Archaeological evaluation on land east of Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0SL

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (116 trial-trenches) was carried out on land east of Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, in advance of the proposed expansion of Stanway Quarry for mineral extraction. The site lies within an area of high archaeological potential, with the Late Iron Age and Roman Colchester Dykes and Gosbecks site immediately to the east and the nationally important late Iron Age-early Roman Stanway burial site c *525m to the north. Excavations at Fiveways Fruit Farm* c *1km to the north revealed two conjoined Middle Iron Age enclosures and associated agricultural landscape.*

The Evaluation revealed 245 features, primarily ditches and pits, but including also geological features and tree-throw pits. The main period of activity at the site was in the Late Iron Age-early Roman period. This activity was centred on a plateau of flat ground at the northern edge of the site. The number of features and the quantity of finds recovered suggests that the site was either occupied during the Late Iron Age-early Roman period, or that an area of occupation is located immediately to the north. The finds dating evidence indicates that the main period of activity on the site began sometime after c 30 BC and continued into the early Roman period (? c 30 BC- AD 60). *The site appears to have been abandoned not long after the Roman conquest, when any activity in this area would have likely moved eastwards to within the area defended by Gryme's Dyke. The infilled ditch of Gryme's Dyke was identified in three of the evaluation trenches. The upper-part of the ditch had been infilled in the mid-20th century and the bank levelled.*

Prehistoric flints and pottery were also recovered during the evaluation. Four pits dated to the Middle Iron Age may be associated with the farmsteads identified to the north of the site or could indicate the presence of another close by.

Five cropmarks were targeted by trial-trenches, with ditches identified in close proximity to the plotted locations in all but one instance. Two of the ditches date to the Late Iron Age-early Roman period. The others were medieval/post-medieval field boundaries and a ditch which may have enclosed land belonging to Baymill Cottages.

A magnetometer survey undertaken by TigerGeo in March 2020 identified a series of large palaeochannels and 27 linear anomalies typical of ditch fills. A sterile silt, which filled the palaeochannels and other large hollows on the valley slope, was recorded in 26 of the trial-trenches. 12 of the linear anomalies were intersected by the trial-trenches. Three are likely to correspond to shallow ditches, two of which have been dated to the Late Iron Age-early Roman period.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land east of Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex which was carried out between September and November 2020. The work was commissioned by Andrew Josephs Associates on behalf of Tarmac Trading Ltd in advance of the expansion of Stanway Quarry, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Richard Havis advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of the proposed expansion, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2020).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (*MoRPHE*) (Historic England 2015), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA **14** and **24**). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

The investigation area includes the easternmost part of Colchester Zoo's visitor car park, its staff overflow car park, some of its paddocks and a large agricultural field (containing winter barley). It is bounded to the north by a public footpath and to the east by a bridleway which runs immediately east of the line of Gryme's Dyke. The Roman River runs E/W a short distance from the southern boundary.

The northern half of the investigation area is situated on a plateau of flat ground which slopes away south to the Roman River and eastwards towards an unnamed brook (Fig 1). A series of streams/springs that once flowed into the river through this area now survive as dry valleys infilled with a fine silt colluvium. One such valley is located in the south-western corner of the investigation area.

The underlying geology is London Clay Formation, formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene period, overlain by Kesgrave sands and gravels laid down during the Quaternary period.

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background is based on extracts of the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (search MCC/ECC numbers at www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

A number of linear cropmarks lie within the development area, one of which potentially forms a rectilinear enclosure (CHER MCC8702). Further cropmarks lie to the north, south, east and west of the site and indicate the presence of boundary ditches and enclosures. One enclosure to the north is rectilinear in shape with rounded corners and could potentially be a Roman practice camp, a farmstead or a funerary enclosure (Philip Crummy, personal communication) (MCC4829, MCC7568, MCC7638, MCC7725).

The line of Gryme's Dyke, which is thought to be Roman in date, extends along the eastern boundary of the site (MCC7464). However, the dyke has been infilled in this area and its precise location is unknown. The precise location Gryme's Dyke is the outermost earthwork of the dyke system surrounding Colchester. It consists of a ditch and bank aligned north to south extending from the River Colne to the Roman River, an approximate distance of 5.5km. From the Late Iron Age, a series of ten long dykes extended across the Colchester gravel plateau, linking the River Colne and Roman River and creating a defended perimeter of water, marsh and forest enclosing an area of 28 sq km (MCC7469). Most of the dykes faced west, to provide protection from inland attack. The earthworks which lie closest to the site are the Heath Farm Dyke (MCC2095, MCC2101, MCC10053), Kidman's Dyke (MCC7283), Oliver's Dyke and Gosbecks Dyke (MCC8182, MCC8183), all of which are situated just to the east and north-east of the site. It is thought that as well as serving a defensive purpose, the dykes would have formed part of a stock management system (CAT Report 1560).

The site is located *c* 1km south-west of the nationally-important Late Iron Age and Roman site at Gosbecks (MCC7470) and *c* 525m south of the Stanway élite burial site that was excavated between 1987 and 2003.

The Late Iron Age and Roman complex at Gosbecks (Scheduled Monument NHLE no. 1002180; MCC7470), has been the subject of multiple investigations including aerial photography, geophysical surveys, evaluations and excavations (Hull 1958, 259-71; *CAR* **11**, 95-105; CAT Reports 30, 45 and 127). Archaeological remains at the site include dykes, droveways and field systems; a large enclosure which was possibly the farmstead of Cunobelin, who controlled a substantial portion of south-eastern Britain, including the territories of the Catuvellauni and the Trinovantes (MCC7044); a small Roman fort of probable Claudian date (MCC7472); a Romano- British temple (MCC2849) surrounded by a monumental portico (CHER MCC7043); a Roman theatre (CHER MCC2831); a Roman water-main, possibly leading to a bath-house (CHER MCC2903); and a road leading to the walled Roman town (CHER MCC2529).

The Stanway élite burial site was excavated between 1987 and 2003 prior to the extraction of sands and gravel aggregates (CHER MCC8095). Five enclosures were recorded including a Middle Iron Age farmstead and four Late Iron Age funerary enclosures of high-status individuals of the Catuvellaunian family. Each enclosure incorporated a single wooden chamber in a central or axial position. Two burials from the site with finds including pottery, weapons and game boards known as the 'Warriors burial' and the 'Doctor's burial' are nationally recognised for their significance (Crummy *et al* 2007).

Excavations carried out during 1999-2001 at Abbotstone field (*c* 1.4km north-west of the development site) revealed a farmstead of Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Roman date with round and square-ditched enclosures, a roundhouse and droveways (CHER ECC3707, CAT Report 312). In 2015, excavations at Fiveways Fruit Farm (*c* 1km north) revealed two Middle Iron Age (*c* 350-50 BC) farmsteads, the main components of which were two sub-square ditched enclosures containing roundhouses, two smaller enclosed areas between the main enclosures, and a series of discontinuous boundary ditches (CAT Report 1070). Prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman features were also excavated during a recent evaluation at Warren Lane (*c* 1km north-west) (CAT Report 1289).

Stanway Hall is located some 200m north-west of the site (CHER MCC7543). The hall originally dates to the mid 16th century but was almost entirely rebuilt in the modern period (CHER MCC11730). The medieval fish ponds associated with the Hall survive within the zoo grounds (MCC7542) as does the 13th-century parish church of All Saints (MCC4546, MCC7538-MCC7541), which has been derelict since *c* 1700. The church is a Scheduled Monument (NHLE no. 1019879) and is also a Historic England Grade II* Listed Building.

Previous archaeological work by CAT at Colchester Zoo includes a watching brief in 1996 prior to the expansion of the zoo to the west focusing on the area of the paddocks. Amidst difficult site conditions, no features were uncovered. Thirty-six worked flints were recovered, however, including cores, blades and flakes, which were dated to the Early Neolithic period (CAT Report 1000, project 96/5b). In 2005, following an evaluation conducted by Archaeological Solutions in the same year (Archaeological Solutions Report 1730), CAT excavated thirty-four medieval burials and a couple of ditches beside the ruins of All Saints church to the east of the zoo in advance of the construction of an orangutan enclosure (CHER MCC9128, CAT Report 346). In 2018, CAT excavated a single evaluation trench in the area of a new toilet block to the south of the zoo by the tiger enclosure. A single pit or ditch and a ditch or natural channel were uncovered (CAT Report 1325). In 2019, a CAT archaeologist supervised the stripping of a small area to accommodate a new admissions building but the only feature observed was a modern soakaway (CAT Report 1431).

As part of the preparatory work for this project, a Desk-Based Assessment was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust in June 2020 (CAT Report 1560). An

Aerial Investigation and Mapping (AIM) investigation carried out by Helen Saunders of ECC Place Services was included in this work.

A magnetometer survey was conducted in the agricultural field (Fig 2) in March 2020. The survey identified a spread of debris in the SE corner of the field associated with the site of Baymill Cottages, a series of large palaeochannels and patches of buried Quaternary fills (TigerGeo 2020). It also identified 27 weak linear anomalies typical of ditch fills. Two of the linear anomalies are former field boundaries (as identified on old OS maps and aerial photographs), 22 were interpreted as being associated with modern agriculture and four were interpreted as ditches that had no cropmark analogues. It was concluded that small discrete anomalies from features like pits or hearths were unlikely to be discernable using this survey method.

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits, and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-22)

A total of 116 trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. They were all 30m long and 1.8m wide unless otherwise stated below. A full context list can be found in Appendix 1.

The fieldwork was carried out between the 28th of September and the 5th of November. The trenches located in a large agricultural field recently planted with winter wheat were excavated first (Fig 2). These were followed by the trenches in the paddocks (and staff car park) and finally the trenches in the visitor car park of Colchester Zoo. Some trenches which had been positioned to explore cropmarks crossed the fence that separated the field from the paddocks. These trenches were spilt into two and excavated in different phases. What follows is a brief description of the stratigraphy encountered in each phase of the evaluation (sections 5.1-5.3) followed by the results of the investigations carried out in each trench containing features of archaeological significance.

5.1 The field (Fig 2)

Trenches within the field were cut through modern ploughsoil (L1, 0.11-0.46m thick) and subsoil (L2, 0.12-0.34m thick) onto natural sand/gravels or silt (L3, encountered at a depth of between 0.30-0.76m below current ground level [bcgl]). Subsoil L2 was present over most of the site. However in a number of areas topsoil L1 directly overlay the natural L3.

Sondages were excavated in trenches T96 and T100 to confirm the identification of L3 as natural.

There were no archaeological remains in trenches T14, T22, T41, T43, T44, T59,T63, T64, T68, T69, T70, T83, T85, T87, T92, T95, T96, T101, T102, T105, T107, T108, T109, T111, T114 and T115. Those trenches with significant archaeological remains are listed below.

5.2 The paddock (Fig 2)

In the paddock the trenches were excavated through turfed topsoil L6 (0.31-0.45m thick), through to subsoil L2 (0.24-0.45m thick) onto natural L3 (encountered at a depth of between 0.31-0.77m bcgl).

A sondage was excavated in trench T26 to confirm the identification of L3 as natural.

5.3 The car park (Fig 2)

Trenches in the car park were cut through turfed topsoil L6 (0.22-0.53m thick), through to subsoil L2 (0.11-0.50m thick) onto natural L3 (encountered at a depth of over 0.31m bcgl). In trenches T4, T7 and T8 a levelling layer (L4, 0.08-0.47m thick) was encountered between L6 and L2.

Excavation of trenches T34, T42, T43, and T51 uncovered evidence of modern ground infilling, recorded as L5 (Fig 2). A number of sondages were machine-excavated through this layer and it was found to be over 1.5m in depth in the centre. The fill contained discarded materials such as concrete, metal, fibreglass and plastic.

Photograph 1 L5 in T43 – view S

Trenches T81 and T91 were not excavated due to the presence of a badger set and a large pit which appeared to have been recently excavated, perhaps to extract sand/gravel.

Sondages were excavated in trenches T4, T8 and T61 to confirm the identification of L3 as natural.

There were no archaeological remains in trenches T2, T3, T8, T42 and T60. Those trenches with significant archaeological remains are listed below.

Trench 1 (T1) (Fig 5 & 22)
Large modern refuse pit, F214, was uncovered at the north-west end of T1. F214 was 4m in width and not excavated. A selection of 20th century ceramic finds were collected from the surface of the pit.

Trench 4 (T4) (Fig 5 & 22)
Two undated ditches were excavated in T4. In the south end of the trench, ditch F215 was aligned NW/SE and measured 0.64m wide and 0.35m deep. The exposed length was 2.37m. In the north end ditch, F216 was aligned E-W and measured 1.01m wide and 0.45m deep.

Trench 5 (T5) (Fig 5)
Undated ?pit F194 measured 1.95m long by 0.82m wide and 0.34m deep.

Undated ?ditch terminus F212 was orientated NE/SW. The excavated section measured 0.76m wide and 0.36m deep.

Trench 6 (T6) (Fig 5)
Ditches F188 and F210 were excavated at the eastern end of T6, aligned parallel to one another in a N/S direction. F188 produced a single sherd of Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery and measured 2.70m wide and 0.27m deep. It is likely that F188 represents the continuation of F197 in T10. Ditch F210 was undated and measured 1.36m wide and 0.35m deep. F210 could represent the continuation of F196 in T10. Either one of these ditches could be attributed to the cropmark which is plotted crossing this trench.

F199 was an undated ditch terminus on a NW/SE alignment. The exposed length was 2.51m and measured 0.77m wide and 0.14m deep.

Undated pit F192 was not fully exposed but measured 1.86m by 0.75m and 0.42m deep.

The exposed extent of undated pit/tree-throw F193 was 2.44m by 0.83m and 0.27m deep.

Trench 7 (T7) (Fig 5)
Undated ditch F217 was located in the centre of T7. The excavated section measured 1.06m wide and 0.18m deep and was aligned N/S.

Trench 9 (T9) (Fig 5)
Undated ditch F202 was orientated NW/SE and measured 0.82m wide and 0.21m deep. The exposed length was 2.85m.

Undated tree-throw F203 was not fully exposed due to the trench edge, the extent measured 1.30m by 0.82m and 0.24m deep.

Photograph 2 T9 trench shot – view E

Trench 10 (T10) (Fig 6)
Two undated ditches F196 and F197 were excavated in the centre of T10. They were both aligned NE/SW. F196 measured 1.85m wide and 0.52m deep. F196 is likely the continuation of F210 in T6 and F205 in T17. F197 measured 1.10m wide and 0.35m deep and cut through natural feature F198. It is probable that F197 is a continuation of F207 in T17 and F188 in T6, which would date it to the Late Iron Age period. Either of these two ditches could be attributed to the cropmark targeted by this trench.

Two sections were excavated through E/W undated ditch F221. The exposed length of the ditch measured 2.60m and had an average width of 0.66m and an average depth of 0.19m.

Undated pit F204 had an approximate diameter of 0.66m and was 0.21m deep.

Natural feature F198 measured 2.08m wide and 0.68m deep.

Trench 11 (T11a and T11b): a - 10m long by 1.8m wide, b - 20m long by 1.8m wide (dug in two parts either side of a fence) (Fig 6)
Ditch F3 was excavated in T11a. It was N/S orientated and aligned with a cropmark. The excavated section measured 1.87m wide and 0.45m deep (Fig 16). Finds recovered from F3 dated it to the post-medieval period. A piece of residual Roman brick was also recovered.

In T11b, two features were exposed. Two sections were excavated in Late Iron Age-Early Roman ditch F185, which was aligned E/W with a slight curvature. The sections were between 0.65-0.67m wide and 1.25-1.67m deep (Fig 21). Approximately 7.50m of the ditch was exposed.

Natural feature F189 was 0.84m wide and 0.35m deep.

Trench 12 (T12) (Figs 6 & 22)
Late Iron Age-early Roman ditch F1 produced a modest assemblage of pottery and was aligned E/W. It measured 0.88m wide and 0.31m deep and had a U-shaped profile (Fig 16).

Photograph 3 T12 trench shot – view S

Trench 13 (T13) (Fig 6)
Two pits were excavated in T13. Neither was fully exposed in the trench. F2 produced a good assemblage of Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery and loomweight fragments, but also a fragment of peg-tile. The exposed extent measured 2.48m by 1.66m and 2.60m deep (Fig 16). Pit F4 measured 0.74m by 1.67m and 0.09m deep (Fig 16) and produced a small quantity of Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery.

U-shaped gully F6 was orientated N/S and dated to the Late Iron Age-early Roman period. It measured 0.43m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig 16). F6 could represent the continuation of F30 in T29.

Trench 15 (T15) (Fig 6)
Pits F240 and F245 were uncovered in T15. Late Iron Age pit F240 measured 2.24m by 1.17m and 0.30m deep. Undated pit F245 measured 1.67m by 1.02m and 0.52m deep.

Trench 16 (T16) (Fig 6)
Pit F201 had a charcoal-rich upper fill and produced a single sherd of pottery. It has been dated to the Middle Iron Age. The pit measured 0.69m long, 0.52m wide and 0.21m deep (Fig 21).

Undated pit F208 was not fully exposed in the tench. The excavated extent measured 3.44m by 1.47m and 0.68m deep. Undated post-hole F209 was excavated in the base of F208, it measured 0.21m wide and 0.17m deep.

Undated tree-throw F200 measured 0.76m long by 0.63m wide and 0.22m deep.

Trench 17 (T17) (Fig 6)
Three ditches were uncovered in T17. NE/SW undated ditch F195 was steep-sided with a flat base. It measured 1.17m wide and 0.68m deep. F205 and F207 were parallel and orientated NNE/SSW. F205 was undated with a V-shaped profile and measured 1.14m wide and 0.48m deep. It is likely to continue north where it was recorded as F196 in T10. Ditch F207 measured 0.57m wide and 0.15m deep, and is likely to continue north in T10, where is it recorded as F197 (which has been dated to the Late Iron Age-early Roman period).

In the east of the trench, undated pit F206 was 0.99m long, 0.93m wide and 0.13m deep.

Undated tree-throw F213 measured 0.96m long, 1.40m wide by 0.35m deep.

Trench 18 (T18a and T18b): a—20m long by 1.8m wide b - 10m long by 1.8m wide (dug in two parts either side of a fence) (Fig 6)
In T18a, two ditches were excavated, perpendicular to each other. Undated ditch F190 was aligned N/S and measured 1.53m wide and 0.24m deep. E/W ditch F191 produced a single sherd of Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery and measured 0.44m wide and 0.24 deep. F190 truncates F191, F191 could possibly be the continuation of ditch F176 recorded in T27.

T18 was located to try and identify evidence of a cropmark. However, it is likely that the cropmark was located between the two lengths of the trench. Ditch F191, although on the correct alignment, is of an earlier date than any sections excavated in the ditch attributed to this cropmark, for example F3 in T11a.

Trench 19 (T19) (Fig 7)
Undated pit F5 measured 0.47m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. It had areas of concentrated charcoal within the fill and scorched natural in the base.

Late Iron Age ditch F9 was aligned N/S and measured 1.67m wide by 0.17m deep. This ditch could represent a continuation of F39 recorded south in T38.

Natural linear F18 measured 1.22m wide and 0.40m deep.

Trench 20 (T20) (Fig 7)
Two Late Iron Age gullies were uncovered in the northern end of T20, both were aligned NW/SE. F7 measured 0.67m wide and 0.30m deep (Fig 16). F8 measured 0.92m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig 16).

Photograph 4 F8 – view NW

Small pit F21 had a diameter of 0.34m and a depth of 1.17m (Fig 16). A modest assemblage of Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery was recovered from the fill.

Trench 21 (T21) (Fig 7)
A single fragment of Roman brick was recovered from ditch F29. The ditch was orientated N/S and is probably one of the cropmark features. The measurements of the ditch were 1.69m wide and 0.49m deep (Fig 17).

Trench 23 (T23) (Fig 7)
Medieval-post-medieval E/W aligned ditch F239 was 1.02m wide and 0.30m deep with a U-shaped profile.

Trench 24 (T24) (Fig 7)
Undated pit F243 measured 1.43m long by 0.85m wide and 0.19m deep.

Undated pit/tree throw F242 was not fully exposed in the trench, but measured 1.57m by 1.31m and 0.49m deep.

Trench 25 (T25) (Fig 7)
Four tree-throws were excavated in T25, F161, F179, F180 and F181. The average length was 0.63m, the average width was 0.47m wide and the average depth was 0.12m.

Trench 26 (T26a and T26b): a - 8m long by 1.8m wide b - 12m long by 1.8m wide (dug in two parts either side of a fence) (Fig 7)
An undated gully, F186, was excavated in T26a. It was aligned NW/SE and measured 0.52m wide and 0.08m deep.

In T26b, the terminus of a Late Iron Age-Early Roman gully, F175, was exposed. It was orientated NE/SW and measured 0.35m wide and 0.09m deep (Fig 21).

A single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from tree-throw F174. The feature measured 0.38m wide and 0.09m deep.

Trench 27 (T27a and T27b): 2 x 15m long by 1.8m wide (dug in two parts either side of a fence) (Fig 7)
Four features were uncovered in T27a. Two ditches aligned N/S, a pit and a tree-throw. Late Iron Age-early Roman Ditch F176 measured 1.23m wide and 0.14m deep and is possibly the continuation of F191 in T18 to the north. Undated ditch F187 was not excavated, but measured 2.29m wide and lined up with the cropmark targeted by T27. F187 can be dated to the medieval-post-medieval period based on the other sections excavated.

Late Iron Age pit F177 measured 0.72m long by 0.81m wide and 0.14m deep.

Elongated Late Iron Age tree-throw F184 was not fully exposed due in the trench, the exposed extent measured 4.15m by 0.88m and 0.08m deep.

Trench 28 (T28) (Fig 8)
Two ditches were excavated in T28. Late Iron Age ditch F11 was NE/SW orientated and measured 1.18m wide and 0.17m deep. NW/SE undated ditch F14 measured 1.05m wide and 0.32m deep. Both have a U-shaped profile.

F12 was an undated oval pit or post-hole. It measured 0.57 in length, 0.40m in width and 0.16m in depth.

Undated tree-throw F10 measured 2.77m long, 1.15m wide and 0.16m deep.

Trench 29 (T29) (Fig 8)
A total of eight features were excavated in T29, four ditches, two pits, a pit/tree-throw and a natural feature.

Photograph 5 T29 trench shot – view E

Undated ditch F15 was aligned N/S and measured 1.20m wide and 0.52m deep. Ditches F30 and F34 were parallel and orientated N/S. Ditch F30 probably represents the continuation of F6 in T13. No closely dateable finds were recovered from the ditch (only pieces of baked clay). However, due to its alignment with F6 it is probably Late Iron Age-early Roman. The excavated section of F30 was 1.00m wide and 0.27m deep

(Fig 17). Undated ditch F34 was 0.94m wide and 0.37m deep. Roman ditch F24 was NW/SE aligned and measured 0.96m wide and 0.31m deep (Fig 16). All four ditches had a U-shaped profile.

Both pits were undated and not fully exposed in the trench. F19 measured 0.95m wide and 0.94m deep. F46 had a charcoal-rich fill and was 0.88m wide and 0.30m deep (Fig 17).

Undated tree-throw/pit F13 measured 1.20m long, 0.92m wide and 0.55m deep.

Natural feature F32 measured 1.86m wide and 0.37m deep.

Trench 30 (T30) (Fig 8)
Ditch F22 was N/S orientated and measured 1.85m wide and 0.64m deep (Fig 16). The relationship between F22 and tree-throw/natural feature F17 was unclear, although it is likely F22 cuts F17. As this ditch equates with the cropmark, it most likely dates to the Roman period.

F16 was an undated charcoal-rich pit with evidence of scorching around the edges. It measured 1.13m long, 1.24m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig 16).

Undated tree-throw/natural feature F17 was 1.39m wide and 0.23m deep.

Trench 31 (T31) (Fig 8)
Two pits were excavated in T31. Charcoal-rich pit F28 measured 0.75m long, 0.65m wide and 0.10m deep (Fig 17). A large fragment of Roman tile was recovered from the fill. Pit F33 measured 0.62m long, 0.49m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig 17) and produced a small assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery sherds.

Undated gully F20, was probably natural in origin, aligned N/S and measured 0.87m wide and 0.35m deep.

Trench 32 (T32) (Fig 8)
Undated pit/tree throw F234 measured 0.90m long by 0.78m wide and 0.19m deep.
Trench 33 (T33) (Fig 8)
Two undated tree-throws were excavated in T33, F237 and F238. They measured between 0.59-2.73m long by 0.67-1.02m wide and 0.15-0.85m deep.

Photograph 6 T33 trench shot – view W

Trench 34 (T34) (Figs 8 & 22)
Two parallel ditches were excavated in the centre of T34, both were undated and on an E/W alignment. F241 measured 0.59m in width and 0.14m in depth. F241 probably continues east and is recorded as F170 in T35. F244 was 0.97m wide and 0.27m deep. It was cut into L5, meaning it must be modern in date.

Trench 35 (T35) (Fig 8)
F170 and F178 were E/W aligned ditches. F170 was undated and measured 0.45m wide and 0.04m deep. Early Roman ditch F178 was 1.97m wide and 0.50m deep. F170 is possibly a continuation of F41 in T34 and F35 in T37. F178 is probably a continuation of F244 in T34.

Three tree-throws were uncovered in T35, F167, F168 and F171. Measurements varied from 0.46-1.46m in length, 0.31-0.66m in width and 0.04-0.16m in depth. F168 produced one fragment of Roman tile. F167 and F171 are undated.

Trench 36 (T36) (Fig 9)
Three ditches, two tree-throws and a natural feature were excavated in T36.

All three ditches were undated. F163 was aligned roughly E/W and the exposed length was 19.15m. F163 has an average width of 0.68m and depth of 0.17m. F164 measures 1.28m in width and 0.35m in depth and was truncated by F163. F183 is aligned NE/SW and branches off from F163. The relationship between the two ditches is unclear. F183 measures 0.61m wide and 0.12m deep.

Two undated tree-throws, F159 and F182, ranged in size from 0.50-1.35m wide and 0.21-0.22m deep. F182 is cut by ditch F163.

Undated natural feature F172 measured 0.79m wide and 0.16m deep and was truncated by ditch F163.

Trench 37 (T37) (Fig 9)
Three ditches with a NW/SE orientation were excavated, F27, F35 and F36.
F27 was Late Iron Age in date and measured 1.00m wide and 0.19m deep. Ditch F35 was not closely datable as the only finds recovered were pieces of baked clay. The excavated section measured 0.87m wide and 0.17m deep (Fig 17). F36 produced a small assemblage of Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery sherds. The measurements of the ditch were 1.02m wide and 0.10m deep (Fig 17).

All three ditches had a wide U-shaped profile. F35 could represent the continuation of F170 in T35.

Undated charcoal-rich pit F37 was not fully uncovered in the trench. The exposed extent measured 1.51m by 0.85m and 0.15m deep (Fig 17).

At the southern end of the trench, two undated pits/natural features were excavated, F25 and F26. They were between 1.11-1.31m in width and 0.27-0.42m in depth.

Trench 38 (T38) (Fig 9)
Four ditches and four pits were exposed in T38, along with one natural feature.

One ditch was undated, F39, and on a N/S alignment. It had a width of 0.84m and a depth of 0.26m. This feature may represent a continuation of F9 in T19 to the north, which would date it to the Late Iron Age period.

Ditches F43, F44 and F49 were Late Iron Age-early Roman in date. F43 and F49 were orientated N/S and F44 NW/SE. F43 measured 0.73m wide and 0.21m deep (Fig 17), and could represent the continuation of F69 in T47. F44 was 0.56m wide and 0.19m

deep (Fig 17), the relationship between this ditch and F45 is unclear. F49 was 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep and cut by pit F50 (Fig 17). All four ditches had a wide U-shaped profile.

Four pits were excavated in T38. F40 was large and only a small area was exposed in the trench, this measured 2.33m by 1.89m and 0.34m deep. A good size assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from this section.

Photograph 7 F40 – view E

Pit F41 was also only partially exposed in the trench. The excavated section measured 0.86m by 0.62m and 0.24m deep (Fig 17) and produced a small quantity of Iron Age pottery.

Pits F45 and F50 were both Late Iron Age-early Roman in date. F45 was located on the eastern edge of ditch F44. It measured 0.62m wide and 0.24m deep (Fig 17) and produced a small assemblage of pottery. Pit F50 was cut into the eastern edge of F49 and the full extent was not uncovered. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from the excavated section, which measured 1.22m long, 0.29m wide and 0.13m deep (Fig 17).

Natural feature F42 measured 1.43m long, 1.29m wide and 0.26m deep.

Trench 39 (T39) (Fig 9)
A single E/W Late Iron Age-early Roman ditch, F38, produced a modest assemblage of pottery. It measured 0.99m wide and 0.42m deep and had a V-shaped profile (Fig 17).

Trench 40 (T40) (Fig 9)
Ditch F47 was N/S orientated and corresponds with the targetted cropmark. It measured 1.32m wide and 0.52m deep and had a V-shaped profile (Fig 17). A good assemblage of Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch.

Undated pit F23 had charcoal within the fill and areas of scorching. It was not fully exposed in the trench, but the uncovered area measured 0.70m by 0.64m and 0.16m deep (Fig 16).

Early Roman pit/ditch terminus F31 was not fully uncovered. The excavated area measured 1.19m by 1.43m and 0.32m deep (Fig 17).

The exposed extent of undated tree-throw F48 measured 2.24m by 1.42m and 0.22m deep.

Trench 45 (T45) (Fig 9)
Late Iron Age-early Roman ditch F88 was E/W aligned and had two sections excavated in it. The profile was U-shaped with an average width of 0.43m and average depth of 0.16m. The exposed length was 5.48m.

Undated post-hole F98 was cut into section 2 of ditch F88. It measured 0.31m long, 0.23m wide and 0.31m deep.

Four pits were exposed in T45, F78, F79, F104 and F111a. F78 produced a good assemblage of Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery sherds and measured 1.58m by 1.49m and 0.30m deep (Fig 19). Late Iron Age pit F79 was cut by F78 and the terminus of F88. It measured 0.89m by 0.26m and 0.10m deep (Fig 19). F104 was Early Roman in date and not fully exposed, the excavated area measured 0.75m by 2.10m 0.71m deep (Fig 20). Undated pit F111a was the only fully exposed pit, it had a diameter of 0.58m and a depth of 0.17m.

Photograph 8 Pottery in F78 – view E

Ditch F58 was not excavated as it was the continuation of a cropmark excavated in other trenches. It measured 1.77m wide. A single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the surface. However, as the other excavated sections in the ditch have been dated to the medieval-post-medieval period the pottery sherd is likely to be residual.

Trench 46 (T46) (Fig 9)
Eight features were uncovered in T46, five ditches, a pit, a tree-throw and probable erosion hollow.

Three of the ditches, F89, F92 and F105, dated to the Late Iron Age-early Roman period and two, F90 and F106, were undated. F89 and F90 were on a N/S alignment. They measured 1.29m wide and 0.21m deep and 0.56m wide and 0.23m deep respectively. The full width of NE/SW orientated ditch F92 could not be ascertained, but was measured to be 1.26m wide and 0.31m deep (Fig 19). F92 is likely to be recorded to the north in T47 as F55.

Photograph 9 F105 – view W

The exposed length of F105 was 11.90m with an average width of 1.07m and average depth of 0.26m (Fig 20). Ditch F105 produced the largest assemblage of pottery sherds of all the features excavated. F106 was cut by the southern edge of F105 so only a small area was exposed. It was 0.80m long, 0.93m wide and 0.26m deep. All ditches had a wide, U-shaped profile.

19 sherds of Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery were recovered from pit F91. The exposed extent of the pit measured 2.27m by 0.70m and 0.40m deep (Fig 19).

F100 was likely to be an erosion or trample hollow. It was wide and shallow, but not fully exposed so the full shape and size could not be determined. It measured 5.68m wide and 0.30m deep (Fig 19).

Undated tree-throw F107 was cut by ditch F105. The exposed extent measured 1.53m by 0.91m and 0.27m deep.

Trench 47/56 (T47/T56): 2 x 30m long by 1.8m wide (L shaped) (Figs 10 & 22)
A total of eleven features were exposed in T47 and T56, six ditches, two pits, a post-hole and two pits/natural features.

Five ditches were located in T47, F53, F55, F57, F67, and F69. F55 and F69 were dated to the Late Iron Age-early Roman period and on the same N/S alignment. F55 was 1.20m wide and 0.24m deep (Fig 18). This ditch probably continues to the north and the south and is recorded as F92 in T46 and F49 in T38. F69 measured 0.84m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig 18) and could represent the continuation of F43 in T38.

Undated ditch F67 was orientated NE/SW and measured 1.94m wide and 0.28m deep (Fig 18). Both F53 and F57 were undated. F53 was 0.90m wide and 0.40m deep and aligned N/S. F57 measured 1.09m wide and 0.30m deep and was on a NW/SE alignment. All of these ditches had a U-shaped profile.

N/S aligned Late Iron Age-early Roman ditch F69 was located in corner of T47 and T56. The profile was V-shaped and measured 1.23m in width and 0.46m in depth (Fig 18). A

large quantity of pottery sherds were recovered from the excavated section, as well as a crescent-shaped brooch of a type recorded elsewhere in Colchester in contexts dating to *c* AD 43-65.

The exposed extent of undated pit F56 measured 1.27m by 1.05m and 0.25m deep. It was cut by undated charcoal-rich pit, F68, which had a diameter of 0.55m and a depth of 0.08m (Fig 18). These were located in T47.

Undated post-hole F52 was uncovered in T47, it measured 0.54m in length, 0.45m in width and 0.50m in depth.

Two undated pits/natural features were excavated, F76 in T47 and F80 in T56. They measured between 1.14-1.25m long by 0.78-0.85m wide and 0.26-0.48m deep.

Trenches T47 and T56 were arranged in an L shape to target a specific cropmark. Although some features were excavated in the location of the cropmark in T47, it is unclear if they are what caused the cropmark, and it was not identified in T56. This probably indicates that this cropmark either does not exist or the source could not be identified.

Trench 48 (T48) (Fig 10)
Undated charcoal-rich pit F81 was not fully exposed in the trench. The excavated section measured 0.68m by 1.26m and 0.19m deep (Fig 19). The charcoal-rich fill was the lower fill of the pit and the base was heavily scorched.

A series of undated stake-holes, F82-86, were arranged around charcoal-rich pit F81. F82-84 were on the western edge of the pit and F85-86 were located on the eastern edge. These measured between 0.07-0.18m wide and 0.09-0.29m deep (Fig 19).

Photograph 10 F81 with stake-holes F82-86 – view N

The presence of these stake-holes could indicate the pit's use as a hearth used for cooking. A structure would have been erected over the fire to support a cooking pot or other similar receptacle.

Trench 49 (T49) (Fig 10)
A cluster of features were exposed in T49. Ditch F72 was aligned N/S and corresponds with the cropmark targeted by the trench. It measured 2.26m wide and 0.56m deep (Fig

18) and is cut by 3 pits, F71, F73 and F74. An assemblage of 22 sherds of pottery was recovered from the ditch dating it to the Roman period.

Pit F71 produced 3 sherds of Late Iron Age-Early Roman pottery. The fill was charcoal-rich and the pit had a scorched base, it was cut in the top of F72. F71 measured 0.87m long by 0.66m wide and 0.22m deep (Fig 18). Early Roman pit F73 measured 1.12m by 1.01m and 0.57m deep (Fig 18) and produced a small assemblage of pottery. Undated pit F74 measured 1.89m by 0.78m and 0.45m deep (Fig 18).
Late Iron Age ?gully F75 was sealed by F72 and F73 and was possibly natural in origin. It measured 1.00m in length, 0.29m in width and 0.45m in depth. A single pottery sherd was recovered from F75. However, this could be intrusive from the features cutting the gully.

Trench 50 (T50) (Fig 10)
The exposed extent of undated charcoal-rich pit F51 measured 0.73 by 0.74m and 0.22m deep (Fig 18). Undated stake-holes F60-64 were arranged in the base of pit F51. They ranged in size from 0.04-0.07m wide and 0.13-0.16m deep (Fig 18). The presence of these stake-holes could indicate the pits use as a hearth used for cooking, similar to F81.

Trench 51 (T50) (Fig 10)
Undated pit F232 had occasional charcoal flecking throughout the fill and light scorching on the base. It measured approximately 1.10m in diameter and 0.27m in depth.

Trench 53 (T53) (Fig 10)
Medieval-post-medieval ditch F119 was E/W aligned and measured 1.91m wide and 0.34m deep (Fig 20). It corresponds well with the cropmark targeted by this trench.

Trench 54 (T54) (Fig 10)
Late Iron Age-early Roman ditch F128 produced a small assemblage of pottery sherds. It was N/S in orientation and measured 0.76m wide and 0.10m deep (Fig 20).

