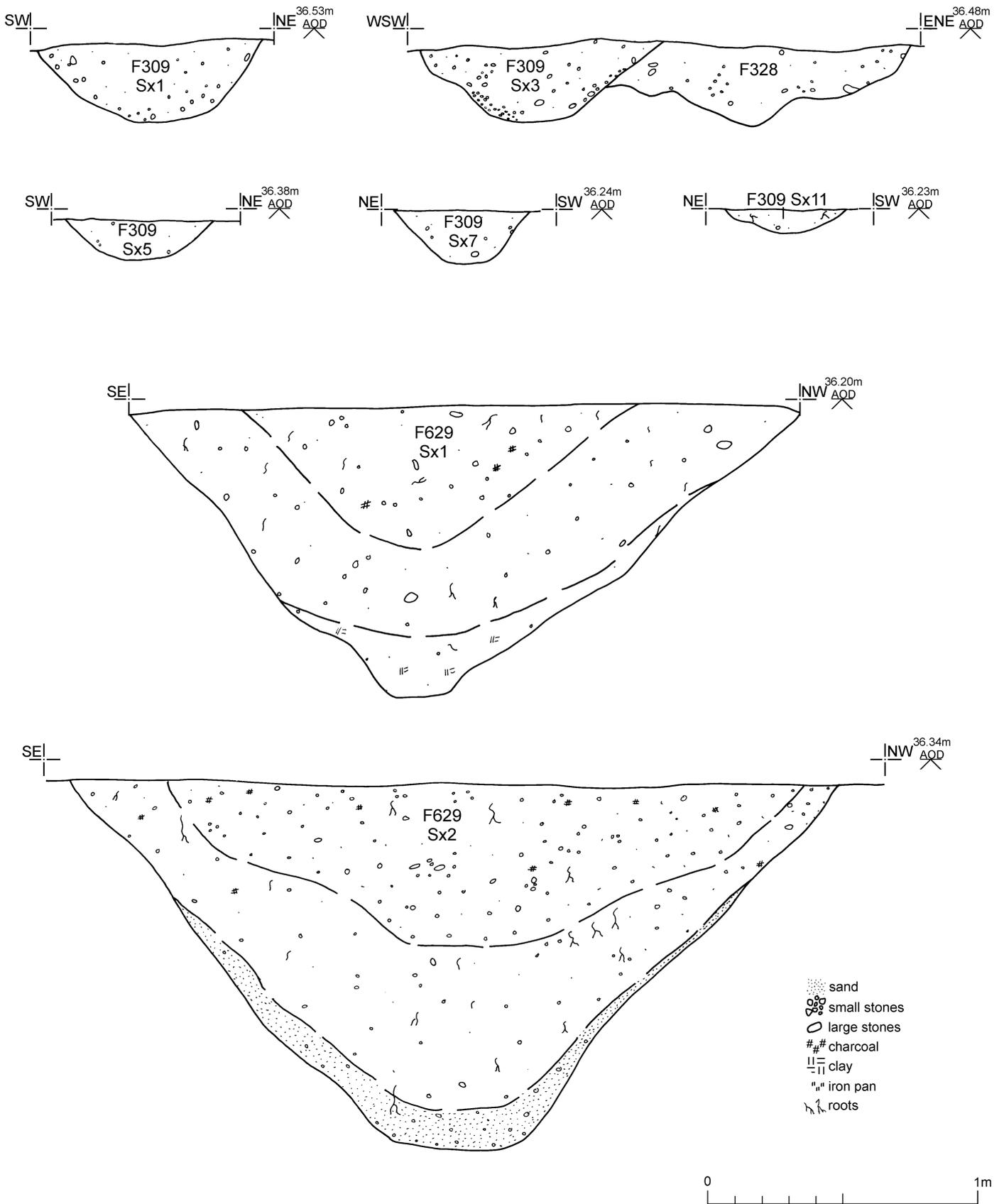


Fig 26 Field boundary ditches and associated feature sections.

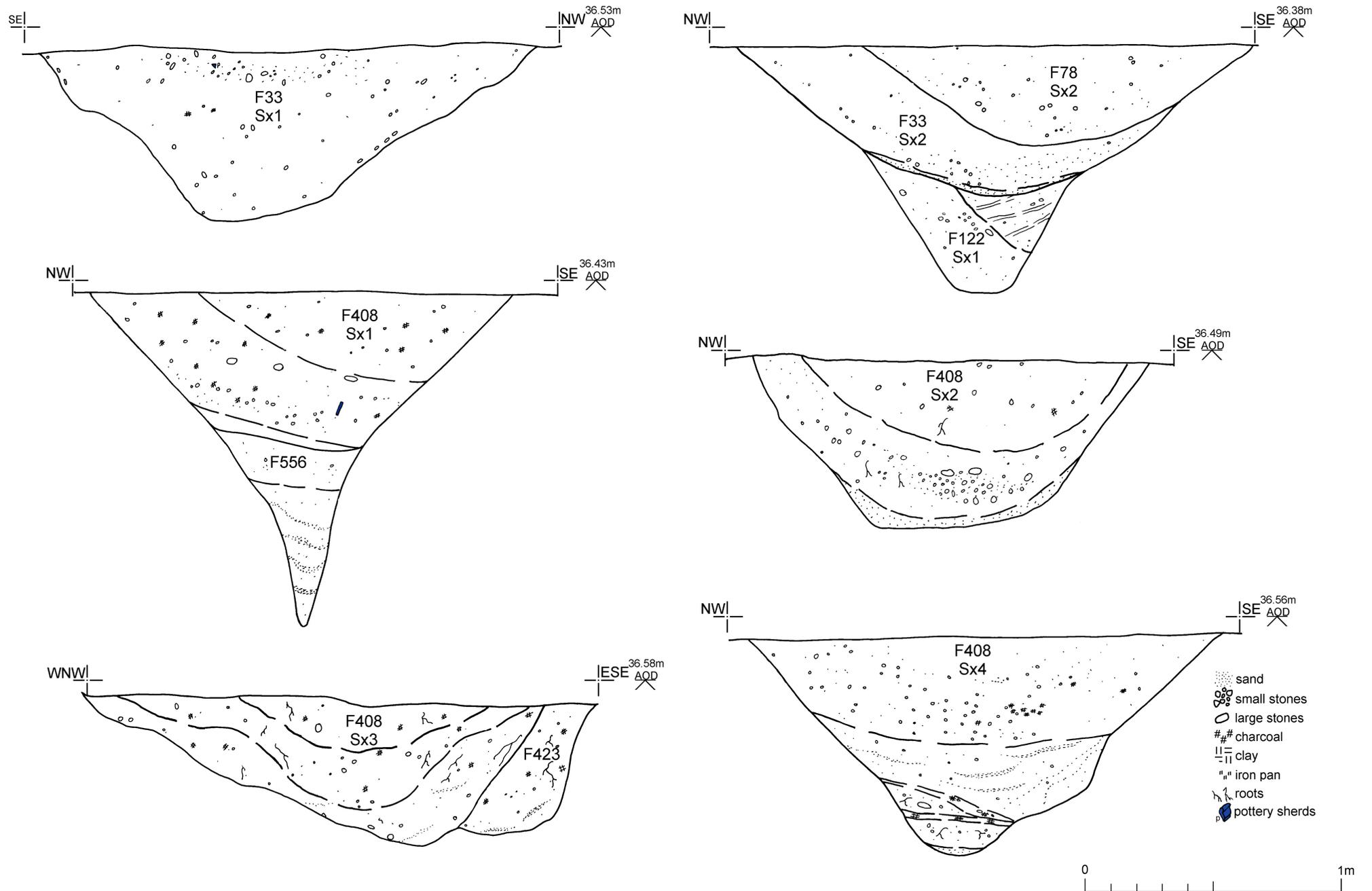


Fig 27 Field boundary ditches and associated feature sections.