Late Iron Age-early Roman pit F118 had a deposit of charcoal-rich fill with evidence of scorching in the centre. A near-complete loomweight as well as many loomweight fragments were excavated from this fill.

Photograph 11 Loomweight SF8 *in situ* in F118

Three hobnails were recovered from the environmental sample of the charcoal-rich fill. From the rest of the fill, a fair-sized assemblage of pottery was recovered, as well as a

copper-alloy bow brooch dated to *c* AD 50-70. The pit measured 1.50m long by 1.12m wide and 0.44m deep (Fig 20), and was rectangular in plan. F118 cut tree-throw F117.

T54 was located to target the junction of two cropmarks. Undated ditch F127, 2.14m wide and 0.42m deep (Fig 20), corresponded with the N/S cropmark. Other sections attributed to the cropmark have been dated to the medieval-post-medieval period. No evidence of the E/W cropmark was uncovered.

The exposed extent of undated pit F129 measured 1.33m by 0.64m and 0.30m deep.

Undated tree-throw F117 was not fully exposed and was cut by pit F118. The exposed extent measured 1.86m by 0.96m and 0.25m deep.

Trench 55 (T55) (Fig 10)
In the north of T55, undated pit F114 was partially exposed. Wide and shallow, the excavated area measured 1.94m by 1.21m and 0.15m deep.

In the south of T55, undated pit/ditch terminus F113 was excavated. It had a deep U-shaped profile and measured 0.64m wide and 0.49m deep.

The exposed extent of tree-throw F121 measured 1.00m long by 1.59m wide and 0.24m deep. A single sherd of peg-tile was recovered, dating the tree-throw to the post-medieval period.

Trench 57 (T57) (Fig 11)
Late Iron Age-early Roman pit F70 produced a small assemblage of pottery sherds. It was excavated against the eastern baulk of T57. The exposed extent measured 0.63m by 1.11m and 0.20m deep (Fig 18).

Ditch F77 was early Roman in date and on a E/W alignment. The excavated section measured 0.99m wide and 0.17m deep, with a wide U-shaped profile (Fig 18).

The full extent of F93 was not exposed in the trench. The feature looked more like a pit than a ditch as it had steep sides and a flat base. A large assemblage of Middle Iron Age to early Roman pottery and an undated copper-alloy coin were recovered. It is likely that the feature dates to the Late Iron Age-early Roman period and that the Middle Iron Age pottery is residual. The exposed area measured 3.22m wide and 0.47m deep (Fig 19).

Trench 58 (T58) (Fig 11)
Trench 58 was located to target a cropmark which was recorded as ditch F94. On a N/S alignment, F94 had a U-shaped profile with a flat base. It measured 1.48m wide and 0.35m deep (Fig 19). A small assemblage of pottery dated it to the early Roman period.

Trench 61 (T61) (Fig 11)
Undated pit F223 was located on the eastern edge of T61. The exposed extent measured 0.73m by 0.58m and 0.22m deep.

Gully F224 curved from an E/W direction to a NW/SE direction. It was undated and possibly natural in origin. The exposed length was 3.57m and had an average width of 0.39m and average depth of 0.10m.

Undated tree-throw F225 measured 1.09m long by 0.87m wide and 0.27m deep.

Trench 62 (T62) (Fig 11)
Seven undated pits/tree-throws were excavated in T62, F222, F226, F227, F228, F229, F230 and F233. The average length was 1.49m, the average width 0.79m and average depth 0.31m. F226-F229 formed an intercutting cluster.

Trench 65 (T65) (Fig 11)
Two undated pits were excavated in T65. The exposed section of F109 measured 1.11m by 0.95m and 0.31m deep. The relationship between F109 and F108 is uncertain. F115 was 1.69m by 1.47m and 0.52m deep (Fig 20).

The medieval-post-medieval field boundary ditch F59 was not excavated in this trench.

Undated ?ditch terminus F108 measured 0.67m wide and 0.26m deep.

Two tree-throws were excavated, F110 and F116. They measured between 0.36-0.65m wide and 0.11-0.33m deep.

Trench 66 (T66) (Fig 11)
Pit F99 was oval in shape and produced a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery. The pit measured 1.09m by 0.60m and 0.31m deep.

Intercutting features F101 and F102 were excavated in the centre of T66. F101 was a V-shaped ditch aligned NW/SE (1.69m wide and 0.66m deep) and was undated. F102 is possibly a second undated ditch aligned NE/SW (0.69m wide and 0.48m deep). However not enough was exposed in the trench to be sure. The relationship between the two features is not clear.

Photograph 12 F101 and F102 – view SW

The exposed extent of undated pit/tree-throw F103 was 1.08m by 0.70m and 0.15m deep.

Trench 67 (T67) (Fig 11)
Ditch F87 was on a NW/SE alignment. It had a U-shaped profile and measured 0.91m wide and 0.33m deep (Fig 19). A large assemblage of pottery was recovered from the excavated section, dating the ditch to the early Roman period.

Trench 71 (T71) (Fig 11)
E/W aligned linear F235 had a U-shaped profile, contained no dating evidence and measured 0.89m wide and 0.24m deep.

Trench 72 (T72) (Fig 12)
A single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from elongated pit F231. The exposed extent measured 2.78m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.17m in depth (Fig 21).

Undated tree throw F236 was 1.96m long by 0.82m wide and 0.32m deep.

Trench 73 (T73) (Fig 12)
Three undated features were excavated in T73, two tree-throws and a pit/natural feature. Tree-throws F219 and F221 measured between 1.15-1.37m long by 0.69-0.72m wide and 0.13-0.21m deep. The exposed extent of pit/natural feature F220 measured 0.65m by 0.60m and 0.27m deep.

Trench 74 (T74) (Fig 12)
Early Roman ditch terminus F97 was NW/SE aligned and measured 0.65m wide and 0.28m deep (Fig 19). It had a V-shaped profile.

Photograph 13 F97 – view SE

Undated ditch F95 was aligned NE/SW and had a wide U-shaped profile. The exposed length was 2.51m and had a width of 0.72m and a depth of 0.12m.

Undated post-hole F96 was excavated in the base of F95. It measured 0.26m long by 0.15m wide and 0.17m deep. It was likely sealed by F95.

Trench 75 (T75) (Fig 12)
Charcoal-rich pit F112 was located on the southern edge of T75. Two sherds of pottery dated it to the early Roman period. The base was scorched and charcoal-rich fill was concentrated in the middle of the pit. The exposed area of the pit measured 1.65m long by 0.80m wide and 0.12m deep (Fig 20).

Undated pit F122 had an area of concentrated charcoal with scorching in the centre of the fill, but no other signs of burning. It truncated the northern edge of tree-throw F123. F122 measured 0.76m long by 0.47m wide and 0.16m. The exposed extent of F123 measured 3.13m long, 0.44m wide and 0.50m deep.

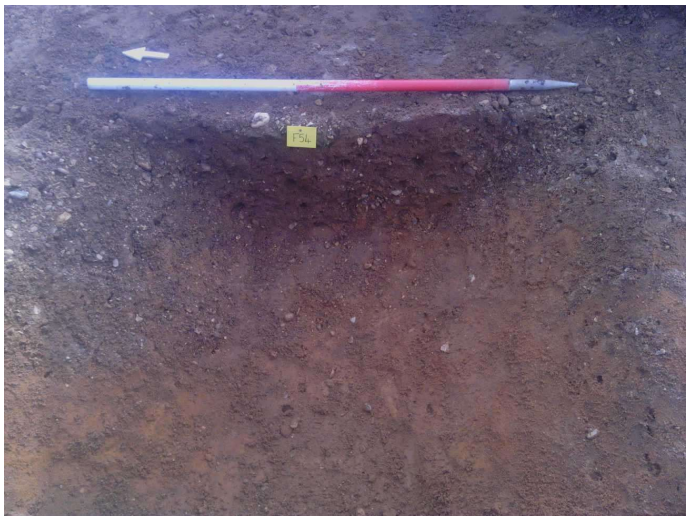
Ditch F111b was on a N/S alignment and is probably the cropmark targeted by T75 (and is therefore probably medieval-post-medieval in date). The excavated section measured 1.20m wide and 0.40m deep.

Trench 76 (T76) (Fig 12)
Six ditches and one pit/tree-throw were excavated in T76.In the northern end, ditch F146 was aligned NE/SW and was undated. 3.91m of the ditch was exposed with an average width of 0.79m and average depth 0.23m. F146 truncates F147 and undated pit/tree-throw F157. Undated ditch F147 was NW/SE aligned and measured 1.63m wide and 0.26m deep. F157 measured 1.37m wide and 0.44m deep.

Ditches F65, F126, F137 and F142 were all roughly aligned E/W. Medieval/post-medieval CBM was recovered from F126. F126 measured 1.91m wide and 0.46m deep and probably represents the cropmark projected to cross this trench.

F65, F137 and F142 were all undated. F65 measured 1.31m wide and 0.34m deep. F137 was 1.08m wide and 0.53m deep. F65 and F137 had U-shaped profiles. F142 had a V-shaped profile and measured 0.62m wide and 0.33m deep.

Trench 77 (T77) (Fig 12)
Ditch F54 had a rounded V-shaped profile and corresponds with a cropmark. It measured 1.13m wide and 0.38m deep (Fig 18) and most likely medieval-post-medieval in date



Photograph 14 F54 – view E

Trench 78 (T78) (Fig 12)
Undated ditch F133 was aligned E/W and is likely to represent the cropmark crossing this trench. It had an asymmetrical V-shaped profile and measured 0.82m wide and 0.20m deep (Fig 21). Other sections excavated in this cropmark have been dated to the medieval-post-medieval period.

Trench 79 Two (T79) (Fig 12)
T79 contained two pit/tree-throws and one possible stake-hole. Undated pit/tree-throw F140 was elongated in shape and measured 1.84m long by 0.57m wide and 0.25m deep. A series of potential stake-holes were excavated around F140. However, only one was recorded (F141) as they were deemed to have been caused by root action. F141 was 0.21m long by 0.18m wide and 0.11m deep. Undated pit/tree-throw F145 had significant charcoal flecking throughout the fill and measured 0.69m long by 0.49m wide and 0.26m deep.

Trench 80 (T80) (Fig 13)
Medieval-post-medieval ditch F135 was orientated E/W and had a U-shaped profile. It is likely to be the cropmark targeted by T80. It measured 0.84m wide and 0.22m deep.

Trench 82 (T82) (Fig 13)
A single undated ditch was excavated in T82. F218 was aligned N/S and measured 1.91m wide and 1.16m deep.

Trench 84 (T84) (Fig 13)
Two undated intercutting ditches were present in T84. They were both orientated NW/SE and at least one probably represent the cropmark targeted by this trench. The cropmark has been dated to the medieval-post-medieval period in other trenches. F120 was 1.65m wide and 0.26m deep. F124 was 0.69m wide and 0.33m deep.

Trench 86 (T86) (Fig 13)
The exposed extent of natural feature/tree-throw F131 measured 2.11m by 1.34m and 0.49m deep.

Trench 88 (T88) (Fig 13)
Two charcoal-rich pits were excavated in T88. F130 had a charcoal-rich fill with areas of scorching in the base. F130 measured 0.52m long by 0.69m wide and 0.13m deep (Fig 21). A fragment of post-Roman glass was recovered from pit F120 (finds no. 93) but was lost on site. No finds were recovered from F130.

Undated pit F132 had a charcoal-rich fill but no signs of scorching to the edges or base. It measured 0.47m long by 0.42m wide and 0.24m deep (Fig 21).

Trench 89 (T89) (Fig 13)
Undated ditch terminus F162 had a U-shaped profile and measured 1.60m long by 0.67m wide and 0.22m deep.

Trench 90 (T90) (Fig 13)
Only the western edge of ditch F134 was exposed in T90. It likely to be the continuation of Gryme's Dyke, also recorded further south as F125 and F136. F134 was not excavated, but had an exposed width of 1.87m. No finds were recovered.

Trench 93 (T93) (Fig 13)
Ditch F169 was not excavated as it was a medieval-post-medieval ditch seen as a cropmark and sectioned several times in trenches to the north.

Trench 94 (T94) (Fig 14)
The exposed extent of undated pit F165 measured 0.58m by 0.79m and 0.32m deep.

Trench 97 (T97) (Fig 14)
Undated ditch terminus F150 had a V-shaped profile and aligned E/W. It measured 1.78m long by 1.02m wide and 0.35m deep.

T97 was located to target a cropmark, which was recorded in trenches to the east as F148 and F144. Tree-throw F153 was located in the location that the cropmark crossed the trench, but the ditch was not identified. This could be because the ditch does not continue this far west and does not connect to the N/S cropmark, or because the cause of the cropmark was very shallow in this area (perhaps F153 is the very base of the cropmark?). F153 was undated and measured 1.11m wide and 0.15m deep.

Trench 98 (T98) (Fig 14)
Undated ditch F148 was NE/SW orientated and aligns with the cropmark in this location. Other sections excavated through this ditch have been dated to the Late Iron Age period. It had a wide U-shaped profile and measured 2.24m wide and 0.36m deep (Fig 21).

Both tree-throw F154 and pit/tree-throw F155 were only partially exposed in the trench. F154 was undated and measured 0.77m by 1.47m and 0.52m deep. F155 was Middle Iron Age-Late Iron Age in date and measured 1.61m by 0.83m and 0.34m was deep.

Trench 99 (T99) (Fig 14)
Two pits and a ditch were exposed in T99. Ditch F151 was Late Iron Age in date and on an E/W alignment, in the same location as a cropmark. The section measured 2.57m wide and 0.48m deep (Fig 21). Medieval-post-medieval pit F152 cut F151. The exposed extent measured 0.64m by 0.91m and was 0.30m deep.

Photograph 15 F151 and F152 – view W

Elongated pit/tree-throw F158 was undated and not fully exposed. The extent uncovered measured 1.17m by 0.58m and 0.19m deep.

Trench 103 (T103) (Fig 14)
F160 and F166 were undated tree-throws measuring between 0.80-1.77m long by 0.52-1.49m wide and 0.19-0.45m deep.

Trench 104 (T104) (Fig 14)
Two NW/SE undated ditches were excavated in T104. F139, possibly natural in origin due to its irregular shape, measured 0.91m wide and 0.22m deep. F144 is likely to represent the cropmark targeted by this trench. Where excavated in other trenches, this cropmark has been dated to the medieval-post-medieval period. It measured 2.26m wide and 0.65m deep. Both ditches had a wide U-shaped profile.

Trench 106 (T106) (Fig 15)
F136 was a large N/S aligned ditch, very likely to be a continuation of Gryme's Dyke, which was also recorded in T116 as F125 and as F134 in T90. Surface cleaning recovered a clay pipe fragment and CBM fragments from the upper fill of the dyke.

Trench 110 (T110) (Fig 15)
Three NW/SE aligned ditches were excavated in T110. F138 measured 1.34m wide and 0.19m deep (Fig 21) and had no datable finds, although a small fragment of dried wood was recovered from the fill. Undated ditch F143 had a U-shaped profile measuring 0.93m in width and 0.17m in depth.

F156 aligned with the cropmark location just north-west of this trench, also recorded as F144, F148 and F151. It was 2.58m wide with a flat base and a depth of 0.37m

Trench 112 (T112) (Figs 15 & 22)
Pit F173 had a large amount of plough disturbance. The undisturbed areas contained charcoal flecking and light scorching on the base. F173 was undated and measured 1.45m long by 0.57m wide and 0.14m deep.

Trench 113 (T113) (Fig 15)
Undated ?pit F149 measured 0.19m long by 0.72m wide and 0.18m deep.

Trench 116 (T116) (Fig 15)
F125 was the infilled ditch of Gryme's Dyke. It was 11.79m wide and N/S orientated. It was also recorded further north in T106 as F136 and F134 in T90. The upper fill was modern in date and could possibly derive from the cottages which were located to the south. The lower fill, where exposed in two machine-dug sections, appeared to be very sterile (and was not excavated)

Photograph 16 Working shot T116 – view W

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and CBM

By Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation uncovered 1,236 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of just under 20kg and 13.35 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is relatively low at 16g.

Ceramic material	nr	%	Weight (g)	%	MSW (g)	Rim EVE
Pottery	1,082	87.5%	15,087	75.9%	14	13.35
CBM	154	12.5%	4,788	24.1%	31	-
All	1,236		19,875		16	13.35

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

This material was recovered from 90 features and one layer (Table 2). Most features only contained modest sized assemblages with 10 or fewer sherds and there were only seven features with assemblages of 50 or more sherds (Table 2). The largest assemblage by sherd count is the 183 sherds with a weight of 1,052g from the ditch F105 followed by the ditch F87 with 86 sherds (729g) and the pit F2 with 78 (924g). Other important assemblages were recovered from the ditch F97 (nr 63/484g), ditch F69 (nr 61/920g), pit/ditch F93 (nr 56/950g) and pit F78 (nr 55/523g).

Cxt	Description	nr	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1	DITCH	19	194	10
F2	PIT	78	924	12
F3	DITCH	6	496	83
F4	PIT	8	261	33
F6	DITCH	6	96	16
F7	DITCH	4	76	19
F8	DITCH/GULLY	1	6	6
F9	DITCH	1	26	26
F11	DITCH	43	379	9
F18	?DITCH	4	46	12
F21	PIT	12	328	27
F22	DITCH	4	33	8
F24	DITCH	7	85	12
F27	LINEAR	8	158	20
F28	PIT	1	7	7
F29	DITCH	1	4	4
F30	DITCH	2	4	2
F31	PIT/DITCH TERMINUS	10	86	9
F33	?PIT	7	3	0
F35	DITCH	25	116	5
F36	DITCH	10	204	20
F38	DITCH	14	344	25
F40	PIT	33	532	16
F41	PIT	3	17	6
F43	DITCH	23	422	18
F44	DITCH	13	180	14
F45	PIT	8	176	22
F47	DITCH	40	451	11
F49	DITCH	12	277	23
F50	PIT	2	16	8
F51	PIT	16	146	9
F55	DITCH	20	406	20
F58	DITCH	1	38	38
F59	DITCH	1	1,613	1613
F69	DITCH	61	920	15
F70	PIT	9	33	4
F71	PIT	3	22	7

F72	DITCH	22	648	29
F73	PIT	5	16	3
F75	?GULLY	1	10	10
F77	DITCH	22	507	23
F78	PIT	55	523	10
F79	PIT	3	68	23
F81	PIT	1	1	1
F87	DITCH	86	729	8
F88	DITCH	17	106	6
F89	DITCH	6	30	5
F91	PIT	19	183	10
F92	DITCH	22	448	20
F93	PIT/DITCH	56	950	17
F94	DITCH	5	159	32
F97	DITCH	63	484	8
F99	PIT	1	4	4
F102	?DITCH	3	21	7
F104	PIT	3	22	7
F105	DITCH	183	1,052	6
F111	DITCH	3	249	83
F112	PIT	2	20	10
F116	?TREE-THROW/NATURAL FEATURE	1	20	20
F118	PIT	48	781	16
F119	DITCH	2	38	19
F121	TREE-THROW	1	8	8
F125	DYKE	10	387	39
F126	DITCH	3	765	255
F127	DITCH	2	119	60
F128	DITCH	5	15	3
F135	DITCH	1	20	20
F136	DYKE	3	47	16
F151	LINEAR	1	3	3
F152	PIT	1	8	8
F155	PIT/TREE-THROW	1	5	5
F156	DITCH	1	9	9
F161	TREE-THROW/NATURAL FEATURE	3	18	6
F168	TREE-THROW	1	2	2
F174	TREE-THROW	1	3	3
F175	?GULLY	20	204	10
F176	DITCH	1	1	1
F177	PIT	1	6	6
F178	DITCH	2	4	2
F184	TREE-THROW	1	25	25
F185	LINEAR	10	67	7

F188	DITCH	1	11	11
F190	DITCH	1	29	29
F191	F188D	1	3	3
F201	PIT	1	4	4
F207	GULLY	3	62	21
F214	PIT	5	1,637	327
F231	DITCH	1	18	18
F239	DITCH	1	22	22
F240	PIT	4	54	14
L001	PLOUGHSOIL	4	125	31
	Total	1,236	19,875	16

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM by features and layers

6.1.1 Pottery

Prehistoric Pottery

There was a small assemblage of handmade prehistoric pottery with 50 sherds with a weight of 777g and 0.48 vessels (EVE) (Table 3). Most of the prehistoric pottery is tempered with fine sand and chaff which has burnt out to leave voids. These sherds typically have black to brown surfaces which are smoothed and slightly burnished while the core is dark black. Rare handmade sherds were tempered with flint while some are nearly temperless with some grog of which the latter could possibly date to the very end of the Middle Iron Age or even to the early Late Iron Age. This material was recovered from 11 features although the only substantial assemblage came from the pit/ditch F93 with 33 sherds with a weight of 661g and 0.48 vessels (Table 4). Most of this material can be dated to the Middle Iron Age and F93 contained several jars with everted rims (Fig 23) from the middle and upper fills (0.48).

Fabric Group	Description	nr	weight/g	MSW/g	EVE
HMF	Handmade with flint	11	281	26	0.11
HMG	Handmade with grog	1	5	5	0.00
HMS	Handmade with sand	13	68	5	0.00
HMSO	Handmade with sand and organic temper (chaff?)	33	661	20	0.37
	Total	**50**	**777**	**16**	**0.48**

Table 3 Details on the prehistoric pottery fabrics represented in the assemblage

Cxt	Description	nr	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F1	DITCH	1	2	2	0.00
F33	?PIT	7	3	1	0.00
F77	DITCH	1	21	21	0.00
F93	PIT/DITCH	33	661	20	0.48
F105	DITCH	1	33	33	0.00
F155	PIT/TREETHROW	1	5	5	0.00
F161	TREETHROW/NATURAL FEATURE	1	5	5	0.00
F174	TREETHROW	1	3	3	0.00
F201	PIT	1	4	4	0.00
F231	DITCH	1	18	18	0.00
F240	PIT	2	32	16	0.00
	Total	**50**	**777**	**16**	**0.48**

T**able 4** Quantities of prehistoric pottery by features

Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

The late Iron Age and Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR* **10** (Symonds & Wade 1999) supplemented with fabric groups from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection, henceforth NRFRC (Tomber & Dore 1998) and Stanway publication (Crummy *et al*. 2007; Benfield 2007) for some of the late

Iron Ag/early Roman pottery fabrics (Table 5). Following work on the late Iron Age/early Roman pottery form the Institute (Loughton in prep.) the Romanising coarse ware pottery fabric group (RCW) has been further sub-divided into the following groups:

RCW 1: Black surface ware, typically thin-walled with very smooth burnished surfaces
RCW 2: Pimply ware, often with a black outer surface
RCW 3: Grossly burnished, a thicker walled and coarse version of RCW 1
RCW 4: thin-walled approaching EGW/FSW with orange to red coloured surfaces, and some voids; perhaps a more Romanised version of the mixed vesicular ware (MVW)

Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; CAR **10**, Bidwell & Croom 1999, 468-487). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
BAET	Baetican Guadalquivir amphorae	Late Iron Age-Roman
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidised ware	Late Iron Age to early Roman
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	Mid-1st to early 2nd century AD
FMW	Fumed micaceous ware	Late Iron Age to early Roman
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidised ware	Late Iron Age to early Roman
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware	Early Roman
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age to early Roman
GTW OX	Oxidised 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age to early Roman
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	Late Iron Age-2nd/3rd century
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	Late Iron Age to 2nd/3rd century
LYONNAIS	Lyon 2B amphora (Dressel 2-4)	Augustan-Claudian/Neronian
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	Late Iron Age to early Roman
NOG WH1*	North Gaulish Gallo-Belgic Pipeclay white ware 1	Augustan to Flavian
NOG WH3*	North Gaulish Gallo-Belgic white ware 3	Augustan to Flavian
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	Late Iron Age to early Roman
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware-Black surface ware	Late Iron Age to early Roman
RCW 2	Romanising Coarse ware	Late Iron Age to early Roman
RCW 3	Romanising Coarse ware	Late Iron Age to early Roman
RCW 4	Romanising Coarse ware	Late Iron Age to early Roman
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	Late Iron Age to early Roman
SW	Sandy ware	Late Iron Age to early Roman
TN A	*Terra Nigra* A	Augustan to Flavian
TN B	*Terra Nigra* B	Augustan to Flavian
TR1B*	*Terra Rubra* 1B	Augustan to Flavian
TR3*	*Terra Rubra* 3	Augustan to Flavian
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	Mid-1st to 3rd century AD
UR (FSW/EGW)	*Terra nigra*-type wares (local copies) – fine sandy ware/early greyware	Late Iron Age to Flavian
UR (GBW)	*Terra nigra* –type wares (local copies) – Grossly burnished ware	Late Iron Age to Flavian
UR (GTW)	*Terra nigra* – type wares (local copies) – grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age to Flavian
UR (GX)	*Terra nigra* – type wares (local copies) - greyware	Late Iron Age to Flavian
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	Roman

Table 5 Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery fabrics recorded. *NRFRC

The evaluation produced 1,017 sherds of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery with a weight of just over 12kg and 7.46 vessels (EVE) (Tables 6-7). This material was recovered from 63 features and one layer and a small number of features contained substantial assemblages with the largest being the 182 sherds with a weight of just over 1kg and 0.75 vessels from the ditch F105 (Table 8). Five other features contained 50 or more sherds: the ditch F87 (nr 85/684g/1.24 EVE), pit F2 (nr 75/859g/0.36 EVE), ditch

F97 (nr 63/484g/0.44 EVE), pit F78 (nr 55/523g/0.33 EVE), and ditch F69 (nr 51/840g/0.42 EVE).

Fabric code	Fabric description	NR	Weight/ g	MSW/g	EVE
BAET	Baetican Guadalquivir amphorae	21	738	35	0.00
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidised ware	16	104	7	0.14
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	4	3	1	0.00
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	2	8	4	0.00
FMW	Fumed micaceous ware	22	100	5	0.20
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidised ware	62	193	3	0.74
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware	41	287	7	1.24
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	272	3,377	12	1.78
GTW OX	Oxidised 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	24	587	24	0.31
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	93	582	6	0.54
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	22	1308	59	0.07
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	44	1788	41	0.19
LYONNAIS	Lyon 2B amphora (Dressel 2-4)	2	115	58	0.00
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	7	252	36	0.04
NOG WH1*	North Gaulish Gallo-Belgic Pipeclay white ware 1	1	46	46	0.00
NOG WH3*	North Gaulish Gallo-Belgic white ware 3	5	33	7	0.00
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	78	571	7	0.71
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware-Black surface ware	166	845	5	0.52
RCW 2	Romanising Coarse ware	39	339	9	0.27
RCW 3	Romanising Coarse ware	1	8	8	0.00
RCW 4	Romanising Coarse ware	29	406	14	0.07
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	13	87	7	0.08
SW	Sandy ware	27	228	8	0.11
TN A	*Terra Nigra* A	2	7	4	0.00
TN B	*Terra Nigra* B	1	14	14	0.07
TR1B*	*Terra Rubra* 1B	1	2	2	0.00
TR3*	*Terra Rubra* 3	2	1	1	0.00
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	2	103	52	0.02
UR (FSW/EGW)	*Terra nigra*-type wares (local copies) – fine sandy ware/early greyware	1	24	24	0.09
UR (GBW)	*Terra nigra* –type wares (local copies) – Grossly burnished ware	1	10	10	0.07
UR (GTW)	*Terra nigra* – type wares (local copies) – grog-tempered ware	6	54	9	0.15
UR (GX)	*Terra nigra* – type wares (local copies) - greyware	5	40	8	0.00
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	5	26	5	0.05
Total		**1,017**	**12,286**	**12**	**7.46**

Table 6 Details on the Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
CSOW	**All**	**0.14**
	CAM 231-232	0.14
FMW	**All**	**0.20**
	CAM 118	0.15
	CAM 85	0.05
FSOW	**All**	**0.74**
	CAM 115	0.74
FSW/EGW	**All**	**1.24**
	CAM 108	0.28
	CAM 266	0.78

	CAM 79B	0.18
GTW	**All**	**1.78**
	?	0.11
	CAM 204	0.10
	CAM 212-217	0.08
	CAM 221	0.56
	CAM 229	0.05
	CAM 253	0.26
	CAM 258	0.08
	CAM 260A	0.18
	CAM 267	0.08
	CAM 270B	0.04
	CAM 271	0.09
	CAM 494-495	0.15
GTW OX	**All**	**0.31**
	CAM 199	0.28
	THOMP D2-5/CAM 229	0.03
GX	**All**	**0.54**
	CAM 266	0.22
	CAM 267	0.26
	LID	0.06
HZ	**All**	**0.07**
	CAM 270B	0.07
HZ OX	**All**	**0.19**
	CAM 270B	0.19
MVW	**All**	**0.04**
	CAM 258	0.04
RCW	**All**	**0.71**
	CAM 84-85	0.08
	CAM 218	0.24
	CAM 231-232	0.28
	CAM 266	0.11
RCW 1	**All**	**0.52**
	?	0.09
	CAM 219	0.25
	CAM 231-232	0.18
RCW 2	**All**	**0.27**
	CAM 218	0.07
	CAM 266	0.20
RCW 4	**All**	**0.07**
	CAM 266	0.07
ROW	**All**	**0.08**
	CAM 117	0.08
TN B	**All**	**0.07**

	CAM 4A	0.07
TZ	**All**	**0.02**
	CAM 195	0.02
UR (FSW/EGW)	**All**	**0.09**
	CAM 28	0.09
UR (GBW)	**All**	**0.07**
	CAM 22	0.07
UR (GTW)	**All**	**0.15**
	CAM 21	0.08
	CAM 22	0.07
WA	**All**	**0.05**
	LID	0.05
	Total	**7.28**

Table 7 Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery quantification via vessel form

Cxt	Feature type	nr	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F1	DITCH	18	192	11	0.07
F2	PIT	75	859	11	0.36
F4	PIT	8	261	33	0.15
F6	DITCH	6	96	16	0.00
F7	DITCH	4	76	19	0.31
F8	DITCH/GULLY	1	6	6	0.00
F9	DITCH	1	26	26	0.00
F11	DITCH	43	379	9	0.26
F21	PIT	12	328	27	0.00
F22	DITCH	4	33	8	0.11
F24	DITCH	7	85	12	0.07
F27	LINEAR	8	158	20	0.00
F31	PIT/DITCH TERMINUS	10	86	9	0.00
F36	DITCH	8	162	20	0.16
F38	DITCH	13	308	24	0.15
F40	PIT	32	520	16	0.52
F41	PIT	2	15	8	0.00
F43	DITCH	23	422	18	0.14
F44	DITCH	13	180	14	0.00
F45	PIT	8	176	22	0.20
F47	DITCH	38	430	11	0.11
F49	DITCH	12	277	23	0.00
F50	PIT	2	16	8	0.00
F55	DITCH	8	304	38	0.12
F58	DITCH	1	38	38	0.00
F69	DITCH	51	840	16	0.42
F70	PIT	5	19	4	0.00
F71	PIT	3	22	7	0.00
F72	DITCH	22	648	29	0.00

F73	PIT	5	16	3	0.00
F75	?GULLY	1	10	10	0.00
F77	DITCH	19	374	20	0.07
F78	PIT	55	523	10	0.33
F79	PIT	3	68	23	0.00
F81	PIT	1	1	1	0.00
F87	DITCH	85	684	8	1.24
F88	DITCH	16	84	5	0.13
F89	DITCH	6	30	5	0.10
F91	PIT	14	108	8	0.11
F92	DITCH	22	448	20	0.23
F93	PIT/DITCH	13	102	8	0.00
F94	DITCH	5	159	32	0.12
F97	DITCH	63	484	8	0.44
F99	PIT	1	4	4	0.00
F102	?DITCH	3	21	7	0.00
F104	PIT	3	22	7	0.00
F105	DITCH	182	1,029	6	0.75
F112	PIT	1	10	10	0.00
F116	?TREE-THROW/NATURAL FEATURE	1	20	20	0.00
F118	PIT	33	680	21	0.53
F127	DITCH	1	11	11	0.00
F128	DITCH	5	15	3	0.00
F151	LINEAR	1	3	3	0.00
F161	TREE-THROW/NATURAL FEATURE	2	13	7	0.00
F175	?GULLY	17	194	11	0.00
F176	DITCH	1	1	1	0.00
F177	PIT	1	6	6	0.00
F184	TREE-THROW	1	25	25	0.00
F185	LINEAR	9	59	7	0.18
F188	DITCH	1	11	11	0.00
F191	DITCH	1	3	3	0.00
F207	GULLY	3	62	21	0.00
F240	PIT	2	22	11	0.08
L001	PLOUGHSOIL	2	20	10	0.00
	Total	**1,017**	**12,286**	**12**	**7.46**

Table 8 Quantities of Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery by features and layers

The assemblage as a whole dates from the late Iron Age to the early Roman period and is unsurprisingly similar to the assemblage uncovered from the Stanway mortuary enclosures (Benfield in Crummy *et al*. 2007, 277-281). Late Iron Age grog-tempered wares (fabrics GTW, GTW OX) are well represented in the assemblage accounting for 29% of the sherd count, 32% of the weight and 28% of the EVE. A range of grog-tempered vessels is represented in the assemblage while the most common forms are the Cam 221 bowl (EVE: 0.56, Fig 24.3), Cam 253 bowl (EVE: 0.26, Fig 24.4) and Cam

260A jar (EVE: 0.18) (Table 7). Analysis of the Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery from the Colchester 'Institute'/Sheepen III suggests that the changeover to grog-tempered pottery assemblages occurred during the early 1st century BC (Loughton in prep.). The Stanway quarry assemblage includes some rare and unusual grog-tempered vessels notably a Cam 199 sieve or cheese press from the pit F118 (Fig 25.27) and a possible triple vase (Cam 494-495) which came from the pit F4 (Fig 24.2). Rare examples of the Cam 494-495 in fine native ware with brown-black soapy ware (GTW?) were recovered from Sheepen including one from a feature dated to period IV (AD 49-61) (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 274-275 fig. 57 no. 11). Examples from Roman Colchester tend to be found in later Roman fabrics such as coarse oxidised and related wares (fabric DJ) and other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) (Symonds and Wade 1999, 344 fig. 6.27 nos. 779-785) and date from the 3rd century AD onwards (Bidwell and Croom 1999, 487). The Cam 199 at Sheep was not common and the only stratified example came from period IV-VI (AD 49-65) (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 256) while more examples are known from Colchester, typically in Roman fabrics DJ and GX, these date from the Claudian-Neronian to the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD (Bidwell and Croom 1999, 476). Another noteworthy vessel is the Thompson D2-5 corrugated/cordoned bowl (Thompson 1982, 333-334) or Cam 229 variant (?) from the ditch F69 (Fig 24.10).

There was a small but varied collection of fine pottery from northern Gaul with examples of north Gaulish white wares (fabrics NOG WH1, NOG WH3), *terra nigra* (fabrics TN) and *terra rubra* (fabrics TR1B, TR3). Diagnostic sherds were limited to a flagon base with a footring in fabric NOG WH1 from the ditch F1, which is perhaps from the Cam 140 (?) and a base from a Cam 113 (Butt-beaker), in NOG WH3 from the pit F2 (Fig 24.1). The ditch F24 contained a *terra nigra* Cam 4A platter (EVE: 0.07) (Fig 24.5).

The assemblage also contained local copies of *terra nigra*, *terra rubra*, and North Gaulish white ware vessels in various Romanising fabrics. For example, copies of northern Gaulish butt-beakers (Cam 115, Cam 117, Cam 118) are found in fabrics FMV (ditch F38), FSOW (pit F78 and ditch F105 Figs 25.25-26) and ROW (ditch F105). There are also copies of *terra rubra* girth beakers (Cam 84-85) with examples in fabrics FMW (ditch F92 Fig 25.21) and RCW (ditch F36). Finally, there are also examples of *terra nigra* copies (fabric UR) with examples of the Cam 21 (ditch F36) and the Cam 22 (pit F118). It is worth noting the absence of any sherds of Italian Arretine and early Gaulish samian (fabric BASG) from the assemblage.

There was also a small quantity of imported amphorae with several sherds from the Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil amphorae and a couple of sherds from a Dressel 2-4 amphora from Lyon (?) (Lyon 2B) (Table 6). Several Lyon amphorae have been recovered from the Institute (Sheepen III) site (Loughton in prep.).