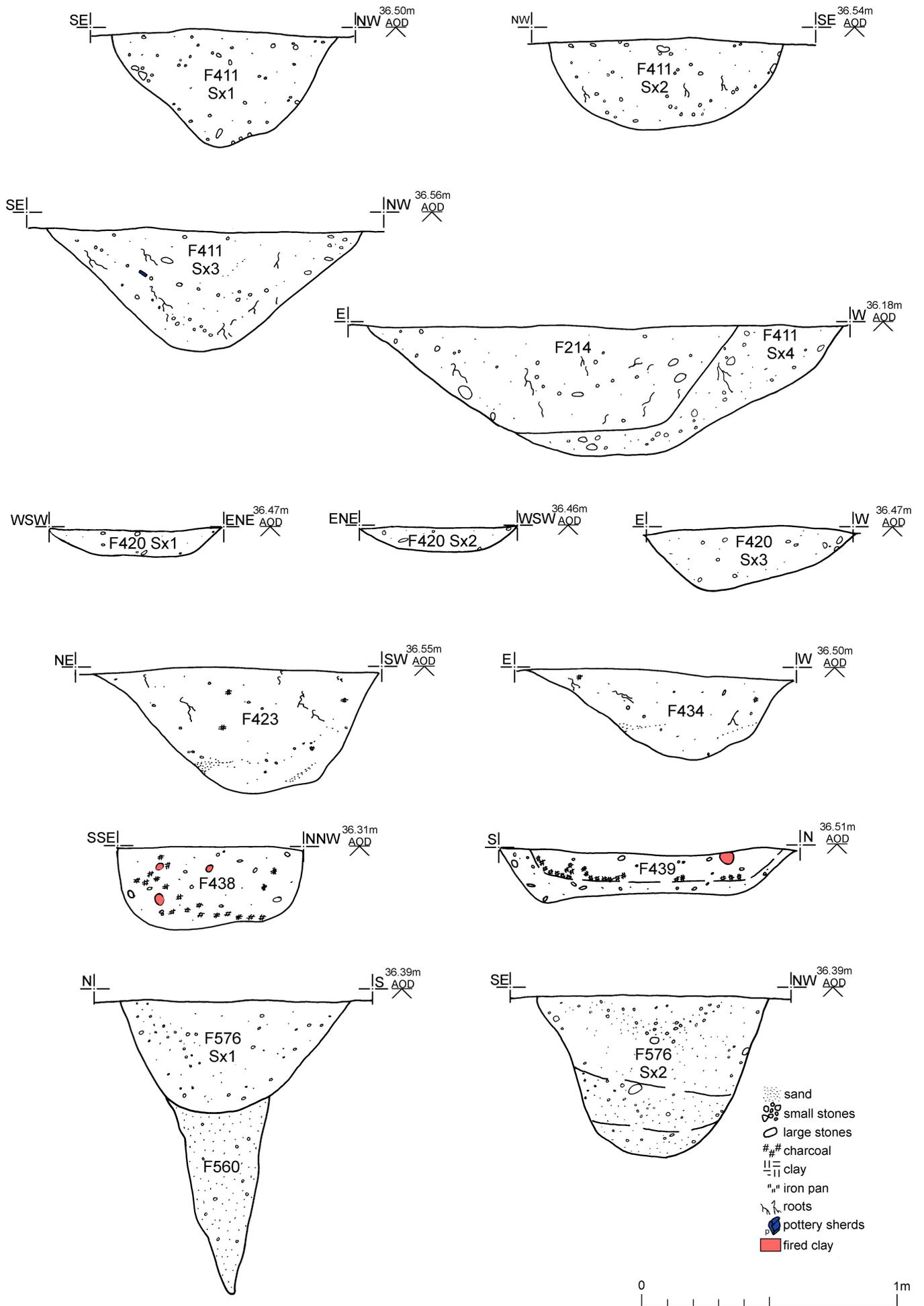


Fig 28 Field boundary ditch sections and associated features.