Many of the classic early Roman (Claudian and Neronian) pottery forms are either absent or rare. For example, there are no examples of the Cam 214-242 (carinated bowl), Cam 243-244/246 (reed rim bowl) or early Roman flagons, such as the Cam 154-155. Mortaria are quasi-absent with only one Cam 195 from the ditch F87 (Fig 24.19) which is presumably a continental import. There was only one Cam 108 beaker (EVE: 0.28) which also came from the ditch F87 (Fig 24.16). These forms are also absent from the Stanway mortuary enclosures (Benfield in Crummy *et al*. 2007, 288-289 table 42). There is only one example (EVE: 0.22) of the Cam 266 in the typical Roman greyware fabric GX (Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) which came from the ditch F97. Cam 266's in fabric GX were absent from the Stanway mortuary enclosures (Benfield in Crummy *et al*. 2007, 288-289 table 42).

Assemblages from individual features

Pit F2

This pit contained 75 sherds of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery with a weight of 859g and 0.36 vessels (EVE) (Table 9). This assemblage contains a mixture of late

Iron Age (GTW, MVW) and late Iron Age-early Roman pottery fabrics. Noteworthy sherds include a Cam 260 jar in grog-tempered ware (fabric GTW, Fig 24.1) and a copy of a *terra rubra* beaker (Cam 79B) in fine sandy ware/early greyware (fabric FSW/EGW). There was also a base from an imported north Gaulish white ware (NOG WH3) Cam 113 butt-beaker. The presence of north Gaulish white wares and the imitation *terra rubra* beaker provides a TPQ of *c* 30/15-10 BC for this assemblage. A date from the Late Iron Age (late Augustan-Tiberian onwards) to the early Roman period is possible for this assemblage.

Fabric code	Fabric description	NR	Weight /g	MSW/ g	Rim	Base	EVE
FMW	Fumed micaceous ware	1	4	4	0	0	0.00
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware	5	22	4	2	0	0.18
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	24	325	14	1	2	0.18
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	3	27	9	0	1	0.00
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	4	47	12	0	0	0.00
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	6	201	34	0	1	0.00
NOG WH3	North Gaulish Gallo-Belgic white ware 3	5	33	7	0	2	0.00
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	7	40	6	0	1	0.00
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware-Black surface ware	17	154	9	0	1	0.00
SW	Sandy ware	3	6	2	0	0	0.00
	Total	**75**	**859**	**11**	**3**	**8**	**0.36**

Table 9 Details on the Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery from the pit F2

Ditch F69 (Figs 24.8-12)
This ditch contained 51 sherds of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery with a weight of 840g and 0.42 vessels (EVE) (Table 10). There was one Baetican 'Guadalquivir' amphora sherd presumably from the Dressel 20, which appeared during the Tiberian period (*c* AD 20-40) (Berni Millet 1998, 24 fig. 3, 33-37). There was also a body sherd from a possible Lyonnais amphora dating from the mid-Augustan period onwards, which could be part of the Lyonnais 2B amphora from the pit F78. Late Iron Age grog-tempered wares (fabrics GTW, GTW OX) are well represented in the assemblage with examples of the Cam 270B (EVE 0.04) and Cam 271 (EVE 0.09) storage vessels, and a Cam 267 jar (EVE: 0.08). There was also a cordoned bowl of Thompson's D2-5 type (Thompson 1982, 333-334) which is related to the Cam 229 (EVE: 0.03). Finally, there were rare sherds of coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) which date to the early Roman period. This assemblage dates from the Tiberian period until the early Roman period (*c* AD 20/30-50/60).

Fabric code	Fabric description	NR	Weight /g	MSW/ g	Rim	Base	EVE
BAET	Baetican Guadalquivir amphorae	1	78	78	0	0	0.00
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware	1	6	6	0	0	0.00
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	24	320	13	6	0	0.30
GTW OX	Oxidised 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	3	122	41	1	0	0.03
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	3	19	6	0	0	0.00
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered grey wares	2	68	34	0	0	0.00
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	1	102	102	0	0	0.00
LYONNAIS	Lyonnais amphora	1	39	39	0	0	0.00
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware-Black surface ware	15	86	6	1	0	0.09
	Total	**51**	**840**	**16**	**8**	**0**	**0.42**

Table 10 Details on the Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery from the ditch F69

Pit F78 (Fig 24.13-16)

This pit contained a modest assemblage of late Iron Age and late Iron Age-early Roman pottery with 55 sherds with a weight of 523g and 0.33 vessels (EVE) (Table 11). Noteworthy sherds included a Cam 115 (EVE: 0.15) butt-beaker copy in Fine sandy oxidised ware (fabric FSOW) and a Cam 255 jar (EVE 0.04) in mixed vesicular ware (fabric MVW). The was also a Cam 231-232 jar (EVE: 014) in coarse sandy oxidized ware (CSOW). There was a handle from a possible Lyon 2B amphora which dates from c.20/15 BC until the Claudian/Neronian period. There were also two sherds of imported fine oxidized ware (DZ). This assemblage can be dated from the late Iron Age to early Roman period and *c* AD 20/30-50/60.

Fabric code	Fabric description	NR	Weight/ g	MSW/g	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidised ware	11	60	5	1	0	0	0.14
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	2	8	4	0	0	0	0.00
FMW	Fumed micaceous ware	1	3	3	0	0	0	0.00
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	6	22	4	1	0	0	0.15
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	8	107	13	0	0	0	0.00
LYONNAIS	Lyon 2B amphora (Dressel 2-4)	1	76	76	0	1	0	0.00
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	1	51	51	1	0	0	0.04
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	15	165	11	0	0	1	0.00
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware-Black surface ware	4	15	4	0	0	1	0.00
RCW 3	Romanising Coarse ware	6	16	3	0	00	0	0.00
RCW 4	Romanising Coarse ware	11	60	5	1	0	0	0.14
	Total	**55**	**523**	**10**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**0.33**

Table 11 Details on the Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery from the pit F78

Ditch F87 (Fig 24.17-20)

The ditch F87 contained 85 sherds with a weight of 684g and 1.24 vessels (EVE) (Table 12). This assemblage consists of Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery fabrics and Late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery is absent. The greater representation of fine sandy ware/early grey ware (fabric FSW/EGW) and coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) (Table 11) with examples of the Cam 108, Cam 266 and Cam 108 (Table 13), suggests that this assemblage dates to the early Roman period (Claudian or Claudian-Neronian). Other noteworthy sherds included a Cam 219 bowl in RCW 1 (Romanising coarse ware-black surface ware) and an imported Cam 195 mortarium.

Fabric code	Fabric description	NR	Weight/ g	MSW/g	Rim	Base	EVE
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/early greyware	14	136	10	3	1	0.43
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	51	331	6	2	2	0.21
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	7	41	6	5	0	0.28
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware-Black surface ware	5	41	8	2	0	0.25
RCW 2	Romanising Coarse ware	1	6	6	0	0	0.00
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	2	103	52	1	0	0.02
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	5	26	5	2	0	0.05
	Total	**85**	**684**	**8**	**15**	**3**	**1.24**

Table 12 Details on the Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery from the ditch F87

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
FSW/EGW	**All**	**0.43**
	CAM 108	0.28
	CAM 266	0.15
GX	**All**	**0.15**
	CAM 267	0.15

RCW	**All**	**0.28**
	CAM 231-232	0.28
RCW 1	**All**	**0.25**
	CAM 219	0.25
TZ	**All**	**0.02**
	CAM 195	0.02
WA	**All**	**0.05**
	LID	0.05
	Total	**1.24**

Table 13 Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery quantification via vessel form from the ditch F87

Ditch F97 (Fig 25.22-24)
A modest sized assemblage with 63 sherds of late Iron Age-early Roman pottery with a weight of 484g and 0.44 vessels (EVE) (Table 14). The absence of late Iron Age wares (fabrics GTW, GTW OX) and the significant presence of coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (fabric GX) with examples of the Cam 266 jar (EVE: 0.22) and Cam 267 jar (EVE: 267) suggests that this assemblage dates to the early Roman and Claudian period. The only other sherd of note was a Cam 219 bowl (EVE: 0.11) in sandy ware (fabric SW) (Table 14).

Fabric code	Fabric description	NR	Weight/ g	MSW /g	Rim	Base	EVE
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidised ware	3	38	13	0	0	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	4	3	1	0	0	0.00
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidised ware	1	6	6	0	0	0.00
FSW/ EGW	Fine sandy ware/early Greyware	2	2	1	0	0	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	24	147	6	4	0	0.33
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	2	36	18	0	0	0.00
RCW 3	Romanising Coarse ware	1	8	8	0	0	0.00
SW	Sandy ware	21	204	10	0	0	0.11
UR (GX)	*Terra nigra* – type wares (local copies) - greyware	5	40	8	0	5	0.00
	Total	**63**	**484**	**8**	**4**	**5**	**0.44**

Table 14 Details on the Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery from the ditch F97

Ditch F105 (Fig 25.25-26)
The ditch F105 contained the largest assemblage of late Iron Age-early Roman pottery from the evaluation with 182 sherds with a weight of just over 1kg and 0.75 vessels (EVE) (Tables 15-16). The small collection of late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery included a Cam 212-217 bowl (EVE: 0.08) and a pedestal base from a Cam 204 jar. The Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery includes copies of Gallo-Belgic butt-beakers (Cam 115, Cam 117) in fine-sandy oxidised wares (fabric FSOW) and Romanising oxidised wares (fabric ROW). There was also a large collection of Romanising coarse wares (fabrics RCW, RCW1) including a vessel which has been holed through the base and reused as a sieve. Finally, there were also six sherds with a weight of 20g of fabric GX (coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares). The presence of butt-beaker copies, the bias towards various fabrics and the rare sherds of typical Roman greyware pottery (fabric GX) suggests that this assemblage dates to the early Roman period.

Fabric code	Fabric description	NR	Weight/ g	MSW /g	Rim	Base	EVE
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidised ware	44	128	3	3	0	0.59
FSW/ EGW	Fine sandy ware/early greyware	4	16	4	0	0	0.00
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	19	260	14	1	7	0.08

GTW OX	Oxidised 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	4	121	30	0	0	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	6	20	3	0	0	0.00
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	3	18	6	0	0	0.00
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware-Black surface ware	101	464	5	0	10	0.00
ROW	Romanising Oxidised ware	1	2	2	1	0	0.08
	Total	**182**	**1,029**	**6**	**5**	**17**	**0.75**

Table 15 Details on the Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery from the ditch F105

Fabric Group	Form	EVE
FSOW	**All**	**0.59**
	CAM 115	0.59
GTW	**All**	**0.08**
	CAM 212-217	0.08
ROW	**All**	**0.08**
	CAM 117	0.08
	Total	**0.75**

Table 16 Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery quantification via vessel form from the ditch F105

Pottery Reuse

Three pottery vessels have been holed and perhaps reused as strainers:

1. F11 ditch: grog-tempered ware (fabric GTW) Cam 253 with two holes (*c* 10-11mm diam.) drilled through the base (Fig 24.4b).
2. F43 ditch: Cam 266 in Romanising coarse ware (fabric RCW 4) with a *c* 6mm hole drilled through the base (Fig 24.6).
3. F105 ditch: Romanising coarse ware (fabric RCW 1) base with at least 8 small holes (*c* 5mm diam.) drilled through it (Fig 25.27).

Post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR* **7** (Cotter 2000) and Cunningham (1985) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) (Table 17).

There were only 15 sherds with a weight of 2,024g and 5.41 vessels (Table 18). Post-medieval pottery was recovered from two features the dyke F125 and pit F214 (Table 19).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F45M	Modern English stoneware	19th-20th century
F48B	English porcelain	19th-20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenware	19th-20th century
F48X	Miscellaneous earthenwares	19th-20th century

Table 17 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric Group	Fabric description	nr	weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim	Handle	Base	EVE
F45M	Modern English stoneware	6	1,641	274	4	0	1	4.00
F48B	English porcelain	5	271	54	1	0	0	0.19
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenware	3	100	33	3	0	0	1.17
F48X	Miscellaneous earthenwares	1	12	12	1	0	0	0.05
	Total	**15**	**2,024**	**135**	**9**	**0**	**1**	**5.41**

Table 18 Details on the post-medieval pottery

Context	Feature type	nr	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F125	Dyke	10	387	39	0.41
F214	Pit	5	1,637	327	5.00
	Total	**15**	**2,024**	**135**	**5.41**

Table 19 Quantities of post-Roman pottery by features

All of the Post-Roman pottery dates to the 20th century. The pit F214 contained two complete modern English stoneware (fabric F45M) bottles, a complete modern English stoneware (fabric F45M) lid with a transfer print for 'Singleton's eye ointment', and a complete modern English stoneware (fabric F45M), jar with a stamp of WP HARTLEY LONDON & LIVERPOOL above the image of a LIGHTHOUSE (Photograph 15).

Photograph 17 Modern stoneware bottles from F214

6.1.2 Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were 154 sherds of CBM with a weight of 4,785kg (Table 20). Baked clay account for the majority of the CBM with a small quantity of Roman and medieval/post-medieval CBM (Table 20).

CBM code	CBM type	nr	Weight (g)	MSW
Roman				
RT	Roman t*egula*	1	110	110
RB	Roman brick	4	198	50
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	8	105	13
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	14	692	49
PANT	Pan tile	1	21	21
BR	Brick	8	2,602	325

Undated			
Baked clay	98	789	8
Briquetage	16	207	13
Daub	4	64	16
Total	154	4,785	31

Table 20 Building material by period and type

Small to modest quantities of CBM was recovered from 39 features and one layer (Table 20). The largest assemblage with 25 sherds with a weight of 116g came from the ditch F35 followed by the pit F51 with 16 sherds with a weight of 146g (Table 20).

Context	Feature type	nr	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F2	PIT	3	65	22
F3	DITCH	6	496	83
F18	?DITCH	4	46	12
F28	PIT	1	7	7
F29	DITCH	1	4	4
F30	DITCH	2	4	2
F35	DITCH	25	116	5
F36	DITCH	2	42	21
F38	DITCH	1	36	36
F40	PIT	1	12	12
F41	PIT	1	2	2
F47	DITCH	2	21	11
F51	PIT	16	146	9
F55	DITCH	12	102	9
F59	DITCH	1	1613	1613
F69	DITCH	10	80	8
F70	PIT	4	14	4
F77	DITCH	2	112	56
F87	DITCH	1	45	45
F88	DITCH	1	22	22
F91	PIT	5	75	15
F93	PIT/DITCH	10	187	19
F111	DITCH	3	249	83
F112	PIT	1	10	10
F118	PIT	15	101	7
F119	DITCH	2	38	19
F121	TREETHROW	1	8	8
F126	DITCH	3	765	255
F127	DITCH	1	108	108
F135	DITCH	1	20	20
F136	DYKE	3	47	16
F152	PIT	1	8	8
F156	DITCH	1	9	9
F168	TREETHROW	1	2	2
F175	?GULLY	3	10	3
F178	DITCH	2	4	2
F185	LINEAR	1	6	6
F190	DITCH	1	29	29
F239	DITCH	1	22	22
L001	PLOUGHSOIL	2	105	53
Total		**154**	**4,785**	**31**

Table 21 Quantities of CBM by features and layers

Roman CBM

Thirteen sherds of Roman CBM with a weight of 413g was recovered from nine features and one layer (Table 22). Fragments of Roman brick were recovered from the ditch F3 and ditch F111, while a large fragment of Roman tile was recovered from the pit F28. Finally, two sherds of Roman brick or tile with a weight of 78g were recovered form the middle fill of the pit/ditch F93.

Context	Feature type	nr	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F3	DITCH	1	66	66
F28	PIT	1	7	7
F29	DITCH	1	4	4
F77	DITCH	1	110	110
F93	PIT/DITCH	2	78	39
F111	DITCH	1	27	27
F112	PIT	1	10	10
F168	TREETHROW	1	2	2
F178	DITCH	2	4	2
L001	PLOUGHSOIL	2	105	53
	Total	**13**	**413**	**32**

Table 22 Quantities of Roman CBM by features and layers

Post-Roman CBM

Post-Roman CBM was limited to 23 sherds with a weight of 3,315g which was recovered from 14 features (Table 23). Sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile (PT) were recovered from 12 features: pit F2, ditch F3, pit F51, ditch F111, ditch F119, tree-throw F121,ditch F126, ditch F127, ditch F135, pit F152, ditch F156, and ditch F239. A sherd of pan-tile (PANT) dating form the 17th century onwards was recovered from the dyke F136 while an unfrogged brick came from the ditch F59.

Context	Feature type	nr	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F2	PIT	1	19	19
F3	DITCH	5	430	86
F51	PIT	1	11	11
F59	DITCH	1	1,613	1,613
F111	DITCH	2	222	111
F119	DITCH	2	38	19
F121	TREETHROW	1	8	8
F126	DITCH	3	765	255
F127	DITCH	1	108	108
F135	DITCH	1	20	20
F136	DYKE	2	42	21
F152	PIT	1	8	8
F156	DITCH	1	9	9
F239	DITCH	1	22	22
	Total	**23**	**3,315**	**144**

Table 23 Quantities of Post-Roman CBM from features

Baked clay

Baked clay with 98 sherds and a weight of 789g accounts for the majority of the CBM (Table 20). This material was recovered from 20 features (Table 24). The largest assemblage of baked clay is the 25 sherds with a weight of 116g from the ditch F35 followed by the pit F51 (nr. 15/135g) and the ditch F55 (nr.12/102g) (Table 24). Some of this material possibly represents fragments from the baked clay loom weights from the site (see section 7.2.1).

Context	Feature type	nr	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F30	DITCH	2	4	2
F35	DITCH	25	116	5
F36	DITCH	1	27	27
F38	DITCH	1	36	36
F40	PIT	1	12	12
F41	PIT	1	2	2
F51	PIT	15	135	9
F55	DITCH	12	102	9
F69	DITCH	3	9	3
F70	PIT	3	6	2
F77	DITCH	1	2	2
F87	DITCH	1	45	45
F88	DITCH	1	22	22
F91	PIT	4	52	13
F93	PIT/DITCH	6	68	11
F118	PIT	15	101	7

F136	DYKE	1	5	5
F175	?GULLY	3	10	3
F185	LINEAR	1	6	6
F190	DITCH	1	29	29
	Total	**98**	**789**	**8**

Table 24 Quantities of baked clay by features

Briquetage

There was a small quantity of briquetage with 16 sherds with a weight of 207g which was recovered from five features (Table 25).

Context	Feature type	nr	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F2	PIT	2	46	23
F18	?DITCH	4	46	12
F47	DITCH	2	21	11
F69	DITCH	7	71	10
F91	PIT	1	23	23
	Total	**16**	**207**	**13**

Table 25 Quantities of briquetage by features

6.1.3 Conclusion

Table 26 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layers which produced dateable ceramic finds. Most of the features date to the Late Iron Age to early Roman period. As many of these features contain either Gallo-Belgic pottery or local copies of Gallo-Belgic wares these features post date c.30 BC at the least and it is possible that many date from the later Augustan or early Tiberian period and to the early first century AD onwards. Better refinement of the dating of the late Iron Age/early Roman occupation here requires further assemblages of pottery as well as other dateable materials such as brooches and coins. There are a small number of possible Late Iron Age features. However, as none of the late Iron Age features produced substantial pottery assemblages some of these could date to the late Iron Age/early Roman period. It is possible that Stanway lacks a pre-Augustan Late Iron Age phase (c.80-30 BC) with assemblages of grog-tempered pottery which is found on the Sheepen 'Institute' site (Loughton in pep.). It is possible that A small number of features date to the early Roman (Claudian/Claudian-Neronian) period, such as the ditch F77, ditch F87, ditch F77, ditch F97 and ditch F105. Finally, there are a small number of Medieval-Post Medieval and modern features.

Cxt	Feature type	Prehistoric	Late Iron Age-Roman	Post Roman	CBM	Overall date range Approx.
F1	DITCH	HMS	GTW NOG WH1 (flagon) RCW RCW 1 RCW 4 ROW UR/GBW (Cam 22)	-	-	Late Iron Age (TPQ 30 BC)-Early Roman
F2	PIT	-	FSW/EGW (Cam 79B) GTW (Cam 260A) GX HZ OX MVW NOG WH3 (Cam 113) RCW RCW 1 SW	-	PT	Late Iron Age (TPQ 30 BC)-Early Roman (PT-intrusive/ contamination?)
F3	DITCH	-	-	-	RB PT BR	Post-Medieval

Cxt	Feature type	Prehistoric	Late Iron Age-Roman	Post Roman	CBM	Overall date range Approx.
F4	PIT	-	GTW (Cam 494-495) RCW 1 RCW 2 SW	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F6	DITCH	-	BAET (DR20?) GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age (TPQ 30 BC)-Early Roman
F7	DITCH	-	GTW (Cam 221)	-	-	Late Iron Age
F8	DITCH/GULLY	-	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F9	DITCH	-	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F11	DITCH	-	GTW (Cam 253) HZ OX	-	-	Late Iron Age
F21	PIT	-	BAET (DR20?)	-	-	Late Iron Age (TPQ 30 BC)-Early Roman
F22	DITCH	-	RCW (Cam 266)	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F24	DITCH	-	GTW HZ OX TN B (Cam 4A)	-	-	Late Iron Age (TPQ 30 BC)-Early Roman
F27	LINEAR	-	GTW GTW OX	-	-	Late Iron Age
F28	PIT	-	-	-	RBT	Roman
F29	DITCH	-	-	-	RBT	Roman
F31	PIT/DITCH TERMINUS	-	GTW GTW OX GX RCW 1	-	-	Early Roman
F33	?PIT	HMS	-	-	-	Middle Iron Age?
F36	DITCH	-	CSOW HZ HZ OX RCW 2 RCW (Cam 84-85) UR/GTW (Cam 21)	-	-	Late Iron Age (TPQ 30 BC)-Early Roman
F38	DITCH	-	FMW (Cam 118) GTW GTW OX HZ RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age (TPQ 30 BC)-Early Roman
F40	PIT	-	FMW FSOW FSW/EGW (Cam 266) GTW GTW OX HZ HZ OX RCW 2 ROW	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F41	PIT	-	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F43	DITCH	-	GTW HZ (Cam 270B) RCW 4 (Cam 266)	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F44	DITCH	-	HZ OX RCW RCW 2	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F45	PIT	-	BAET (DR20?) GTW RCW 2 (Cam 266)	-	-	Late Iron Age (TPQ 30 BC)-Early Roman
F47	DITCH	-	FSW/EGW FMW FSW/EGW GTW HZ RCW RCW 1 RCW 2 UR/FSW/EGW (Cam 28)	-	-	Late Iron Age (TPQ 30 BC)-Early Roman

Cxt	Feature type	Prehistoric	Late Iron Age-Roman	Post Roman	CBM	Overall date range Approx.
F49	DITCH	-	FSOW HZ OX RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F50	PIT	-	FSOW GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F51	PIT	-	-	-	PT	Medieval-Post Medieval
F55	DITCH	-	GTW (Cam 221) HZ OX RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F58	DITCH	-	HZ	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F59	DITCH	-	-	-	BR-UNF ROG GED	Post-Medieval
F69	DITCH	-	BAET (DR20?) FSW/EGW GTW (Cam 267, Cam 270B, Cam 271) GTW OX (Thomp. D2-5/Cam 229) HZ HZ OX Lyonnais amphora? RCW 1	-	-	Late Iron Age (TPQ 30 BC)-Early Roman
F70	PIT	-	FSOW GTW RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F71	PIT	-	GTW RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F72	DITCH	-	FSW/EGW GTW HZ RCW RCW 2	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F73	PIT	-	FMW GTW GX	-	-	Early Roman
F75	?GULLY	-	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F77	DITCH	HMF	BAET (DR20?) FSOW GTW GTW OX GX RCW 1 RCW 2 (Cam 218) ROW	-	RT	Early Roman
F78	PIT	-	CSOW (Cam 231-232) DZ FMW FSOW (Cam 115) GTW Lyonnais? DR2-4 MVW (Cam 258) RCW RCW 4	-	-	Late Iron Age (TPQ 30 BC)-Early Roman
F79	PIT	-	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F81	PIT	-	RCW 1	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F87	DITCH	-	FSW/EGW (Cam 108) GX (Cam 267) RCW (Cam 231-232) RCW 1 (Cam 219) TZ (Cam 1945) WA (lid)	-	-	Early Roman

Cxt	Feature type	Prehistoric	Late Iron Age-Roman	Post Roman	CBM	Overall date range Approx.
F88	DITCH	-	GTW RCW (Cam 218) RCW 1 TR3	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F89	DITCH	-	GTW (Cam 204) RCW 1	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F91	PIT	-	FMV FSOW GTW RCW (Cam 218) RCW 2 RCW 4 TN A	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F92	DITCH	-	FMW (Cam 85) GTW HZ OX RCW 1 (Cam 231-232)	-	-	Late Iron Age (TPQ 30 BC)-Early Roman
F93	DITCH	HMSO HMF	FSW/EGW GTW GTW OX SW	-	RBT	Late Iron Age-Early Roman (with a significant quantity of Middle Iron Age pottery)
F94	DITCH	-	BAET (DR20?) GX HZ OX (Cam 270B)	-	-	Early Roman
F97	DITCH	-	CSOW DJ FSW/EGW FSOW GX (Cam 266, Cam 267) RCW RCW 3 SW (Cam 219) UR (GX)	-	-	Early Roman
F99	PIT	-	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F102	?DITCH	-	GTW RCW 2	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F104	PIT	-	GTW GX	-	-	Early Roman
F105	DITCH	HMS	GTW (Cam 204) GTW (Cam 212-217) GTW OX FSW/EGW FSOW (Cam 115) GX RCW RCW 1 ROW (Cam 117)	-	-	Early Roman
F111	DITCH	-	-	-	RB PT BR	Medieval-Post Medieval
F112	PIT	-	GTW	-	RBT	Early Roman
F116	? TREETHROW/ NATURAL FEATURE	-	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F118	PIT	-	FSW/EGW (Cam 266) GTW (Cam 22) GTW OX (Cam 199) HZ OX (Cam 270B) RCW UR/GTW (Cam 22)	-	-	Late Iron Age (TPQ 30 BC)-Early Roman
F119	DITCH	-	-	-	PT	Medieval-Post Medieval
F121	TREETHROW	-	-	-	PT	Medieval-Post

Cxt	Feature type	Prehistoric	Late Iron Age-Roman	Post Roman	CBM	Overall date range Approx.
						Medieval
F125	DYKE	-	-	F45m F48B F48D F48X	-	20th century
F126	DITCH	-	-	-	PT BR	Medieval-Post Medieval
F127	DITCH	-	GTW	-	PT	Medieval-Post Medieval
F128	DITCH	-	GTW RCW 1 RCW 2	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F135	DITCH	-	-	-	PT	Medieval-Post Medieval
F136	DYKE	-	-	-	PAN T BR	17th century>
F151	LINEAR	-	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F152	PIT	-	-	-	PT	Medieval-Post Medieval
F155	PIT/ TREETHROW	HMG	-	-	-	Middle Iron Age or Early Late Iron Age?
F156	DITCH	-	-	-	PT	Medieval-Post Medieval
F161	TREETHROW/ NATURAL FEATURE	HMS	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F168	TREETHROW	-	-	-	RBT	Early Roman
F174	TREETHROW	HMS	-	-	-	Middle Iron Age?
F175	?GULLY	-	GTW HZ OX RCW	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F176	DITCH	-	CSOW	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F177	PIT	-	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F178	DITCH	-	-	-	RBT	Early Roman
F184	TREETHROW	-	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age
F185	LINEAR	-	GTW (Cam 221, Cam 229) RCW 1 UR (GTW)	-	-	Late Iron Age (TPQ 30 BC)-Early Roman
F188	DITCH	-	SW?	-	-	Late Iron Age?
F191	DITCH	-	RCW 1	-	-	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F201	PIT	HMF	-	-	-	Middle Iron Age
F207	GULLY	-	GTW	-	-	Late Iron Age?
F214	PIT	-	-	F45M F48D	-	20th century
F231	DITCH	HMSF	-	-	-	Middle Iron Age
F239	DITCH	-		-	PT	Medieval-Post Medieval
F240	PIT	HMS	GTW (Cam 258)	-	-	Late Iron Age
L001	PLOUGHSOIL	-	GTW	-	RB	-

Table 26 Approximate date ranges for the individual features and layers

6.2 The small finds and iron nails

by Laura Pooley

There were 54 numbered small finds from the evaluation consisting of objects of copper-alloy, lead, iron, fired clay and wood. Thirteen were recovered from six contexts (F2, F69, F78, F93, F100 and F118), three from ploughsoil (L1) and the remaining 38 were unstratified finds found while metal-detecting the spoil heaps. Where not listed below, a full description of each object can be found in Appendix 4.

6.2.1 Late Iron Age/Romano-British

Twelve numbered small finds came from features of Late Iron Age and early Roman date in Trenches T45, T47, T54, and T57, and two Roman coins were found unstratified while metal-detecting spoil in trenches T26 and T66. These finds are all concentrated in the centre of the development site.

The most significant assemblage of finds came from pit F118 which included the fragmented remains of at least two triangular loomweights (SF7, SF8 and SF9), a mid 1st-century brooch (SF10) and three iron hobnails (SF11). One of the loomweights was approximately 70% complete, surviving as fragmentary but joining pieces (SF8), and three corner pieces and numerous other fragments from at least one other loomweight were also recovered from the pit (SF7 and SF9). The loomweights were made from a dull orange-brown sandy fabric with very rare small grits and pebble inclusions that was very soft and friable, crumbling to the touch. Loomweight SF8 was perforated on all three corners and all three corners had a saddle set across the angle (Fig 26.3.). Grooves or saddles (wider grooves) have been recorded on weights of the Early, Middle and Late Iron Age on a number of sites, including the adjacent Middle Iron Age farmstead at the Stanway élite burial site (Crummy *et al* 2007, 43), with Late Iron Age/early Roman examples known from Orsett 'Cock' in Essex (Major 1998, 106) and Maxey in Cambridgeshire (Crowther 1985, 174-9). Of the three other corner fragments recorded, two also had a wide saddle across the angle (SF7a-b) with the third being too fragmentary to determine (SF7c) (Fig 26.2.). The bow brooch (SF10) is a virtually complete two-piece Colchester derivative dated to *c* AD 50-70 (*CAR* **2**, 12; Bailey & Butcher 2004, 157) (Fig 27.4).

A second brooch was found in early Roman ditch F69. The brooch (SF3) is an incomplete cast copper-alloy and tinned plate brooch of crescent-shape (Fig 26.1). A conquest period plate brooch, they also date to the mid 1st century AD (Bailey & Butcher 2004, 155), and have been recorded in Colchester in contexts dating to AD 43-65 (Hawkes & Hull 1947, pl.98, nos.170-3). From the same feature was a fragment of worked wood (SF54), an unusual survival for the acidic soils in Colchester, that was possibly part of a handle from a knife or similar object (Fig 27.5).

A piece of iron strip (SF4) came from Late Iron Age/Early Roman pit F78 and an unidentified iron object (SF5) from Late Iron Age/early Roman pit or ditch F93. A fragment of a possible copper-alloy coin (SF6) also came from pit or ditch F93 but is virtually illegible and cannot be identified. Given the date of the feature the coin could be of Late Iron Age or early Roman date. Two Roman coins were found in spoil heaps but were in poor condition. The first is a probable silver denarius from T26 (SF33) that was completely illegible aside from the image of the bust looking right on the obverse. The second, from T66 (SF45), is possibly a copper-alloy radiate of Carausius (AD 287-293) with the partial legend [...]**VSIVS PF**[…] visible on the obverse.

Seven iron nails were also recorded in Late Iron Age feature F184 and Late Iron Age/early Roman features F47, F78, F92, F93 and F118. Most were fragments of square-sectioned shanks, but two did have flat, round heads of Manning Type 1b (1985).

Fig 26.1 SF3, F69, finds no.44. Incomplete cast copper-alloy and tinned plate brooch. The brooch is flat and crescent-shaped. The top edge of the brooch is mostly missing but where it has survived it was decorated with an engraved line around the edge. One arm/terminal is missing, the other appears to be complete with a small scrolled terminal. The centre of the brooch is decorated with a series of engraved concentric circles (broken and partially missing). The brooch has a hinged copper-alloy pin fixed between two lugs but most of the pin is now missing. The catchplate is also incomplete. Dated to the mid 1st century AD, *c* AD 50-70 (Bailey & Butcher 2004, 155; Hawkes and Hull 1947, pl.98, nos.170-3). 33.5mm wide, 24.6mm high, 1.3mm thick, 2.1g.

SF7, F118, finds no. 84a. Approximately 40 fragments of fired clay loomweight, 2.02kg. Dull orange-brown sandy fabric, very rare small grits and pebbles, very soft and friable.

Fig 26.2 a) Corner fragment with wide and deep groove/saddle set across the angle.
b) Corner fragment with wide groove/saddle set across the angle.
c) Corner fragment, too fragmentary to determine if it had a groove /saddle.
d) Face and side fragment with straight diagonal line scored across face.
e) Two side fragments with part of internal perforation surviving.
f) Eleven side/face fragments.
g) Three internal fragments with part of internal perforation surviving.
h) *c* 20 featureless internal fragments.

Fig 26.3 SF8, F118, finds no. 84b. Incomplete fired clay triangular loomweight, *c* 70% surviving as joining pieces. Dull orange-brown sandy fabric, very rare small grits and pebbles, very soft and friable. The surface of the weight shows grass or straw marks from material that must have adhered to the surface during drying. The weight is perforated on all three corners, *c* 11-14mm diameter, probably made by pushing a stick through the clay. All three of the corners have a wide groove or saddle set across the angle. The fragmentary nature of the loomweight made taking measurements difficult, the weight is *c* 190mm along each of the three sides, *c* 175mm from corner to middle of opposing side and *c* 90mm wide, weighing 2.46kg. Plus 22 small fragments, possibly all part of the same loomweight, weighing 193g.

Fig 27.4 SF10, F118, finds no. 84d. Virtually complete copper alloy bow brooch with most of pin missing. The brooch is a two piece Colchester derivative (*CAR* **2**, Group 5 Type 92). A lug behind the head is pierced to take an axial bar threaded through the spring and its chord is held in an upper hole in the lug. The spring has 12 coils. The crossbar is semi-cylindrical and decorated with four vertical grooves, one either side of the bow and one close to both ends. The bow is straight-sided with a central rib down the whole length, and a notched crest continues from the lug down approximately a third of the central rib. The triangular catchplate, hooked on the right, has three openings, from bottom to top a triangular opening, a circular opening and a tear-drop shaped opening. Dated to the mid 1st century AD (*CAR* **2**, 12; Bailey & Butcher 2004, 157). 85.7mm long, 32.2mm wide, 17.5g.

Fig 27.5 SF54, F69, finds no. 43. Fragment of worked wood, possibly a handle fragment. Now roughly rectangular in shape, three edges are broken but one has survived which has been cut straight. The back of the fragment is concave and smoothed. The front is now warped, cracked and damaged, but the cross-section appears to show that originally the object was faceted with one flat panel now surviving, and potentially two diagonal panels either side. 36.7mm long, 26.4mm wide, 6.1mm thick and 2.2g.

Small fragments of triangular loomweight were also recovered from pit F2 (SF1) which included a fragment of peg-tile in the finds assemblage along with sherds of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. The fragments of fired clay appear to be from a smaller loomweight than those recorded in pit F118 and were made from a hard reddish-orange fine sandy fabric with occasional grit inclusions. A fragment of undated iron sheet (SF2) came from the same feature.

6.2.2 Post-medieval/modern

Two iron nails were recovered from post-medieval features F3 and F127. In total 37 numbered small finds of post-medieval and modern date were metal-detected from spoil heaps scattered across the development site (SF15-SF52), with two also metal-detected from ploughsoil L1 (SF13 and SF53). Though some may have come from the small number of post-medieval/modern features excavated in the evaluation trenches, it is assumed that most of these finds were scattered throughout the ploughsoil. Finds included a lead musket ball, nine lead shots of various sizes and a copper-alloy pellet, all probably from hunting/shooting activities. There were eight copper-alloy and tombac buttons dating from the 18th to the 19th centuries, along with a modern button. Coins of George II, Victoria and George V dated from the 18th to 20th centuries, and five illegible copper-alloy coins/tokens/jettons, a lead token and a lead disc/weight/token were probably of a similar date. Other finds in copper-alloy include a complete hooked tag/mount, attachment ring and disc, with fragments of copper-alloy from a buckle, a drop handle or buckle and an unidentified object. Agricultural ironwork was also recorded.

6.2.3 Undated

A small fragment of copper-alloy came from undated hollow F100 (SF12). A lead weight (SF14) and a copper-alloy stud (SF26) from T29 and T14 respectively are both undated spoil heap finds, and as both are long-lived forms they could belong with the Romano-British or post-medieval assemblage of finds.

6.2.4 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation produced a small but significant quantity of Late Iron Age/early Roman small finds. The discovery of two brooches places activity on the site in the mid 1st-century AD and the loomweights from F118 are likely to be contemporary. However, the identification of a possible coin of Carusius indicates that some activity on the development site continued into the 3rd-century. Post-medieval/modern activity appears to be largely centred around the 18th to 20th centuries.