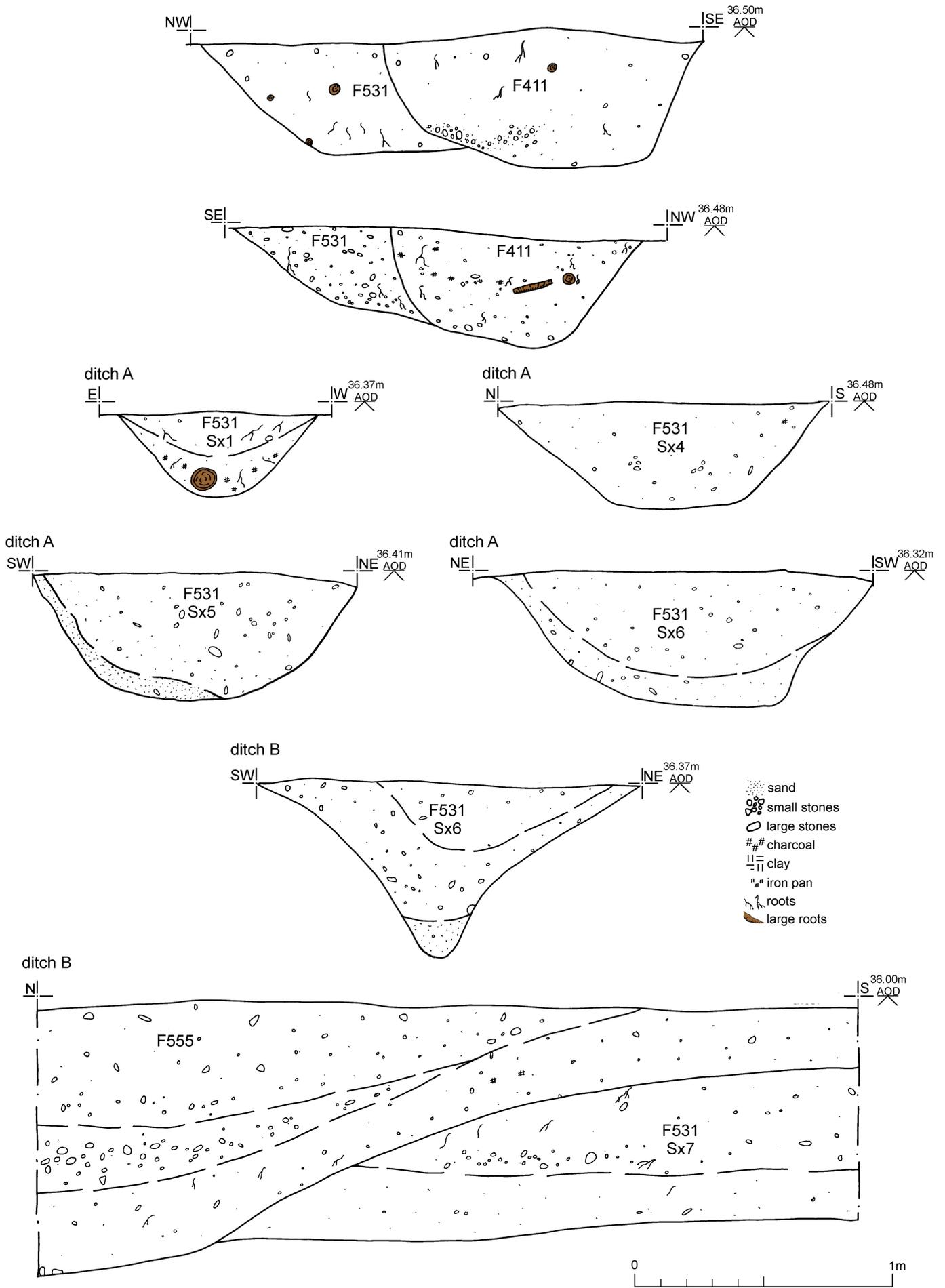


Fig 29 Enclosure C sections.

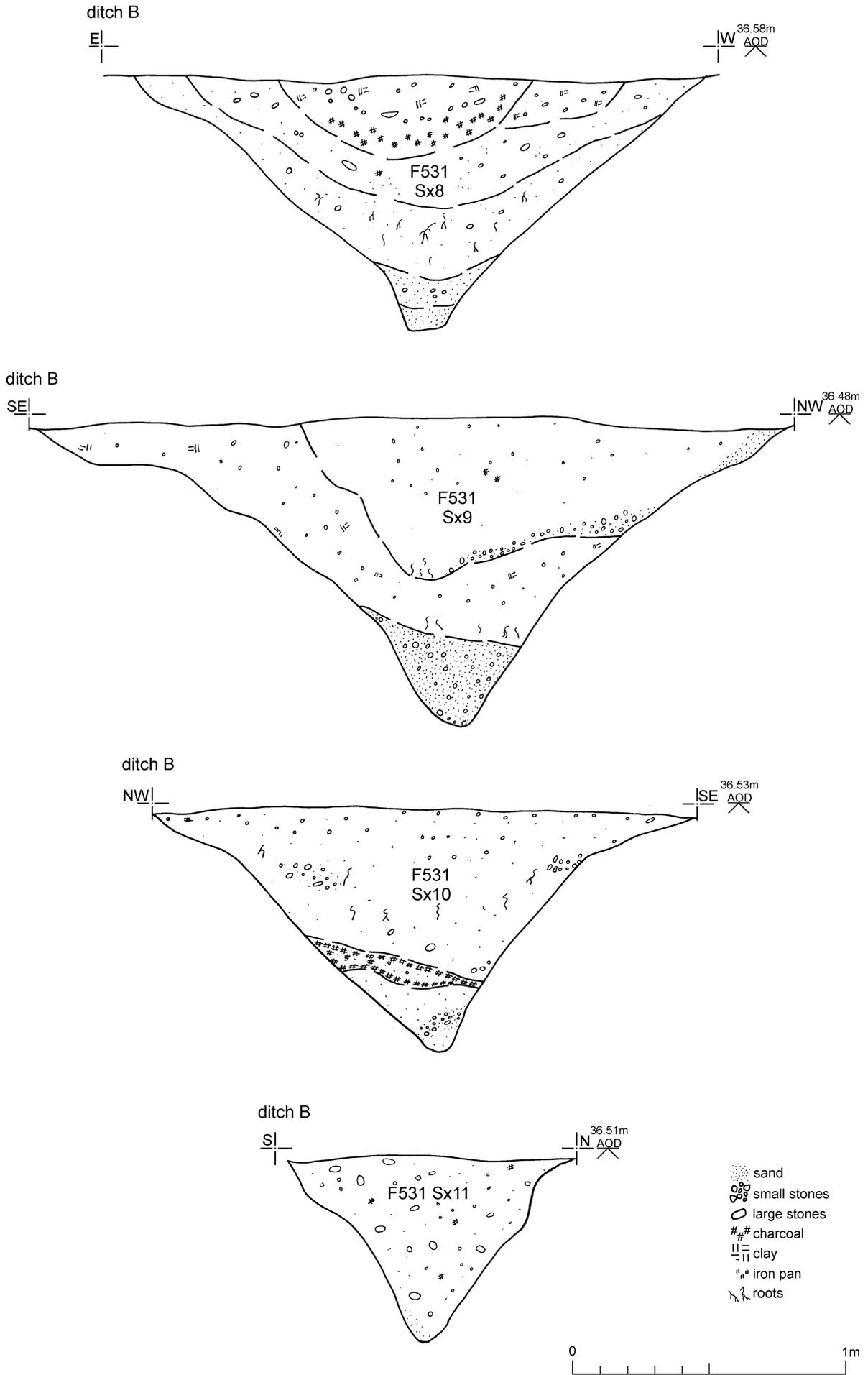


Fig 30 Enclosure C sections.

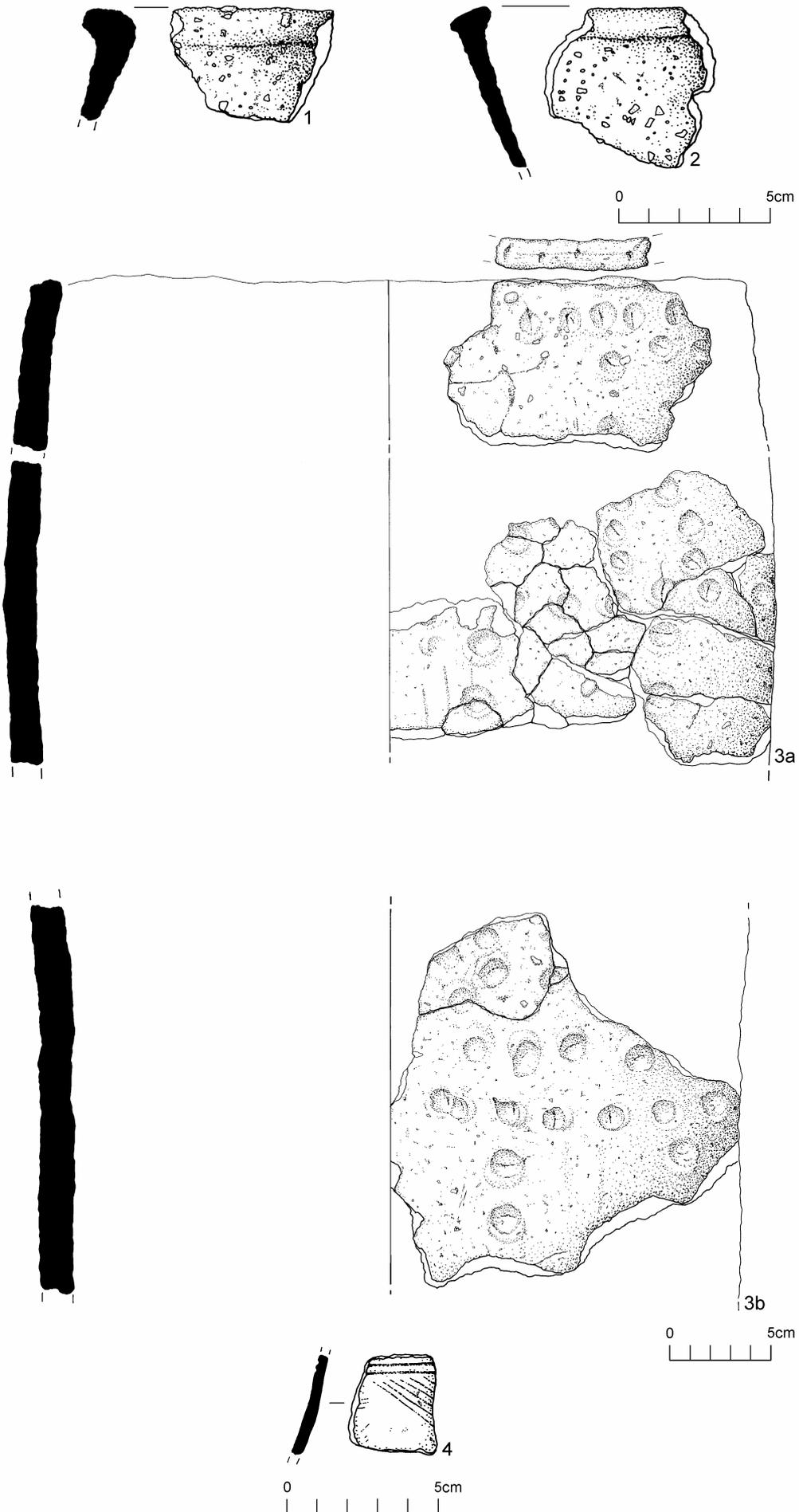


Fig 31 Earlier prehistoric pottery: Neolithic-Bronze Age (1-2, scale 1:2), Bronze Age (3, scale 1:3) and Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age (4, scale 1:2).

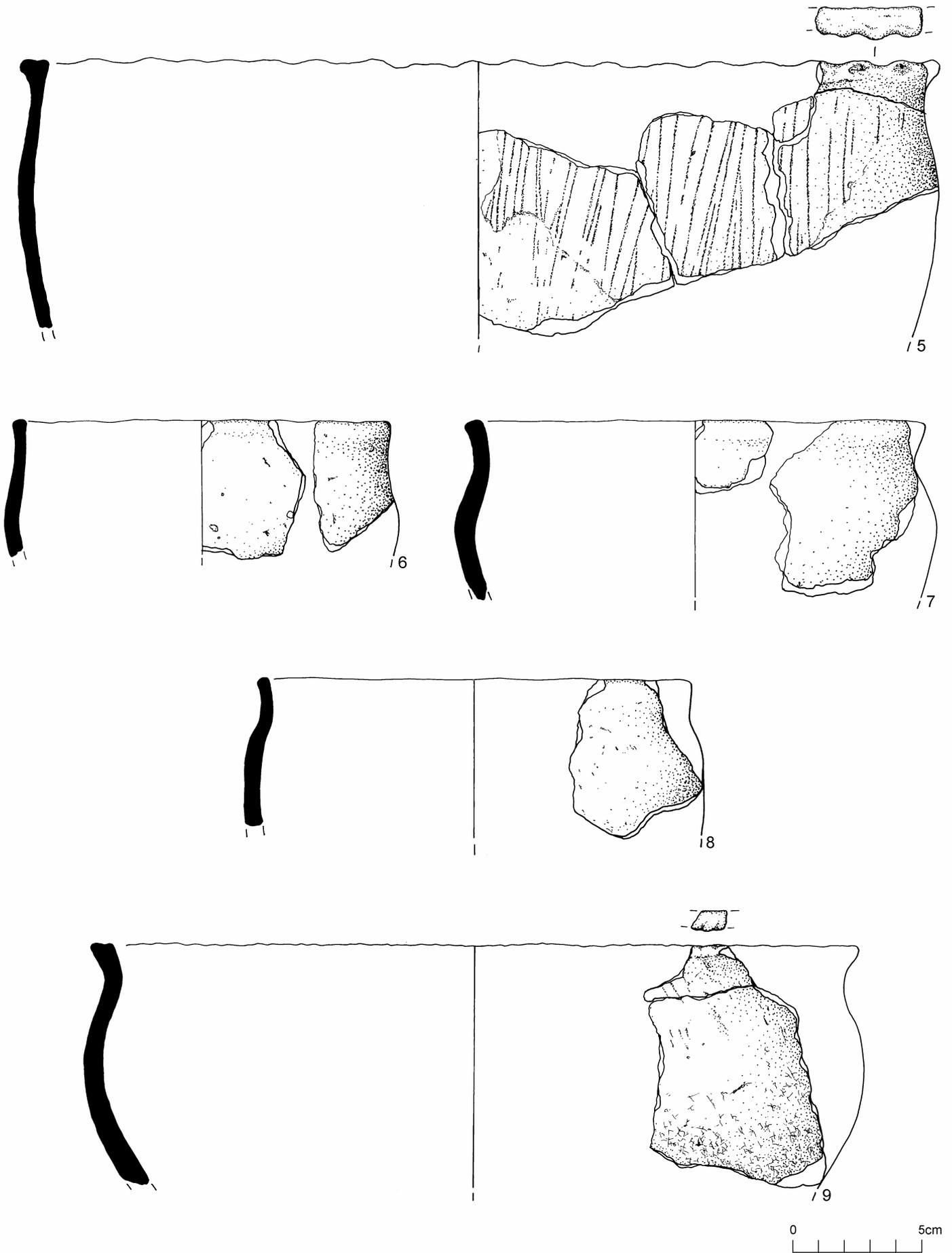


Fig 32 Middle Iron Age pottery.