6.3 Lithics

By Adam Wightman

The lithic assemblage recovered during the trial-trenching evaluation is comprised of a total of twelve worked flints (Table 27). They were recovered from a Late Iron Age/early Roman pit (F93), a Middle Iron Age pit (F231) and from the ploughsoil (L1).

The worked flints from the two features are a probable core fragment (F93), a secondary hard-hammer flake and a blade (F231). The blade can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, but neither of the other pieces are typologically diagnostic. It is probable that all three flints are residual in these contexts.

Nine worked flints were recovered from the ploughsoil during the machine excavation of the trenches and from the surface of the field while the staff were in transit between the trenches. The earliest pieces are the two blades, both of which could date to the Mesolithic period (in particular the retouched blade, which is the most heavily patinated piece in the assemblage). However, based on their size and form an Early Neolithic date is more likely. The end scraper has been produced on a crude hard-hammer flake and probably dates to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. The two thumbnail (or button) scrapers are more closely datable to the Early Bronze Age (Butler 2005, 168). The remaining secondary flake and the three retouched flakes are not typologically diagnostic.

The site is situated on the northern slope of the valley of the Roman river in an area where a series of streams once flowed into the river (they now survive as small dry valleys). River valleys were of great importance in prehistory due to the fertility of the soil and the proximity of a water source. It is probable that the worked flints from this site belong to a period of prehistoric activity on the valley slope, albeit probably intermittent, which spans from the Mesolithic period through to the Bronze Age.

cxt	finds no.	artefact type	cortex %	soft/hard hammer	modification
F93	62	?core fragment	40	hard	none
F231	146	flake	5	hard	use-wear/edge-damage
		blade	0		broken/snapped, use-wear/edge-damage on both lateral edges, possibly snapped to form a point
L1	51	retouched flake	0		broken proximal end, small area of retouch at distal end, possible retouch on right lateral (could be use-wear/edge-damage)
		thumbnail scraper	0		made on a small, relatively thick, sub-round flake, abrupt retouch on left lateral and distal end

		thumbnail scraper	0		made on a small, relatively thick, sub-round flake, abrupt retouch on distal end continuing round on to lateral edges
		retouched blade	10	hard	evidence of preparation of the platform prior to detachment, small retouched area on left lateral (?notch), piece is patinated all over with the exception of the tip (recent damage?)
		end scraper	10	hard	abrupt retouch at distal end, rough, semi-abrupt retouch on left lateral edge
		blade	10	yes	platform preparation, edge damage
		retouched flake	15	hard	rough, abrupt retouch on left lateral edge, perhaps a rough denticulate
		retouched flake	0	hard	prepared platform, retouch on right lateral (ventral face)
		flake	30	?hard	edge-damge

Table 27 Worked flints

6.4 Animal Bone

By Alec Wade

The evaluation produced three pieces of bone (total weight less than 1g) from F151 in trench 99, a linear feature of Iron Age or Roman date. All the bone was identified as rabbit and is most likely from the same individual. As rabbit is not part of the established mammal population during this period (being generally accepted as an early medieval introduction) and no other Iron Age or Roman contexts contained bone, its presence in the feature is likely to be intrusive – the result of either burrowing activity or plough damage.

The acidic sand and gravel geology of the area is also very destructive to organic remains in general – another indication of the relatively recent age of the animal bone.

6.5 Miscellaneous Finds

By Laura Pooley

Miscellaneous finds from the evaluation were rare and are listed in Tables 28 and 29.

A large quantity of burnt (heat-altered) stone came from pit F149. Thirty-eight sandstone/quartzite pebbles, complete and fragmented, weighing 7.55kg showed some heat cracking and discolouration. A further 13 pieces of flint, weighing 1.11kg, were cracked, crazed, and burnt white, grey and dark grey. The pebbles were generally less broken-up, having better thermal properties and being less prone to fracture. Burnt stone is commonly associated with prehistoric occupation, often occurring as groups in pits. They can be created incidentally during other processes, for example when in close association with ovens, hearths or cremations, but deliberately heated stones could be used as an indirect method for heating water. Because of this they are often referred to as ‘pot boilers’, although their precise use is debated. The stones utilised here occur in the underlying gravel deposits and would have been available to collect from the surrounding area.

The only other finds of note are two fragments of metalworking debris from Late Iron Age/Early Roman pit F78 and ditch F92, and a possible lump of shale from ditch F151.

From post-medieval/modern features were a fragment of worked stone block (F58), a piece of clay pipe stem (F93), a fragment of coal from modern backfill (F136), and six early 20th-century glass bottles (F214).

Context no.	Finds no.	Description
F58	39	**Worked stone:** Incomplete stone block, rectangular in plan and cross-section, damaged on three sides and both faces, one face straight, 206mm long, 76.1mm wide, 43.8mm thick, 714.g.
F72	47	**Unworked stone:** Small fragment of sandstone, 17.0g, probably natural. Discarded.
F78	54	**Metalworking debris:** One fragment, 44.6g.
F92	61	**Metalworking debris:** Two fragments of debris, 57.5g.
F93	62	**Clay tobacco pipe:** Stem fragment, 7.5g, post-medieval. Discarded.
F112	80	**Burnt flint:** Fragment, cracked and crazed, burnt grey and dark grey, 10.0g. Discarded.
F127	90	**Unworked Stone:** Large piece of limestone, 3.89kg, probably a glacial erratic. Discarded.
F136 (surface)	97	**Coal:** Fragment of coal, 23.9g (from modern backfill of dyke). Discarded.
F138	96	**Wood:** Small fragment of dried wood, 0.6g.
F149	99	**Burnt (heat-altered) stone:** 38 sandstone/quartzite pebbles, some medium to large complete pebbles but most cracked and fragmented, some crazed, little discolouration (some have a slight whitish/pinkish tinge), 7.55kg. **Burnt (heat-altered) flint:** 13 fragments of flint, small to medium pieces, cracked and crazed, burnt white, grey and dark grey, 1.11kg.
F151	101	**Burnt flint:** Small fragment, cracked and crazed, burnt white, 0.2g. Discarded. **Unworked stone:** Fragment of burnt stone, possibly shale, 106.3g.

Table 28 Miscellaneous finds listed by context

Description
Two complete brown glass medicine bottles, oblong with rounded corners, embossed SEMPROLIN on both edges with an M on the base. Semprolin was a carminative used for treating wind, colic and teething. Early 20th century. 210mm high, 77mm wide, 50mm deep, 474g & 479g.
Incomplete medicine bottle, glass has a slight green tinge, oblong with rounded corners, embossed with TABLE SPOONS and markers on the front, rim and neck damaged. Early 20th century. 153mm high, 60mm wide, 34mm deep, 170g.
Complete blue glass medicine bottle, oval base, embossed PHILIPS / MILK OF / MAGNESIA / REC'D IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE / AUG 21.1906. Early 20th century. 127mm high, 60mm wide, 44mm deep, 16g.
Complete clear glass milk bottle, embossed DRURY / FARM / DAIRY. Early 20th century. 160mm high, 65mm diameter, 309g.
Complete glass bottle, glass has a green tinge, oblong with cut-off corners and a long neck. Early 20th century. 150mm high, 50mm wide, 30mm deep, 125g.

Table 29 Early 20th-century glass bottles from F214 (find no. 138)

7 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction

Twenty-three samples were taken and fourteen flots and charcoal samples were presented for assessment (see Table 30 below). The samples not presented for assessment were devoid of environmental material.

The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the samples, consider their use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment.

Sample	Feature no.	Feature type	Date	Initial volume (L.)	Flot or Charcoal
1	F5	Pit	Undated	10	Just charcoal
7	F51	Firepit	Undated	40	Just charcoal
9	F71	Firepit	Late Iron Age/ early Roman	40	Just charcoal
10	F81	Firepit	Undated	40	Flot
11	F93	Ditch/pit (mid fill)	Undated	20	Just charcoal
12	F112	Firepit	early Roman	20	Flot
14	F122	Pit	Prehistoric	20	Just charcoal
15	F130	Firepit	Undated	10	Flot
16	F132	Pit/posthole	Undated	10	Just charcoal
17	F140	Pit/tree-throw	Undated	30	Just charcoal
18	F145	Pit	Undated	10	Flot
19	F173	Firepit	Undated	20	Flot
22	F204	Pit	Undated	10	Flot
23	F232	Firepit	Undated	40	Flot

Table 30 Environmental sample details

Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and fully processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust 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.

Identifications 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; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter.

At this stage, to allow comparison between samples, numbers have also been estimated but where only a very low number of items are present, they have been counted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been separate from charred wood flecks. Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart & Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charred wood flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

Results

Charred plant macro-remains were the most frequent items in these samples. Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely

excluded leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to decay (Boardman & Jones 1990, 2; Campbell *et al.* 2011, 17). Evidence of possible bioturbation and aeration in the soil was also present in the form of modern uncharred rootlet fragments.

Charcoal of identifiable size was present in moderate to abundant quantities in each sample. No other charred plant remains were present. Due to the paucity of results no table has been created for these samples.

Recommendations
No further work is recommended on these samples unless it is necessary that the charcoal is identified to select suitable species for radiocarbon dating.

8 Discussion

During this evaluation, 245 features were recorded in 116 trial-trenches. Of these, 57 were recorded as natural linears of geological origin, or tree-throw pits. Of the remaining number, 14 were medieval-post-medieval field boundaries or modern pits. There were 175 earlier archaeological features, of which three were pits dated to the Middle Iron Age, 60 were pits/ditches dated to the Late Iron Age-early Roman period and 112 were not closely datable (although most are likely to be associated with the Late Iron Age-early Roman activity identified at the site). Five cropmarks were targeted by trenches, with ditches identified in close proximity to the plotted cropmark in all but one instance.

Natural features
Part of the site is located on the south facing slope of the Roman River valley, with the river running E-W a short distance beyond the southern edge of the site. Wide palaeochannels, the remnants of late glacial or early post glacial streams/springs which would have flowed into the Roman River, survive in the south-western and south-eastern corner of the site and have been infilled with a fine silt colluvium. The palaeochannels were identified by the magnetometer survey (TigerGeo 2020). Sondages excavated into the silt in trenches T68, T89 and T103 found it to be 0.75-1.10m deep and completely sterile. In addition to the large palaeochannels, other smaller, silt-filled channels were identified, as well as large silt patches where colluvium had settled into hollows (Fig 2).

The natural features recorded as possible tree-throw pits are of more interest because they may involve human activity. The tree-throw pits represent hollows created by the uprooted root systems of trees. This may occur during storms or be the result of human activity. Five of the tree-throw pits contained dating evidence, providing us with a *terminus post quem* for the uprooting of these trees (Middle Iron Age (1), Late Iron Age (3) and medieval/post-medieval (1)).

Prehistoric
The earliest dated finds recovered during the evaluation were three flint blades. These probably date to the Early Neolithic, although a Mesolithic date cannot be ruled out. It is possible that the uprooting of trees discussed above could be associated with Neolithic-period land clearance, although no evidence for this was was uncovered during the evaluation. There were no features which can be dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age, although the recovery of two thumbnail scrapers attests to the presence of people in the landscape during the Bronze Age as well as the Neolithic.

Handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from 11 features across the site. Most of the pottery was residual in later-dated contexts in small quantities (nine features only contained one or two sherds). A larger prehistoric pottery assemblage, mostly datable to the Middle Iron Age, was recovered from the middle and upper fills of a wide, steep-sided ?pit (F93). However, Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery sherds, Roman brick fragments and part of a possible coin were also recovered from the same fills. Pits F33,

F201 and F231 all contained sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and no later-dated finds. Previous excavations to the north of the site at Fiveways Fruit Farm (CAT Report 1070) and on the Stanway mortuary site (Crummy *et al*. 2007), have uncovered a series of interlinked enclosed farmsteads. It is probable that this material is associated with the same Middle Iron Age farmed landscape and could indicate the presence of an additional farmstead close by, though outside of the proposed extraction area.

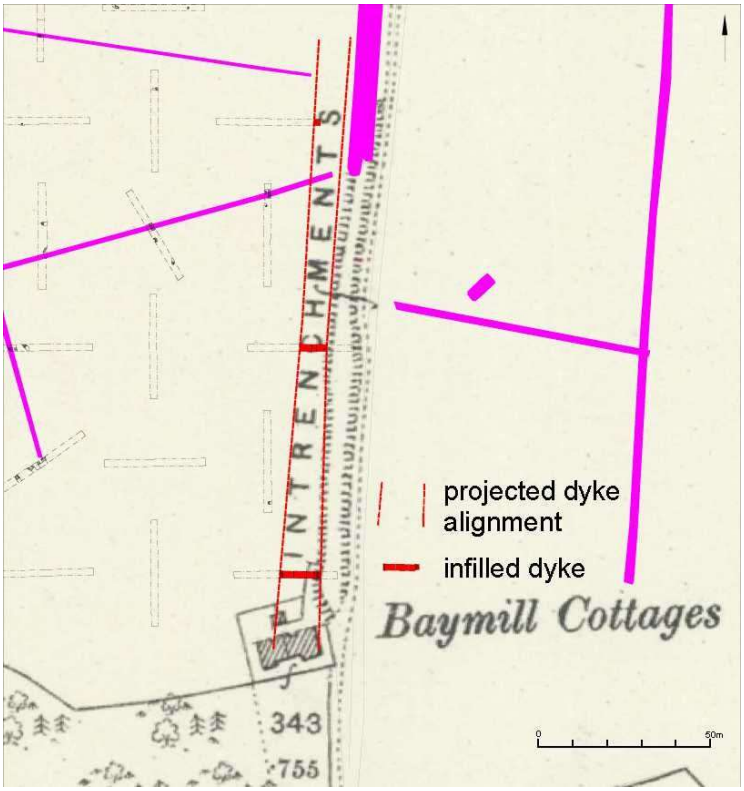
Late Iron Age - early Roman
The main period of activity identified at the site was in the Late Iron Age-early Roman period. The main focus of this activity was centred on a plateau of flat ground at the northern edge of the site, just before the slope of the river valley to the south (Fig 4). Although features containing Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery were identified across the development area, they were few in number outside the main focus of activity.

During the Late Iron Age-early Roman period a large number of ditches were dug at the site. Two NNE/SSW aligned ditches, which were visible as cropmarks (Figs 2 & 3), were identified in multiple trial-trenches (T6-T10-T17 and T21-T30-T40-T49-T58). These ditches may delineate the eastern and western boundaries of the nucleus of Late iron Age-early Roman activity. On the eastern boundary (T6-T10-T17), two parallel ditches were identified. It is probable that the original ditch was replaced on a slightly different alignment. The remaining ditches excavated during the evaluation were mostly U-shaped in profile and shallow, with few continuing for a sufficient distance to be identified in multiple trial-trenches. This may explain why it was not possible to identify these ditches as cropmarks. Their purpose is unclear, but it is probable that they belong to an agricultural landscape (field boundaries, drainage ditches and/or stock management). Numerous Late Iron Age-early Roman features were identified in trenches T47 and T56, but the 'L-shaped' cropmark was not identified.

After ditches, pits were the second most common feature identified during the evaluation. 21 of these pits contained finds dated to the Late Iron Age-early Roman period. With the exception of pit F93, all the pits were shallow (less than 0.65m deep) with gently sloping side. Pit F93 was unusual because of its size (over 3m in width), straight sides and flat base. Two pits containing Late Iron Age-early Roman finds had charcoal-rich fills and were scorched on the edges/base (see below). Six post-holes were identified, but they were all isolated finds in different trial-trenches. There was no other evidence of any buildings or structures in the trial-trenches. Another feature of interest was a possible trample hollow (F100 (Figs 9 & 19)), which may have been caused by animals tethered or fenced on this spot. Trample hollows have been identified on other Iron Age sites close by, including Fiveways Fruit Farm (CAT Report 1070, 9) and Area 6 of the Colchester Garrison redevelopment (CAT Report 292, 16). Other evidence of Late Iron Age-early Roman activity takes the form of fragments of loom-weights and metal working waste. These finds indicate that somewhere in the vicinity woollen cloth was being woven and metal objects were being worked.
Based on the finds dating evidence, it is probable that the main period of activity on the site began sometime after *c* 30 BC and continued into the early Roman period (Claudian-Neronian). The site appears to have been abandoned not long after the Roman conquest, presumably because most activities would have moved eastwards to within the area defended by Gryme's Dyke, the latest and westernmost of the system of dykes which protected the late Iron Age and Roman *oppidum* of Camulodunum.

The infilled ditch of Gryme's Dyke was identified in trenches T90, T106 and T116. Although the dyke was known to follow the eastern boundary of the field, it had been infilled and it's precise location was uncertain. In T116, the upper part of the ditch had been infilled with a dark soil and a large quantity of mid-20th-century rubbish. Two small sondages were excavated by machine through the modern infill (which was *c* 1.1m deep) to define the edges of the ditch. It is likely that in this location the dyke had been infilled using material from Baymill Cottages which were located 15m to the south of T116 (see Map 1 below). In trenches T90 and T106, the dyke had been infilled with a

light brown sandy-silt which presumably derived from the levelling of the adjacent bank (shown as hachures on Map 1). Gryme's Dyke is shown on the 1958 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map of this area, but is not marked on the 1968 map or any subsequent editions. Presumably the ditch was infilled some time between these two dates to increase the amount of land available for agriculture.



Map 1 Extract from first edition OS map (surveyed 1875-6, published 1881) showing Gryme's Dyke and Baymill cottages in relation to the infilled ditch and surrounding cropmarks.

Charcoal-rich pits

Ten features were identified as charcoal-rich pits (F16, F28, F37, F46, F51, F68, F81, F112, F130, F232). All of the pits are of a similar size, shape (sub-round or sub-oval) and depth with a high concentration of charcoal in the base of the pit. The edges/bases of all nine pits were scorched to some degree, from either *in situ* burning or the deposition of hot, charred material in the base of the pit. The pits are scattered across the site with no real concentrations (Fig 3). Two of the pits may have had associated structures. Pit F81 had stake-holes around the perimeter of the pit and pit F51 had a series of possible stake-holes in its base. Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from pit F112 and a large piece of Roman tile was recovered from F28. None of the other pits contained datable finds. Over 140 similar charcoal-rich pits have been identified during recent archaeological investigations across northern Colchester (CAT Report 1544). These pits have been interpreted as charcoal production pits, although it is possible they could result from the burning of tree stumps. Charcoal from the pits in northern Colchester have produced radiocarbon dates which range from the Middle Iron Age through to the medieval period.

Medieval/post-medieval/modern

Three interconnecting post-medieval field boundary ditches were identified in the centre of the site (Fig 3, ditches shown in orange). All three were visible as cropmarks. It is possible that the ditches originate from the medieval period, although only post-medieval bricks and peg-tile fragments were recovered from the fills. A piece of peg-tile was also recovered from a NW/SE orientated ditch which was visible as part of a 'L-

shaped' cropmark in the south-eastern corner of the field (Fig 3). The other ditch that formed part of this cropmark was not identified in T97 and only Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from its fill in trenches T98 and T99). It is possible that the two ditches are from different phases and are not connected. However, it is perhaps more likely that there was an entranceway located in the area of T106 and that the ditches once surrounded land that belonged to Baymill Cottages, based on their alignment (see Map 1 above). None of the post-medieval ditches were plotted on the first edition 6-inch OS map of 1875 indicating that they were backfilled before this date.

Twelve of the weak linear anomalies identified by the magnetometer survey were intersected by trial-trenches (Fig 2). Three of the anomalies, which were interpreted as being associated with relatively modern cultivation, are likely to be shallow ditches recorded during the evaluation (F1 (T12), F69 (T47) and F66 (T56)). Two of these ditches contained Late Iron Age-early Roman pottery. Nothing was found in the locations where the other nine anomalies were intersected by the trial-trenches.

9 Conclusion and Assessment of Significance

The evaluation revealed a concentration of archaeological remains on a plateau of high ground in the central/northern part of site. The density of archaeological features was low on the sloping ground to the south, west and far east of the investigation area (Fig 27). It would appear that the location of the Late Iron Age-early Roman activity identified at the site was strongly influenced by the topography of the land surface. Based on the dating evidence, it is likely that this activity was contemporary with the nationally-important funerary activity to the north of the site (Crummy *et al*. 2007) and probably ended following the construction of Gryme's Dyke immediately to the east.

Although no firm evidence of settlement was uncovered in the extraction area, It is probable that there was an area of occupation very close by during the Late Iron Age-early Roman period. The land to the north, which has been excluded from the proposed scheme, contains a dense array of cropmarks that could represent this area of occupation. The evidence for tree clearance and the high number of drainage and field boundary ditches suggests that most of the proposed extraction area was probably agricultural land.

Other than agriculture, there appears to have been very little activity on the site after the early Roman period. Agricultural practices, in particular deep ploughing, have resulted in the truncation of the upper part of the features on the site (as typically happens in the Colchester area and indeed East Anglia as a whole).

The archaeological remains identified during this evaluation are of local significance. Should mineral extraction be permitted, the opportunity to undertake further archaeological investigations would provide an important benefit to increasing our understanding of the conquest period landscape on the western edge of Late Iron Age-early Roman Camulodumn

10 Acknowledgements

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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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Powell Classification System for Lead Tokens, downloaded November 2020: www.mernick.org.uk/leadtokens/Classification_System.pdf

12 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from *c* 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
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
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
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
Iron Age (Early)	Early Iron Age, period from *c* 600 – 400BC
Iron Age (Middle)	Middle Iron Age, period from *c* 400 – 100BC
Iron Age (Late)	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
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	**O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex 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	the period from AD 43 to *c* AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

13 Contents of archive

Finds: number of boxes of finds to be retained undetermined at this time

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1610)
ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheets, sections)
Site digital photos and log
Inked sections
Digital record
The report (CAT Report 1610)
ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log
Graphic files
Site data
Survey data

14 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under project ref. ECC4573

Distribution list:
Andrew Josephs Associates
Tarmac Trading Ltd
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785
email: sc@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 02/12/2020

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Trench	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Probable date range
L1	See results	12, 13, 14, 18, 50, 51, 58, 68, 123	Ploughsoil	Loose/soft, dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Modern
L2	See results	-	Subsoil	Loose/soft, dry/moist light/medium yellow/orange/grey/ brown sandy-silt	Undated
L3	All	-	Natural	Loose/soft, dry/moist light/medium yellow/orange/brown sandy-silt	Post-glacial
L4	T4, T7, T8	-	Leveling layer	loose/soft, moist medium orange/ brown sandy silt	Undated
L5	T43, T42, T51	-	Evidence of ground infilling	soft moist medium/dark yellow/grey/brown/black sandy silty loam with charcoal flecks, brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 25%	Modern
L6	See results	-	Turfed topsoil	firm dry/moist medium green/grey sandy silt	Modern
F1	T12	1	Ditch	Soft, dry/moist light grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F2	T3	2, 3, 4	Pit	Soft, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent gravel	Late Iron Age-Early Roman (PT-intrusive/ contamination?)
F3	T11	6	Ditch	Dry, medium yellow/brown sand	Post-medieval
F4	T13	7	Pit	Soft, dry medium brown sandy-silt	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F5	T19	<1>	Pit	Soft, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal inclusions and occasional stones	Undated
F6	T13	8	Ditch	Soft, dry medium brown sandy-silt	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F7	T20	9	Gully	Soft, moist medium brown sandy-silt	Late Iron Age
F8	T20	10	Ditch / gully	Soft, moist medium brown sandy-silt	Late Iron Age
F9	T19	11	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones and charcoal flecks	Late Iron Age
F10	T28	-	Tree-throw	Soft/friable, moist medium brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F11	T28	15	Ditch	Soft, dry dark grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent gravel and stones	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F12	T28	-	Pit / post-hole	Soft, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal inclusions and occasional stones	Undated
F13	T29	-	Tree-throw / pit	Firm, dry/moist light grey sandy-silt with occasional stones	Undated

F14	T28	-	Ditch	Hard, dry light grey silty-clay	Undated
F15	T29	-	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F16	T30	<2>	Charcoal-rich pit	Soft, moist medium grey/black sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F17	T30	-	Tree-throw / natural feature	Soft, dry light grey sandy-silt very occasional gravel	Undated
F18	T19	-	?Ditch	Soft, dry light grey sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F19	T29	-	Pit	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional stones	Undated
F20	T31	-	Natural gully	Soft, moist dark orange/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F21	T20	17	Pit	Soft, moist medium/dark yellow/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F22	T30	20	Ditch	Soft, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F23	T40	<3>	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown/black silty-sand with charcoal flecks	Undated
F24	T29	19	Ditch	Friable, moist dark brown sandy-silt	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F25	T37	-	Pit / natural feature	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent gravel and stones	Undated
F26	T37	-	Pit / natural feature	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F27	T37	21	Ditch	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Late Iron Age
F28	T31	22, <4>	Pit	Soft, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones and charcoal flecks	Roman
F29	T21	23	Ditch	Soft, moist medium/dark yellow/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones	Roman
F30	T29	25	Ditch	Soft, moist medium brown sandy-silt	Undated
F31	T40	24	Pit / ditch terminus	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Early Roman
F32	T29	-	Natural feature	Soft, moist dark yellow/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Post-glacial
F33	T31	26	?Pit	Soft, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Middle Iron Age?
F34	T29	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F35	T37	27	Ditch	Soft, moist dark sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F36	T37	28	Ditch	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Late Iron Age-Early Roman

F37	T37	<5>	Charcoal-rich pit	Soft, dry dark grey/black sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F38	T39	29	Ditch	Soft, dry medium grey sandy-silt with very occasional gravel	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F39	T38	-	Ditch	Soft, dry medium grey sandy-silt and with very occasional gravel	Undated
F40	T38	30	Pit	Soft, moist dark yellow/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones and daub flecks	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F41	T38	32	Pit	Soft, dry medium grey sandy-silt with very occasional gravel	Late Iron Age
F42	T38	-	Natural feature	Soft, moist light yellow/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones	Post-glacial
F43	T38	31	Ditch	Soft, moist dark yellow/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F44	T38	33	Ditch	Soft, dry medium grey sandy-silt with very occasional gravel	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F45	T38	34	Pit	Soft, dry medium grey sandy-silt with very occasional gravel	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F46	T29	<6>	Charcoal-rich pit	Soft, moist dark brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F47	T40	35	Ditch	Loose, moist medium brown sandy-silt with frequent stones and charcoal flecks	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F48	T40	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with frequent stones	Undated
F49	T38	36	Ditch	Soft, moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional gravel	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F50	T38	37	Pit	Soft, moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional stones	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F51	T50	<7>	Charcoal-rich pit	Soft, moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional gravel	Undated
F52	T47	-	Post-hole	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F53	T47	-	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal inclusions and occasional stones	Undated
F54	T77	38	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/orange/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F55	T47	41	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F56	T47	-	Pit	Soft, dry dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F57	T47	-	Ditch	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F58	T45	39	Ditch	Soft, moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-loam	Medieval-post-medieval
F59	T65	40	Ditch	Soft, moist dark	Post-medieval

				yellow/grey/brown sandy-loam	
F60	T50	-	Stakehole	Soft, moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F61	T50	-	Stakehole	Soft, moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F62	T50	-	Stakehole	Soft, moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F63	T50	-	Stakehole	Soft, moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F64	T50	-	Stakehole	Soft, moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F65	T76	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/ brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F66	T56	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones	Undated
F67	T47	42	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F68	T47	<8>	Charcoal-rich pit	Soft, moist medium yellow/brown/ black sandy-silt with very occasional stones	Undated
F69	T47	43, 44	Ditch	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones and charcoal, daub and CBM flecks	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F70	T57	45	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F71	T49	46, <9>	Pit	Soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown/black sandy-silt with frequent stones and charcoal flecks	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F72	T49	47	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones and charcoal flecks	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F73	T49	48	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Early Roman
F74	T49	-	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F75	T49	49	?Gully	Soft, moist light grey/brown silty-sand	Late Iron Age
F76	T47	-	Pit / natural feature	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F77	T57	52	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Early Roman
F78	T45	53, 54, 55	Pit	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F79	T45	56	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Late Iron Age
F80	T56	-	Pit / gully terminus	Soft, moist light yellow/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones	Undated
F81	T48	<10>	Charcoal-rich pit	Upper fill - Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated

				Lower fill - Soft, moist dark black sandy-silt with very frequent charcoal	
F82	T48	-	Stakehole	Soft, moist light grey/brown silty-sand with charcoal flecks	Undated
F83	T48	-	Stakehole	Soft, moist light grey/brown silty-sand with charcoal flecks	Undated
F84	T48	-	Stakehole	Soft, moist light grey/brown silty-sand with charcoal flecks	Undated
F85	T48	-	Stakehole	Soft, moist light grey/brown silty-sand with charcoal flecks	Undated
F86	T48	-	Stakehole	Soft, moist light grey/brown silty-sand with charcoal flecks	Undated
F87	T67	57	Ditch	Soft, wet medium/dark yellow/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Early Roman
F88	T45	67	Ditch	Soft, moist dark orange/brown sandy-silt	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F89	T46	59	Ditch	Soft, moist dark grey/brown, sandy-silt	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F90	T46	-	Ditch	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F91	T46	60	Pit	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F92	T46	61	Ditch	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent CBM pieces	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F93	T57	62, 63, 65, <11>	Ditch	Friable, medium/dark orange/grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones and charcoal flecks	Late Iron Age-Early Roman (with residual Middle iron Age pottery)
F94	T58	64	Ditch	Soft, dry light/medium grey sandy-silt	Early Roman
F95	T74	-	Ditch	Loose/soft, moist dark orange/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones	Undated
F96	T74	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F97	T74	66	Ditch	Soft, moist dark yellow/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones	Early Roman
F98	T45	-	Post-hole	Soft, moist dark brown/black sandy-silt	Undated
F99	T66	69	Pit	Soft, moist dark yellow/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones	Late Iron Age
F100	T46	70	?Trample hollow	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F101	T66	71	Ditch	Soft, dry/moist medium grey sandy-silt with very occasional gravel	Undated
F102	T66	72	?Ditch	Soft, dry/moist medium grey sandy-silt with very occasional gravel	Undated

F103	T66	-	Pit / tree-throw	Soft, dry medium grey sandy-silt with very occasional gravel	Undated
F104	T45	78	Pit	Friable, moist medium brown sandy-silt	Early Roman
F105	T46	73, 74, 75	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F106	T46	-	?Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones and charcoal flecks	Undated
F107	T46	-	tree-throw	Soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F108	T65	-	?Ditch	Soft, dry medium grey sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F109	T65	76	?Pit	Soft, dry medium grey sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F110	T65	77	?tree-throw	Soft, dry medium grey sandy-silt	Undated
F111a	T45	-	Pit	Soft, dry medium grey sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F111b	T75	79	Ditch	Soft, dry medium grey sandy-silt	Medieval-post-medieval
F112	T75	80, <12>	Charcoal-rich pit	Soft, dry medium orange/grey/black sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Early Roman
F113	T55	-	Pit / ditch terminus	Friable, moist medium/dark brown sandy-silt	Undated
F114	T55	81	Pit	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F115	T65	82	Pit	Soft, dry light/medium grey sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F116	T65	-	?tree-throw / natural feature	Soft, dry medium grey sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F117	T54	-	tree-throw	Soft, moist light grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F118	T54	83, 84, <13>	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones and charcoal flecksLate Iron Age-Early Roman	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F119	T53	85	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Medieval-post-medieval
F120	T84	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand	Undated
F121	T55	86	tree-throw	Soft, dry dark brown sandy-silt with occasional stones	Medieval-post-medieval
F122	T75	87, <14>	Pit	Soft, moist light/medium grey/brown silty-loam	Undated
F123	T75	88	?tree-throw	Soft, moist light grey/brown silty-sand with occasional stones	Undated
F124	T84	-	Ditch	Soft, moist light grey/brown silty-sand	Undated
F125	T116	105	Grymes Dyke	Upper fill - yellow/grey/brown sand-loam with frequent CBM Lower fill - mid-yellow/brown	20th century

				sand-silt	
F126	T76	89	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand	Medieval - post-medieval
F127	T54	90, 91	Ditch	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones and frequent CBM pieces	Medieval - post-medieval
F128	T54	92	Ditch	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-siltLate Iron Age-Early Roman	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F129	T54	-	Pit	Very loose/soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F130	T88	93, <15>	Charcoal-rich pit	Soft, moist dark grey/brown silty-sand with frequent charcoal	Undated
F131	T86	-	Natural feature / tree-throw	Soft, moist medium brown silty-sand	Undated
F132	T88	<16>	Post-hole	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with charcoal flecks	Undated
F133	T78	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand	Undated
F134	T90	-	Grymes Dyke	mid-yellow/brown sand-silt	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F135	T80	94	Ditch	Very soft, moist dark yellow/brown sand	Medieval-post-medieval
F136	T106	97	Grymes Dyke	mid-yellow/brown sand-silt	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F137	T76	-	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F138	T110	96	Ditch	Soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-clay	Undated
F139	T104	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sand	Undated
F140	T79	<17>	tree-throw / pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand	Undated
F141	T79	-	?Stakehole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with occasional stones	Undated
F142	T76	-	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F143	T110	-	Ditch	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-clay	Undated
F144	T104	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with occasional gravel	Undated
F145	T79	<18>	Pit	Soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown silty-sand with occasional stones	Undated
F146	T76	-	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F147	T76	-	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated

F148	T98	98	Ditch	Soft, moist light grey/brown silty-sand with occasional stones and charcoal flecks	Undated
F149	T113	99	?Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with frequent stones	Undated
F150	T97	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sand	Undated
F151	T99	101	Ditch	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/ brown silty-sand with rare stones	Late Iron Age
F152	T99	102	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with occasional stones	Medieval - post-medieval
F153	T97	-	Natural feature / tree-throw	Loose, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F154	T98	-	tree-throw	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F155	T98	100	Pit / tree-throw	Soft, moist light grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional stones	Middle or Late Iron Age
F156	T110	103	Ditch	Firm, moist medium/dark grey/brown silty-clay with frequent stones and CBM pieces	Medieval-post-medieval
F157	T76	-	Pit / tree-throw	Soft/friable, moist dark brown sandy-silt	Undated
F158	T99	-	Pit	Soft, moist dark brown silty-sand	Undated
F159	T36	-	Pit	Soft/friable, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F160	T103	-	Ditch terminus	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F161	T25	104	tree-throw / natural feature	Firm, medium grey/brown silty-sand	Late Iron Age
F162	T89	-	Ditch	Soft, moist dark brown sandy-silt	Undated
F163	T36	-	Ditch	Loose/soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F164	T36	-	Ditch	Loose/soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F165	T94	-	Pit	Soft, moist light/medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones and charcoal flecks	Undated
F166	T103	-	tree-throw	Soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent gravel and stones	Undated
F167	T35	-	tree-throw	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F168	T35	106	tree-throw	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F169	T93	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F170	T35	107	?Ditch	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F171	T35	-	tree-throw /	Soft, moist medium grey/brown	Undated

			pit	sandy-silt	
F172	T36	-	Pit / natural feature	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F173	T112	<19>	pit	Soft, moist medium/dark brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undated
F174	T26	108	tree-throw	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Middle Iron Age
F175	T26	112	?Gully	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F176	T55	113	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F177	T55	114	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with occasional stones	Late Iron Age
F178	T35	115	Ditch	Friable, moist medium brown loamy with frequent stones and CBM flecks	Early Roman
F179	T25	-	tree-throw	Soft, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F180	T25	-	tree-throw	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F181	T25	-	tree-throw	Soft, dry/moist light/medium grey/ brown sandy silt	Undated
F182	T36	-	Pit / tree-throw	Soft/friable, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F183	T36	-	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F184	T27	116	tree-throw	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Late Iron Age
F185	T11	117	Ditch	Friable, moist dark brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F186	T26	-	Gully	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F187	T27	-	Ditch	Soft, moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silty-loam with charcoal flecks	Undated
F188	T6	124	Ditch	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 20% pot 2% Late Iron Age-Early Roman	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F189	T11	-	Natural feature	Friable, moist dark orange/brown sandy-silt	Post-glacial
F190	T18	125	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with occasional stones	Undated
F191	T18	126	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with frequent stones	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F192	T6	-	Pit	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F193	T6	-	Pit / tree-throw	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with abundant stones	Undated
F194	T5	-	?Pit	Friable, dry/moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with very occasional gravel and stones	Undated

F195	T17	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium brown sandy-silt with CBM flecks	Undated
F196	T10	-	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F197	T10	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F198	T10	-	Natural feature	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Post-glacial
F199	T6	-	Ditch	Soft, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F200	T16	-	tree-throw	Soft, moist light/medium grey/brown silty-sand	Undated
F201	T16	127, <21>	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with frequent stones	Middle Iron Age
F202	T9	-	Pit	Soft, moist dark yellow/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones	Undated
F203	T9	128	tree-throw	Soft, moist dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones	Undated
F204	T10	<22>	Pit	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones and charcoal flecks	Undated
F205	T17	-	Ditch	Friable, moist medium brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F206	T17	-	Pit	Friable, moist medium brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F207	T17	137	Gully	Friable, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Late Iron Age
F208	T16	-	Pit	Soft, moist dark yellow/brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F209	T16	-	?Post-hole	Soft, moist dark yellow/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones	Undated
F210	T6	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium/dark yellow/grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F211	T10	-	Ditch	Soft, moist dark yellow/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones	Undated
F212	T5	-	?Ditch terminus	Soft, moist dark yellow/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones	Undated
F213	T17	-	Pit / tree-throw	Friable, moist dark brown sandy-silt with very frequent stones	Undated
F214	T1	138	Pit	Soft, moist medium yellow/brown sandy-silt with very occasional stones	20th century
F215	T4	-	Ditch	Loose/soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with CBM	Undated

				flecks and frequent stones	
F216	T4	-	Ditch	Soft, moist light/medium brown/grey sandy-silt with very occasional stones	Undated
F217	T7	-	Ditch	Friable, moist dark brown sandy-silt	Undated
F218	T82	-	Ditch	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undated
F219	T73	-	Natural feature / tree-throw	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undated
F220	T73	-	Pit / natural feature	Friable, moist medium grey/brown sand	Undated
F221	T73	-	tree-throw	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand	Undated
F222	T62	-	Pit / tree-throw	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt frequent stones	Undated
F223	T61	-	Pit	friable moist medium/dark grey/brown silty sand and occasional gravel	Undated
F224	T61	-	Gully	friable moist medium grey/brown sandy clay	Undated
F225	T61	-	Tree-throw	friable moist light/medium grey/brown	Undated
F226	T62	-	Pit/tree-throw	loose/soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt and frequent stones	Undated
F227	T62	-	Pit/tree-throw	loose/soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt and frequent stones	Undated
F228	T62	-	Pit/tree-throw	loose/soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F229	T62	-	Pit/tree-throw	soft/friable moist light/medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F230	T62	-	Pit/tree-throw	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-sand with occasional stones	Undated
F231	T72	146	Pit	Soft, moist medium grey/brown clayey-silt	Middle Iron Age
F232	T51	-	Charcoal-rich pit	friable moist medium grey/brown sand with charcoal flecks	Undated
F233	T62	-	?pit/tree-throw	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F234	T32	-	?pit/tree-throw	loose/soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F235	T71	-	Ditch	firm moist medium/dark grey/brown silty clay with brick flecks and occasional stones	Undated
F236	T72	-	Tree-throw	soft moist medium orange/brown sandy silt	Undated
F237	T33	-	?pit/tree-throw	firm moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt and very frequent stones	Undated
F238	T33	-	Tree-throw	Soft, moist dark grey/brown silty-sand with occasional stones	Undated

F239	T35	147	Ditch	soft moist medium/dark grey/brown sandy silt	Medieval-post-medieval
F240	T15	148	Pit	friable medium grey/brown sand with charcoal flecks and occasional gravels	Late Iron Age
F241	T35	-	Ditch	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F242	T24	-	pit/tree-throw	friable moist dark grey/brown sandy silt and frequent stones	Undated
F243	T24	-	Pit	soft moist dark grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F244	T34	-	Ditch	soft moist medium grey/brown sandy silt	Undated
F245	T15	-	Pit	friable moist medium grey/brown silty sand and occasional stones	Undated

Appendix 2 Pottery Catalogue

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F001	DITCH	1		12	1	46	*46*	0	0	1					X										NOG WH1	?	FLAGON				FOOTRING	30/20 BC-EARLY ROMAN
F001	DITCH	1		12	3	42	*14*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F001	DITCH	1		12	8	29	*4*																		ROW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F001	DITCH	1		12	1	8	*8*																		RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F001	DITCH	1		12	1	32	*32*	0	0	1															RCW 4							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F001	DITCH	1		12	2	16	*8*																		ROW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F001	DITCH	1		12	1	9	*9*																		RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F001	DITCH	1		12	1	2	*2*																		HMS						FINE SAND	MIDDLE IRON AGE
F001	DITCH	1		12	1	10	*10*	1	0	0															UR (GBW)	CAM 22	PLATTER	0.07	150		TN COPY	LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F002	PIT	4		3	5	33	*7*	0	0	2															NOG WH3		BEAKER				BUTT-BK	30/20 BC-EARLY ROMAN
F002	PIT	4		3	3	27	*9*	0	0	1															GX							ROMAN
F002	PIT	4		3	23	301	*13*	1	0	2															GTW	CAM 260A	JAR (ME-DIUM)	0.18	140			LATE IRON AGE
F002	PIT	4		3	1	24	*24*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F002	PIT	4		3	4	47	*12*																		HZ OX							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F002	PIT	4		3	5	22	*4*	2	0	0															FSW/EGW	CAM 79B	BEAKER	0.18	120		TR COPY	LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F002	PIT	4		3	17	154	*9*	0	0	1															RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F002	PIT	4		3	1	4	*4*																		FMW							LATE-IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F002	PIT	4		3	3	6	*2*																		SW							LATE-IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F002	PIT	4		3	7	40	*6*	0	0	1															RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F002	PIT	4		3	6	201	*34*	0	0	1															MVW							LATE IRON AGE
F004	PIT	7		13	1	60	*60*																		GTW	CAM 494-495	CUP	0.15	140		TRIPLE VASE	LATE IRON AGE
F004	PIT	7		13	4	187	*47*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F004	PIT	7		13	1	7	*7*																		RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F004	PIT	7		13	1	4	*4*																		RCW 2							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F004	PIT	7		13	1	3	*3*																		SW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F006	DITCH	8		13	2	68	*34*																		BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE					LATE IRON AGE-ROMAN
F006	DITCH	8		13	4	28	*7*	0	0	1															GTW							LATE IRON AGE

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F007	DITCH	9		20	4	76	*19*	3	0	0															GTW	CAM 221	BOWL	0.18	160			LATE IRON AGE-AD80/120
F007	DITCH	9		20																					GTW	CAM 221	BOWL	0.13	150			LATE IRON AGE-AD80/120
F008	DITCH/GULY	10		20	1	6	*6*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F009	DITCH	11		19	1	26	*26*	0	0	1															GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F011	DITCH	15		28	38	344	*9*	6	0	3												X			GTW	CAM 253	BOWL	0.26	180		BASE TWO HOLES DRILLED 10-11 MM DIAM	LATE IRON AGE-AD80/120
F011	DITCH	15		28	1	15	*15*																		HZ OX							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F011	DITCH	15		28	3	16	*5*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F011	DITCH	15		28	1	4	*4*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F021	PIT	17		20	12	328	*27*								X										BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE					LATE IRON AGE-ROMAN
F022	DITCH	20		30	4	33	*8*	1	0	0			X												RCW	CAM 266	JAR (NAR-ROW)	0.11	100		?	LATE IRON AGE-ADD 80
F024	DITCH	19		29	1	52	*52*																		HZ OX							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F024	DITCH	19		29	5	19	*4*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F024	DITCH	19		29	1	14	*14*	1	0	0															TN B	CAM 4A	PLATTER	0.07	300			AD 15-30
F027	LINEAR	21		37	2	23	*12*																		GTW OX							LATE IRON AGE
F027	LINEAR	21		37	6	135	*23*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F031	PIT/DITCH TERMINUS	24		40	6	39	*7*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F031	PIT/DITCH TERMINUS	24		40	2	38	*19*								X										GTW OX							LATE IRON AGE
F031	PIT/DITCH TERMINUS	24		40	1	5	*5*																		GX							ROMAN
F031	PIT/DITCH TERMINUS	24		40	1	4	*4*																		RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F033	?PIT	26		31	7	3	*0*																		HMS						NR TEMPERLESS	MIDDLE IRON AGE
F036	DITCH	28		37	1	103	*103*	0	0	1															HZ							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F036	DITCH	28		37	2	22	*11*	2	0	0															UR (GTW)	CAM 21	PLATTER	0.08	260		TN COPY	LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F036	DITCH	28		37	2	7	*4*	1	0	0															RCW	CAM 84-85	BEAKER	0.08	120		GIRTH-BK COPY	LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F036	DITCH	28		37	1	2	*2*																		RCW 2							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F036	DITCH	28		37	1	5	*5*																		CSOW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F036	DITCH	28		37	1	23	*23*																		HZ OX							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F038	DITCH	29		39	3	28	*9*	1	0	0															FMW	CAM 118	BEAKER	0.15	80		B-B COPY	LATE-IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F038	DITCH	29		39	4	224	56							X											HZ							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F038	DITCH	29		39	3	28	9																		RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F038	DITCH	29		39	2	10	5																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F038	DITCH	29		39	1	18	18																		GTW OX							LATE IRON AGE
F040	PIT	30		38	3	18	6																		FMW							LATE-IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F040	PIT	30		38	2	184	92																		HZ							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F040	PIT	30		38	2	55	28																		HZ OX							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F040	PIT	30		38	2	28	14																		GTW OX							LATE IRON AGE
F040	PIT	30		38	9	138	15	0	0	3															GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F040	PIT	30		38	7	23	3																		RCW 2							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F040	PIT	30		38	5	57	11	3	0	0															FSW/EGW	CAM 266	JAR (ME-DIUM)	0.52	160			LATE IRON AGE-AD 80
F040	PIT	30		38	1	16	16	0	0	1															ROW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F040	PIT	30		38	1	1	1																		FSOW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F041	PIT	32		38	2	15	8																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F043	DITCH	31		38	1	52	52	1	0	0															HZ	CAM 270B	STORAGE VESSEL	0.07	300			LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F043	DITCH	31		38	21	352	17	1	0	2													X		RCW 4	CAM 266	JAR (ME-DIUM)	0.07	140		HOLE DRILLED THROUGH BASE 6 MM DIAM	LATE IRON AGE-AD 80
F043	DITCH	31		38	1	18	18	0	0	1															GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F044	DITCH	33		38	11	104	9																		RCW 2							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F044	DITCH	33		38	1	7	7																		RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F044	DITCH	33		38	1	69	69	0	0	1															HZ OX							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F045	PIT	34		34	4	118	30																		BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE					LATE IRON AGE-ROMAN
F045	PIT	34		34	1	7	7																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F045	PIT	34		34	3	51	17	1	0	0			X												RCW 2	CAM 266	JAR (ME-DIUM)	0.20	140			LATE IRON AGE-AD 80
F047	DITCH	35		40	1	122	122	0	0	1															HZ							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F047	DITCH	35		40	12	120	10	0	0	1															GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F047	DITCH	35		40	1	24	24	1	0	0															UR (FSW/EGW)	CAM 28	PLATTER	0.09	230		TN COPY	10 BC-AD 65
F047	DITCH	35		40	1	3	3																		FMW							LATE-IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F047	DITCH	35		40	7	89	13																		RCW 2							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F047	DITCH	35		40	5	20	4																		RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F047	DITCH	35		40	2	34	17																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F047	DITCH	35		40	2	4	2																		FSW/EGW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F047	DITCH	35		40	1	2	2																		TR1B							30 BC-EARLY ROMAN
F047	DITCH	35		40	5	9	2																		RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F047	DITCH	35		40	1	3	3	1	0	0															GTW	?	?	0.02	?			LATE IRON AGE
F049	DITCH	36		38	2	3	2																		FSOW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F049	DITCH	36		38	9	270	30																		HZ OX							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F049	DITCH	36		38	1	4	4																		RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F050	PIT	37		38	1	12	12																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F050	PIT	37		38	1	4	4								X										FSOW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F055	DITCH	41		47	2	241	121																		HZ OX							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F055	DITCH	41		47	2	16	8																		RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F055	DITCH	41		47	4	47	12	1	0	0															GTW	CAM 221	BOWL	0.12	130			LATE IRON AGE-AD80/120
F058	DITCH	39		45	1	38	38																		HZ							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F069	DITCH	43		47	1	78	78								X										BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE					LATE IRON AGE-ROMAN
F069	DITCH	43		47	1	6	6																		FSW/EGW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F069	DITCH	43		47	3	19	6																		GX							ROMAN
F069	DITCH	43		47	2	12	6																		RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F069	DITCH	43		47	2	68	34																		HZ							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F069	DITCH	43		47	1	102	102																		HZ OX							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F069	DITCH	43		47	3	122	41	1	0	0															GTW OX	T. D2-5/ CAM 229	BOWL	0.03	?		CORRUGATED	LATE IRON AGE
F069	DITCH	43		47	24	320	13	6	0	0															GTW	CAM 267	JAR (WIDE)	0.08	170			LATE IRON AGE-CLAUDIAN-NERONIAN
F069	DITCH	43		47																					GTW	CAM 271	STORAGE VESSEL	0.09	210			LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F069	DITCH	43		47																					GTW	?	?	0.07	200			LATE IRON AGE
F069	DITCH	43		47																					GTW	CAM 270B	STORAGE VESSEL	0.04	400			LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F069	DITCH	43		47																					GTW	?	?	0.02	?			LATE IRON AGE
F069	DITCH	43		47	2	21	11																		RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F069	DITCH	43		47	10	50	5																		RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F069	DITCH	43		47	1	3	3	1	0	0															RCW 1	?	BEAKER	0.09	90			LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F069	DITCH	43		47	1	39	39																		LYONNAIS	?	AMPHORAE					20/15 BC-AD 120
F070	PIT	45		57	2	7	4																		FSOW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F070	PIT	45		57	2	7	4																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F070	PIT	45		57	1	5	5																		RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F071	PIT	46		49	1	12	12																		GTW						COMBED	LATE IRON AGE
F071	PIT	46		49	2	10	5																		RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F072	DITCH	47		49	9	489	54																		HZ							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F072	DITCH	47		49	5	60	12																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F072	DITCH	47		49	2	57	29																		RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F072	DITCH	47		49	1	10	10																		RCW 2							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F072	DITCH	47		49	3	17	6																		FSW/EGW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F072	DITCH	47		49	1	6	6																		RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F072	DITCH	47		49	1	9	9																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F073	PIT	48		49	3	4	1																		FMW							LATE-IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F073	PIT	48		49	1	9	9																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F073	PIT	48		49	1	3	3																		GX							ROMAN
F075	?GULLY	49		49	1	10	10								X										GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F077	DITCH	52		57	1	12	12																		GX							ROMAN
F077	DITCH	52		57	1	101	101								X										BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE					LATE IRON AGE-ROMAN
F077	DITCH	52		57	1	28	28																		HZ							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F077	DITCH	52		57	2	66	33																		GTW OX							LATE IRON AGE
F077	DITCH	52		57	6	94	16																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F077	DITCH	52		57	1	21	21																		HMF						BROWN, DARKER SURFACE, FREQ COARSE FLINT	MIDDLE IRON AGE

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F077	DITCH	52		57	3	13	4																		RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F077	DITCH	52		57	3	32	11	1	0	0															RCW 2	CAM 218	BOWL	0.07	170			LATE IRON AGE-AD 120
F077	DITCH	52		57	1	24	24								X										ROW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F077	DITCH	52		57	1	4	4								X										FSOW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F078	PIT	53		45	8	124	16	0	0	1					X										RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F078	PIT	54		45	2	8	4																		DZ						IMPORT	ROMAN
F078	PIT	54		45	8	107	13																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F078	PIT	54		45	1	76	76	0	1	0															LYONNAIS	DR2-4/ LYON 2B	AMPHORAE					20/15 BC-CLAUDIAN/NERONIAN
F078	PIT	54		45	1	51	51	1	0	0															MVW	CAM 258	JAR (WIDE)	0.04	180			LATE IRON AGE-CLAUDIAN
F078	PIT	54		45	4	15	4	0	0	1															RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F078	PIT	54		45	1	3	3																		FMW							LATE-IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F078	PIT	54		45	6	22	4	1	0	0															FSOW	CAM 115	BEAKER	0.15	110			LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F078	PIT	54		45	3	15	5																		RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F078	PIT	54		45	6	16	3								X										RCW 4							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F078	PIT	54		45	4	26	7								X										RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F078	PIT	54		45	11	60	5	1	0	0															CSOW	CAM 231-232	JAR (NAR-ROW)	0.14	80			LATE IRON AGE-AD 150/180
F079	PIT	56		45	2	56	28	0	0	2															GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F079	PIT	56		45	1	12	12						X												GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F081	PIT		10	48	1	1	1																		RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F087	DITCH	57		67	2	103	52	1	0	0							X								TZ (I)	CAM 195		0.02	?			ROMAN
F087	DITCH	57		67	5	41	8	2	0	0															RCW 1	CAM 219	BOWL	0.25	150			LATE IRON AGE-AD 120
F087	DITCH	57		67	49	326	7	2	0	2															GX	LID		0.06	150		NR FSW/EGW POWDERY, FINE SOME MICA	ROMAN
F087	DITCH	57		67																					GX	CAM 267	JAR (WIDE)	0.15	190		NR FSW/EGW POWDERY, FINE SOME MICA	LATE IRON AGE-CLAUDIAN-NERONIAN
F087	DITCH	57		67	7	81	12	1	0	1															FSW/EGW	CAM 266	JAR (NAR-ROW)	0.15	100			LATE IRON AGE-AD 80
F087	DITCH	57		67	5	26	5	2	0	0															WA	LID		0.05	200			ROMAN
F087	DITCH	57		67	7	41	6	5	0	0															RCW	CAM 231-232	JAR (ME-DIUM)	0.28	160			LATE IRON AGE-AD 150/180

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F087	DITCH	57		67	7	55	*8*	2	0	0			X												FSW/EGW	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.28	120			CLAUDIAN-AD 130/140
F087	DITCH	57		67	1	6	*6*																		RCW 2							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F087	DITCH	57		67	2	5	*3*																		GX							ROMAN
F088	DITCH	67		45	2	1	*1*																		TR3							30 BC-EARLY ROMAN
F088	DITCH	67		45	3	4	*1*																		RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F088	DITCH	67		45	6	69	*12*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F088	DITCH	67		45	5	10	*2*	1	0	0					X										RCW	CAM 218	BOWL	0.13	110			LATE IRON AGE-AD 120
F089	DITCH	59		46	2	4	*2*																		RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F089	DITCH	59		46	1	8	*8*						X												GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F089	DITCH	59		46	3	18	*6*	1	0	2															GTW	CAM 204	JAR (MEDIUM)	0.10	150			LATE IRON AGE
F091	PIT	60		46	2	4	*2*																		FMW						GIRTH-BK COPY	LATE-IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F091	PIT	60		46	4	18	*5*	0	0	1															FSOW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F091	PIT	60		46	3	64	*21*									X									GTW						OVERFIRED GREY	LATE IRON AGE
F091	PIT	60		46	1	5	*5*																		RCW 2							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F091	PIT	60		46	1	6	*6*								X										RCW 4							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F091	PIT	60		46	1	4	*4*	1	0	0															RCW	CAM 218	BOWL	0.11	110			LATE IRON AGE-AD 120
F091	PIT	60		46	2	7	*4*	0	0	2															TN A							30 BC-EARLY ROMAN
F092	DITCH	61		46	4	33	*8*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F092	DITCH	61		46	8	365	*46*	0	0	1															HZ OX							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F092	DITCH	61		46	8	36	*5*	1	0	0															FMW	CAM 85	BEAKER	0.05	120		GIRTH-BK COPY	LATE-IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F092	DITCH	61		46	2	14	*7*	1	0	0															RCW 1	CAM 231-232	JAR (NARROW)	0.18	105			LATE IRON AGE-AD 150/180
F093	DITCH	62		57	1	4	*4*																		FSW/EGW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F093	DITCH	62		57	3	10	*3*																		RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F093	DITCH	62		57	4	67	*17*	0	0	2															GTW OX							LATE IRON AGE
F093	DITCH	62		57	1	4	*4*																		SW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F093	DITCH	62		57	1	6	*6*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F093	DITCH	62		57	9	93	*10*	1	0	0			X												HMSO			0.24	130		SLIGHTLY BURNISHED, BLACK, BROWN	MIDDLE IRON AGE

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
																															EXT, CHAFF VOIDS, RARE SAND	
F093	DITCH	62		57	15	312	*21*																		HMSO						SLIGHTLY BURNISHED, BLACK, BROWN EXT, CHAFF VOIDS, RARE SAND	MIDDLE IRON AGE
F093	DITCH	63		57	9	256	*28*	2	0	0															HMSO			0.13	260		BLACK, BROWN EXT, SLIGHTLY BURNISHED, CHAFF VOIDS, RARE FLINT	MIDDLE IRON AGE
F093	DITCH	63		57																					HMSO			0.11	180			MIDDLE IRON AGE
F093	DITCH		11	57	3	11	*4*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F094	DITCH	64		58																					HZ OX	CAM 270B	STORAGE VESSEL	0.06	270			LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F094	DITCH	64		58	1	45	*45*																		BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE					LATE IRON AGE-ROMAN
F094	DITCH	64		58	2	13	*7*																		GX							ROMAN
F094	DITCH	64		58	2	101	*51*	2	0	0					X										HZ OX	CAM 270B	STORAGE VESSEL	0.06	300			LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F097	DITCH	66		74	5	40	*8*	0	0	5															UR (GX)							EARLY ROMAN
F097	DITCH	66		74	2	2	*1*																		FSW/EGW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F097	DITCH	66		74	4	3	*1*																		DJ							ROMAN
F097	DITCH	66		74	1	8	*8*																		RCW 3							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F097	DITCH	66		74	22	135	*6*	3	0	0															GX	CAM 266	JAR (WIDE)	0.22	170			CLAUDIAN-AD 80
F097	DITCH	66		74	2	12	*6*	1	0	0			X												GX	CAM 267	JAR (MEDIUM)	0.11	130			CLAUDIAN-NERONIAN
F097	DITCH	66		74	2	36	*18*																		RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F097	DITCH	66		74	1	10	*10*																		CSOW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F097	DITCH	66		74	1	6	*6*								X										FSOW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F097	DITCH	66		74	21	204	*10*						X		X										SW	CAM 219	BOWL	0.11	160			LATE IRON AGE-AD 120
F097	DITCH	66		74	2	28	*14*								X										CSOW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F099	PIT	69		66	1	4	*4*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F102	?DITCH	72		66	2	18	*9*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F102	?DITCH	72		66	1	3	*3*																		RCW 2							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F104	PIT	78		45	2	17	*9*	0	0	1															GTW							LATE IRON AGE

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F104	PIT	78		45	1	5	*5*																		GX							EARLY ROMAN
F105	DITCH	73		46	4	121	*30*																		GTW OX							LATE IRON AGE
F105	DITCH	73		46	6	20	*3*						X												GX							ROMAN
F105	DITCH	73		46	4	38	*10*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F105	DITCH	73		46	1	5	*5*	1	0	0															GTW	CAM 212-217	BOWL	0.08	120			LATE IRON AGE
F105	DITCH	74		46	4	16	*4*																		FSW/EGW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F105	DITCH	74		46	12	147	*12*	0	0	7															GTW	CAM 204	JAR				PEDESTAL BASE	LATE IRON AGE
F105	DITCH	74		46	1	23	*23*																		HMS							MIDDLE IRON AGE
F105	DITCH	74		46	44	128	*3*	3	0	0															FSOW	CAM 115	BEAKER	0.59	110			LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F105	DITCH	74		46	72	350	*5*																		RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F105	DITCH	74		46	1	2	*2*	1	0	0															ROW	CAM 117	BEAKER	0.08	80		B-B COPY	LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F105	DITCH	75		46	2	70	*35*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F105	DITCH	75		46	3	18	*6*																		RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F105	DITCH	75		46	29	114	*4*	0	0	10												X			RCW 1						BASE WITH 8 POST-FIRING HOLES 5 MM DIAM.	LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F112	PIT	80		75	1	10	*10*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F116	?TREETHROW/NATURAL FEATURE	83		65	1	20	*20*								X										GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F118	PIT	83		54	6	318	*53*	1	0	0															HZ OX	CAM 270B	STORAGE VESSEL	0.07	290			LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F118	PIT	83		54	10	167	*17*	0	0	4															GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F118	PIT	83		54	1	15	*15*	1	0	0															UR (GTW)	CAM 22	PLATTER	0.07	200		TN COPY	LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F118	PIT	83		54	4	104	*26*	3	0	1												X			GTW OX	CAM 199	SIEVE	0.28	190		PRE-FIRING HOLES 6 MM DIAM (BASE & SIDES)	LATE IRON AGE
F118	PIT	83		54	4	48	*12*	0	0	1															RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F118	PIT	83		54	1	3	*3*																		FSW/EGW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F118	PIT	83		54	4	5	*1*																		RCW						STAB DEC	LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F118	PIT	83		54	3	20	*7*	1	0	0															FSW/EGW	CAM 266	JAR (MEDIUM)	0.11	140			LATE IRON AGE-AD 80
F125	DYKE	105		116	1	63	*63*	0	0	1															F45M							20 TH CENTURY
F125	DYKE	105		116	1	12	*12*																		F45M							20 TH CENTURY

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F125	DYKE	105		116	2	29	15	2	0	0															F48D	PLATE		0.09	260			19TH-20TH CENTURY
F125	DYKE	105		116																					F48D	?		0.08	130			19TH-20TH CENTURY
F125	DYKE	105		116	5	271	54	1	0	0															F48B	?		0.19	70			19TH-20TH CENTURY
F125	DYKE	105		116	1	12	12	1	0	0															F48X	?		0.05	90			20 TH CENTURY
F127	DITCH	91		54	1	11	11																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F128	DITCH	92		54	2	10	5	0	0	1															RCW 2							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F128	DITCH	92		54	1	1	1																		RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F128	DITCH	92		54	2	4	2																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F151	LINEAR	101		99	1	3																			GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F155	PIT/TREETHROW	100		98	1	5	5																		HMG						BROWN, OXID SURF. NR TEMPERLESS	MIDDLE IRON AGE
F161	TREETHROW/NATURAL FEATURE	104		25	2	13	7																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F161	TREETHROW/NATURAL FEATURE	104		25	1	5	5																		HMS						FINE SAND	MIDDLE IRON AGE
F174	TREETHROW	108		26	1	3	3																		HMS						FINE SAND, BLACK	MIDDLE IRON AGE
F175	?GULLY	112		26	9	60	7																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F175	?GULLY	112		26	6	130	22																		HZ OX							LATE IRON AGE-2ND/3RD CENTURY AD
F175	?GULLY	112		26	2	4	2	0	0	2															RCW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F176	DITCH	113		55	1	1	1																		CSOW							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F177	PIT	114		55	1	6	6																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F184	TREETHROW	116		27	1	25	25	0	0	1															GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F185	LINEAR	117		11	3	17	6	0	0	2															UR (GTW)							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F185	LINEAR	117		11	3	5	2																		RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F185	LINEAR	117		11	3	39	13	2	0	0															GTW	CAM 221	BOWL	0.13	140			LATE IRON AGE
F185	LINEAR	117		11																					GTW	CAM 229	BOWL	0.05	150			LATE IRON AGE
F188	DITCH	124		45	1	11	11																		SW						RARE FLINT	LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN?
F191	DITCH	126		18	1	3	3																		RCW 1							LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN
F201	PIT	127		16	1	4	4																		HMF						MOD. FINE FLINT, BLACK, BROWN SURF.	MIDDLE IRON AGE

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	TR	NR	GR.	MSW	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F207	GULLY	137		17	3	62	*21*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
F214	PIT	138		1	1	354	*354*	1	0	0	X														F45M	JAR		1.00	85	100	WP HARTLEY LONDON & LIVERPOOL LIGHTHOUSE	20 TH CENTURY
F214	PIT	138		1	1	71	*71*	1	0	0															F48D	EGG CUP		1.00	50			19TH-20TH CENTURY
F214	PIT	138		1	1	52	*52*	1	0	0															F45M	LID		1.00	50		SINGLETON'S EYE OINTMENT	20 TH CENTURY
F214	PIT	138		1	1	395	*395*	1	0	0															F45M	BOTTLE		1.00	40	150		20 TH CENTURY
F214	PIT	138		1	1	765	*765*	1	0	0															F45M	BOTTLE		1.00	60	200		20 TH CENTURY
F231	DITCH	146		72	1	18	*18*	0	0	1															HMSF							MIDDLE IRON AGE
F240	PIT	148		15	2	32	*16*																		HMS						BLACK BROWN SUR., CHAFF VOIDS, BURNISHED	MIDDLE IRON AGE
F240	PIT	148		15	2	22	*11*	1	0	0															GTW	CAM 258	JAR (NAR-ROW)	0.08	140			LATE IRON AGE-CLAUDIAN
L001	PLOUGHSOIL	5		12	1	12	*12*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE
L001	PLOUGHSOIL	18		40	1	8	*8*																		GTW							LATE IRON AGE

Appendix 3 CBM Catalogue

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	Trench	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
F002	PIT	2		3	2	46	23		Briquetage			0																																	?
F002	PIT	4		3	1	19	19	X	PT			0																																	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F003	DITCH	6		11	2	42	21	X	PT			0																																	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F003	DITCH	6		11	3	388	129	X	BR			0																																	19TH-20TH CENTURY
F003	DITCH	6		11	1	66	66	X	RB			0																																	ROMAN
F018	?DITCH	54		45	4	46	12		Briquetage			0																																	?
F028	PIT	22		31	1	7	7	X	RBT			0																																	ROMAN
F029	DITCH	23		21	1	4	4	X	RBT			0																																	ROMAN
F030	DITCH	25		29	2	4	2		Baked clay			0																																	?
F035	DITCH	27		37	25	116	5		Baked clay			0																																	?
F036	DITCH	28		37	1	15	15		Daub			0																																	?
F036	DITCH	28		37	1	27	27		Baked clay			0																																OBJECT?	?
F038	DITCH	29		39	1	36	36	X	Baked clay			0																																	?
F040	PIT	30		38	1	12	12		Baked clay			0																														X			?
F041	PIT	32		38	1	2	2		Baked clay			0																																	?
F047	DITCH	35		40	2	21	10.5		Briquetage			0																																	?
F051	PIT		7	50	1	11	11	X	PT			0																																	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F051	PIT		7	50	15	135	9		Baked clay			0																																	?
F055	DITCH	41		47	12	102	9		Baked clay			0																																OBJECT?	?
F059	DITCH	40		65	1	1613	1613	X	BR	UN-FROGGED		0																									?	120	53							18TH-19TH CENTURY
F069	DITCH	43		47	7	71	10		Briquetage																																			?
F069	DITCH	43		47	1	2	2		Baked clay			0																																	?
F069	DITCH	43		47	2	7	4		Baked clay			0																																	?
F070	PIT	45		57	1	8	8		Daub			0																																	?
F070	PIT	45		57	3	6	2		Baked clay			0																																	?
F077	DITCH	52		57	1	110	110		RT			0	40	25	16																													ROMAN
F077	DITCH	52		57	1	2	2		Baked clay			0																																	?

F087	DITCH	57		67	1	45	45		Baked clay			0																																	?
F088	DITCH	67		45	1	22	22		Baked clay			0																																	?
F091	PIT	60		46	3	48	16		Baked clay			0																												X					?
F091	PIT	60		46	1	23	23		Briquetage			0																																	?
F091	PIT	60		46	1	4	4		Baked clay			0																																	?
F093	DITCH	63		57	4	62	16		Baked clay			0																																	?
F093	DITCH	63		57	2	78	39		RBT			0																																	ROMAN
F093	DITCH		11	57	2	6	3		Baked clay			0																																	?
F093	DITCH		11	57	2	41	21		Daub			0																																	?
F111	DITCH	79		45	1	209	209	X	PT			0																				X													MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F111	DITCH	79		45	1	27	27	X	RB			0																																	ROMAN
F111	DITCH	79		45	1	13	13	X	BR			0																																	POST-MEDIEVAL
F112	PIT	80		75	1	10	10	X	RBT			0																																	ROMAN
F118	PIT	83		54	7	47	7		Baked clay			0																																	?
F118	PIT	83		54	3	32	11		Baked clay			0																																	?
F118	PIT		13	54	5	22	4	X	Baked clay																																				?
F119	DITCH	85		53	2	38	19	X	PT			0																																	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F121	TREETHROW	86		55	1	8	8	X	PT			0																																	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F126	DITCH	89		76	1	198	198	X	PT		1	0.25																																	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F127	DITCH	91		54	1	108	198	X	PT																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F135	DITCH	94		80	1	20	20	X	PT			0																																	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F136	DYKE	97		106	1	21	21	X	PANT			0																																	17TH CENTURY>
F136	DYKE	97		106	1	5	5	X	Baked clay			0																																	?
F136	DYKE	97		106	1	21	21	X	BR			0																																	POST-MEDIEVAL
F152	PIT	99		102	1	8	8	X	PT																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F156	DITCH	103		110	1	9	9	X	PT			0																																	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F168	TREETHROW	106		35	1	2	2	X	RBT			0																																	ROMAN
F175	?GULLY	112		26	3	10	3		Baked clay			0																																	?
F178	DITCH	115		35	2	4	2	X	RBT			0																																	ROMAN
F185	LINEAR	117		11	1	6	6	X	Baked clay																																				?
F190	DITCH	125		18	1	29	29		Baked clay			0																																	?