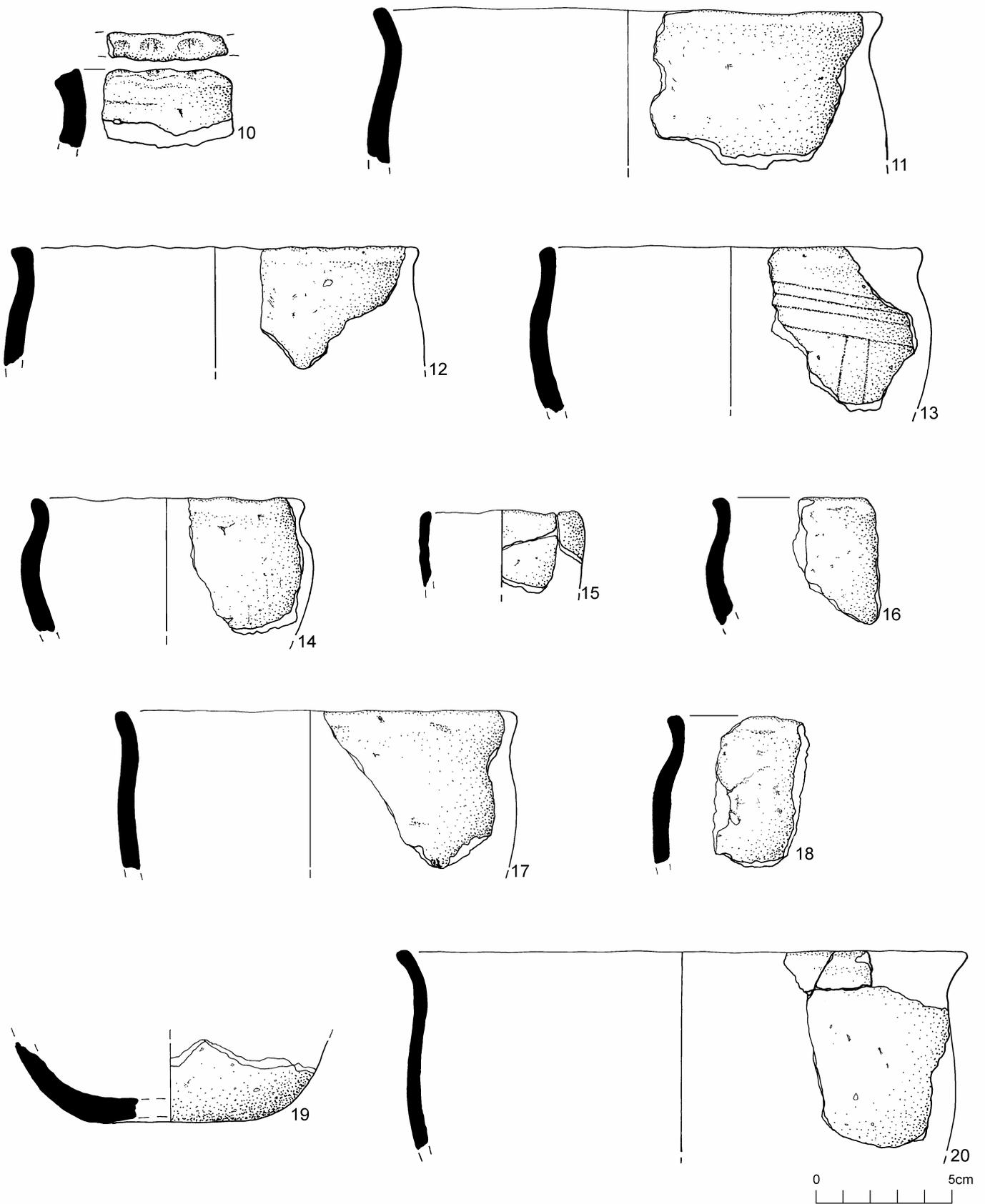


Fig 33 Middle Iron Age pottery.

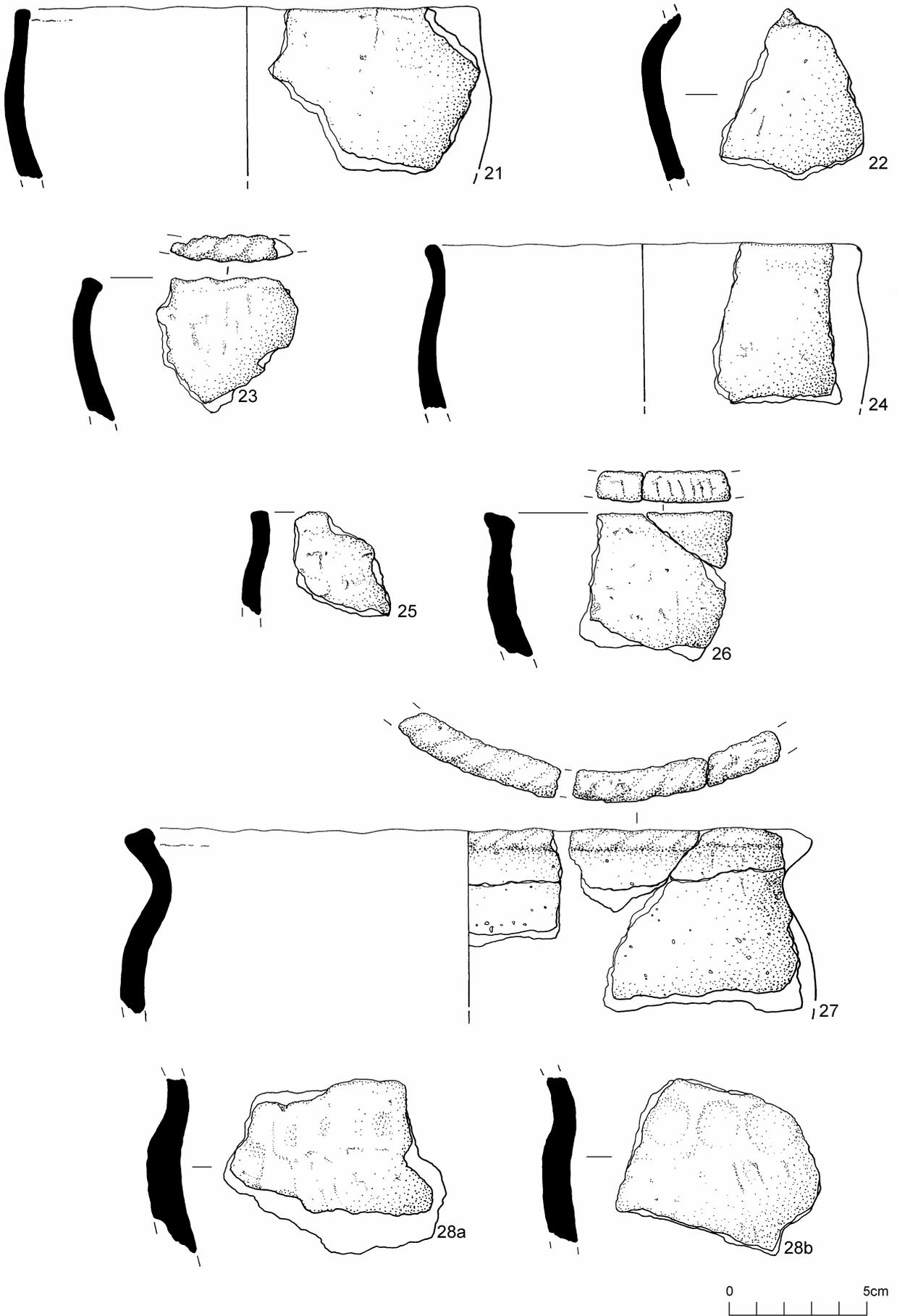


Fig 34 Middle Iron Age pottery.