F239	DITCH	147		35	1	22	22	X	PT			0																																	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
L001	PLOUGH-SOIL	5		12	2	105	*53*	X	RB			0																																	ROMAN

Appendix 4 Catalogue of small finds

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
1	F2	2	Loomweight	Ten fragments from an incomplete triangular loomweight. One large piece with nine smaller fragments, two small pieces join onto the large. Part of a corner piece with a small section of diagonal perforation surviving. Reddish-orange, hard, very fine sandy fabric with occasional tiny grit inclusions.	1	127.5	71.0	40.0	35.0		?Late Iron Age/ Early Roman
2	F2	3	Sheet	Fragment of iron sheet, slightly U-shaped in cross-section, broken on at least three edges, fourth edge might be straight.	1	69.1	82.4	47.0	10.0		Undated
3	F69	44	Brooch	Incomplete cast copper-alloy and tinned plate brooch. The brooch is flat and crescent-shaped. The top edge of the brooch is mostly missing but where it has survived it was decorated with an engraved line around the edge. One arm/terminal is missing, the other appears to be complete with a small scrolled terminal. The centre of the brooch is decorated with a series of engraved concentric circles (broken and partially missing). The brooch has a hinged copper-alloy pin fixed between two lugs but most of the pin is now missing. The catchplate is also incomplete. Dated to the mid 1st century AD. (Bailey & Butcher 2004, 155).	1	2.1	33.5	24.6	1.3		Roman, mid 1st century
4	F78	55	Strip	Strip of iron, bent at one end and broken close to bend	1	24.5	81.3	12.0	7.6		?Roman
5	F93	63	Object	Iron object, flat strip, rectangular in cross-section, tapers to a rounded point at one end, other end broken?	1	30.2	132.5	14.2	6.7		Undated
6	F93	65	?Coin	Fragment of probable copper-alloy coin. One side completely illegible, on the other is a circular border of dots within which is a straight line along one side of the coin with a curved backwards hook at one end.	1	0.5	13.1	12.7	1.0		Undated (?Late Iron Age/ early Roman)
7	F118	84a	Loomweight fragments	*c* 40 fragments of fired clay loomweight. Dull orange-brown sandy fabric, very rare small grits and pebbles, very soft and friable. a) Corner fragment with wide and deep groove/saddle set across the angle. b) Corner fragment with wide groove/saddle set across the angle. c) Corner fragment, too fragmentary to determine if it had a groove / saddle d) Face and side fragment with straight diagonal line scored across face. e) Two side fragments with part of internal perforation surviving. f) Eleven side/face fragments g) Three internal fragments with part of internal perforation surviving. h) *c* 20 featureless internal fragments	 1 1 1 1 2 11 3 20	 304.6 125.8 66.5 151.3 203.6 421.0 84.5 659.0	 67.0 43.9 54.5 81.3	 108.5 69.1 68.0 64.9	 64.6 51.3 30.5 44.9		Late Iron Age/ Early Roman
8	F118	84b	Loomweight	Incomplete fired clay triangular loomweight, *c* 70% surviving as	1	2463	190.0	175.	90.0		Late Iron Age/

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				joining pieces. Dull orange-brown sandy fabric, very rare small grits and pebbles, very soft and friable. The surface of the weight shows grass or straw marks from material that must have adhered to the surface during drying. The weight is perforated on all three corners, *c* 11-14mm diameter, probably made by pushing a stick through the clay. All three of the corners have a wide groove or saddle set across the angle. The fragmentary nature of the loomweight made taking measurements difficult, the weight is *c* 190mm along each of the three sides, *c* 175mm from corner to middle of opposing side and *c* 90mm wide, weighing 2.46kg. Plus 22 small fragments, possibly all part of the same loomweight, weighing 193g.							Early Roman
9	F118	84c	Loomweight fragments	Ten fragments of fired clay loomweight. Dull orange-brown sandy fabric, very rare small grits and pebbles, very soft and friable. Most have part of at least one surface surviving	10	609.0					Late Iron Age/ Early Roman
10	F118	84d	Brooch	Virtually complete copper alloy bow brooch with most of pin missing. The brooch is a two piece Colchester derivative (*CAR* **2**, Group 5 Type 92). A lug behind the head is pierced to take an axial bar threaded through the spring and its chord is held in an upper hole in the lug. The spring has 12 coils. The crossbar is semi-cylindrical and decorated with four vertical grooves, one either side of the bow and one close to both ends. The bow is straight-sided with a central rib down the whole length, and a notched crest continues from the lug down approximately a third of the central rib. The triangular catchplate, hooked on the right, has three openings, from bottom to top a triangular opening, a circular opening and a tear-drop shaped opening. Dated to the mid 1st century AD. (*CAR* **2**, 12; Bailey & Butcher 2004, 157).	1	17.5	85.7	32.2	22.1 (inc. pin)		Roman, mid 1st century
11	F118	<13>	Hobnails	Three iron hobnails, one clenched. Recovered from environmental sample <13>	3	1.5	14.4-15.2				Roman
12	F100	70	Fragment	Small fragment of copper-alloy, no distinguishing features	1	0.1	12.9	8.9	4.6		Undated
13	L1 T12 MD	12	Fragments	Fragment of iron sheet, some edges folded over. Fragment of squared iron block. Probably modern agricultural ironwork	1 1	126.9 80.3	68.1 35.6	67.8 33.7	1.9 19.4		?Modern
14	L1 T29 MD	13	Weight	Lead weight, tapering cylindrical shape, flat at wider end, rounded at narrow end	1	82.6	41.1	12.3-19.4	9.6-18.4		Undated
15	T1 MD	145	Coin	Victorian penny, 1896. Obverse: Bust right, **VICTORIA DEI GRA BRITT REGINA FID DEF IND** IMP. Reverse: Britannia seated right, **ONE PENNY** / **1896**	1	8.8				30.9	Post-medieval 1896
16	T1 MD	143	Lead shot	Lead shot	1	8.7				11.4	Post-medieval/ modern

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
17	T3 MD	142	Disc/weight/ token	Lead disc/weight/token, flat, oval, no surface markings	1	46.2	46.7	41.6	3.6		?Post-medieval/ modern
18	T3 MD	144	Token	Lead token, flat, mostly round with part of a straight-edge on one side, it is uncertain if this edge is broken and would have formed part of a larger object. On one side is the very worn outline of at least four petals, a Powell Type 1 token (www.mernick.org.uk/leadtokens/Classification_System.pdf)	1	7.9	21.8	21.1	2.5		Post-medieval
19	T5 MD	129	Coin/token/ jetton	Copper-alloy coin or token, worn and completely illegible	1	7.4				27.6	Post-medieval/ modern
20	T5 MD	130	Lead pellet	Small lead pellet, possible from a shotgun	1	1.0	7.0	7.0	6.0		Post-medieval/ modern
21	T5 MD	132	Lead shot	Probable lead shot but now flattened and irregular	1	2.1	12.7	10.9	4.1		Post-medieval/ modern
22	T5 MD	141	Token/jetton	Probable copper-alloy token or jetton. Very worn and virtually illegible. Obverse: image illegible, possibly a crowned shield, **INDEC** [...] STRA. Reverse: inscription across coin **D** / [...]A**E**	1	2.7				21.8	Post-medieval
23	T6 MD	140	Musket ball	Lead musket ball	1	29.7				17.6	Post-medieval
24	T14 MD	149	Lead shot	Lead shot		7.9				11.0	Post-medieval
25	T14 MD	149	Handle/ buckle	Fragment of cast copper-alloy drop handle or buckle frame, both arms broken and missing, expanded central section with moulded ?foliage decoration which is straighter on the outside/lower edge but notched on the inside/upper edge	1	3.6	38.3	7.5	1.0		Post-medieval
26	T14 MD	149	Stud	Virtually complete copper-alloy stud with round convex head and square-sectioned shank (tip missing)	1	1.1	9.9			12.4	Undated
27	T18 MD	135	Fragment	Fragment of moulded copper-alloy strip, possible originally circular, ?attachment rivet on reverse	1	4.3	32.7	10.2	3.8		?Post-medieval/ modern
28	T22 MD	150	Button	Incomplete tombac button with small section broken off and missing. Round with a very slightly convex head and decorated with a wavy line border. The copper-alloy loop (bent and broken) has been soldered directly onto the reverse of the button.	1	4.8			6.0 (height)	26.0	Post-medieval, 18th-19th century
29	T22 MD	150	Button	Incomplete tombac button with small section broken off and missing. Hexagonal with a very slightly convex head, decorated with a lined border within two concentric circles. The remains of a soldered cone are on the back but it is broken and the loop missing.	1	5.6	25.4	25.4	5.5 (height)		Post-medieval, 18th-19th century
30	T22 MD	150	Lead shot	Lead shot	1	9.3				12.1	Post-medieval/ modern
31	T22 MD	150	Disc	Small copper-alloy disc, plain	1	1.2			1.5	12.3	?Post-medieval/ modern
32	T25 MD	136	Lead shot	Remains of a lead shot	1	3.6	7.6			9.5	Post-medieval/ modern
33	T26 MD	131	Coin	Roman silver coin. Mostly illegible but image of a bust looking right	1	3.5				17.3	Roman

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				is visible on the obverse. Probably a denarius (issued 27 BC to AD 240).							
34	T31 MD	151	Button	Complete copper-alloy button, round with slightly convex head, plain, simple loop soldered onto the reverse.	1	3.5	7.5 (height)			18.3	Post-medieval, 18th-19th century
35	T36 MD	134	Buckle	Small fragment of a cast copper-alloy buckle. The frame is straight-sided, decorated with moulded grooves running along the buckle and has been drilled for the attachment of a separate spindle. The curvature when viewed in profile suggests a shoe buckle.	1	2.3	24.4	6.5	2.1-4.7		Post-medieval
36	T41 MD	152	Lead shot	Lead shot	1	11.9				13.3	Post-medieval/ modern
37	T49 MD	153	Button	Incomplete copper-alloy button, head round and flat with a raised soldered cone on the reverse (the loop is also missing)	1	8.5	4.8 (height)			32.3	Post-medieval, 18th-19th century
38	T49 MD	153	Hooked tag/ mount	Complete cast copper-alloy hooked tag/mount. Sub-oval body which tapers at one end, the sides then become straight and flare out slightly before angling back to form a triangular terminal. On the reverse of the terminal is an integral rivet. At the opposite end to the terminal, a long strip gradually tapers to a point which has been curved backwards into a hook.	1	3.6	45.6	11.0	1.6		Post-medieval
39	T50 MD	154	Coin/token/ jetton	Copper-alloy coin/token/jetton, worn and completely illegible. Now folded in half	1	8.7				33.4	?Post-medieval
40	T55 MD	121	Coin	Half of a halfpenny of George II, date illegible (sometime between 1729-1754). Obverse: Bust left, [GEORGIVS] **II** [REX]. Reverse: Britannia seated left, [BRITAN]**NIA**	1	3.7				26.8	Post-medieval, 18th century
41	T56 MD	118	Lead shot	Lead shot	1	6.1				10.8	Post-medieval
42	T65 MD	95	Coin/token/ jetton	Copper-alloy coin/token/jetton, worn and completely illegible.	1	6.1				31.7	Post-medieval/ modern
43	T65 MD	95	Button	Incomplete copper-alloy button. Flat, round head complete, attachment missing. Plain.	1	2.3			1.8	14.8	Post-medieval/ modern
44	T65 MD	95	Ring	Copper-alloy attachment ring, round-sectioned	1	0.8	17.7	14.9	1.8		Post-medieval/ modern
45	T66 MD	16	Coin	Roman copper-alloy coin, possibly a radiate of Carusius (AD 287-293). Obverse: Bust right, [...]**VSIVS PF** […]. Reverse: Figure standing left, […] **AVG**	1	2.3				17.0	Roman, ?3rd century
46	T69 MD	110	Button	Machine-made copper-alloy button, four button holes, writing around border but illegible	1	1.3			1.9	16.9	Modern
47	T76 MD	109	Lead shot	Lead shot	1	9.1				12.0	Post-medieval/ modern
48	T77 MD	111	Button	Complete copper-alloy button, head round, plain and very slightly convex, with a raised soldered cone and loop on the reverse, the loop has been squashed flat	1	1.8	3.5 (height)			17.7	Post-medieval, 18th-19th century
49	T84 MD	122	Button	Complete copper-alloy button, head round, flat and plain, with a	1	3.1	7.7			17.1	Post-medieval,

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				raised soldered cone and loop on the reverse.			(height)				18th-19th century
50	T85 MD	120	Button	Complete copper-alloy button, head round and flat, decorated with a radiating ?star pattern of 12 alternating rays of solid lines and lines formed of short horizontal grooves. Loop on reverse squashed flat.	1	4.5	13.3 (height)			28.1	Post-medieval, 18th-19th century
51	T85 MD	120	Coin	Complete bronze half penny of George V, 1921. Obverse: Bust right, **GEORGIVS V DEI GRA BRIT OMN REX FID DEF IND** IMP. Reverse: Britannia seated right, **HALF PENNY** / **1921**	1	5.3				25.5	Modern 1921
52	T106 MD	119	Coin/token/ jetton	Copper-alloy coin/token/jetton, worn and completely illegible.	1	5.1				25.6	Post-medieval/ modern
53	L1 T28 MD	14	Pellet	Small copper-alloy pellet, oval with spiral groove around outside. A gun pellet? Quite heavy for the small size.	1	0.7	7.8			4.4	?Modern
54	F69	43	?Handle	Fragment of worked wood, possible a handle fragment. One edge cut straight, other edges broken. Back slightly concave. Front warped, cracked and damaged, possibly originally flat.	1	2.2	36.7	26.4	6.1		Early Roman
	F3	6	Nail	Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, head possibly oval but largely obscured within corrosion	1	13.0	42.6				(Post-medieval/ modern)
	F47	35	Nail	1) Complete iron nail, probable square-section shank bent close to head, probably flat round head (*c* 15.7mm diameter), ?Manning Type 1b. 2) Fragment of square-sectioned iron nail shank.	1 1	6.3 3.5	35.2 31.1				Late Iron Age/ Roman
	F78	54	Nail	Fragment of square-sectioned iron nail shank.	1	2.9	24.0				(Late Iron Age/ Roman)
	F92	61	Nail	Fragment of square-sectioned iron nail shank.	1	4.4	21.6				(Late Iron Age/ Roman)
	F93	62	Nail	Square-sectioned iron nail shank, head missing	1	7.3	70.2				(Late Iron Age/ Roman)
	F118	83	Nail	Incomplete iron nail with tip missing, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45° close to head, flat round head (*c* 22.3mm diameter), Manning Type 1b	1	15.4	50.6				Roman
	F127	91	Nail	Fragment of square-sectioned iron nail shank.	1	15.9	51.6				(Post-medieval/ modern)
	F184	116	Nail	Probably clenched iron nail, largely obscured within corrosion.	1	24.5	43.3				(Late Iron Age)

Note regarding the 'Date' column: Where dates are shown in brackets they refer to the spot date of the feature rather than the object.

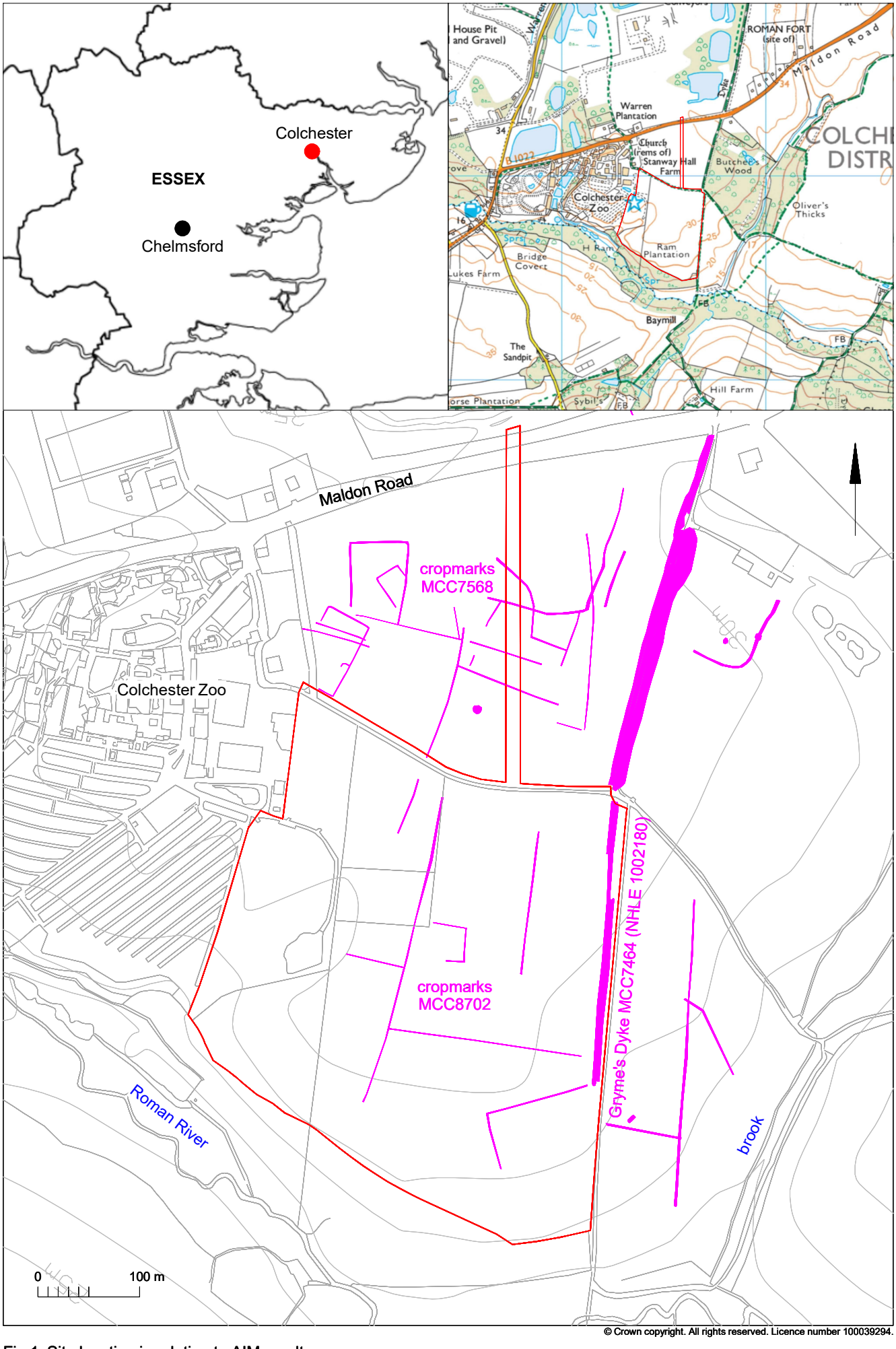


Fig 1 Site location in relation to AIM results.

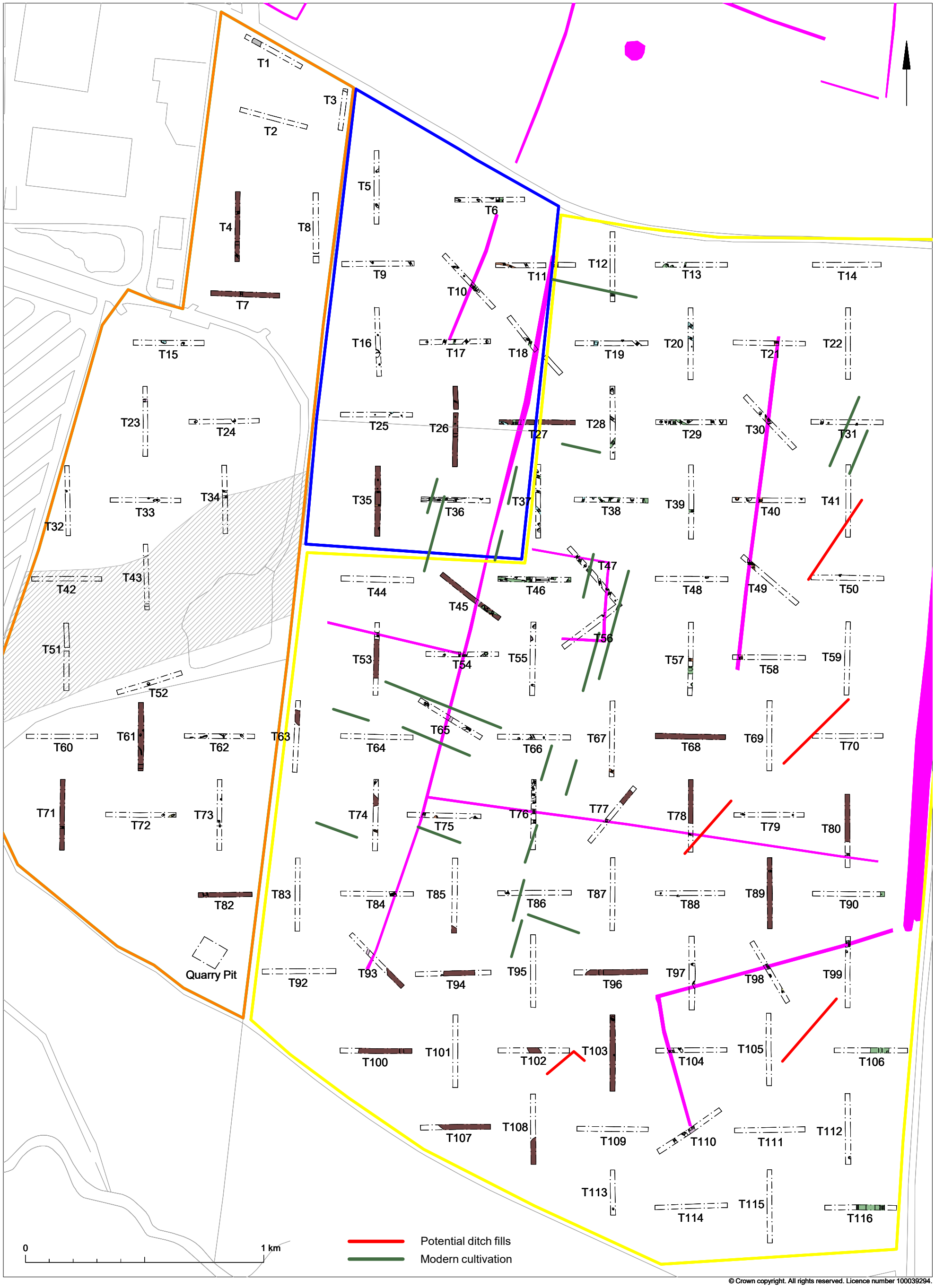


Fig 2 Trenching results with geophysical survey results (green and red). The field is outlined in yellow, the paddock in blue and car park in orange. Cropmarks in pink. Approximate location of modern infill L5 in grey and large silt patches in brown.

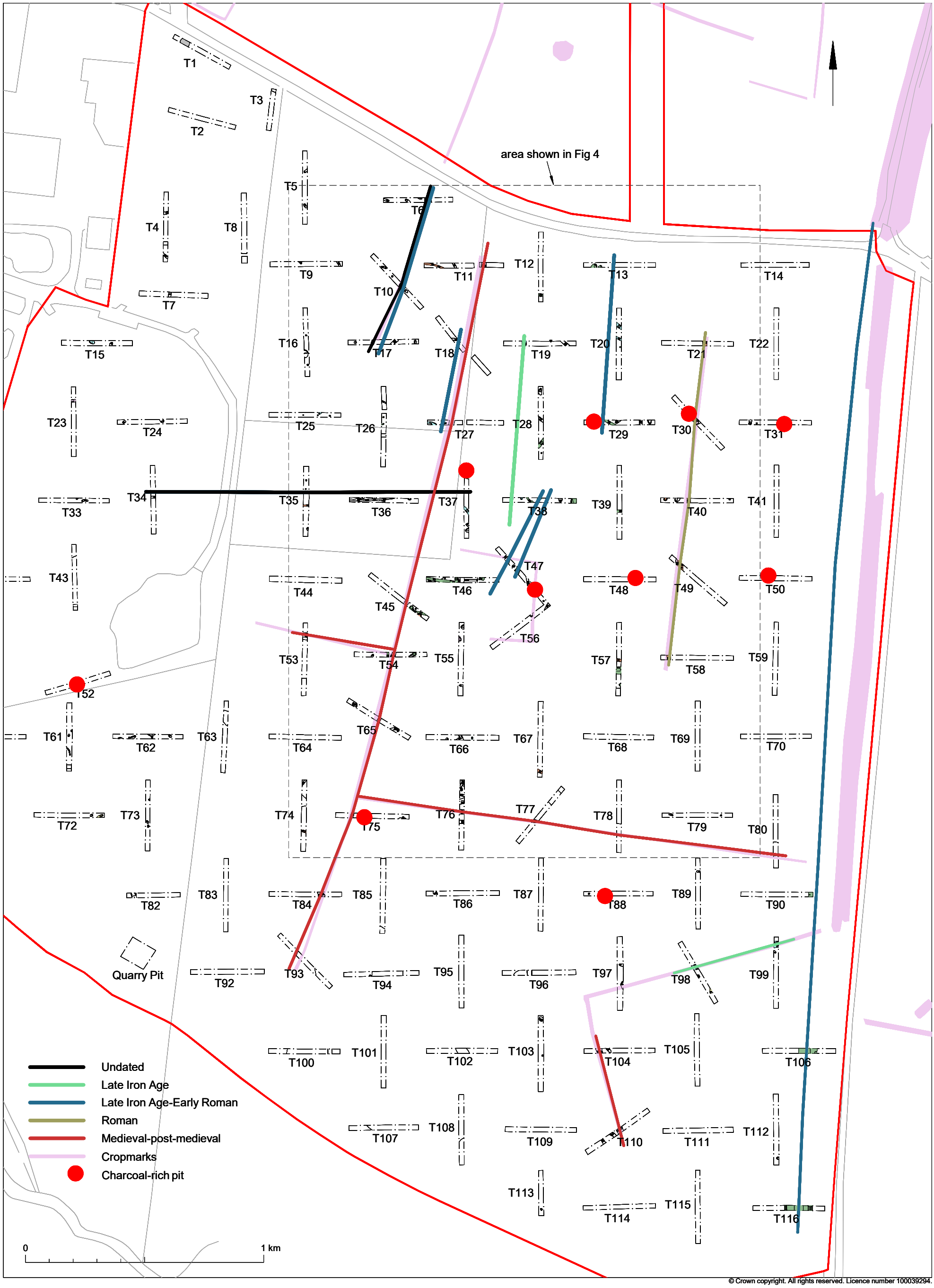


Fig 3 Trenching results with projected ditch continuations.

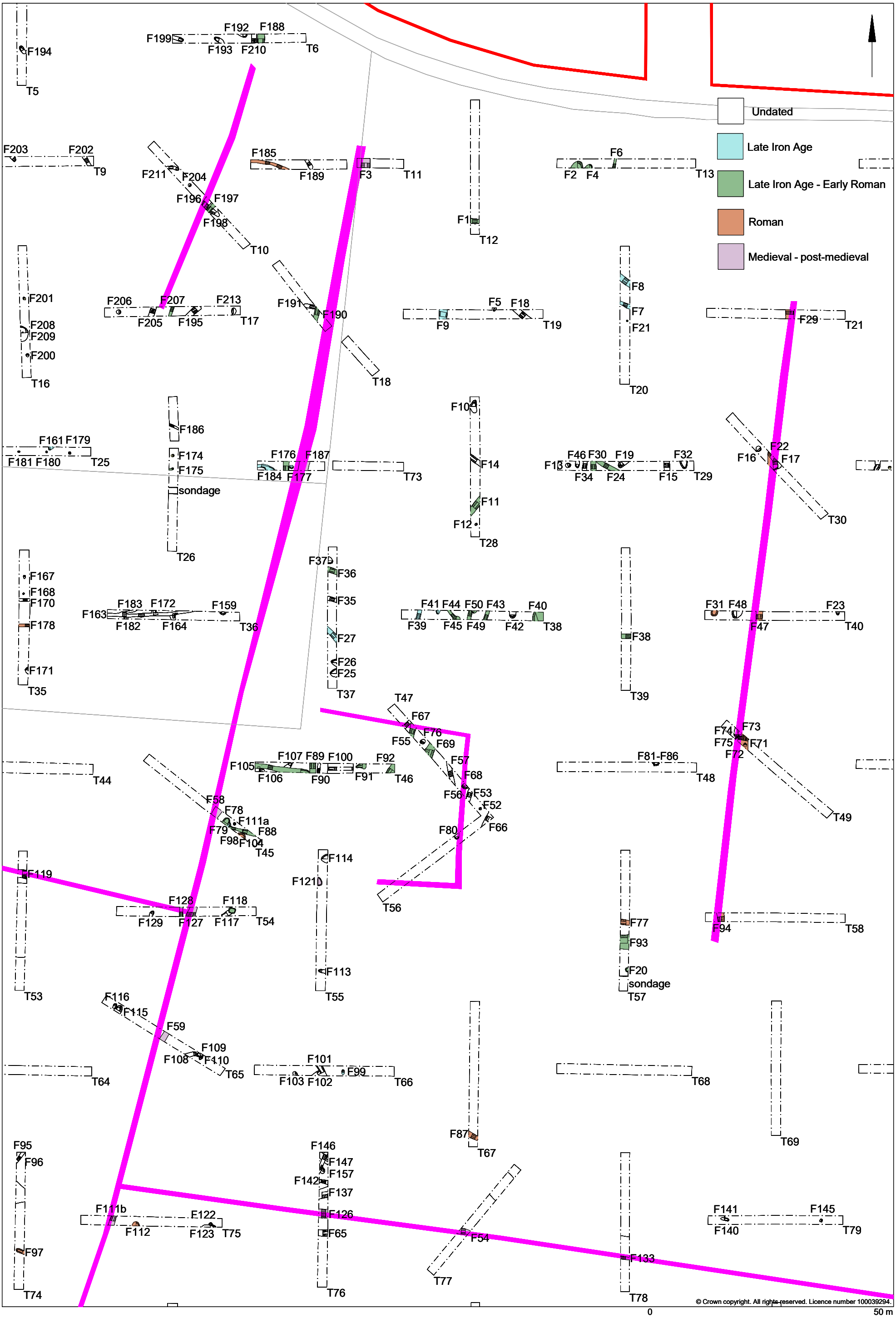


Fig 4 Results showing the main concentration of Late Iron Age-early Roman features. Cropmarks in pink.

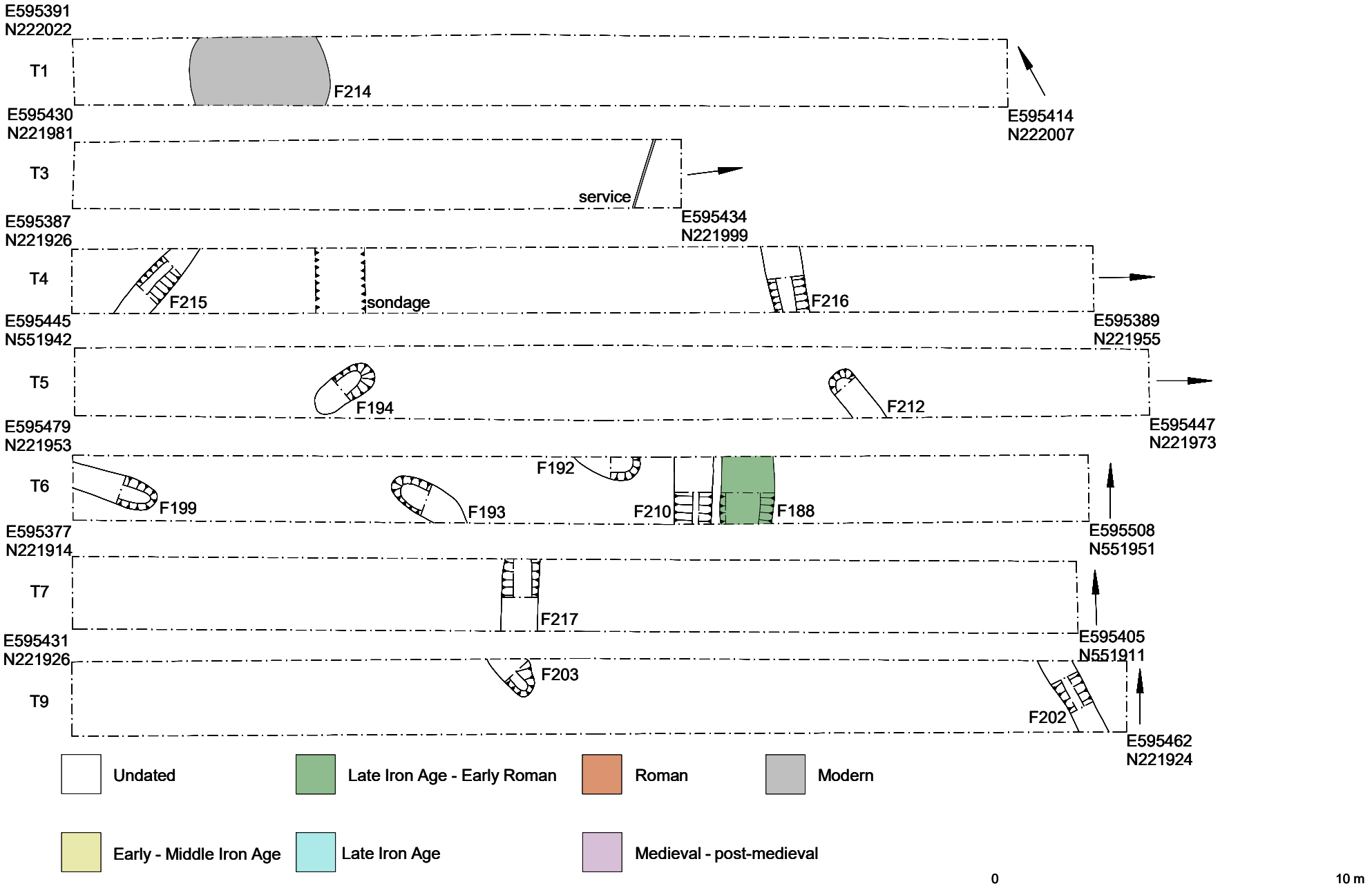


Fig 5 Detailed trench plans.

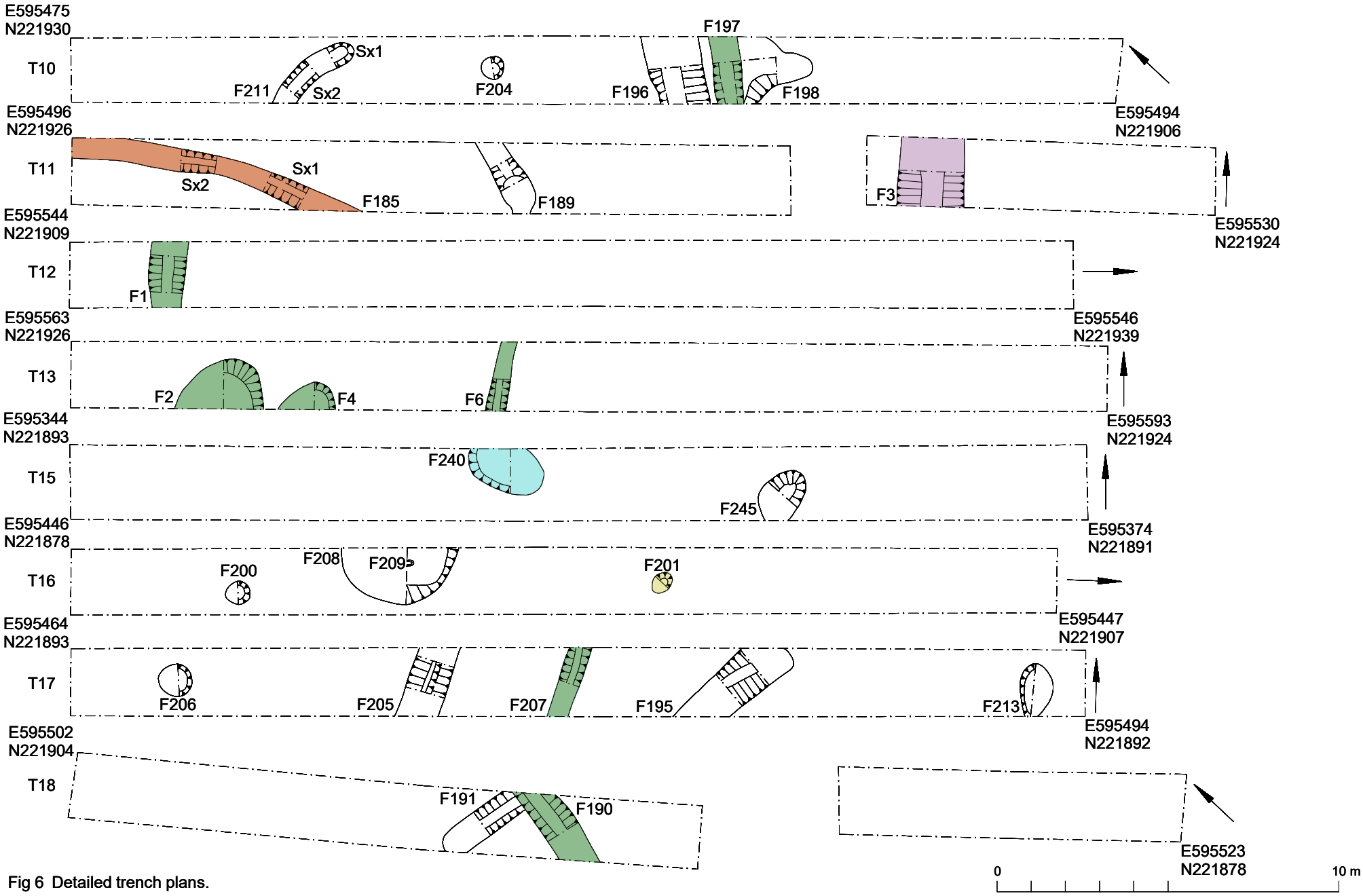


Fig 6 Detailed trench plans.

Fig 7 Detailed trench plans.

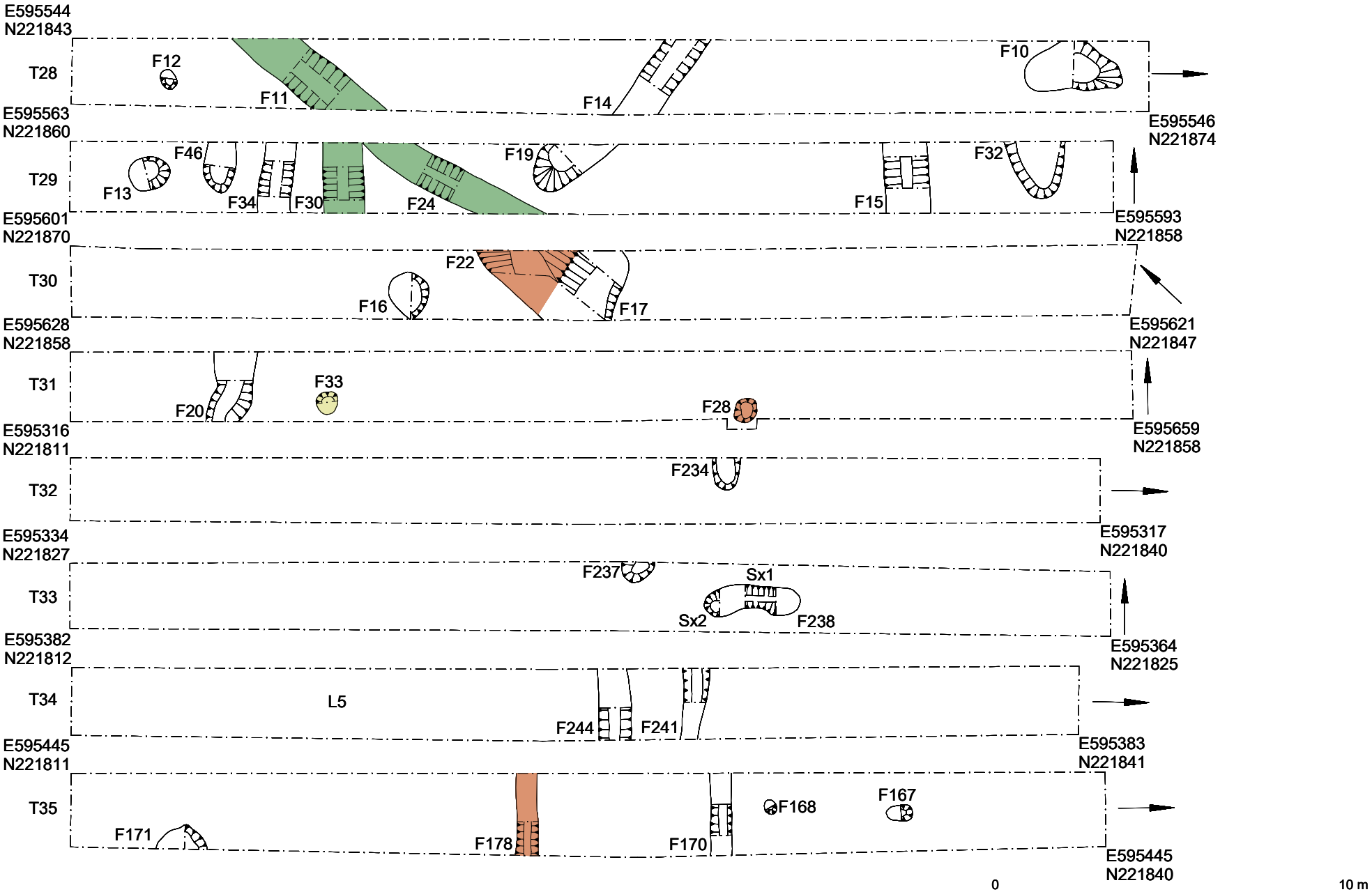


Fig 8 Detailed trench plans.