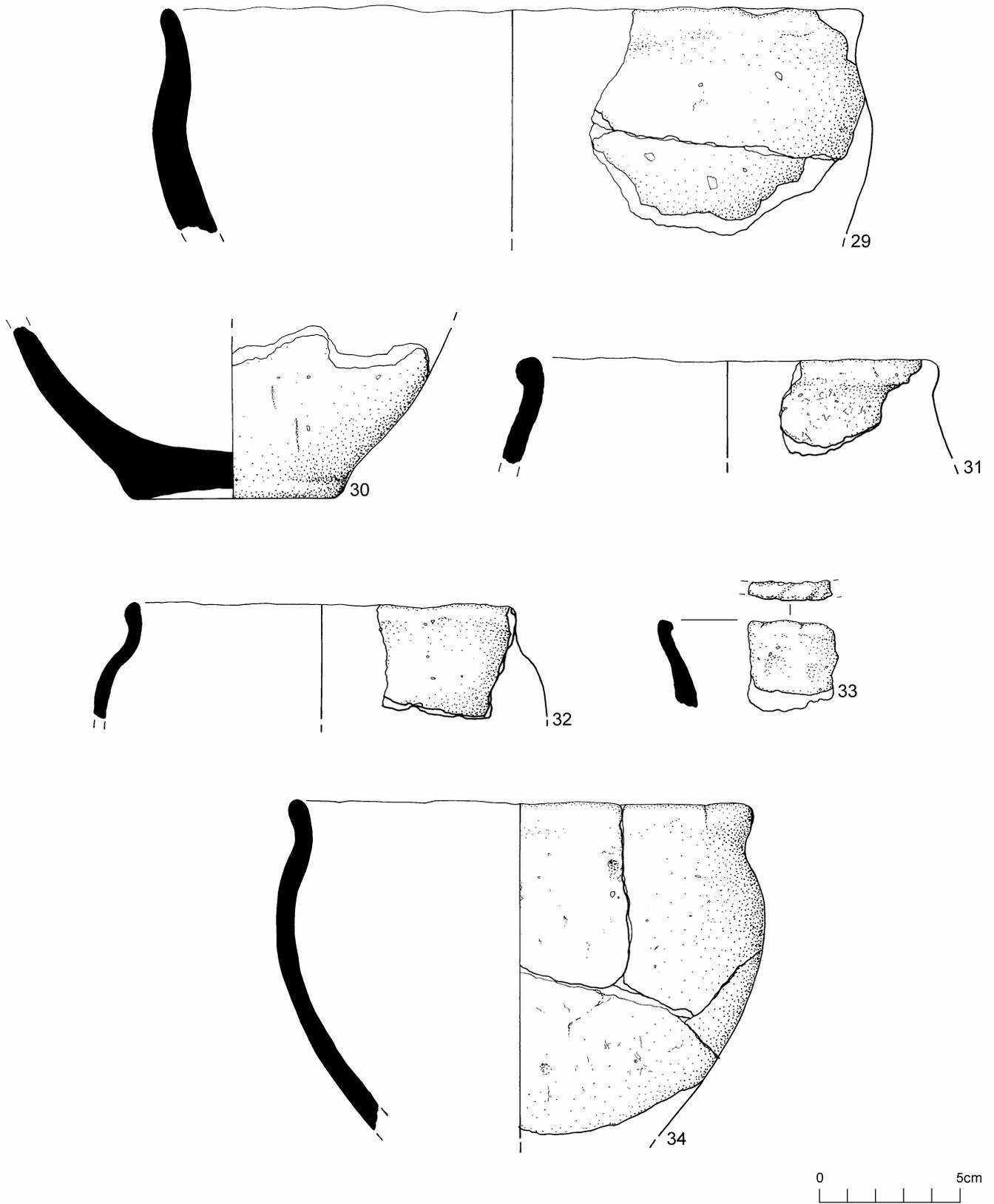


Fig 35 Middle Iron Age pottery.

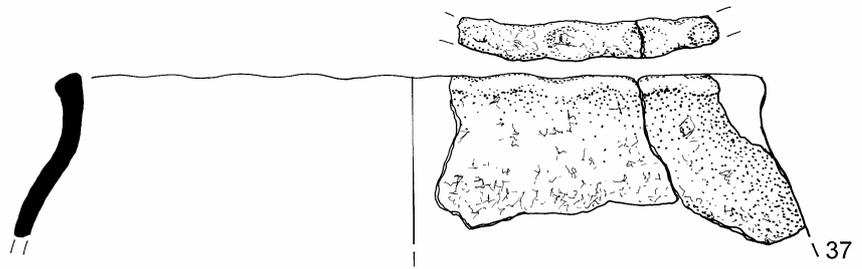
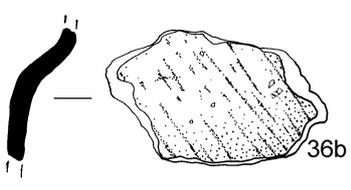
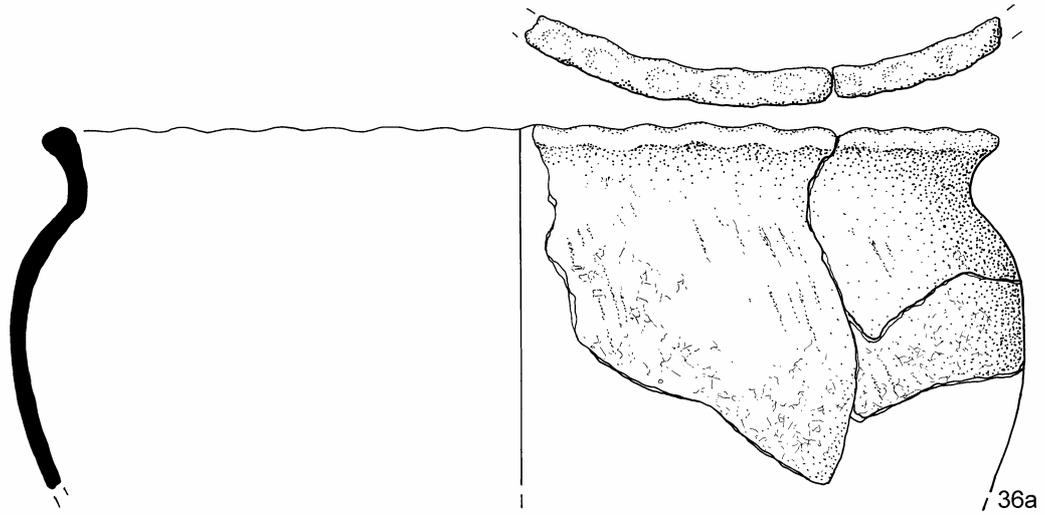
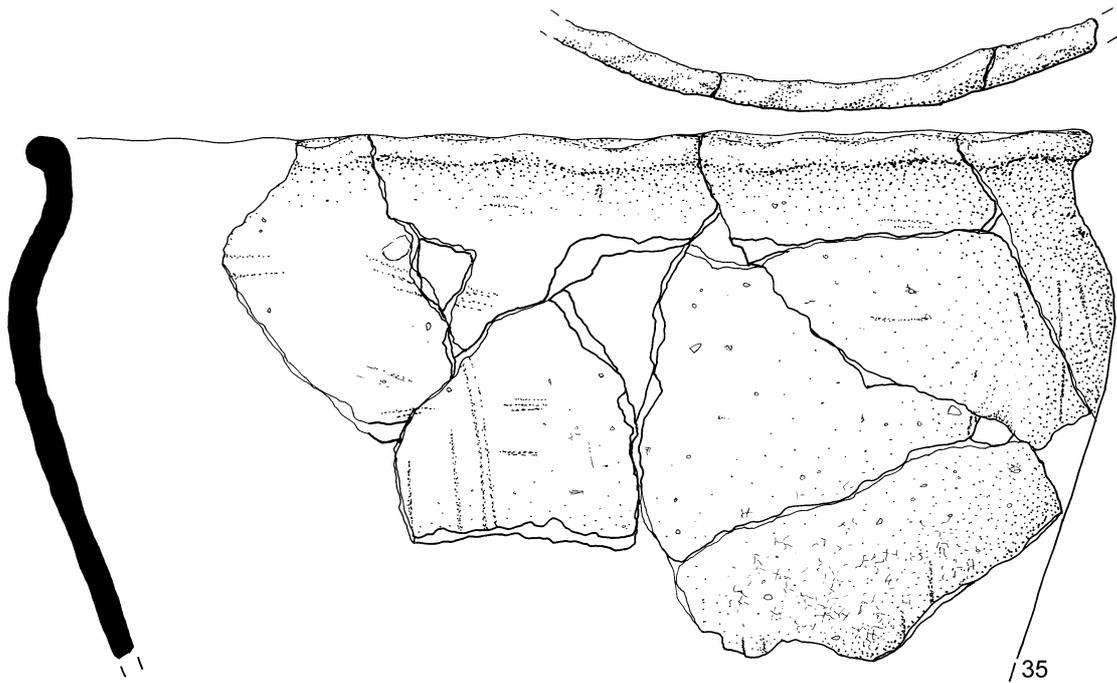