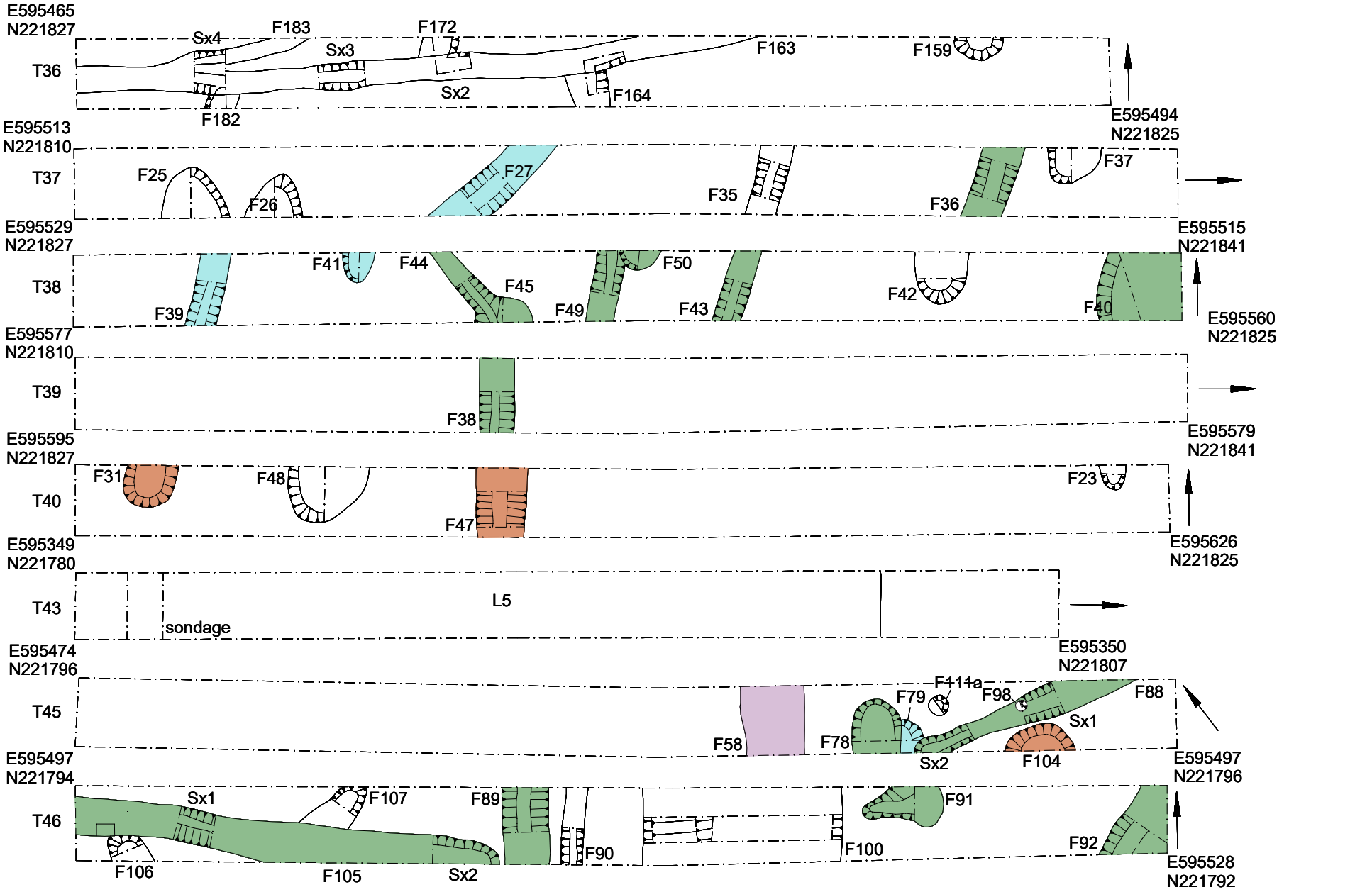


Fig 9 Detailed trench plans.

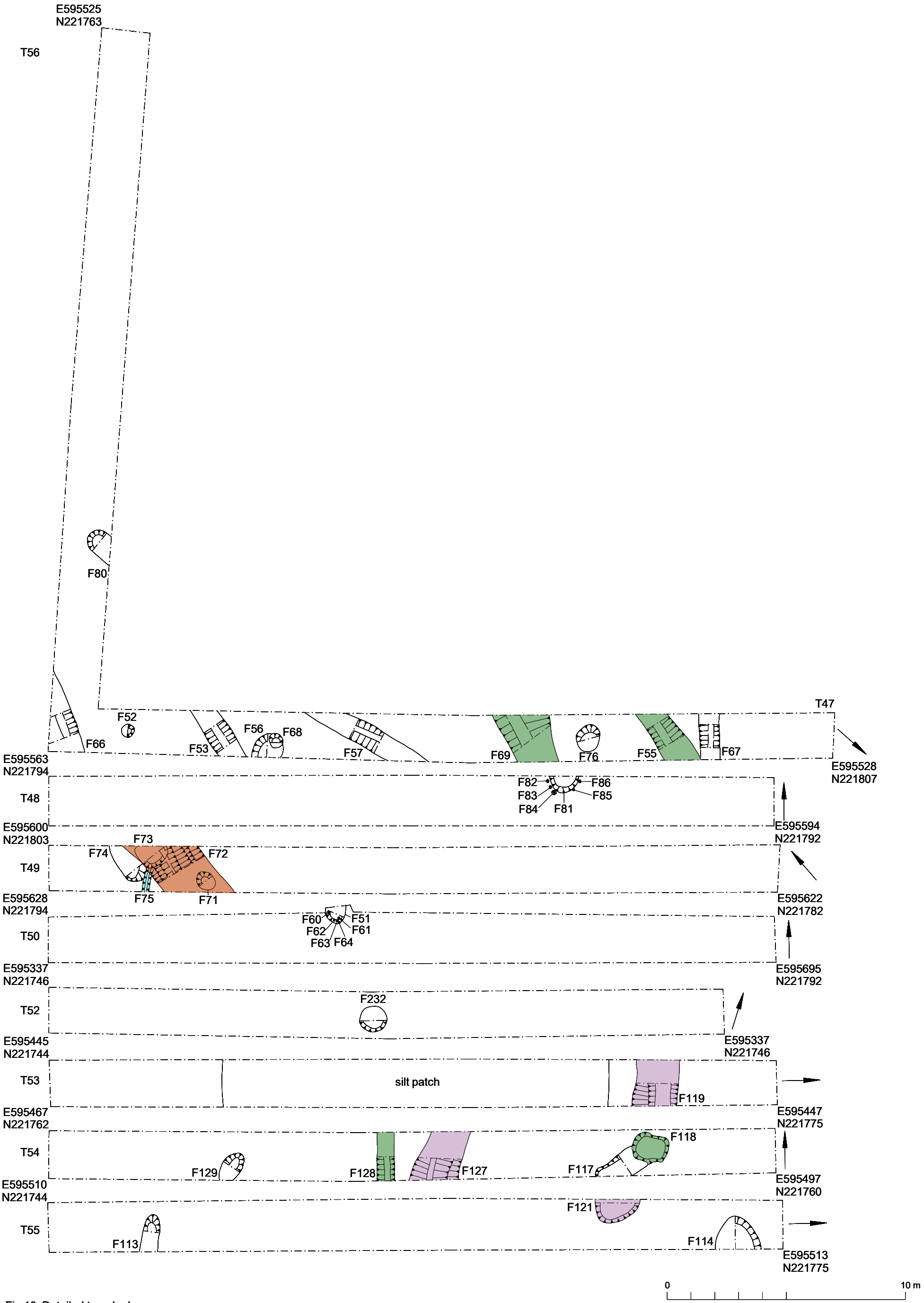


Fig 10 Detailed trench plans.

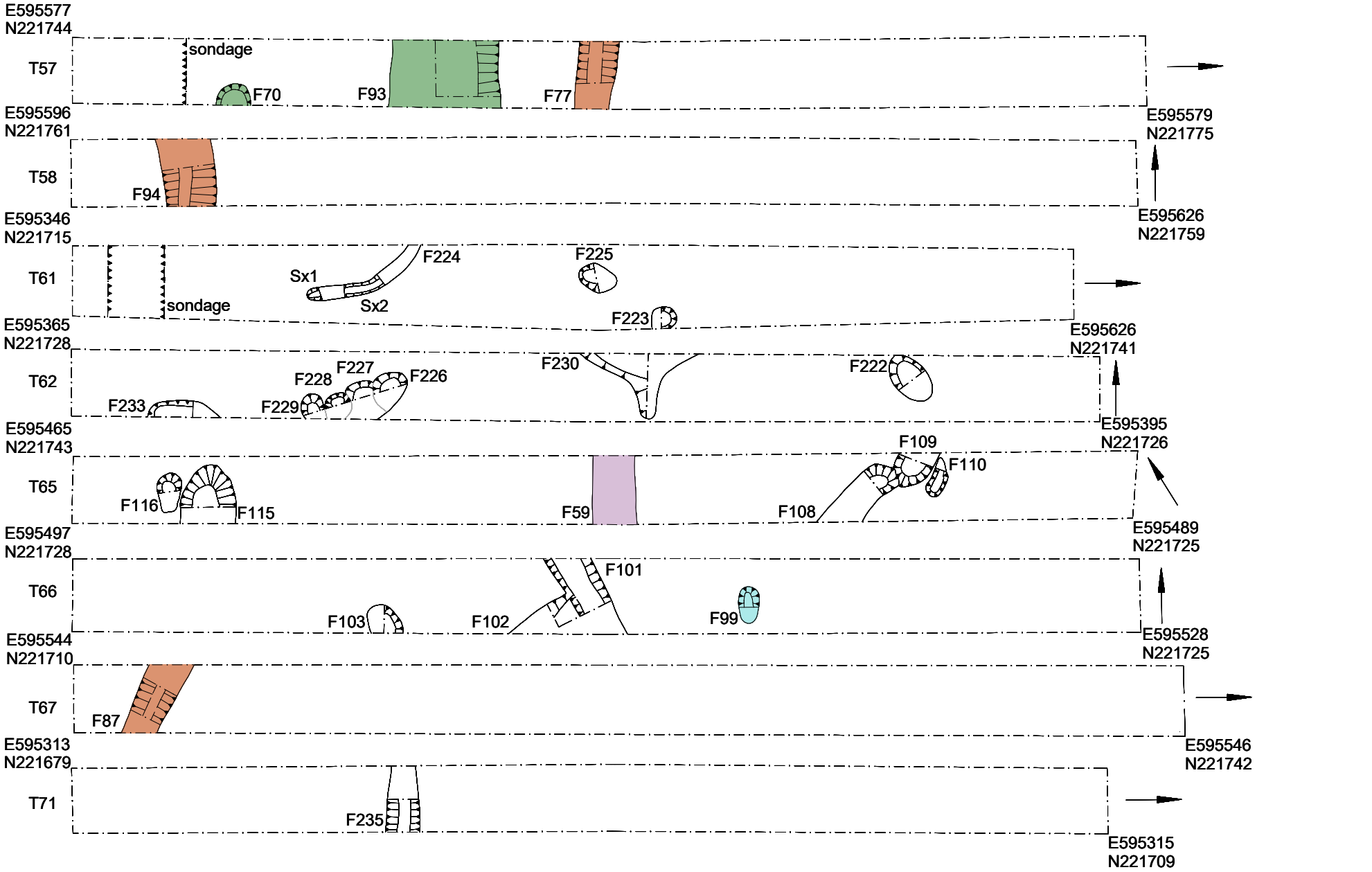


Fig 11 Detailed trench plan.

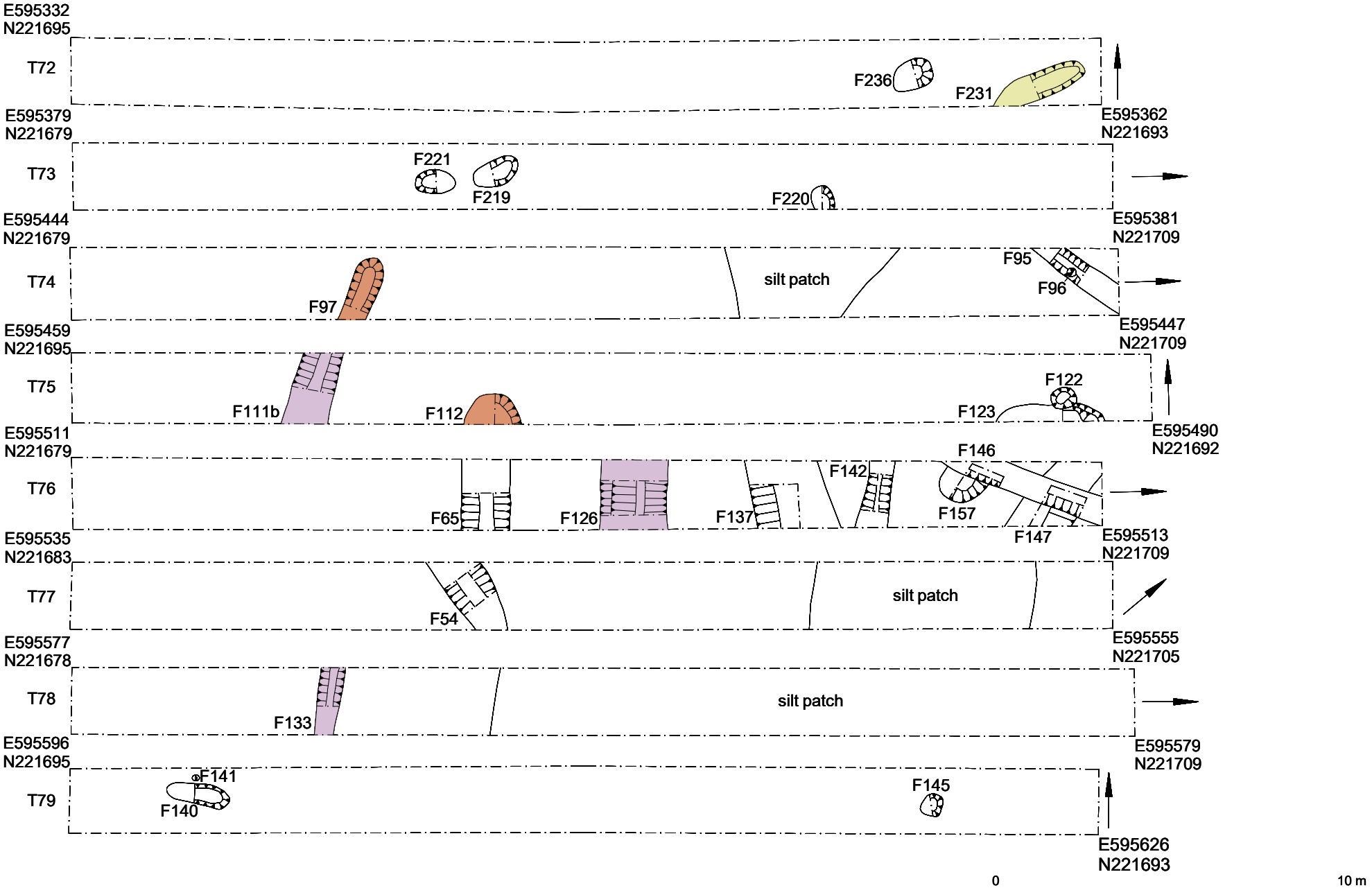


Fig 12 Detailed trench plans.

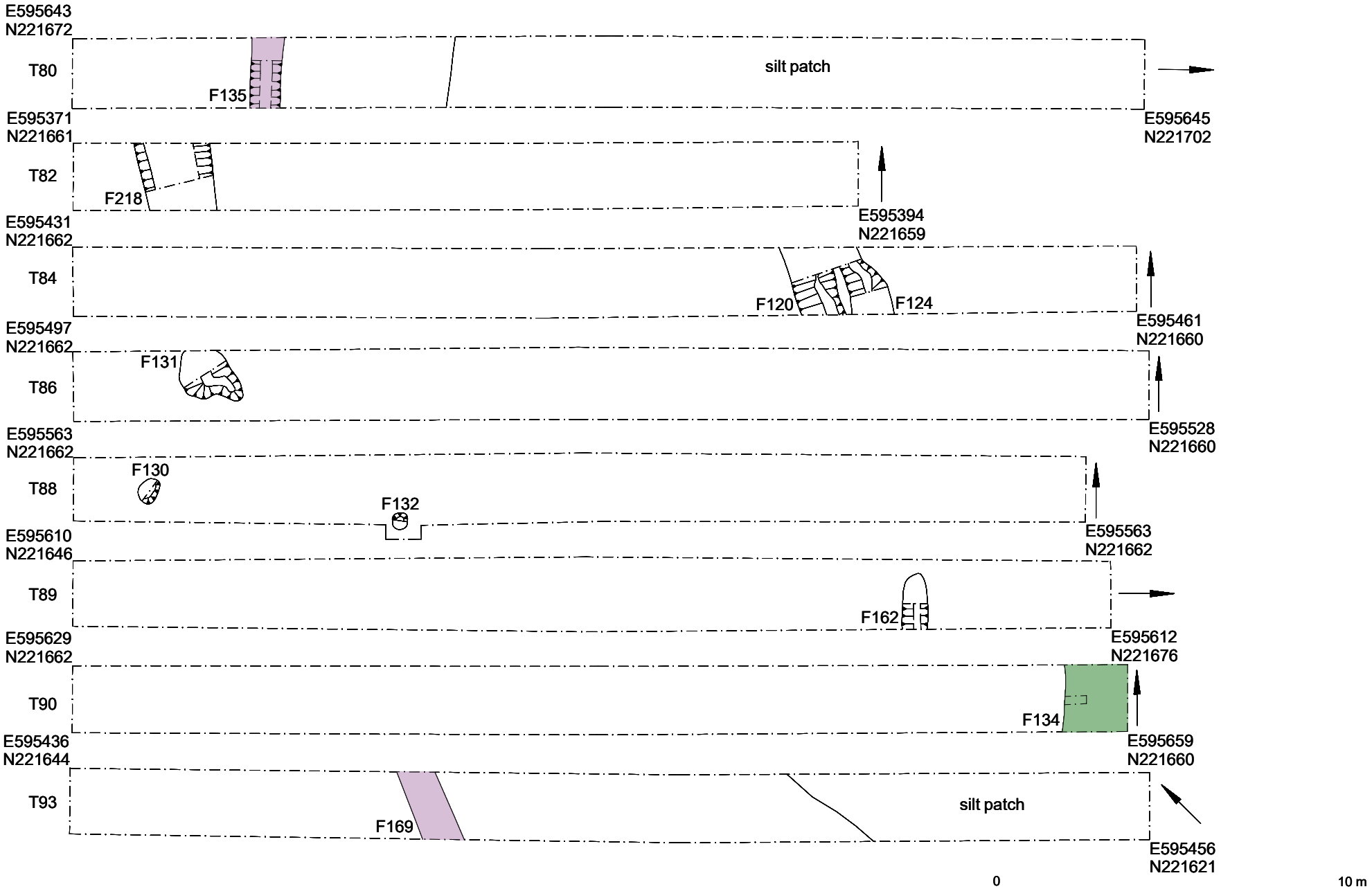


Fig 13 Detail trench plans.

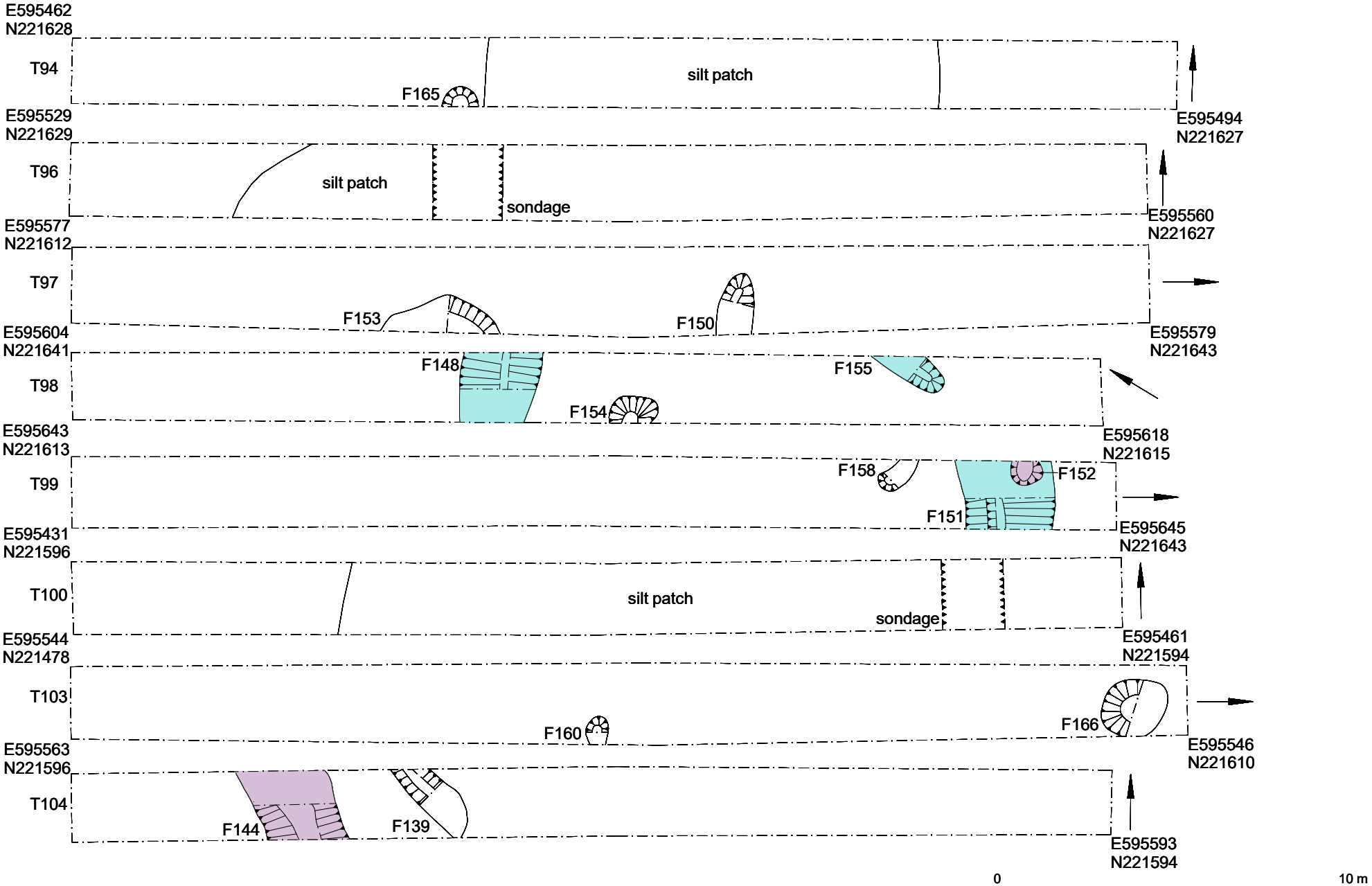


Fig 14 Detailed trench plans.

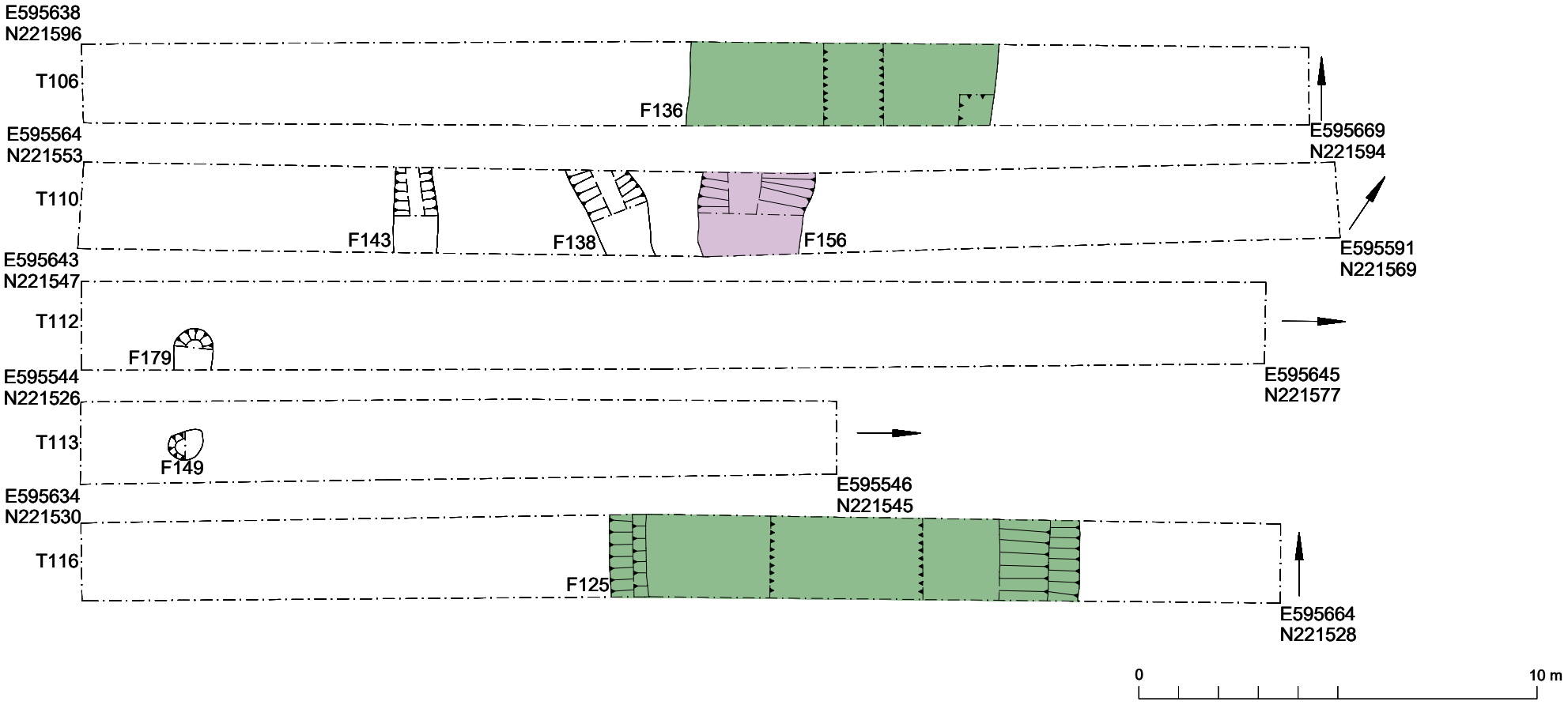


Fig 15 Detailed trench plans.

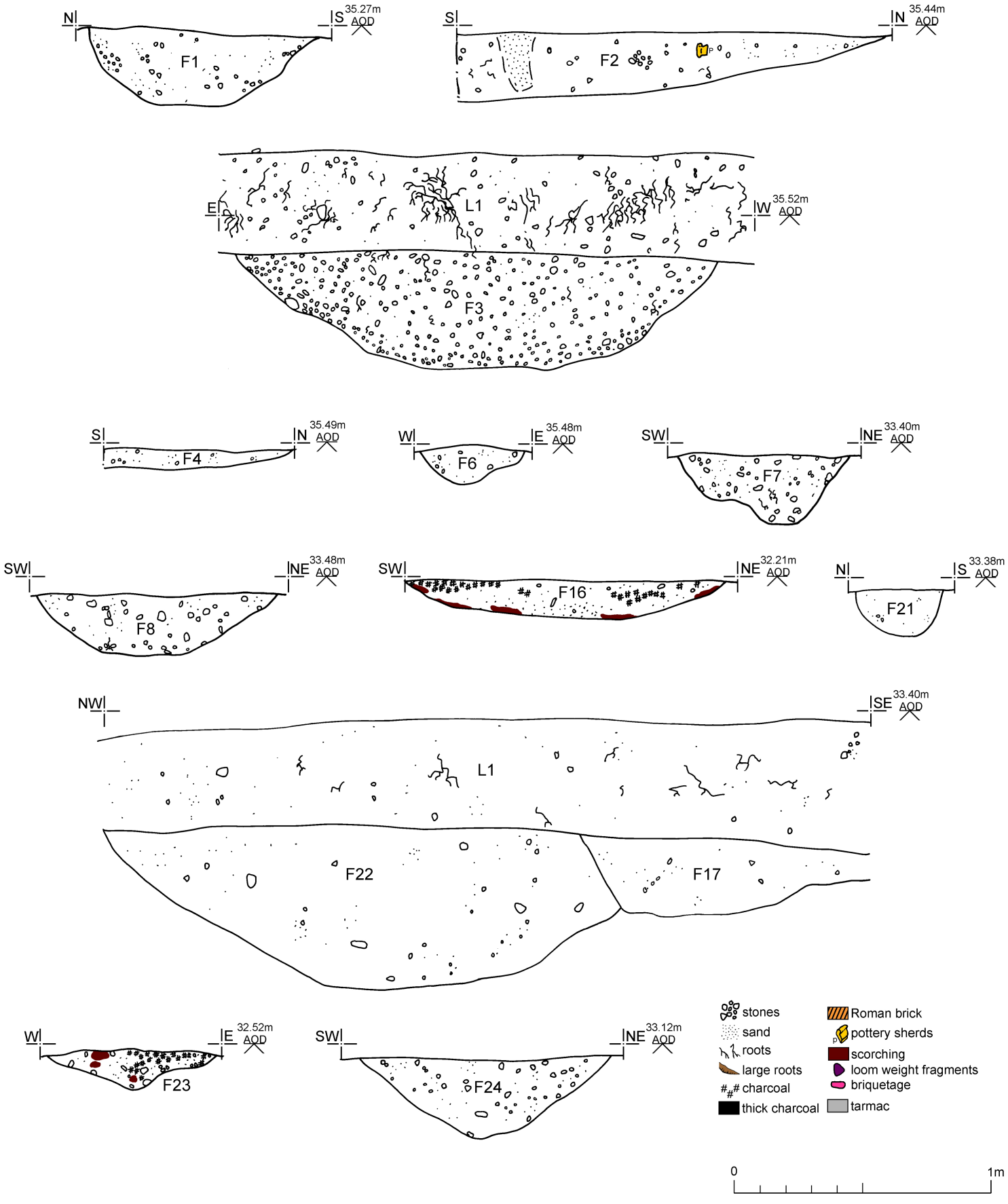


Fig 16 Feature sections.

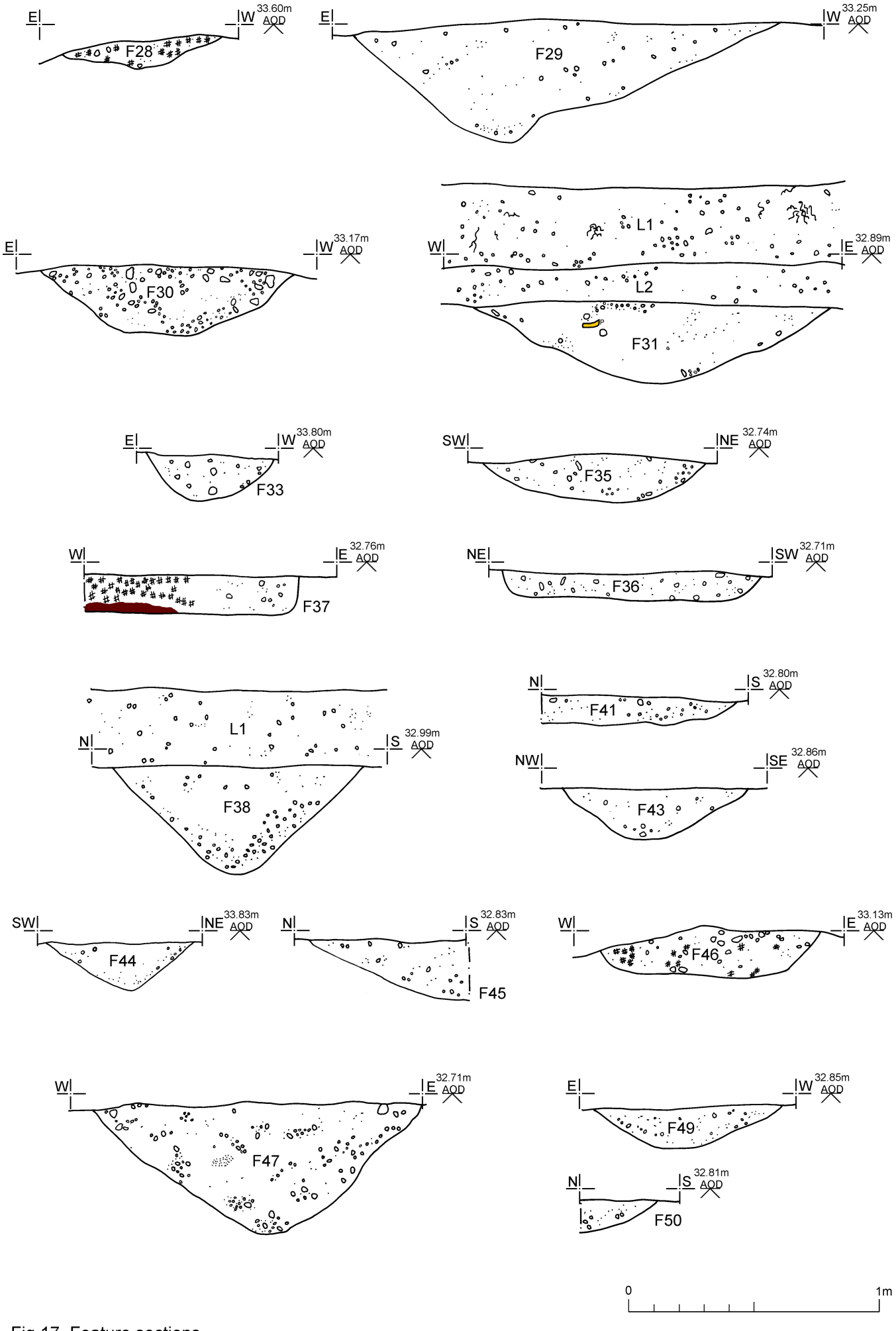


Fig 17 Feature sections.