Fig 36 Middle Iron Age pottery.

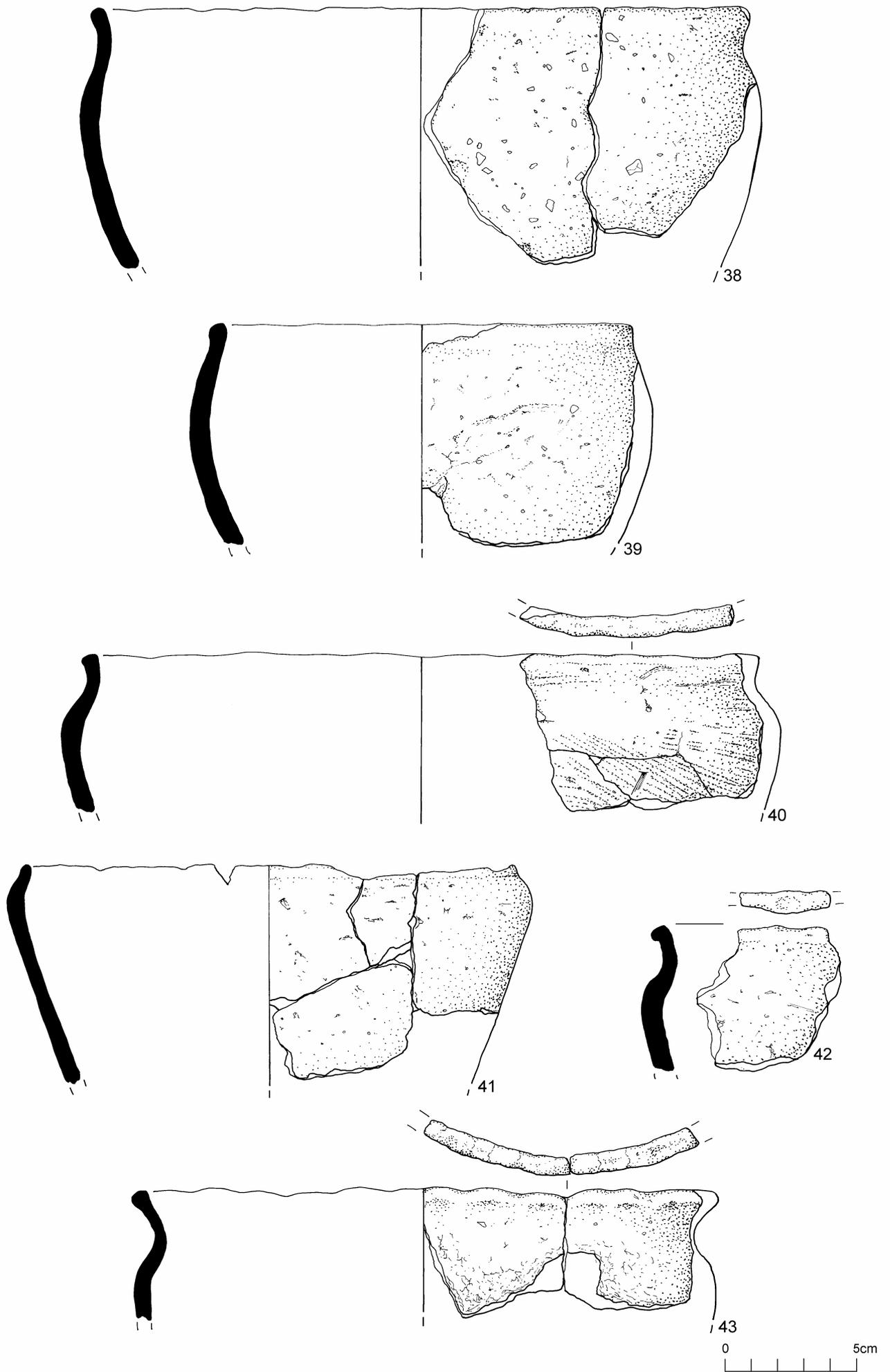


Fig 37 Middle Iron Age pottery.

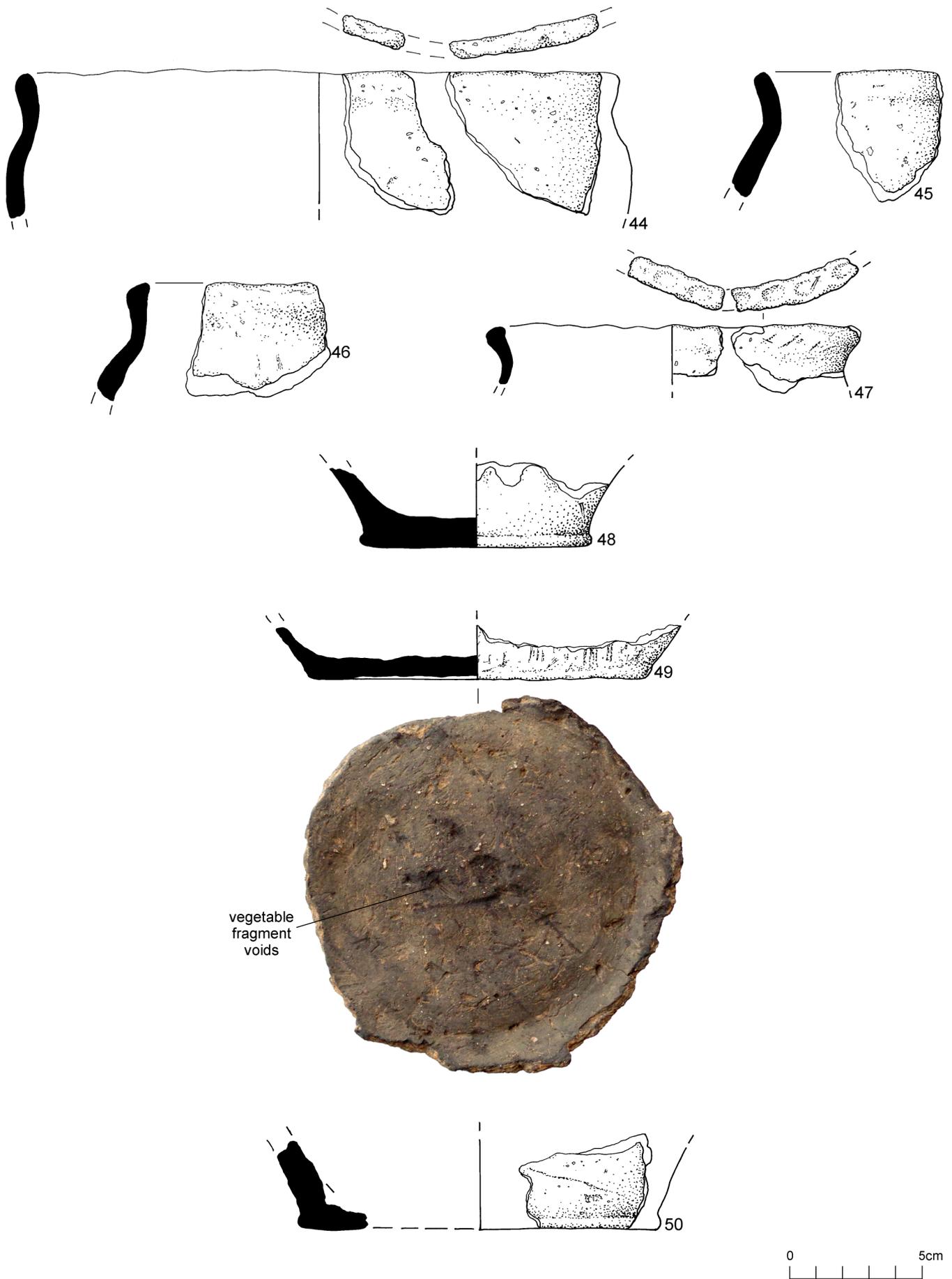


Fig 38 Middle Iron Age pottery.



Fig 39 Iron Age clay triangular loomweights from F419.



Fig 40 Late Iron Age clay triangular loomweight from F745 (4), spindlewhorls (5-6), fired clay object (7) and worked stone (8).

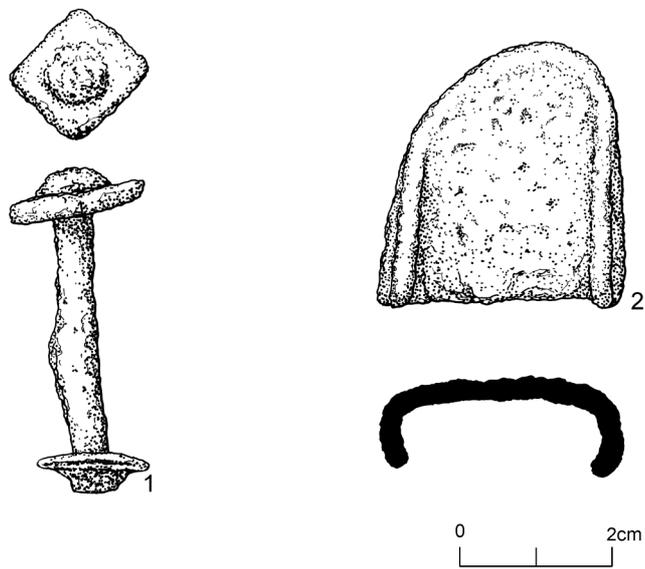


Fig 41 Metal small finds.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-208507

Project details

Project name	Archaeological excavation at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyers Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR
Short description of the project	Archaeological excavations were carried out at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Colchester, Essex. The excavations were conducted in advance of development of the site for mineral extraction, as an extension to the Stanway Quarry operated by Lafarge Tarmac. The site was located on the edge of the Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum and is close to the Gosbecks complex, which was occupied extensively throughout the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. The excavations revealed an extensive Middle Iron Age settlement (mid 4th to late 1st century BC) comprising two interlinked enclosed farmsteads and associated field system with stock control enclosures. Small-scale Neolithic, Bronze Age and Early Iron Age activity was evident in the form of worked flints and pottery sherds recovered from tree-throws and pits. Field boundary ditches, pits and tree-throws representing medieval, post-medieval and modern agricultural activity were also found across the site.
Project dates	Start: 01-05-2015 End: 30-09-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	15/03e - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ESS/23/14/col - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	SYFF15 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2015.61 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	TREE-THROW Neolithic
Monument type	PIT/TREE-THROWS Neolithic
Monument type	PITS/TREE-THROWS Bronze Age
Monument type	PITS/TREE-THROWS Early Iron Age
Monument type	ENCLOSURE DITCHES Middle Iron Age
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSES Middle Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Middle Iron Age
Monument type	POSTHOLES Middle Iron Age
Monument type	GULLIES Middle Iron Age
Monument type	FIELD BOUNDARY DITCHES Middle Iron Age
Monument type	PITS/TREE-THROWS Middle Iron Age
Monument type	FIELD BOUNDARY DITCHES Late Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Late Iron Age
Monument type	FIELD BOUNDARY DITCHES Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	PITS/TREE-THROWS Roman
Monument type	TREE-THROWS Medieval
Monument type	FIELD BOUNDARY DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	FIELD BOUNDARY DITCHES Modern
Monument type	PITS/TREE-THROWS Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS/TREE-THROWS Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	LOOMWEIGHTS Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	SPINDLEWHORLS Middle Iron Age

Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	WORKED STONE Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	HEAT-ALTERED STONE Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	IRONWORKING SLAG Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	IRON ARD TIP Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	IRON HOLDFAST Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	IRON OBJECTS Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	QUERNSTONE Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER STANWAY Fiveways Fruit Farm
Postcode	CO3 0LH
Study area	6.61 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9564 2311 51.871677790431 0.842233325852 51 52 18 N 000 50 32 E Point

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID	COLEM: 2015.61
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2015.61
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2015.61
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Middle Iron Age farmsteads: Archaeological excavation on land at Fiveways Fruit Farm, Dyers Road, Stanway, Essex, CO3 0QR: May-December 2015
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Parmenter, P.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wightman, A
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1070

Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 ring-bound loose leaf
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html
Entered by	Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on	18 February 2019

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