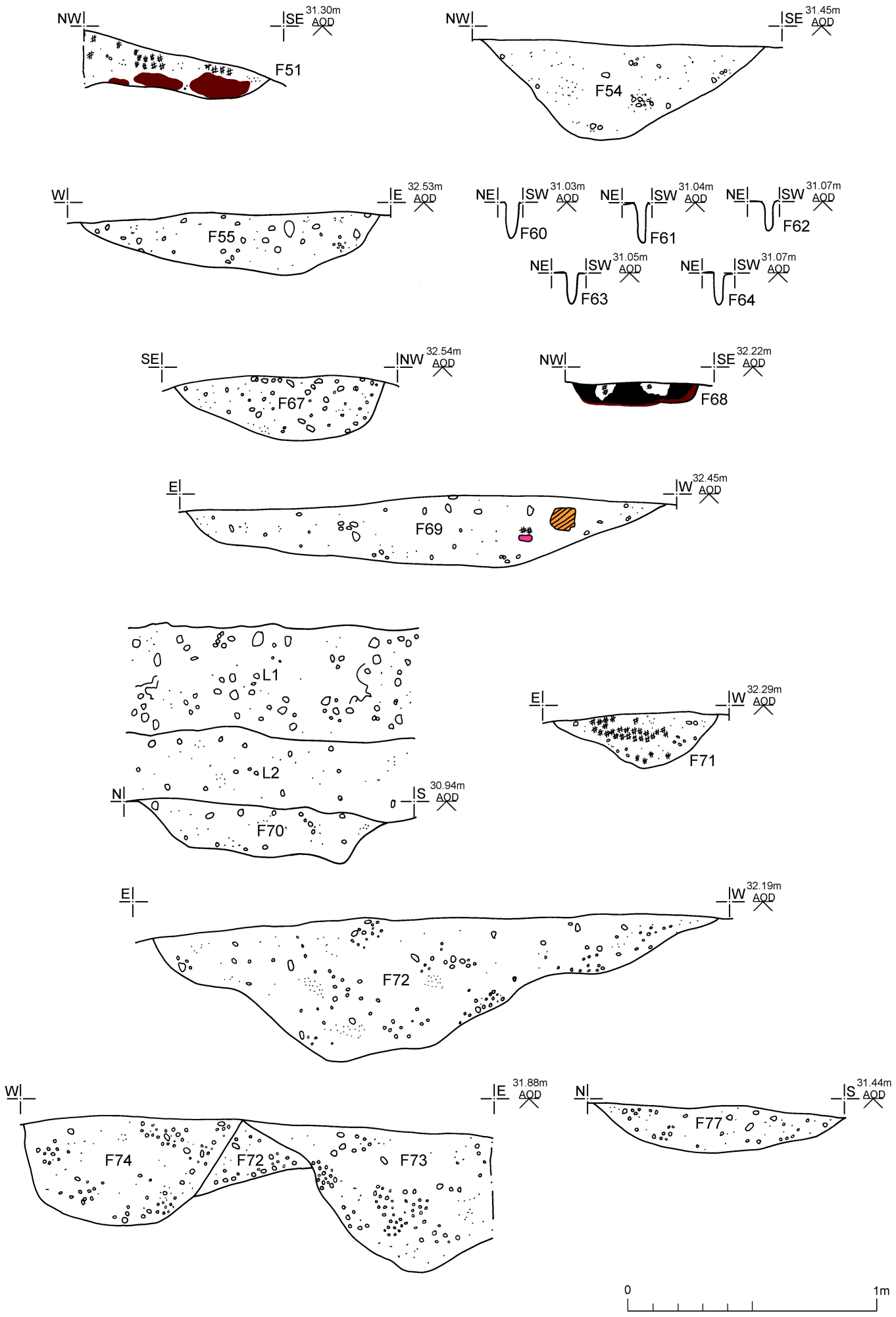


Fig 18 Feature sections.

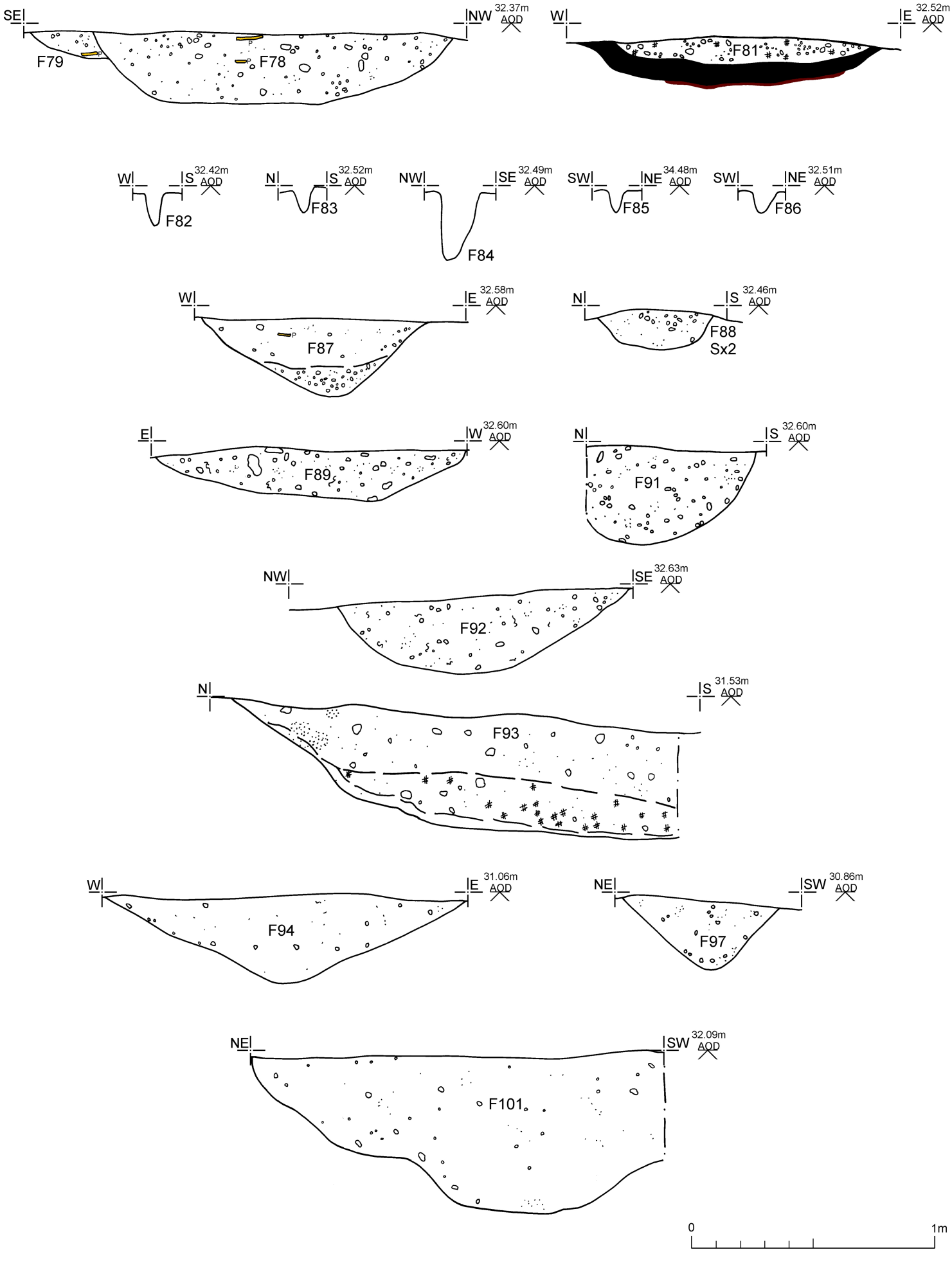


Fig 19 Feature sections.

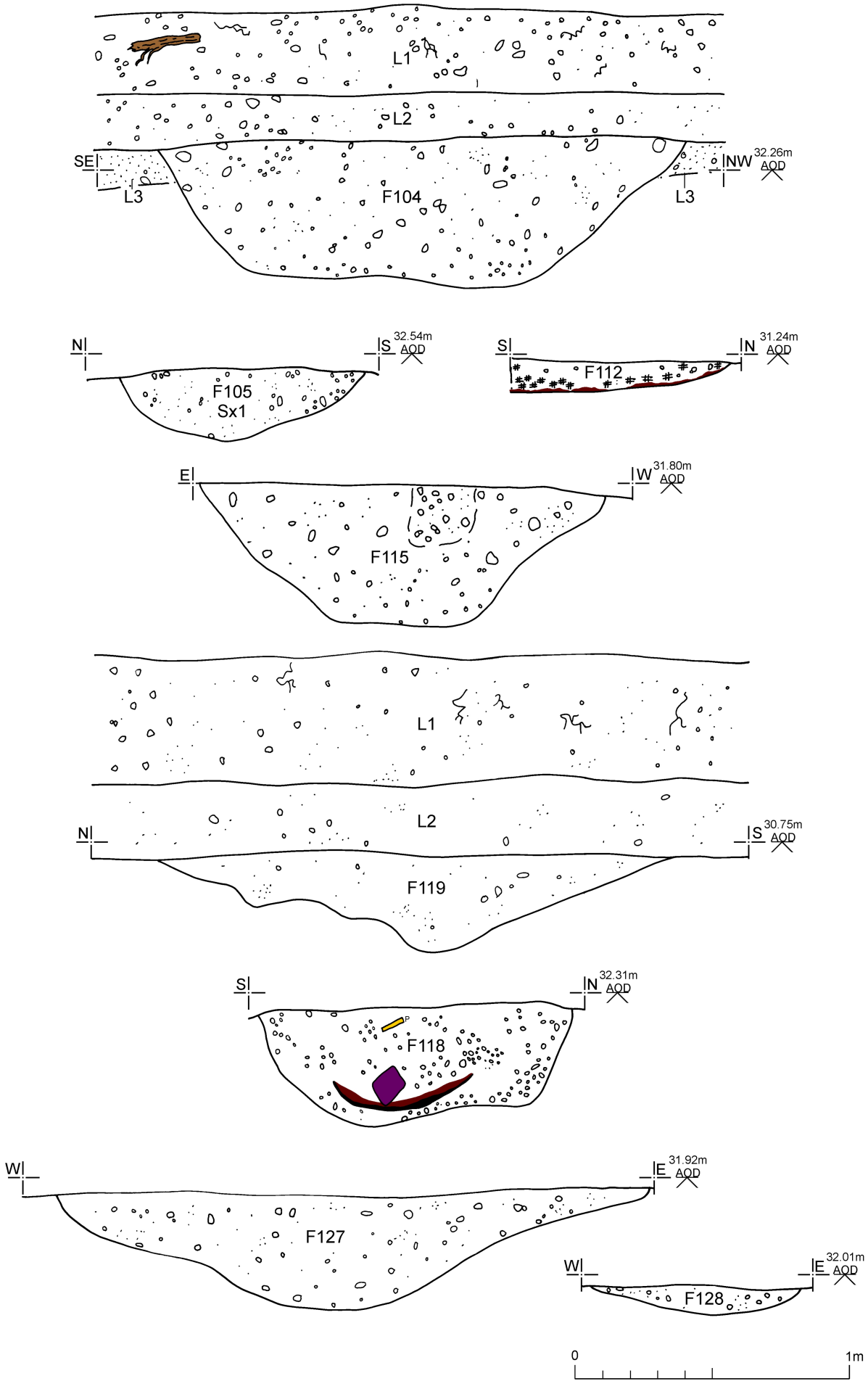


Fig 20 Feature sections.

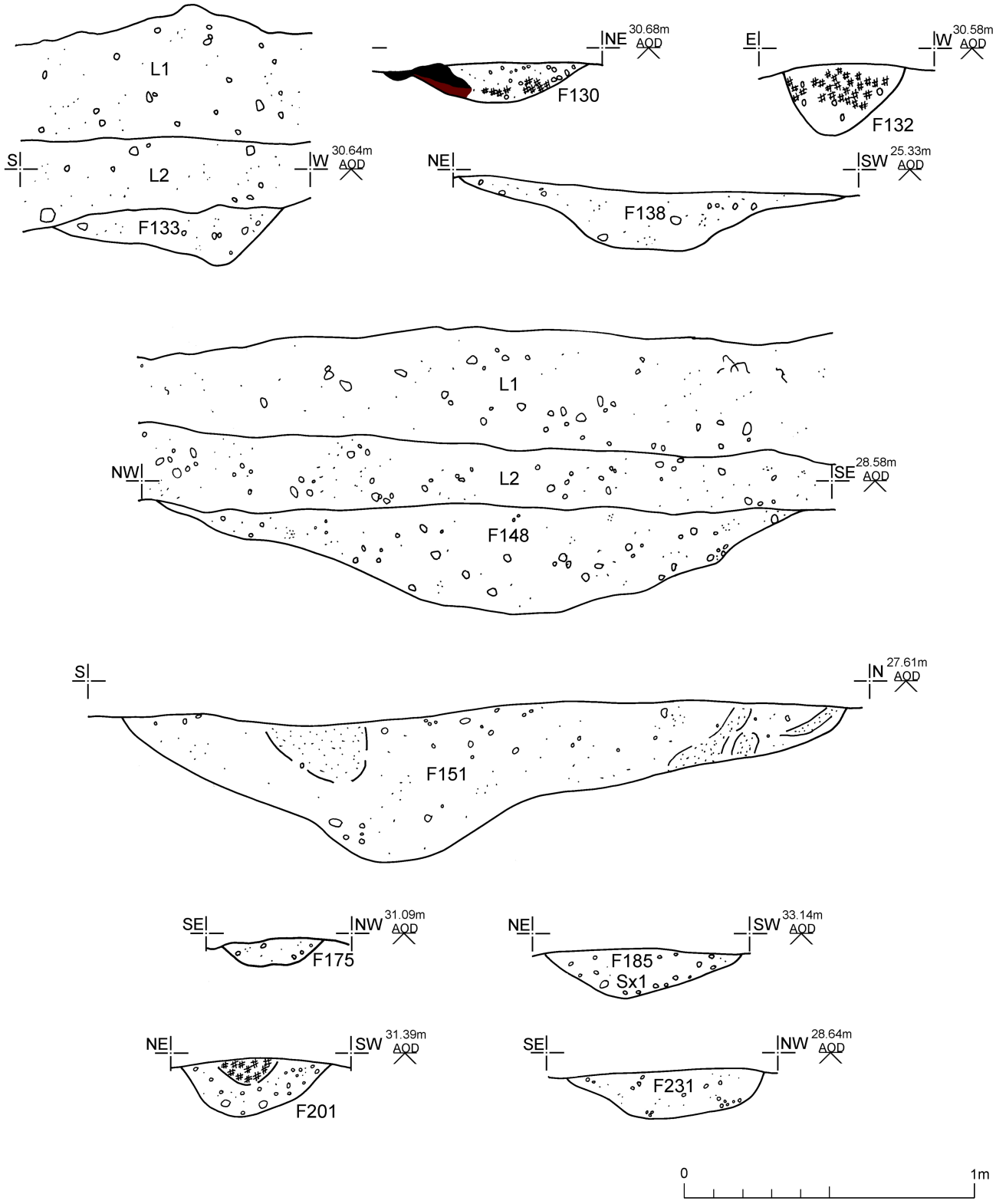


Fig 21 Feature sections.

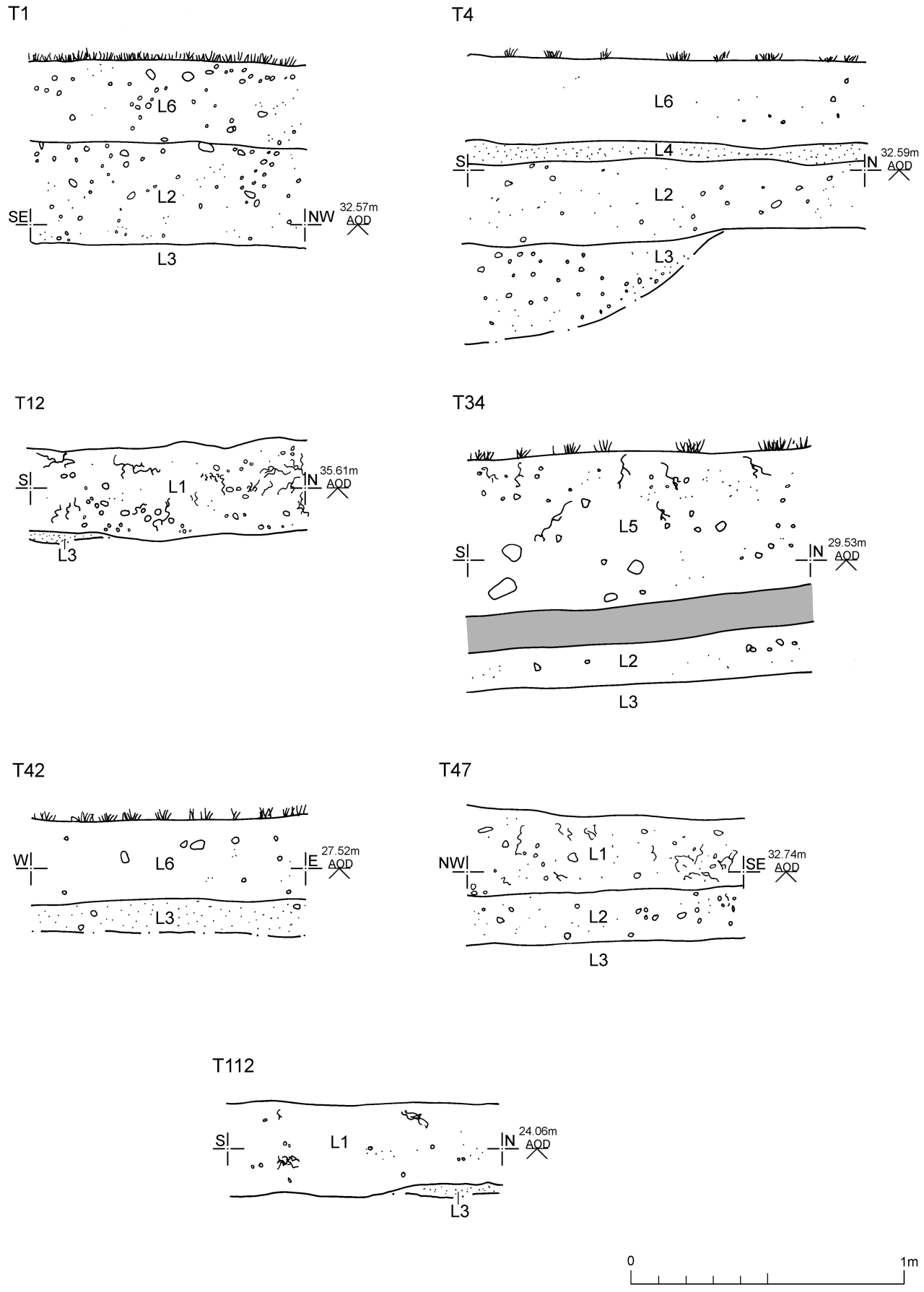


Fig 22 Representative sections.

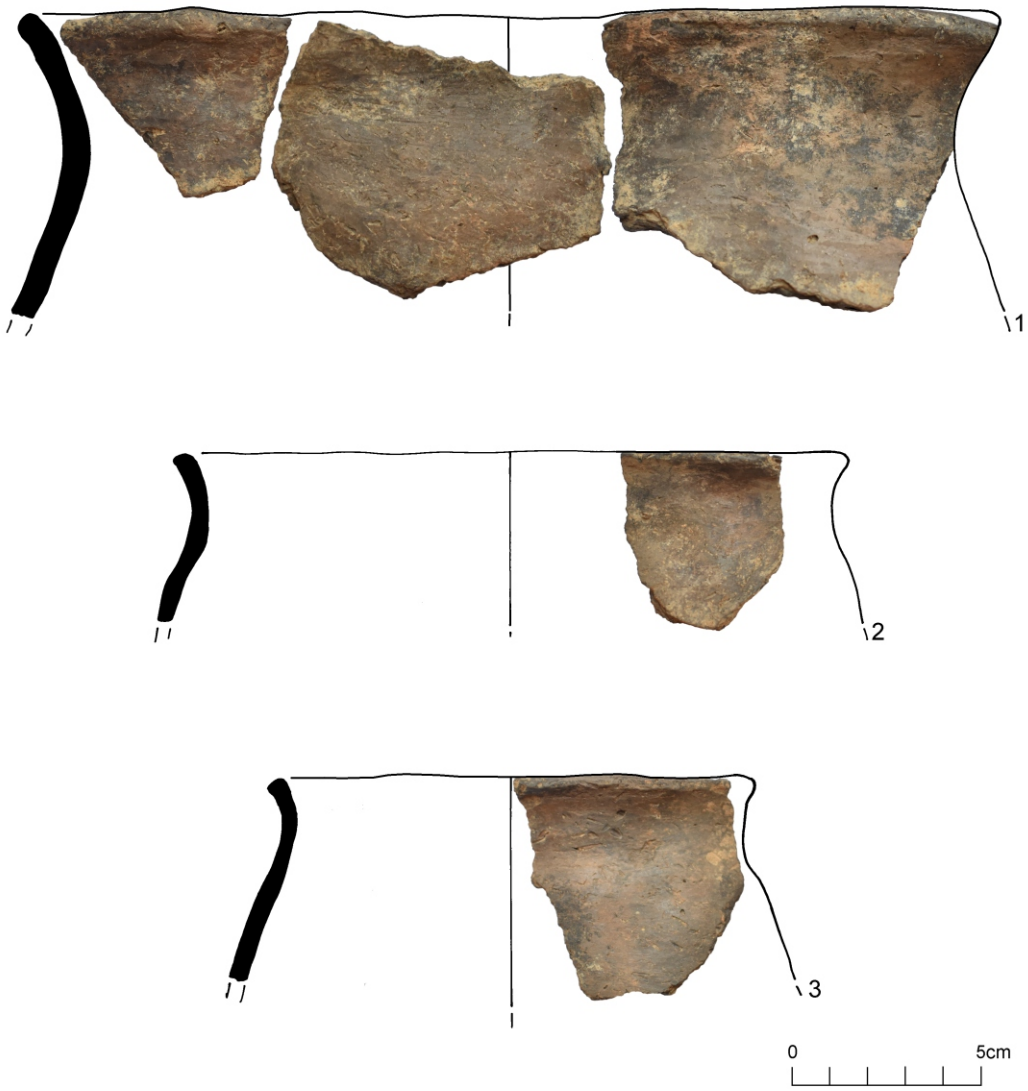


Fig 23 Middle Iron Age pottery from F93.

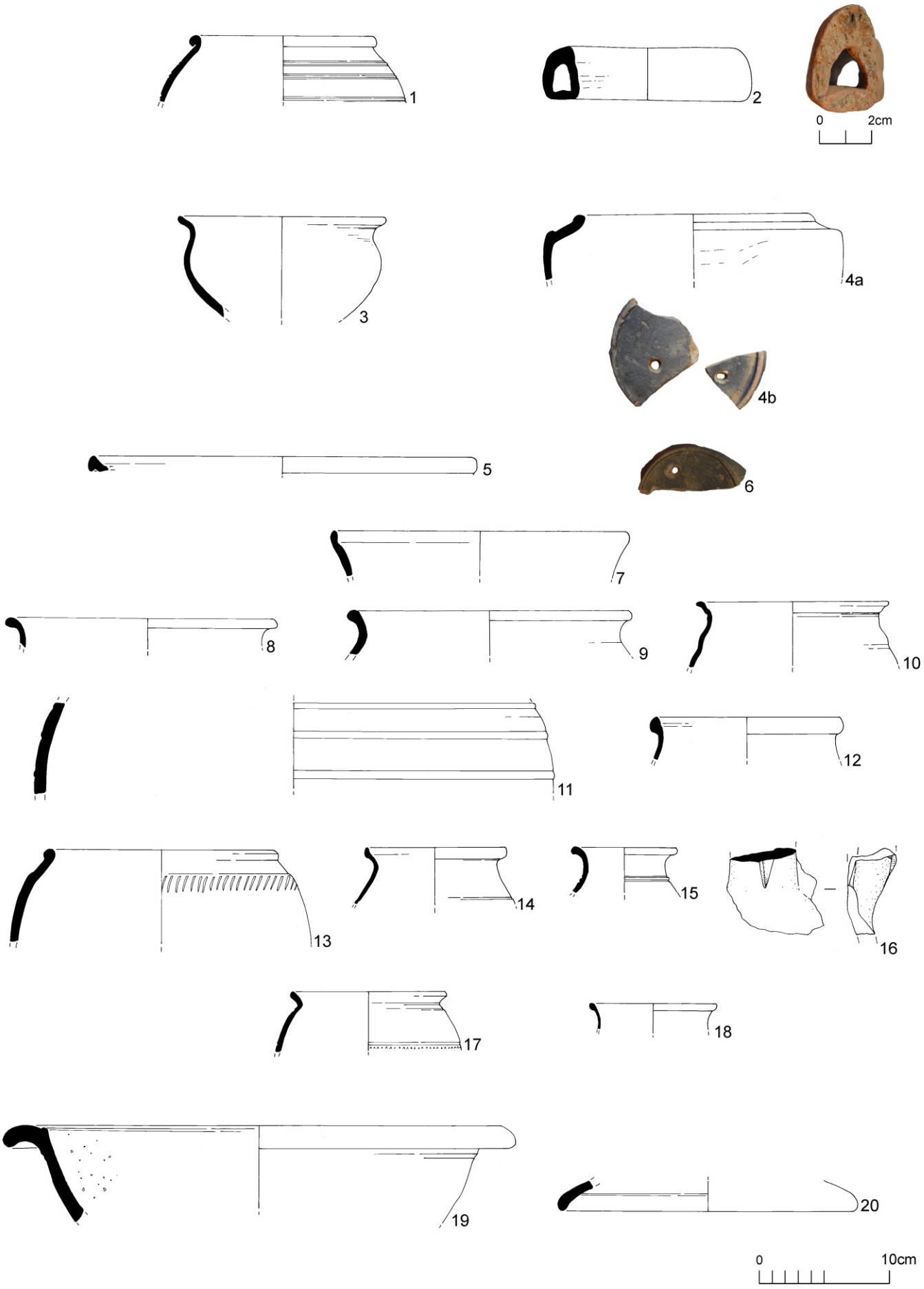
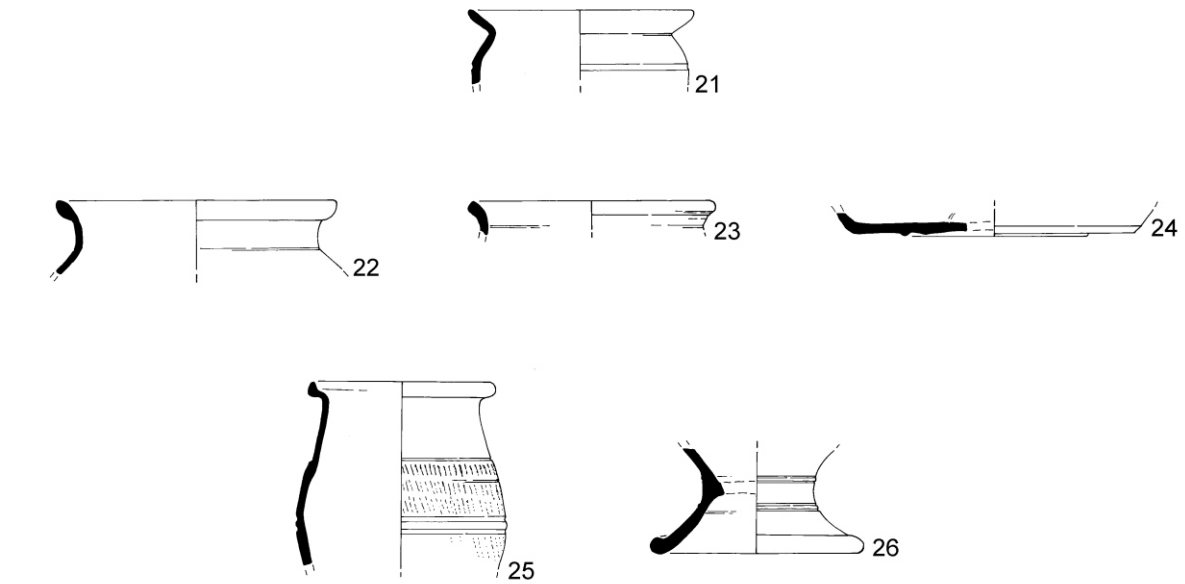
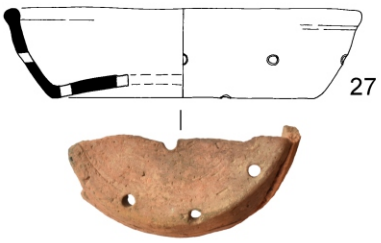


Fig 24 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F2 (1), F4 (2), F7 (3), F11 (4), F24 (5), F43 (6), F47 (7), F69 (8-12) and F78 (13-16), and F87 (17-20).





not to scale

0 10cm

Fig 25 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F92 (21), F97 (22-24), F105 Sx1 (25-26) and F118 (27).

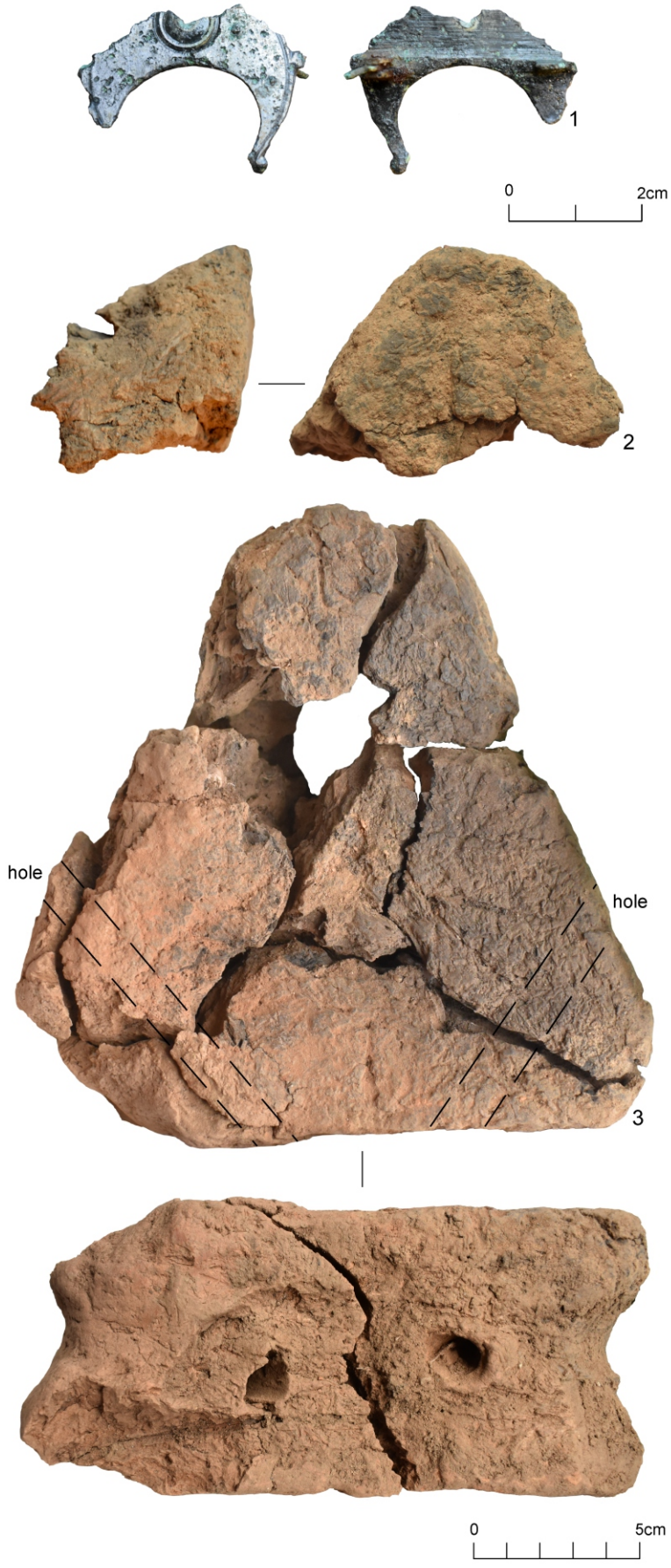


Fig 26 Small finds.

Fig 27 Small finds.

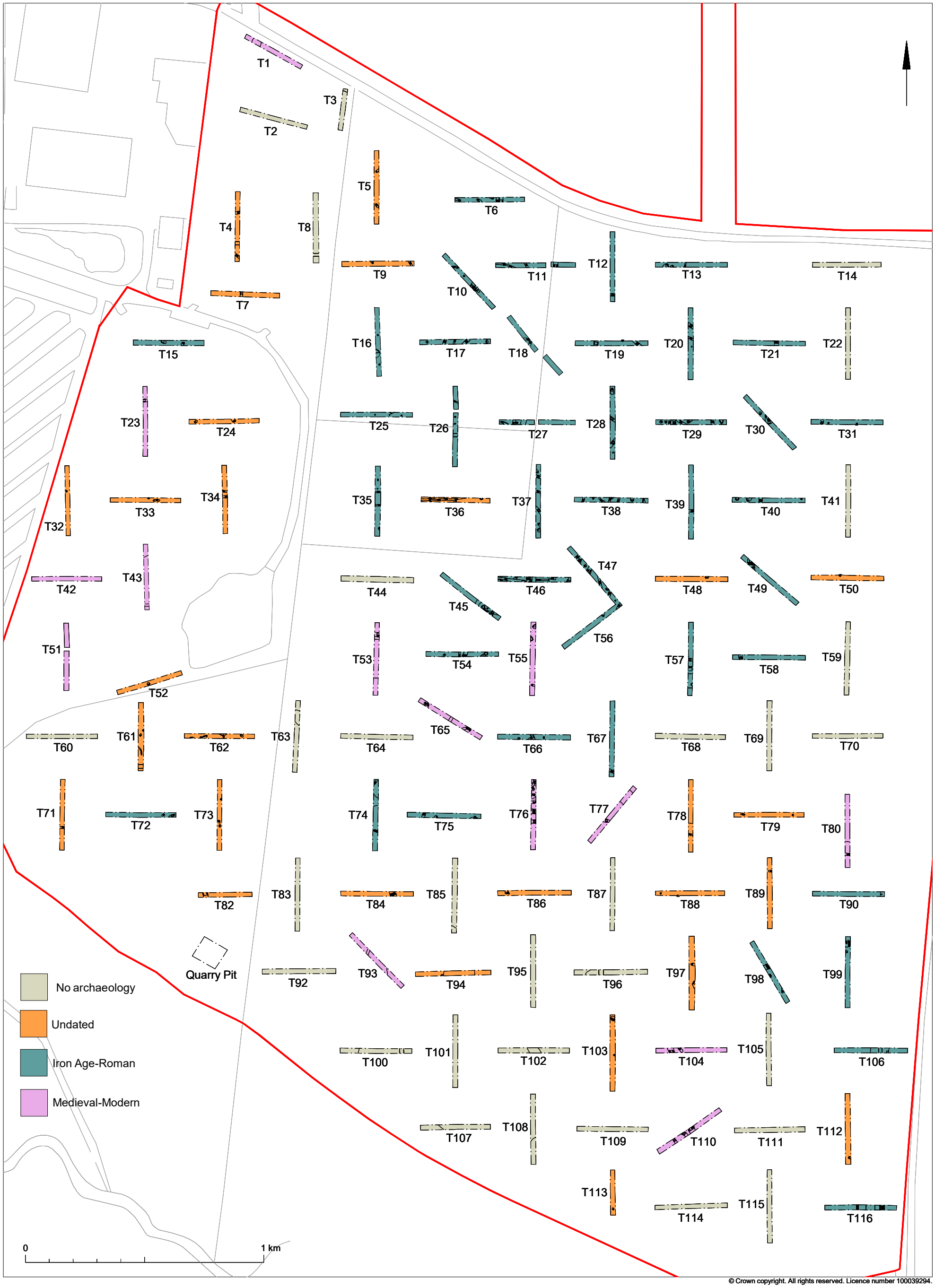


Fig 28 Trenching results with simplified phasing.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: colchest3-403913

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land east of Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0SL
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (116 trial-trenches) was carried out at on land east of Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, in advance of the proposed expansion of Stanway Quarry for mineral extraction. Excavations revealed 245 features, primarily ditches and pits. The main period of activity at the site was in the Late Iron Age-early Roman period. This activity was centred on a plateau of flat ground at the northern edge of the site. Five cropmarks were targeted by trial-trenches, with ditches identified in close proximity to the plotted locations in all but one instance.
Project dates	Start: 28-09-2020 End: 05-11-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2020/09c - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4573 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	PIT Late Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Middle Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	POST-HOLE Uncertain
Monument type	TRAMPLE HOLLOW Iron Age
Monument type	TREE-THROW Uncertain
Significant Finds	BROOCHES Roman

Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	LOOMWEIGHTS Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINT SCRAPERS Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT BLADES Early Neolithic
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Mineral extraction (e.g. sand, gravel, stone, coal, ore, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER STANWAY land east of Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road
Postcode	CO3 0SL
Study area	16.16 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 95535 21766 51.859644563849 0.839949060761 51 51 34 N 000 50 23 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 24.06m Max: 35.61m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Data Service
Digital Archive ID	ECC4573

Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4573
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation on land east of Colchester Zoo, Maldon Road, Colchester, Essex, CO3 0SL
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Carter, S and Wightman, A.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1610
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf comb bound
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk

Entered by	S Carter (sc@catuk.org)
Entered on	10 December 2020

OASIS: